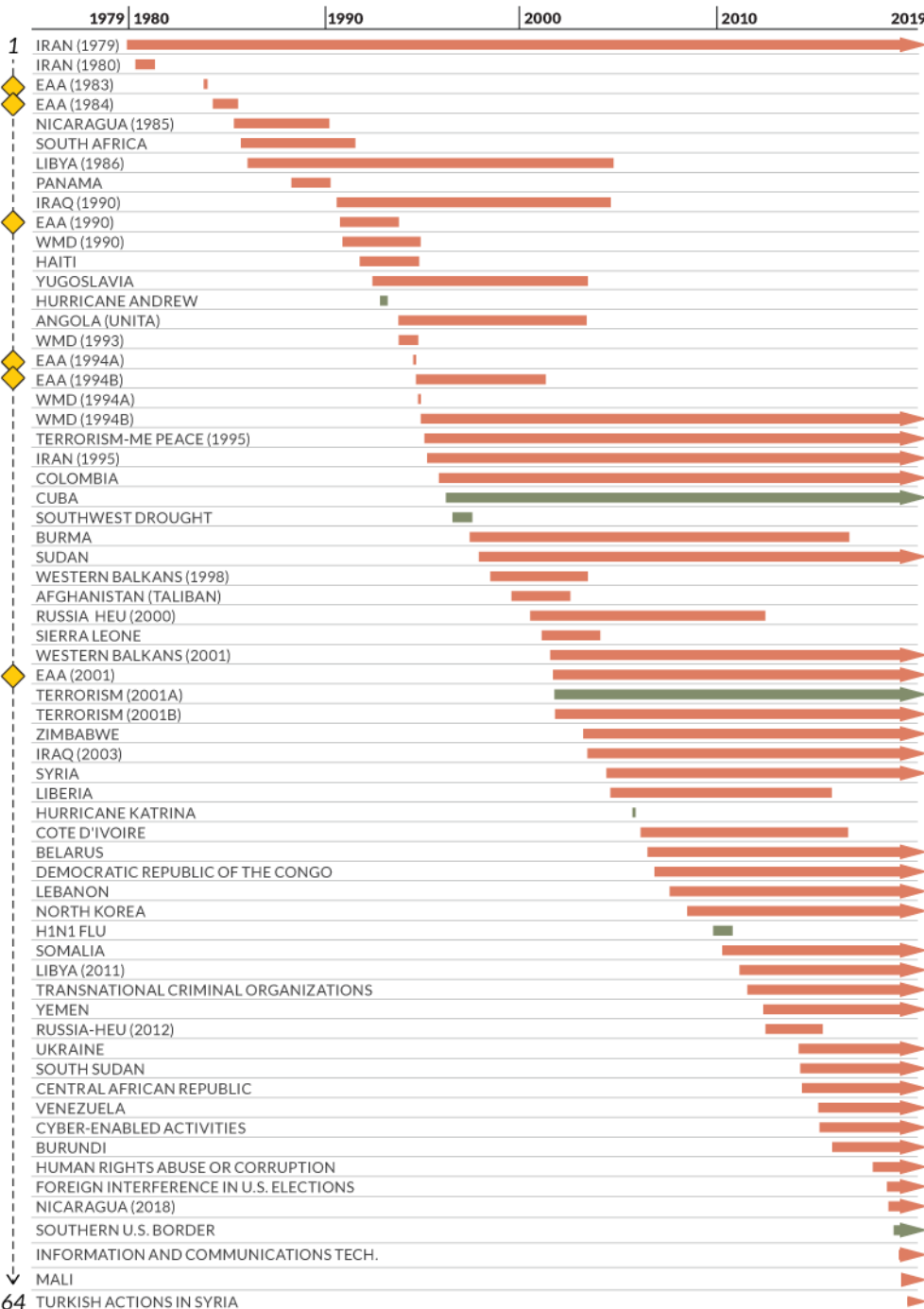
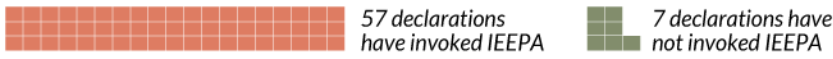


IEEPA The International Emergency Economic Powers Act: Key Facts

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.

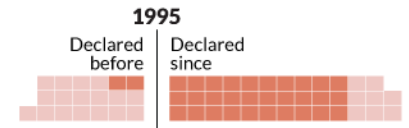
"[To] deal with any unusual and extraordinary threat, which has its source in whole or substantial part outside the United States[.]" upon declaring a national emergency under the National Emergencies Act (NEA), IEEPA grants the President the power to regulate transactions, freeze assets, and seize property.

FACT 2 Since the enactment of the NEA and IEEPA, Presidents have declared **64 national emergencies**.

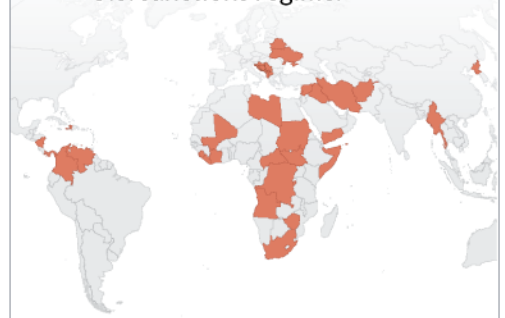


FACT 3 Since 1995, 38 national emergencies citing IEEPA have been declared, 8 have ended.

■ 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 **32 of the 35 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; HEU = Highly enriched uranium; ME = Middle East

Information prepared on October 23, 2019, 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*.



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