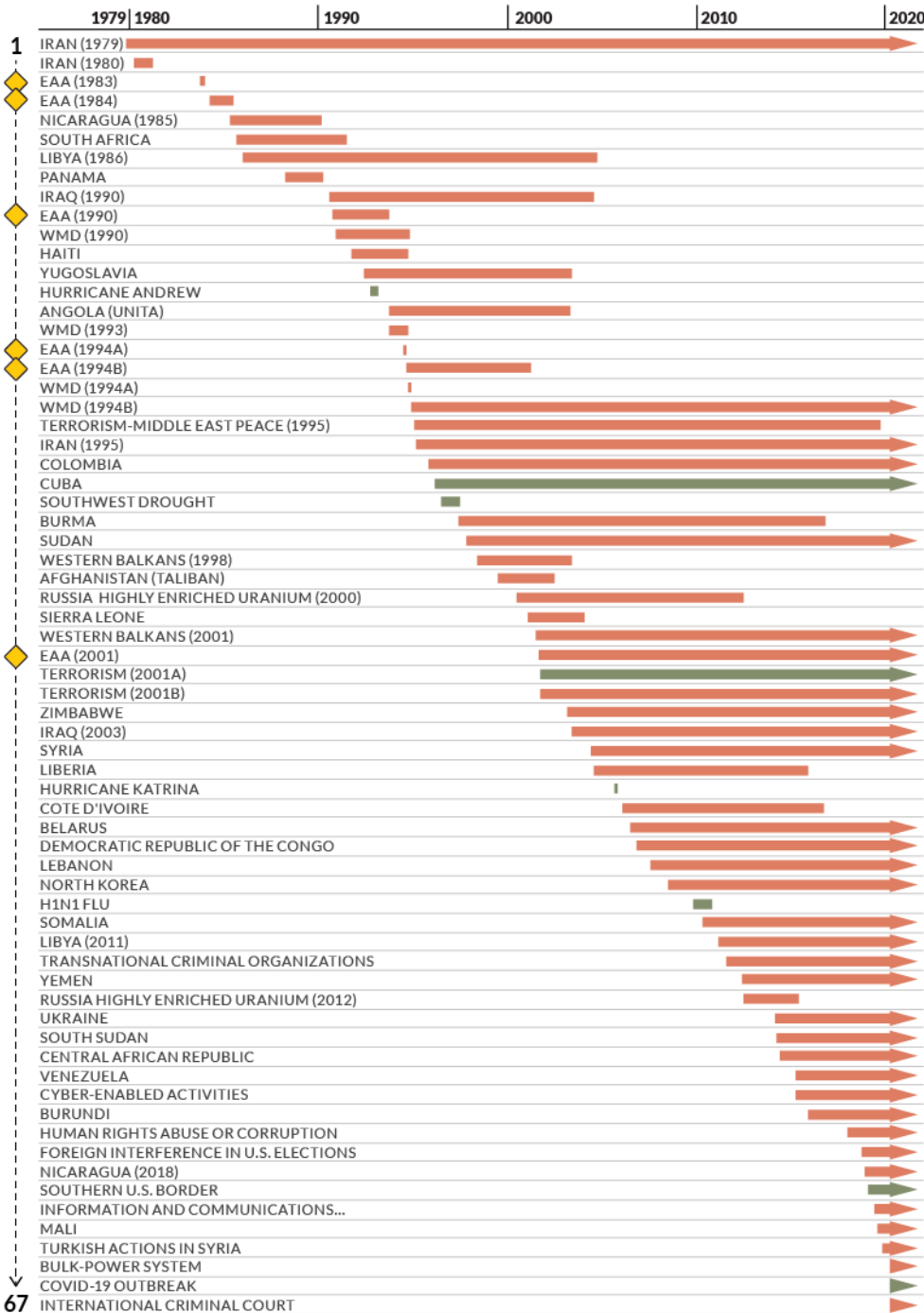
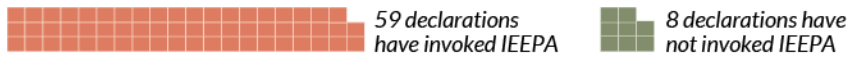


IEEPA The International Emergency Economic Powers Act: Key Facts

FACT 1 In the 1970s, Congress enacted the National Emergencies Act (NEA) and IEEPA to replace previous emergency authorities and place new limits on presidential emergency power.

“[To] deal with any unusual and extraordinary threat, which has its source in whole or substantial part outside the United States[,]” upon declaring a national emergency under the National Emergencies Act (NEA), IEEPA grants the President the power to regulate transactions, freeze assets, and seize property.

FACT 2 Since the enactment of the NEA and IEEPA, Presidents have declared **67 national emergencies**.



FACT 3 Since 1995, 40 national emergencies citing IEEPA have been declared, 9 have ended.

■ Ongoing ■ Ended



FACT 4 Presidents have declared national emergencies invoking IEEPA with respect to **35 countries** as part of the U.S. sanctions regime.



FACT 5 IEEPA was used to continue enforcement of the **Export Administration Act (EAA)** upon its expiration 6 times for a total of 27 years. IEEPA authority is still used to continue certain export controls related to WMD.



FACT 6 Today **33 of the 37 ongoing** national emergencies cite IEEPA.



Abbreviations: EAA = Expiration of the Export Administration Act of 1979; WMD = Proliferating Weapons of Mass Destruction; Terrorism = Committing or Supporting Terrorism

Information prepared on July 1, 2020, by Christopher Casey, Analyst in International Trade and Finance, and Amber Wilhelm, Visual Information Specialist. For more information, see CRS Report R45618, *The International Emergency Economic Powers Act: Origins, Evolution, and Use*.



Author Information

Christopher A. Casey
Analyst in International Trade and Finance

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