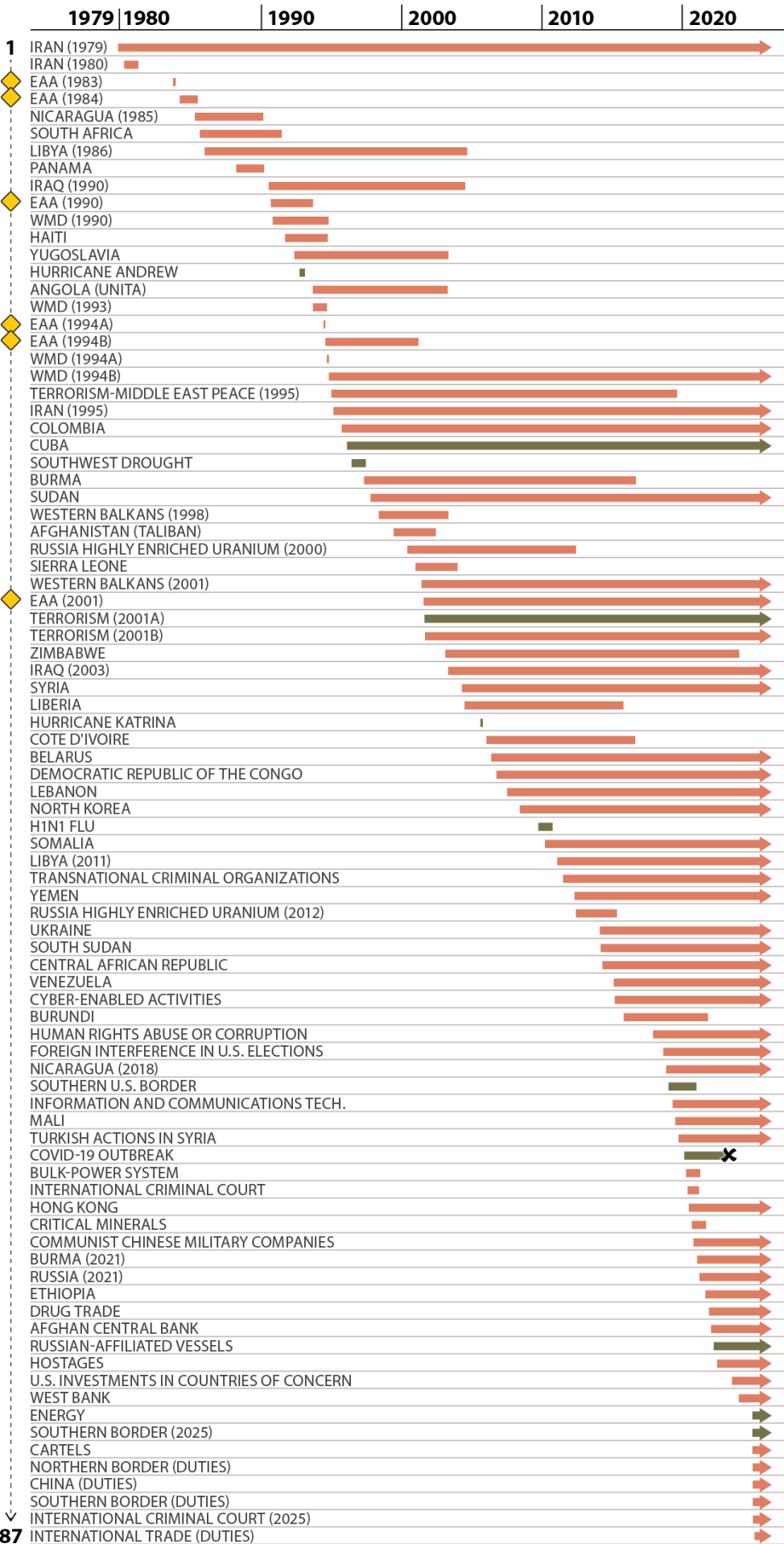


IEEPA

The International Emergency Economic Powers Act and the National Emergencies 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.

IEEPA grants the President the power to **regulate transactions, freeze assets, and seize property** “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 NEA.



FACT 2 Presidents have declared **87 national emergencies** since the enactment of the NEA and IEEPA.

76 declarations have invoked IEEPA

11 declarations have not invoked IEEPA

FACT 3 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.

1983 1984 1990 1994A 1994B 2001

EAA

FACT 4 Today **45 of the 50 ongoing** national emergencies cite IEEPA.

FACT 5 Under the NEA, Congress can **terminate a national emergency** through a joint resolution.

1976-2018
The 94th through 115th Congresses considered 1 joint resolution to terminate a national emergency under the NEA.

2019 - 2024
The 116th through 118th Congresses considered 15 joint resolutions to terminate a national emergency under the NEA. Of these, 5 involved IEEPA, and Congress terminated 1 (COVID-19 Outbreak) that did not involve IEEPA.

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