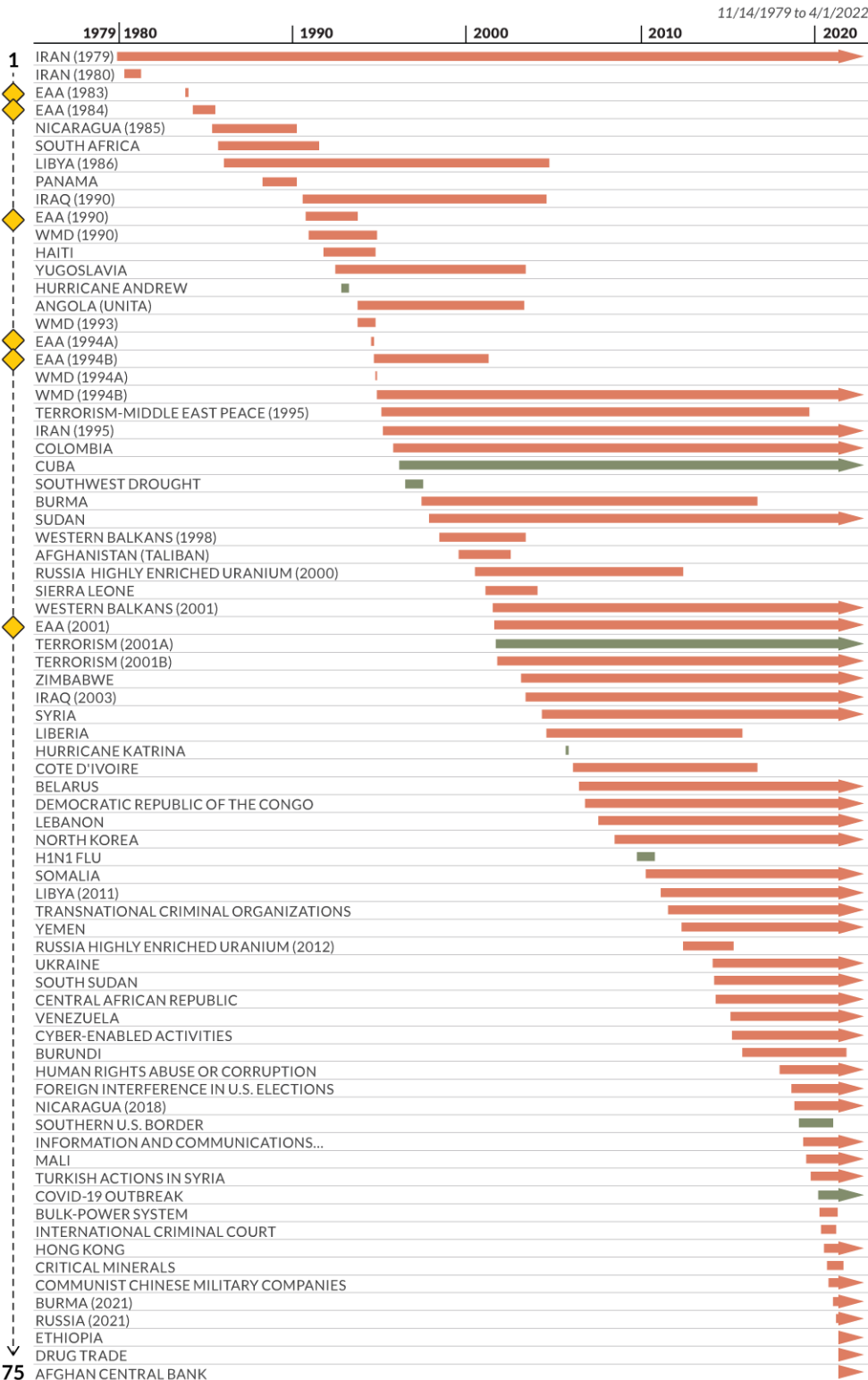


IEEPA The International Emergency Economic Powers Act: Key Facts

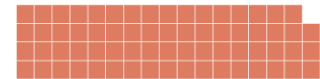
FACT 1 In the 1970s, Congress enacted the National Emergencies Act (NEA) and IEEPA to replace previous emergency authorities and place new limits on presidential emergency power.

“[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 Presidents have declared **75 national emergencies** since the enactment of the NEA and IEEPA.

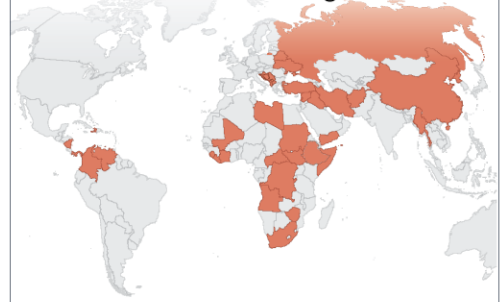
67 declarations have invoked IEEPA



8 declarations have not invoked IEEPA



FACT 3 Presidents have declared national emergencies invoking IEEPA with respect to **37 countries** as part of the U.S. sanctions regime.



FACT 4 IEEPA was used to continue enforcement of the **Export Administration Act (EAA)** upon its expiration 6 times for a total of 29 years. IEEPA authority is still used to continue certain export controls related to WMD.



FACT 5 Today **37 of the 40 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 as of April 1, 2022. Prepared 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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