

119TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 4065

To require the imposition of sanctions with respect to the People’s Republic of China if the People’s Republic of China threatens the security of Taiwan, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 11, 2026

Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BUDD, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. MCCORMICK, and Mr. CORNYN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

A BILL

To require the imposition of sanctions with respect to the People’s Republic of China if the People’s Republic of China threatens the security of Taiwan, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Sanctions Targeting Aggressors of Neighboring Democ-
6 racies with Taiwan Act of 2026” or the “STAND with
7 Taiwan Act of 2026”.

1 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
 2 this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.
- Sec. 3. Sense of Congress.
- Sec. 4. Definitions.

TITLE I—SANCTIONS AND OTHER MEASURES IN RESPONSE TO
 SIGNIFICANT THREATS TO SECURITY OF TAIWAN

- Sec. 101. Covered determinations.
- Sec. 102. Imposition of sanctions with respect to officials of the Government of the People’s Republic of China and members of the Chinese Communist Party.
- Sec. 103. Imposition of sanctions with respect to financial institutions affiliated with the Government of the People’s Republic of China.
- Sec. 104. Imposition of sanctions with respect to entities owned by or affiliated with the Government of the People’s Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party.
- Sec. 105. Prohibition on transfers of funds involving the People’s Republic of China.
- Sec. 106. Prohibition on listing or trading of Chinese entities on United States securities exchanges.
- Sec. 107. Prohibition on investments by United States financial institutions that benefit the Government of the People’s Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party.
- Sec. 108. Measures relating to energy sector of the People’s Republic of China.
- Sec. 109. Prohibition on purchases of sovereign debt of the People’s Republic of China by United States persons.
- Sec. 110. Prohibition on provision of services to sanctioned financial institutions by international financial messaging systems.
- Sec. 111. Increases in duties on goods imported from the People’s Republic of China.
- Sec. 112. Increases in duties on goods imported from countries that support the People’s Republic of China.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Sec. 201. Sanctions described.
- Sec. 202. National security waiver.
- Sec. 203. Exceptions.
- Sec. 204. Implementation; penalties.
- Sec. 205. Termination authority.

3 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

4 Congress makes the following findings:

- 5 (1) Taiwan is a free and prosperous democracy
- 6 of nearly 23,000,000 people, an important contrib-
- 7 utor to peace and stability around the world, and

1 continues to embody and promote democratic values,
2 freedom, and human rights in Asia.

3 (2) The policy of the United States toward Tai-
4 wan is guided by the Taiwan Relations Act (22
5 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.).

6 (3) Under section 2 of the Taiwan Relations
7 Act (22 U.S.C. 3301), it is the policy of the United
8 States—

9 (A) “to preserve and promote extensive,
10 close, and friendly commercial, cultural, and
11 other relations between the people of the United
12 States and the people on Taiwan, as well as the
13 people on the China mainland and all other peo-
14 ples of the Western Pacific area”;

15 (B) “to declare that peace and stability in
16 the area are in the political, security, and eco-
17 nomic interests of the United States, and are
18 matters of international concern”;

19 (C) “to make clear that the United States
20 decision to establish diplomatic relations with
21 the People’s Republic of China rests upon the
22 expectation that the future of Taiwan will be
23 determined by peaceful means”;

24 (D) “to consider any effort to determine
25 the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful

1 means, including by boycotts or embargoes, a
2 threat to the peace and security of the Western
3 Pacific area and of grave concern to the United
4 States”;

5 (E) “to provide Taiwan with arms of a de-
6 fensive character”; and

7 (F) “to maintain the capacity of the
8 United States to resist any resort to force or
9 other forms of coercion that would jeopardize
10 the security, or the social or economic system,
11 of the people on Taiwan”.

12 (4) For decades and increasingly since the elec-
13 tion of President Tsai Ing-wen as President of Tai-
14 wan in 2016, the Chinese Communist Party has em-
15 ployed a variety of coercive military and nonmilitary
16 tactics short of armed conflict in its efforts to exert
17 existential pressure on Taiwan, including through
18 diplomatic isolation, restricting tourism,
19 cyberattacks, spreading disinformation, and control-
20 ling the ability of Taiwan to purchase COVID-19
21 vaccines from other countries.

22 (5) According to Taiwan’s Ministry of National
23 Defense, the People’s Republic of China undertook
24 live-fire military exercises in the Taiwan Strait April
25 1 and 2, 2025, vowing to maintain combat readiness

1 and prevent any attempts by Taiwan to gain inde-
2 pendence from the People’s Republic of China. The
3 exercise reportedly involved Chinese 76 aircraft of
4 the People’s Liberation Army, 15 naval ships and
5 four official ships of the People’s Liberation Army
6 Navy, with 37 sorties crossing the median line of the
7 Taiwan Strait and entered Taiwan’s northern, cen-
8 tral, southwestern, and eastern air defense identi-
9 fication zone.

10 (6) According to Taiwan’s Ministry of National
11 Defense, 29 Chinese warplanes and drones crossed
12 the median line of the Taiwan Strait on February
13 19 and 20, 2025.

14 (7) In March 2021, then-Commander of the
15 United States Indo-Pacific Command, Admiral Phil-
16 ip Davidson, testified that the threat of a military
17 invasion of Taiwan by the People’s Liberation Army
18 “is manifest during this decade, in fact in the next
19 six years”.

20 (8) In October 2024, the People’s Republic of
21 China employed a record 125 aircraft, as well as its
22 Liaoning aircraft carrier and ships, in large-scale
23 military exercises surrounding Taiwan and its out-
24 lying islands, simulating the sealing off of key ports.
25 As part of that exercise, 111 Chinese aircraft report-

1 edly crossed the median line, entering Taiwan’s air
2 defense identification zone. That action followed re-
3 marks by Taiwan’s president rejecting Beijing’s
4 claim of sovereignty over the self-governed island.

5 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

6 It is the sense of Congress that—

7 (1) it is in the interest of the United States to
8 maintain a free and open Indo-Pacific region, with
9 peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait as a critical
10 component;

11 (2) efforts by the Government of the People’s
12 Republic of China and the Chinese Communist
13 Party to unilaterally determine the future of Taiwan
14 through non-peaceful means, including threats and
15 the direct use of force, military coercion, economic
16 boycotts or embargoes, cyberattacks, and efforts to
17 internationally isolate or annex Taiwan—

18 (A) directly undermine the spirit, intent,
19 and purpose of the Taiwan Relations Act (22
20 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.);

21 (B) undermine peace and stability in the
22 Taiwan Strait;

23 (C) limit a free and open Indo-Pacific re-
24 gion; and

1 (D) are of grave concern to the Govern-
2 ment of the United States;

3 (3) the initiation of a military invasion of Tai-
4 wan by the People’s Liberation Army would—

5 (A) constitute a threat to the peace and se-
6 curity of the Western Pacific area and threaten
7 the peace stability of the entire globe; and

8 (B) undermine the core political, security,
9 and economic interests of the United States at
10 home and abroad; and

11 (4) as an important deterrent measure against
12 a military invasion of Taiwan, the Government of
13 the People’s Republic of China and the Chinese
14 Communist Party must understand that initiating
15 such an invasion will result in catastrophic economic
16 and financial consequences for the People’s Republic
17 of China.

18 **SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.**

19 In this Act:

20 (1) ACCOUNT; CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNT; PAY-
21 ABLE-THROUGH ACCOUNT.—The terms “account”,
22 “correspondent account”, and “payable-through ac-
23 count” have the meanings given those terms in sec-
24 tion 5318A of title 31, United States Code.

1 (2) ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN.—The terms
2 “admission”, “admitted”, and “alien” have the
3 meanings given those terms in section 101 of the
4 Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

5 (3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
6 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
7 mittees” means—

8 (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations,
9 the Committee on Armed Services, and the
10 Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban
11 Affairs of the Senate; and

12 (B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
13 Committee on Armed Services, and the Com-
14 mittee on Financial Services of the House of
15 Representatives.

16 (4) ARMED FORCES OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUB-
17 LIC OF CHINA.—The term “Armed Forces of the
18 People’s Republic of China” includes, at a min-
19 imum—

20 (A) the People’s Liberation Army Aero-
21 space Force;

22 (B) the People’s Liberation Army Cyber-
23 space Force;

24 (C) the People’s Liberation Army Informa-
25 tion Support Force;

1 (D) the People’s Liberation Army Joint
2 Logistics Support Force;

3 (E) the People’s Liberation Army Air
4 Force;

5 (F) the People’s Liberation Army Army;

6 (G) the People’s Liberation Army Navy;

7 (H) the People’s Liberation Army Special
8 Operations Forces;

9 (I) the People’s Liberation Army Rocket
10 Force;

11 (J) the Joint Staff Department of the Cen-
12 tral Military Commission;

13 (K) the China Coast Guard;

14 (L) paramilitary forces, including the Mar-
15 itime Militia;

16 (M) the People’s Armed Police; and

17 (N) any successor entities or proxies of the
18 entities described in subparagraphs (A) through
19 (M).

20 (5) COVERED DETERMINATION.—The term
21 “covered determination” has the meaning given that
22 term in section 101(a).

23 (6) CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—

24 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “critical in-
25 frastructure”, with respect to Taiwan, means

1 systems and assets, whether physical or virtual,
2 so vital to Taiwan that the incapacity or de-
3 struction of such systems and assets would have
4 catastrophic regional or national effects on pub-
5 lic health or safety, economic security, or na-
6 tional security.

7 (B) INCLUDED SECTORS.—The term “crit-
8 ical infrastructure” includes assets in the fol-
9 lowing sectors:

- 10 (i) Biotechnology.
- 11 (ii) Chemical.
- 12 (iii) Commercial facilities.
- 13 (iv) Communications.
- 14 (v) Critical manufacturing.
- 15 (vi) Dams.
- 16 (vii) Defense industrial base.
- 17 (viii) Emergency services.
- 18 (ix) Energy.
- 19 (x) Financial services.
- 20 (xi) Food and agriculture.
- 21 (xii) Government facilities.
- 22 (xiii) Healthcare and public health.
- 23 (xiv) Information technology.
- 24 (xv) Materials and waste.
- 25 (xvi) Nuclear reactors.

1 (xvii) Space.

2 (xviii) Transportation systems.

3 (xix) Water and wastewater systems.

4 (7) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term “fi-
5 nancial institution” means a financial institution
6 specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E),
7 (F), (G), (H), (I), (J), (M), or (Y) of section
8 5312(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code.

9 (8) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign per-
10 son” means an individual or entity that is not a
11 United States person.

12 (9) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly” with
13 respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result,
14 means that a person had actual knowledge, or
15 should have known, of the conduct, the cir-
16 cumstance, or the result.

17 (10) SANCTIONED PERSON.—The term “sanc-
18 tioned person” means any person with respect to
19 which sanctions are imposed under this Act.

20 (11) TOP DECISION-MAKING BODY.—The term
21 “top decision-making body”, with respect to the Peo-
22 ple’s Republic of China and the Chinese Communist
23 Party, includes—

24 (A) the Chinese Communist Party Polit-
25 buro Standing Committee;

1 (B) the Chinese Communist Party Central
2 Military Commission;

3 (C) the Chinese Communist Party Polit-
4 buro;

5 (D) the Chinese Communist Party Central
6 Committee;

7 (E) the Chinese Communist Party Na-
8 tional Congress;

9 (F) the State Council of the People's Re-
10 public of China;

11 (G) the State Central Military Commission
12 of the People's Republic of China; and

13 (H) any successor entity or proxy of an en-
14 tity described in any of subparagraphs (A)
15 through (G).

16 (12) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term
17 “United States person” means—

18 (A) a United States citizen or an alien law-
19 fully admitted for permanent residence to the
20 United States; or

21 (B) an entity organized under the laws of
22 the United States or any jurisdiction within the
23 United States, including a foreign branch of
24 such an entity.

1 **TITLE I—SANCTIONS AND**
2 **OTHER MEASURES IN RE-**
3 **SPONSE TO SIGNIFICANT**
4 **THREATS TO SECURITY OF**
5 **TAIWAN**

6 **SEC. 101. COVERED DETERMINATIONS.**

7 (a) COVERED DETERMINATION DEFINED.—In this
8 Act, the term “covered determination” means—

9 (1) a determination by the President under sub-
10 section (b) that an actor described in paragraph (1)
11 of that subsection has engaged, is engaging, or is
12 planning to engage imminently in an act described
13 in paragraph (2) of that subsection; or

14 (2) the enactment of a joint resolution pursuant
15 to subsection (c).

16 (b) DETERMINATIONS BY PRESIDENT.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after
18 the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less
19 frequently than every 30 days thereafter, the Presi-
20 dent shall determine if any of the following actors
21 has engaged, is engaging, or is planning to engage
22 imminently in an act described in paragraph (2):

23 (A) The Government of the People’s Re-
24 public of China.

25 (B) The Chinese Communist Party.

1 (C) Any proxy of the Government of the
2 People's Republic of China or the Chinese Com-
3 munist Party.

4 (D) Any individual or entity controlled by
5 or acting at the direction of the Government of
6 the People's Republic of China or the Chinese
7 Communist Party.

8 (E) Any individual who serves on any top
9 decision-making body of the Government of the
10 People's Republic of China.

11 (F) Any person described in section 102 or
12 103.

13 (2) ACTS DESCRIBED.—An act described in this
14 paragraph is any of the following:

15 (A) Overthrowing or dismantling the gov-
16 erning institutions in Taiwan.

17 (B) Occupying any territory controlled or
18 administered by Taiwan as of the date of the
19 enactment of this Act.

20 (C) Violating the territorial integrity of
21 Taiwan.

22 (D) Taking any of the following actions:

23 (i) Creating a naval or aerial blockade
24 of Taiwan.

1 (ii) Seizing the offshore islands of
2 Taiwan.

3 (iii) Initiating a military attack, in-
4 cluding—

5 (I) an amphibious landing or as-
6 sault;

7 (II) an airport operation, air as-
8 sault, or aerial bombardment;

9 (III) missile attacks; or

10 (IV) naval bombardment.

11 (iv) A debilitating attack on the crit-
12 ical infrastructure of Taiwan.

13 (c) DETERMINATIONS BY JOINT RESOLUTION.—

14 (1) COVERED JOINT RESOLUTION DEFINED.—

15 In this subsection, the term “covered joint resolu-
16 tion” means only a joint resolution of either House
17 of Congress the sole matter after the resolving
18 clause of which is as follows: “That Congress deter-
19 mines that an actor described in paragraph (1) of
20 section 101(b) of the Sanctions Targeting Aggres-
21 sors of Neighboring Democracies with Taiwan Act of
22 2026 has engaged, is engaging, or is planning to en-
23 gage in an act described in paragraph (2) of that
24 section.”.

1 (2) INTRODUCTION.—A covered joint resolution
2 may be introduced—

3 (A) in the House of Representatives, by
4 the majority leader (or the majority leader’s
5 designee) or the minority leader (or the minor-
6 ity leader’s designee); and

7 (B) in the Senate, by the majority leader
8 (or the majority leader’s designee) or the mi-
9 nority leader (or the minority leader’s des-
10 igrnee).

11 (3) FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REP-
12 RESENTATIVES.—

13 (A) DISCHARGE FROM COMMITTEE.—If a
14 committee of the House of Representatives to
15 which a covered joint resolution has been re-
16 ferred has not reported the joint resolution
17 within 2 calendar days after the date of referral
18 of the joint resolution, the committee shall be
19 discharged from further consideration of the
20 joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be
21 placed on the appropriate calendar.

22 (B) MOVING TO CONSIDERATION.—At any
23 time after a covered joint resolution has been
24 placed on the appropriate calendar, it is in
25 order for the sponsor of the joint resolution (or

1 a designee) to move for the consideration of
2 that joint resolution.

3 (C) POINTS OF ORDER; MOTIONS.—All
4 points of order against the covered joint resolu-
5 tion and its consideration are waived. If the mo-
6 tion under subparagraph (B) is agreed to, the
7 joint resolution shall remain the unfinished
8 business of the House until disposed of, except
9 as provided in paragraph (5).

10 (D) NO AMENDMENTS.—A covered joint
11 resolution shall not be subject to amendment in
12 the House of Representatives.

13 (E) DEBATE.—General debate on a cov-
14 ered joint resolution shall not exceed 4 hours,
15 which shall be equally divided and controlled by
16 the sponsor of the joint resolution (or a des-
17 ignee) and an opponent.

18 (F) FINAL PASSAGE.—At the conclusion of
19 debate, the previous question shall be consid-
20 ered as ordered on the resolution, and the
21 House of Representatives shall vote on final
22 passage without intervening motion.

23 (4) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

24 (A) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the
25 committee of the Senate to which a covered

1 joint resolution was referred has not reported
2 the joint resolution within 2 calendar days after
3 the date of referral of the joint resolution, that
4 committee shall be discharged from further con-
5 sideration of the joint resolution and the joint
6 resolution shall be placed on the appropriate
7 calendar.

8 (B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—

9 Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing
10 Rules of the Senate, it is in order at any time
11 after the committee of the Senate to which a
12 covered joint resolution was referred reports the
13 joint resolution to the Senate or has been dis-
14 charged from consideration of the joint resolu-
15 tion (even though a previous motion to the
16 same effect has been disagreed to) to move to
17 proceed to the consideration of the joint resolu-
18 tion, and all points of order against the joint
19 resolution (and against consideration of the
20 joint resolution) are waived. The motion to pro-
21 ceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject
22 to a motion to postpone.

23 (C) NO AMENDMENTS.—An amendment to

24 a covered joint resolution, or a motion to post-
25 pone, or a motion to proceed to the consider-

1 ation of other business, or a motion to recom-
2 mit a covered joint resolution, is not in order.

3 (D) CONSIDERATION.—

4 (i) LIMITATION ON DEBATE.—Consid-
5 eration in the Senate of a covered joint
6 resolution shall be limited to not more than
7 10 hours, which shall be equally divided
8 between, and controlled by, the majority
9 leader and the minority leader, or by their
10 designees.

11 (ii) VOTE ON ADOPTION.—Whenever
12 all the time for debate on a covered joint
13 resolution has been used or yielded back,
14 the vote on the adoption of the resolution
15 shall occur without any intervening motion
16 or amendment, except that a single
17 quorum call at the conclusion of the debate
18 if requested in accordance with the Rules
19 of the Senate may occur immediately be-
20 fore such vote.

21 (E) RULINGS OF THE CHAIR ON PROCE-
22 DURE.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair
23 relating to the application of the rules of the
24 Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure re-

1 relating to a covered joint resolution shall be de-
2 cided without debate.

3 (F) CONSIDERATION OF VETO MES-
4 SAGES.—Debate in the Senate of any veto mes-
5 sage with respect to a covered joint resolution,
6 including all debatable motions and appeals in
7 connection with the joint resolution, shall be
8 limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided be-
9 tween, and controlled by, the majority leader
10 and the minority leader or their designees.

11 (5) RULES RELATING TO SENATE AND HOUSE
12 OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

13 (A) TREATMENT OF SENATE JOINT RESO-
14 LUTION IN HOUSE.—In the House of Rep-
15 resentatives, the following procedures shall
16 apply to a covered joint resolution received from
17 the Senate (unless the House has already
18 passed a joint resolution relating to the same
19 proposed action):

20 (i) The joint resolution shall be re-
21 ferred to the appropriate committees.

22 (ii) If a committee to which a joint
23 resolution has been referred has not re-
24 ported the joint resolution within 2 cal-
25 endar days after the date of referral, that

1 committee shall be discharged from further
2 consideration of the joint resolution.

3 (iii) Beginning on the third legislative
4 day after the committee to which a joint
5 resolution has been referred reports the
6 joint resolution to the House or has been
7 discharged from further consideration
8 thereof, it shall be in order to move to pro-
9 ceed to consider the joint resolution in the
10 House. All points of order against the mo-
11 tion are waived. Such a motion shall not be
12 in order after the House has disposed of a
13 motion to proceed on the joint resolution.
14 The previous question shall be considered
15 as ordered on the motion to its adoption
16 without intervening motion. The motion
17 shall not be debatable. A motion to recon-
18 sider the vote by which the motion is dis-
19 posed of shall not be in order.

20 (iv) The joint resolution shall be con-
21 sidered as read. All points of order against
22 the joint resolution and against its consid-
23 eration are waived. The previous question
24 shall be considered as ordered on the joint
25 resolution to final passage without inter-

1 vening motion except 4 hours of debate
2 equally divided and controlled by the spon-
3 sor of the joint resolution (or a designee)
4 and an opponent. A motion to reconsider
5 the vote on passage of the joint resolution
6 shall not be in order.

7 (B) TREATMENT OF HOUSE JOINT RESO-
8 LUTION IN SENATE.—

9 (i) RECEIPT BEFORE PASSAGE.—If,
10 before the passage by the Senate of a cov-
11 ered joint resolution, the Senate receives
12 an identical joint resolution from the
13 House of Representatives, the following
14 procedures shall apply:

15 (I) That joint resolution shall not
16 be referred to a committee.

17 (II) With respect to that joint
18 resolution—

19 (aa) the procedure in the
20 Senate shall be the same as if no
21 joint resolution had been received
22 from the House of Representa-
23 tives; but

24 (bb) the vote on passage
25 shall be on the joint resolution

1 from the House of Representa-
2 tives.

3 (ii) RECEIPT AFTER PASSAGE.—If,
4 following passage of a covered joint resolu-
5 tion in the Senate, the Senate receives an
6 identical joint resolution from the House of
7 Representatives, that joint resolution shall
8 be placed on the appropriate Senate cal-
9 endar.

10 (iii) NO COMPANION MEASURE.—If a
11 covered joint resolution is received from
12 the House, and no companion joint resolu-
13 tion has been introduced in the Senate, the
14 Senate procedures under this subsection
15 shall apply to the House joint resolution.

16 (C) APPLICATION TO REVENUE MEAS-
17 URES.—The provisions of this paragraph shall
18 not apply in the House of Representatives to a
19 covered joint resolution that is a revenue meas-
20 ure.

21 (6) RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
22 TIVES AND SENATE.—This subsection is enacted by
23 Congress—

24 (A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power
25 of the Senate and the House of Representa-

1 tives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part
2 of the rules of each House, respectively, and su-
3 persedes other rules only to the extent that it
4 is inconsistent with such rules; and

5 (B) with full recognition of the constitu-
6 tional right of either House to change the rules
7 (so far as relating to the procedure of that
8 House) at any time, in the same manner, and
9 to the same extent as in the case of any other
10 rule of that House.

11 **SEC. 102. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO**
12 **OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE**
13 **PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND MEM-**
14 **BERS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY.**

15 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 days after a cov-
16 ered determination is made, the President shall—

17 (1) impose the sanctions described in section
18 201 with respect to the persons described in sub-
19 section (b), to the extent such persons can be identi-
20 fied; and

21 (2) prohibit any United States person (other
22 than an official of the United States Government
23 acting in an official capacity) from engaging in any
24 transaction with a person described in subsection
25 (b).

1 (b) PERSONS DESCRIBED.—The persons described in
2 this subsection are the following:

3 (1) The following officials of the Government of
4 the People’s Republic of China:

5 (A) The General Secretary of the Chinese
6 Communist Party and all members of the
7 Standing Committee of the National People’s
8 Congress of the People’s Republic of China.

9 (B) The President of the People’s Republic
10 of China.

11 (C) The Vice President of the People’s Re-
12 public of China.

13 (D) Leaders of the State Council of the
14 People’s Republic of China, including the Pre-
15 mier, Vice Premiers, State Councilors, and the
16 Secretary General.

17 (E) Members of the State Council of the
18 People’s Republic of China, including all Min-
19 isters and heads of all constituent agencies.

20 (F) The Minister of National Defense of
21 the People’s Republic of China.

22 (G) Members of the Central Military Com-
23 mission of the Chinese Communist Party.

24 (H) The commanders of the People’s Lib-
25 eration Army, the People’s Liberation Army

1 Navy, the People's Liberation Army Air Force,
2 and the People's Liberation Army Rocket
3 Force.

4 (I) The Commander of the People's Armed
5 Police Force of the Central Military Commis-
6 sion.

7 (J) The Commander of the People's Lib-
8 eration Army Reserve Force.

9 (K) The Commander-in-Chief of the Peo-
10 ple's Liberation Army Aerospace Force, Cyber-
11 space Force, Information Support Force, and
12 Joint Logistics Force.

13 (L) The Director of the Office of the Cen-
14 tral Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Cen-
15 tral Committee of the Chinese Communist
16 Party.

17 (M) The Chair of the National Develop-
18 ment and Reform Commission of the People's
19 Republic of China.

20 (N) The Minister of Agriculture and Rural
21 Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

22 (O) The Minister of State Security of the
23 People's Republic of China.

24 (P) The Minister of Public Security of the
25 People's Republic of China.

1 (Q) Any foreign person serving as a mem-
2 ber of the Standing Committee of the National
3 People's Congress of the People's Republic of
4 China.

5 (R) Any foreign person serving as a mem-
6 ber of the State Central Military Commission of
7 the People's Republic of China.

8 (S) The Chief Justice or Grand Justice of
9 the Supreme People's Court of the People's Re-
10 public of China.

11 (T) The Prosecutor General of the Su-
12 preme People's Procuratorate of the People's
13 Republic of China.

14 (U) Any foreign person serving as a mem-
15 ber of the State Council or any organ com-
16 posing the State Council of the People's Repub-
17 lic of China.

18 (V) Any other official of the Government
19 of the People's Republic of China that the
20 President determines should be subject to sanc-
21 tions under subsection (a).

22 (2) Any foreign person that—

23 (A) knowingly sells, supplies, transfers,
24 markets, or provides defense articles, equip-
25 ment, goods, services, technology, or materials

1 to the Armed Forces of the People’s Republic
2 of China;

3 (B) knowingly conducts a transaction with
4 the Armed Forces of the People’s Republic of
5 China (other than a transaction of an official of
6 a foreign government acting in an official ca-
7 pacity);

8 (C) has engaged in or attempted to engage
9 in activities that—

10 (i) materially undermine the military
11 readiness of Taiwan;

12 (ii) seek to overthrow, dismantle, or
13 subvert the governing institutions of Tai-
14 wan;

15 (iii) debilitate the critical infrastruc-
16 ture of Taiwan;

17 (iv) debilitate cybersecurity systems
18 through malicious electronic attacks or
19 cyberattacks on Taiwan;

20 (v) undermine the democratic proc-
21 esses of Taiwan; or

22 (vi) involve committing serious human
23 rights abuses against citizens of Taiwan,
24 including forceful transfers, enforced dis-

1 appearances, unjust detainment, or tor-
2 ture; or

3 (D) is responsible for or complicit in, or
4 has directly or indirectly engaged or attempted
5 to engage in, for or on behalf of, or for the ben-
6 efit of, directly or indirectly, the Government of
7 the People’s Republic of China—

8 (i) transnational corruption, bribery,
9 extortion, or money laundering;

10 (ii) assassination, murder, or other
11 unlawful killing of, or infliction of other
12 bodily harm against, a United States per-
13 son or a citizen or national of an ally or
14 partner of the United States;

15 (iii) activities that undermine the
16 peace, security, political stability, or terri-
17 torial integrity of the United States or an
18 ally or partner of the United States; or

19 (iv) deceptive or structured trans-
20 actions or dealings to circumvent the appli-
21 cation of any sanctions imposed by the
22 United States, including through the use
23 of digital currencies or assets or the use of
24 physical assets.

1 (3) Any agent of any person described in para-
2 graph (1) or (2), or any other person, if the sanc-
3 tioned person transferred property or an interest in
4 property to the agent or other person—

5 (A) after the date on which the President
6 imposed sanctions with respect to the sanc-
7 tioned person; or

8 (B) before that date, if the sanctioned per-
9 son did so in an attempt to evade the imposi-
10 tion of sanctions.

11 **SEC. 103. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FI-**
12 **NANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED WITH**
13 **THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUB-**
14 **LIC OF CHINA.**

15 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 days after a cov-
16 ered determination is made, the Secretary of the Treasury
17 shall—

18 (1) impose the sanctions described in subsection

19 (b) with respect to—

20 (A) the People’s Bank of China;

21 (B) any state-owned bank;

22 (C) any other financial institution orga-
23 nized under the laws of the People’s Republic of
24 China and owned in whole or part by the Gov-
25 ernment of the People’s Republic of China;

1 (D) any subsidiary of, or successor entity
2 to, any of the financial institutions described in
3 subparagraphs (A) through (F); and

4 (E) any financial institution that engages
5 in transactions with any of the financial institu-
6 tions described in subparagraphs (A) through
7 (G);

8 (2) impose the sanctions described in section
9 201 with respect to any directors of, officers of, offi-
10 cials of, and shareholders with an interest in, a fi-
11 nancial institution described in paragraph (1); and

12 (3) prohibit any United States person from en-
13 gaging in any transaction with a financial institution
14 described in paragraph (1).

15 (b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions de-
16 scribed in this subsection are the following:

17 (1) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—

18 (A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall ex-
19 ercise all of the powers granted to the President
20 under the International Emergency Economic
21 Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the ex-
22 tent necessary to block and prohibit all trans-
23 actions in property and interests in property of
24 a financial institution subject to subsection
25 (a)(1) if such property and interests in property

1 are in the United States, come within the
2 United States, or are or come within the pos-
3 session or control of a United States person.

4 (B) INAPPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL EMER-
5 GENCY REQUIREMENT.—The requirements of
6 section 202 of the International Emergency
7 Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall
8 not apply for purposes of this section.

9 (2) RESTRICTIONS ON CORRESPONDENT AND
10 PAYABLE-THROUGH ACCOUNTS.—The President
11 shall prohibit the opening, and prohibit or impose
12 strict conditions on the maintaining, in the United
13 States of a correspondent account or payable-
14 through account by a financial institution subject to
15 subsection (a)(1).

16 (c) STATE-OWNED BANK DEFINED.—In this section,
17 the term “state-owned bank”—

18 (1) means a bank that—

19 (A) is incorporated in the People’s Repub-
20 lic of China; or

21 (B) is owned in whole or part by the Gov-
22 ernment of the People’s Republic of China; and

23 (2) includes—

24 (A) the Export-Import Bank of China;

25 (B) the China Development Bank;

1 (C) the Agricultural Development Bank of
2 China;

3 (D) the Industrial and Commercial Bank
4 of China;

5 (E) the China Construction Bank;

6 (F) the Bank of Communications;

7 (G) the Agricultural Bank of China; and

8 (H) the Bank of China.

9 **SEC. 104. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO**
10 **ENTITIES OWNED BY OR AFFILIATED WITH**
11 **THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUB-**
12 **LIC OF CHINA OR THE CHINESE COMMUNIST**
13 **PARTY.**

14 Not later than 3 days after a covered determination
15 is made, the Secretary of the Treasury shall impose the
16 sanctions described in section 201(1) with respect to any
17 entity engaged in commercial activities on behalf of the
18 Government of the People's Republic of China or the Chi-
19 nese Communist Party, in which the government or party
20 has an ownership stake and exercises ultimate control over
21 business decisions.

22 **SEC. 105. PROHIBITION ON TRANSFERS OF FUNDS INVOLV-**
23 **ING THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by subsection
25 (b), not later than 3 days after a covered determination

1 is made, a depository institution (as defined in section
2 19(b)(1)(A) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C.
3 461(b)(1)(A))) or a broker or dealer in securities reg-
4 istered with the Securities and Exchange Commission
5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C.
6 78a et seq.) may not process transfers of funds—

7 (1) to or from the People’s Republic of China;

8 or

9 (2) for the direct or indirect benefit of officials
10 of the Government of the People’s Republic of China
11 or members of the Chinese Communist Party.

12 (b) EXCEPTION.—A depository institution, broker, or
13 dealer described in subsection (a) may process a transfer
14 described in that subsection if the transfer—

15 (1) arises from, and is ordinarily incident and
16 necessary to give effect to, an underlying transaction
17 that is authorized by a specific or general license;
18 and

19 (2) does not involve debiting or crediting a Chi-
20 nese account.

21 **SEC. 106. PROHIBITION ON LISTING OR TRADING OF CHI-**
22 **NESE ENTITIES ON UNITED STATES SECURI-**
23 **TIES EXCHANGES.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Securities and Exchange
25 Commission shall prohibit the securities of an issuer de-

1 scribed in subsection (b) from being traded on a national
 2 securities exchange on and after the date that is 3 days
 3 after a covered determination is made.

4 (b) ISSUERS.—An issuer described in this subsection
 5 is an issuer that is a security listed with the China Securi-
 6 ties Regulatory Commission.

7 (c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

8 (1) ISSUER; SECURITY.—The terms “issuer”
 9 and “security” have the meanings given those terms
 10 in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of
 11 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c).

12 (2) NATIONAL SECURITIES EXCHANGE.—The
 13 term “national securities exchange” means an ex-
 14 change registered as a national securities exchange
 15 in accordance with section 6 of the Securities Ex-
 16 change Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78f).

17 **SEC. 107. PROHIBITION ON INVESTMENTS BY UNITED**
 18 **STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT BEN-**
 19 **EFIT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE’S**
 20 **REPUBLIC OF CHINA OR THE CHINESE COM-**
 21 **MUNIST PARTY.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 days after a cov-
 23 ered determination is made, the Secretary of the Treasury
 24 shall prohibit any United States financial institution from
 25 making any investments described in subsection (b).

1 (b) INVESTMENTS DESCRIBED.—An investment de-
2 scribed in this subsection is a monetary investment—

3 (1) to—

4 (A) an entity owned or controlled by the
5 Government of the People’s Republic of China
6 or the Chinese Communist Party; or

7 (B) the People’s Liberation Army; or

8 (2) for the benefit of any priority industrial sec-
9 tor identified in the “Made in China 2025” plan or
10 the “14th Five Year Smart Manufacturing Develop-
11 ment Plan”, including—

12 (A) agriculture machinery;

13 (B) information technology;

14 (C) artificial intelligence, machine learning,
15 and robotics;

16 (D) green energy and green vehicles;

17 (E) aerospace equipment;

18 (F) ocean engineering and high tech ships;

19 (G) railway equipment;

20 (H) power equipment;

21 (I) new materials;

22 (J) medicine and medical devices;

23 (K) fifth generation and future generation
24 telecommunications and other advanced wireless
25 networking technologies;

- 1 (L) semiconductor manufacturing;
- 2 (M) biotechnology;
- 3 (N) quantum computing;
- 4 (O) surveillance technologies, including fa-
- 5 cial recognition technologies and censorship
- 6 software;
- 7 (P) fiber optic cables; and
- 8 (Q) mining and resource development.

9 (c) UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTION DE-

10 FINED.—In this section, the term “United States financial

11 institution”—

12 (1) means any financial institution that is a

13 United States person; and

14 (2) includes an investment company, private eq-

15 uity company, venture capital company, or hedge

16 fund that is a United States person.

17 **SEC. 108. MEASURES RELATING TO ENERGY SECTOR OF**

18 **THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**

19 (a) PROHIBITION ON EXPORTS.—On and after the

20 date that is 3 days after a covered determination is made,

21 the Secretary of Commerce shall prohibit, under the Ex-

22 port Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.),

23 the export, reexport, or in-country transfer to or in the

24 People’s Republic of China any energy or energy product

25 produced in the United States.

1 (b) PROHIBITION ON INVESTMENTS.—On and after
2 the date that is 3 days after a covered determination is
3 made, a United States person may not make an invest-
4 ment in the energy sector of the People’s Republic of
5 China.

6 (c) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—The President
7 shall—

8 (1) impose the sanctions described in section
9 201 with respect to any foreign person that the
10 President determines knowingly sells, supplies,
11 transfers, markets, or provides goods, services, tech-
12 nology, information, or other support that facilitates
13 the maintenance or expansion of the production of
14 oil, uranium, natural gas, petroleum, petroleum
15 products, or petrochemical products for use by any
16 person subject to sanctions under section 102, 103,
17 or 104; and

18 (2) prohibit any United States person from en-
19 gaging in any transaction with a person described in
20 paragraph (1).

21 (d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “ex-
22 port”, “in-country transfer”, “reexport”, and “United
23 States person” have the meanings given those terms in
24 section 1742 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018
25 (50 U.S.C. 4801).

1 **SEC. 109. PROHIBITION ON PURCHASES OF SOVEREIGN**
2 **DEBT OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**
3 **BY UNITED STATES PERSONS.**

4 On and after the date that is 3 days after a covered
5 determination is made, the purchase of sovereign debt of
6 the Government of the People’s Republic of China by any
7 United States person is prohibited.

8 **SEC. 110. PROHIBITION ON PROVISION OF SERVICES TO**
9 **SANCTIONED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS BY**
10 **INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MESSAGING SYS-**
11 **TEMS.**

12 Not later than 3 days after a covered determination
13 is made, the President shall impose sanctions pursuant to
14 the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50
15 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) with respect to—

16 (1) any global financial communications serv-
17 ices provider that does not terminate the provision
18 of financial communications services to, and the ena-
19 bling and facilitation of access to such services for,
20 any financial institution subject to sanctions under
21 section 103 or any other provision of this Act; and

22 (2) the directors of, officers of, and share-
23 holders with a interest in, the provider.

1 **SEC. 111. INCREASES IN DUTIES ON GOODS IMPORTED**
2 **FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after a
4 covered determination is made, the President shall, not-
5 withstanding any other provision of law, increase the rate
6 of duty for all goods imported into the United States from
7 the People's Republic of China to a rate of up to 500 per-
8 cent ad valorem.

9 (b) DUTY RATE IN ADDITION TO ANTIDUMPING AND
10 COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.—The rate of duty required
11 under subsection (a) with respect to a good described in
12 that subsection shall be in addition to any antidumping
13 or countervailing duty applicable with respect to the good
14 under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671
15 et seq.).

16 **SEC. 112. INCREASES IN DUTIES ON GOODS IMPORTED**
17 **FROM COUNTRIES THAT SUPPORT THE PEOP-**
18 **LE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**

19 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after a
20 covered determination is made, and every 90 days there-
21 after, the President shall, notwithstanding any other pro-
22 vision of law, increase the rate of duty for all goods im-
23 ported into the United States from a country described
24 in subsection (b) to a rate of up to 500 percent ad valo-
25 rem.

1 (b) COUNTRIES DESCRIBED.—A country is described
2 in this subsection if the country—

3 (1) knowingly sells, supplies, transfers, or pur-
4 chases oil, uranium, natural gas, petroleum prod-
5 ucts, or petrochemical products to or from the Peo-
6 ple’s Republic of China; or

7 (2) knowingly sells, supplies, transfers, or pur-
8 chases products, material, or financial support to or
9 from the People’s Republic of China for its military-
10 industrial capacity or for any act described in sec-
11 tion 101(b)(2).

12 (c) DUTY RATE IN ADDITION TO ANTIDUMPING AND
13 COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.—The rate of duty required
14 under subsection (a) with respect to a good described in
15 that subsection shall be in addition to any antidumping
16 or countervailing duty applicable with respect to the good
17 under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671
18 et seq.).

19 (d) PROHIBITION ON WAIVERS FOR CERTAIN COUN-
20 TRIES.—The President may not waive under section 202
21 the application of subsection (a) with respect to—

22 (1) a country the government of which the Sec-
23 retary of State has determined has repeatedly pro-
24 vided support for acts of international terrorism

1 (commonly referred to as a “state sponsor of ter-
2 rorism”), for purposes of—

3 (A) section 1754(c)(1)(A)(i) of the Export
4 Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C.
5 4813(c)(1)(A)(i));

6 (B) section 620A of the Foreign Assistance
7 Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371);

8 (C) section 40(d) of the Arms Export Con-
9 trol Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)); or

10 (D) any other provision of law; or

11 (2) a country specified in section 4872(f)(2) of
12 title 10, United States Code.

13 (e) **MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY DEFINED.**—In
14 this section, the term “military-industrial capacity” means
15 the capacity of a country to produce and supply the equip-
16 ment, technology, weapons, training and deployment of
17 personnel, manpower, and systems necessary for military
18 operations.

19 **TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS**

20 **SEC. 201. SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.**

21 The sanctions described in this section are the fol-
22 lowing:

23 (1) **BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.**—

24 (A) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall ex-
25 ercise all of the powers granted by the Inter-

1 national Emergency Economic Powers Act (50
2 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to block and prohibit all
3 transactions in all property and interests in
4 property of the sanctioned person if such prop-
5 erty and interests in property are in the United
6 States, come within the United States, or are or
7 come within the possession or control of a
8 United States person.

9 (B) INAPPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL EMER-
10 GENCY REQUIREMENT.—The requirements of
11 section 202 of the International Emergency
12 Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall
13 not apply for purposes of this section.

14 (2) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR
15 PAROLE.—

16 (A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—In
17 the case of a sanctioned person who is an alien,
18 the alien shall be—

19 (i) inadmissible to the United States;

20 (ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other
21 documentation to enter the United States;
22 and

23 (iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted
24 or paroled into the United States or to re-
25 ceive any other benefit under the Immigra-

1 tion and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et
2 seq.).

3 (B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

4 (i) IN GENERAL.—The visa or other
5 entry documentation of an alien described
6 in subparagraph (A) shall be revoked, re-
7 gardless of when such visa or other entry
8 documentation is or was issued.

9 (ii) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revoca-
10 tion under clause (i) shall—

11 (I) take effect immediately; and

12 (II) automatically cancel any
13 other valid visa or entry documenta-
14 tion that is in the alien's possession.

15 **SEC. 202. NATIONAL SECURITY WAIVER.**

16 Except as provided by section 112(d), the President
17 may waive, for successive periods of not more than 90
18 days each, the application of sanctions, prohibitions, re-
19 strictions, duties, and penalties under this Act with re-
20 spect to a person if, for each such period, the President—

21 (1) determines that such a waiver—

22 (A) is in the national security interests of
23 the United States; and

24 (B) supports the enduring security of Tai-
25 wan and a return to the disposition of forces

1 that prevailed before the act that led to the ap-
2 plicable covered determination; and

3 (2) submits to the appropriate congressional
4 committees a notification of the waiver and the rea-
5 sons for the waiver.

6 **SEC. 203. EXCEPTIONS.**

7 (a) **SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE OF THE PEOPLE’S RE-**
8 **PUBLIC OF CHINA.**—This Act shall not apply with respect
9 to efforts to promote democracy in the People’s Republic
10 of China.

11 (b) **EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.**—
12 This Act shall not apply with respect to activities subject
13 to the reporting requirements under title V of the National
14 Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any au-
15 thorized intelligence activities of the United States.

16 (c) **EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL**
17 **OBLIGATIONS.**—Sanctions under this Act shall not apply
18 to the admission of an alien if the admission of that alien
19 is necessary to comply with United States obligations
20 under the Agreement between the United Nations and the
21 United States regarding the Headquarters of the United
22 Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and en-
23 tered into force November 21, 1947, under the Convention
24 on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and

1 entered into force March 19, 1967, or under other inter-
2 national agreements.

3 (d) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF
4 GOODS.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and require-
6 ments to impose sanctions authorized under this Act
7 shall not include the authority or requirement to im-
8 pose sanctions on the importation of goods.

9 (2) GOOD DEFINED.—In this subsection, the
10 term “good” means any article, natural or manmade
11 substance, material, supply or manufactured prod-
12 uct, including inspection and test equipment, and ex-
13 cluding technical data.

14 **SEC. 204. IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.**

15 (a) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise
16 all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the
17 International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50
18 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this Act (other than
19 sections 111 and 112).

20 (b) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to
21 violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of any
22 provision of this Act (other than section 111 or 112) or
23 any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out any
24 such provision shall be subject to the penalties set forth
25 in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the Inter-

1 national Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C.
2 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an
3 unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

4 **SEC. 205. TERMINATION AUTHORITY.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President may terminate the
6 application of sanctions, prohibitions, restrictions, duties,
7 and penalties under this Act if the President submits to
8 Congress a certification that—

9 (1) all actors described in paragraph (1) of sec-
10 tion 101(b) have verifiably ceased engaging in acts
11 described in paragraph (2) of that section; and

12 (2) the Government of the People’s Republic of
13 China and the Chinese Communist Party have re-
14 nounced engaging in any such acts in the future.

15 (b) REIMPOSITION.—If, after the submission of a cer-
16 tification described in subsection (a), an actor described
17 in paragraph (1) of section 101(b) engages in an act de-
18 scribed in paragraph (2) of that section, the President
19 shall immediately reimpose all previously terminated sanc-
20 tions, prohibitions, restrictions, duties, and penalties im-
21 posed under this Act, in addition to new sanctions, prohi-
22 bitions, restrictions, duties, and penalties under this Act.

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