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To require the imposition of sanctions with respect to the People’s Republic of China if the People’s Liberation Army initiates a military invasion of Taiwan.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 29, 2023

Mr. SULLIVAN 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 Liberation Army initiates a military invasion of Taiwan.

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.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Sanctions Targeting
5 Aggressors of Neighboring Democracies with Taiwan Act
6 of 2023” or the “STAND with Taiwan Act of 2023”.

7 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

8 Congress makes the following findings:

1 (1) Taiwan is a free and prosperous democracy
2 of nearly 24,000,000 people, an important contrib-
3 utor to peace and stability around the world, and
4 continues to embody and promote democratic values,
5 freedom, and human rights in Asia.

6 (2) The policy of the United States toward Tai-
7 wan is guided by the Taiwan Relations Act (22
8 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.), the United States-People’s Re-
9 public of China joint communiqués concluded in
10 1972, 1978, and 1982, and the Six Assurances that
11 President Ronald Reagan communicated to Taiwan
12 in 1982.

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

16 (A) “to preserve and promote extensive,
17 close, and friendly commercial, cultural, and
18 other relations between the people of the United
19 States and the people on Taiwan, as well as the
20 people on the China mainland and all other peo-
21 ples of the Western Pacific area”;

22 (B) “to declare that peace and stability in
23 the area are in the political, security, and eco-
24 nomic interests of the United States, and are
25 matters of international concern”;

1 (C) “to make clear that the United States
2 decision to establish diplomatic relations with
3 the People’s Republic of China rests upon the
4 expectation that the future of Taiwan will be
5 determined by peaceful means”;

6 (D) “to consider any effort to determine
7 the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful
8 means, including by boycotts or embargoes, a
9 threat to the peace and security of the Western
10 Pacific area and of grave concern to the United
11 States”;

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

14 (F) “to maintain the capacity of the
15 United States to resist any resort to force or
16 other forms of coercion that would jeopardize
17 the security, or the social or economic system,
18 of the people on Taiwan”.

19 (4) For decades and increasingly since the elec-
20 tion of President Tsai Ing-wen as President of Tai-
21 wan in 2016, the Chinese Communist Party has em-
22 ployed a variety of coercive military and nonmilitary
23 tactics short of armed conflict in its efforts to exert
24 existential pressure on Taiwan, including through
25 diplomatic isolation, restricting tourism,

1 cyberattacks, spreading disinformation, and control-
2 ling the ability of Taiwan to purchase COVID-19
3 vaccines from other countries.

4 (5) Since 2020, military incursions by the Peo-
5 ple's Republic of China into Taiwan's air defense
6 identification zone have been occurring at a rapidly
7 increasing pace. In 2022, such incursions occurred
8 1,700 times, nearly double the total in 2021, which
9 was itself almost triple the 2020 total.

10 (6) Since 2021, there has been a notable in-
11 crease in military provocations by the People's Lib-
12 eration Army against Taiwan, including incursions
13 over the midline separating the People's Republic of
14 China from Taiwan, holding military exercises in the
15 vicinity of Taiwan's controlled waters, and per-
16 forming live-fire exercises in the South China Sea.

17 (7) In August 2022, the People's Republic of
18 China held unprecedented live-fire military exercises
19 and a simulated blockade involving hundreds of mili-
20 tary aircraft, dozens of warships, and launches of
21 short-range ballistic missiles over the territory of
22 Taiwan.

23 (8) The People's Republic of China is attempt-
24 ing to erase the midline separating it from Taiwan,
25 increasing the prospects for incidental contact be-

1 tween forces of the People’s Republic of China and
2 Taiwan as well as shorting reaction times related to
3 provocations by the People’s Republic of China.

4 (9) On August 10, 2022, the Taiwan Affairs
5 Office of the State Council of the People’s Republic
6 of China released a white paper entitled “The Tai-
7 wan Question and China’s Reunification in the New
8 Era” that reiterated the long-standing position of
9 the Government of the People’s Republic of China
10 not to renounce the use of force to bring about unifi-
11 cation with Taiwan and to “always be ready to re-
12 spond with the use of force . . . to interference by
13 external forces or radical action by separatist ele-
14 ments”.

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

21 (11) In March 2021, then Commander of the
22 United States Pacific Fleet Admiral John Aquilino
23 testified that the threat of a military invasion by the
24 People’s Liberation Army of Taiwan is “much closer

1 to us than most think” and could materialize well
2 before 2035.

3 (12) On February 24, 2022, the Armed Forces
4 of the Russian Federation initiated an unprovoked
5 and unjustified invasion of Ukraine, resulting in at
6 least 14,000 civilian casualties, including more than
7 5,000 deaths.

8 (13) The Russian Federation invasion has de-
9 stabilized global markets and supply chains, from
10 energy to food, contributing to high inflation and re-
11 cession in the United States and deep cuts to global
12 gross domestic product.

13 (14) With the assistance of the United States
14 and European allies, Ukrainian forces have success-
15 fully repelled the Russian Federation invasion and
16 recaptured significant portions of territory taken by
17 the Russian Federation in the initial stages of the
18 invasion.

19 (15) In addition to military power, timely mes-
20 saging around the use of economic and financial in-
21 struments of United States power and their poten-
22 tial use can have an important deterrent effect on
23 the actions of other countries.

24 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

25 It is the sense of Congress that—

1 (1) it is in the interests of the United States to
2 maintain a free and open Indo-Pacific region, with
3 peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait as a critical
4 component;

5 (2) efforts by the Government of the People's
6 Republic of China and the Chinese Communist
7 Party to unilaterally determine the future of Taiwan
8 through non-peaceful means, including threats and
9 the direct use of force, military coercion, economic
10 boycotts or embargoes, cyberattacks, and efforts to
11 internationally isolate or annex Taiwan—

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

15 (B) undermine peace and stability in the
16 Taiwan Strait;

17 (C) limit a free and open Indo-Pacific re-
18 gion; and

19 (D) are of grave concern to the Govern-
20 ment of the United States;

21 (3) the initiation of a military invasion of Tai-
22 wan by the People's Liberation Army would—

23 (A) constitute a threat to the peace and se-
24 curity of the Western Pacific Area and threaten
25 the peace stability of the entire globe; and

1 (B) undermine the core political, security,
2 and economic interests of the United States at
3 home and abroad; and

4 (4) as an important deterrent measure against
5 a military invasion of Taiwan, the Government of
6 the People's Republic of China and the Chinese
7 Communist Party must understand that initiating
8 such an invasion will result in catastrophic economic
9 and financial consequences for the People's Republic
10 of China.

11 **SEC. 4. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

12 The policy of the Government of the United States
13 on Taiwan is guided by the Taiwan Relations Act (22
14 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.), the United States-People's Republic
15 of China joint communiqués concluded in 1972, 1978, and
16 1982, and the Six Assurances that President Ronald
17 Reagan communicated to Taiwan in 1982, but in the event
18 of the initiation of a military invasion of Taiwan by the
19 People's Liberation Army, it is the policy of the United
20 States—

21 (1) to use and deploy all economic, commercial,
22 and financial instruments and levers of power, in-
23 cluding—

24 (A) the imposition of sanctions with re-
25 spect to leadership of the Chinese Communist

1 Party, key officials of the Government of the
2 People's Republic of China, and financial insti-
3 tutions and other entities affiliated with the
4 Chinese Communist Party or the Government
5 of the People's Republic of China;

6 (B) prohibiting the listing or trading of the
7 securities of Chinese entities on United States
8 securities exchanges;

9 (C) prohibiting investments by United
10 States financial institutions in economic sectors
11 of the People's Republic of China; and

12 (D) prohibiting the importation of certain
13 goods mined, produced, or manufactured in the
14 People's Republic of China into the United
15 States; and

16 (2) to work in close coordination with allies and
17 partners of the United States to encourage those al-
18 lies and partners to undertake similar economic,
19 commercial, and financial actions against the Gov-
20 ernment of the People's Republic of China and the
21 Chinese Communist Party.

22 **SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.**

23 In this Act:

24 (1) ACCOUNT; CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNT; PAY-
25 ABLE-THROUGH ACCOUNT.—The terms “account”,

1 “correspondent account”, and “payable-through ac-
2 count” have the meanings given those terms in sec-
3 tion 5318A of title 31, United States Code.

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

8 (3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
9 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
10 mittees” means—

11 (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations,
12 the Committee on Armed Services, and the
13 Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban
14 Affairs of the Senate; and

15 (B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
16 Committee on Armed Services, and the Com-
17 mittee on Financial Services of the House of
18 Representatives.

19 (4) COVERED DETERMINATION.—The term
20 “covered determination” has the meaning given that
21 term in section 6(a).

22 (5) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term “fi-
23 nancial institution” means a financial institution
24 specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E),

1 (F), (G), (H), (I), (J), (M), or (Y) of section
2 5312(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code.

3 (6) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign per-
4 son” means an individual or entity that is not a
5 United States person.

6 (7) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly” with
7 respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result,
8 means that a person had actual knowledge, or
9 should have known, of the conduct, the cir-
10 cumstance, or the result.

11 (8) MILITARY INVASION.—The term “military
12 invasion” includes—

13 (A) an amphibious landing or assault;

14 (B) an airborne operation or air assault;

15 (C) an aerial bombardment or blockade;

16 (D) missile attacks, including rockets, bal-
17 listic missiles, cruise missiles, and hypersonic
18 missiles;

19 (E) a naval bombardment or blockade; and

20 (F) attack on any territory controlled or
21 administered by the Government of Taiwan, in-
22 cluding offshore islands controlled or adminis-
23 tered by that Government.

24 (9) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term
25 “United States person” means—

1 (A) a United States citizen or an alien law-
2 fully admitted for permanent residence to the
3 United States; or

4 (B) an entity organized under the laws of
5 the United States or any jurisdiction within the
6 United States, including a foreign branch of
7 such an entity.

8 **SEC. 6. DETERMINATION OF THE INITIATION OF A MILI-**
9 **TARY INVASION BY THE PEOPLE'S LIBERA-**
10 **TION ARMY OR ITS PROXIES.**

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

13 (1) a determination by the President, not later
14 than 24 hours after a military invasion of Taiwan by
15 the People’s Liberation Army or any of its proxies,
16 that such an invasion has occurred; or

17 (2) the enactment of a joint resolution pursuant
18 to subsection (b).

19 (b) DETERMINATION BY JOINT RESOLUTION.—

20 (1) COVERED JOINT RESOLUTION DEFINED.—

21 In this subsection, the term “covered joint resolu-
22 tion” means only a joint resolution of either House
23 of Congress the sole matter after the resolving
24 clause of which is as follows: “That Congress deter-
25 mines that the People’s Liberation Army or one of

1 its proxies initiated a military invasion of Taiwan on
2 _____.”, with the blank space being filled with the
3 appropriate date.

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

6 (A) in the House of Representatives, by
7 the majority leader (or the majority leader’s
8 designee) or the minority leader (or the minor-
9 ity leader’s designee); and

10 (B) in the Senate, by the majority leader
11 (or the majority leader’s designee) or the mi-
12 nority leader (or the minority leader’s des-
13 ignedee).

14 (3) FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REP-
15 RESENTATIVES.—

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

1 (B) MOVING TO CONSIDERATION.—At any
2 time after a covered joint resolution has been
3 placed on the appropriate calendar, it is in
4 order for the sponsor of the joint resolution (or
5 a designee) to move for the consideration of
6 that joint resolution.

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

14 (D) NO AMENDMENTS.—A covered joint
15 resolution shall not be subject to amendment in
16 the House of Representatives.

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

22 (F) FINAL PASSAGE.—At the conclusion of
23 debate, the previous question shall be consid-
24 ered as ordered on the resolution, and the

1 House of Representatives shall vote on final
2 passage without intervening motion.

3 (4) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

4 (A) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the
5 committee of the Senate to which a covered
6 joint resolution was referred has not reported
7 the joint resolution within 2 calendar days after
8 the date of referral of the joint resolution, that
9 committee shall be discharged from further con-
10 sideration of the joint resolution and the joint
11 resolution shall be placed on the appropriate
12 calendar.

13 (B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—
14 Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing
15 Rules of the Senate, it is in order at any time
16 after the committee of the Senate to which a
17 covered joint resolution was referred reports the
18 joint resolution to the Senate or has been dis-
19 charged from consideration of the joint resolu-
20 tion (even though a previous motion to the
21 same effect has been disagreed to) to move to
22 proceed to the consideration of the joint resolu-
23 tion, and all points of order against the joint
24 resolution (and against consideration of the
25 joint resolution) are waived. The motion to pro-

1 ceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject
2 to a motion to postpone.

3 (C) NO AMENDMENTS.—An amendment to
4 a covered joint resolution, or a motion to post-
5 pone, or a motion to proceed to the consider-
6 ation of other business, or a motion to recom-
7 mit a covered joint resolution, is not in order.

8 (D) CONSIDERATION.—

9 (i) LIMITATION ON DEBATE.—Consid-
10 eration in the Senate of a covered joint
11 resolution shall be limited to not more than
12 10 hours, which shall be equally divided
13 between, and controlled by, the majority
14 leader and the minority leader, or by their
15 designees.

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

1 (E) RULINGS OF THE CHAIR ON PROCE-
2 DURE.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair
3 relating to the application of the rules of the
4 Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure re-
5 lating to a covered joint resolution shall be de-
6 cided without debate.

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

15 (5) RULES RELATING TO SENATE AND HOUSE
16 OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

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

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

1 (ii) If a committee to which a joint
2 resolution has been referred has not re-
3 ported the joint resolution within 2 cal-
4 endar days after the date of referral, that
5 committee shall be discharged from further
6 consideration of the joint resolution.

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

24 (iv) The joint resolution shall be con-
25 sidered as read. All points of order against

1 the joint resolution and against its consid-
2 eration are waived. The previous question
3 shall be considered as ordered on the joint
4 resolution to final passage without inter-
5 vening motion except 4 hours of debate
6 equally divided and controlled by the spon-
7 sor of the joint resolution (or a designee)
8 and an opponent. A motion to reconsider
9 the vote on passage of the joint resolution
10 shall not be in order.

11 (B) TREATMENT OF HOUSE JOINT RESO-
12 LUTION IN SENATE.—

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

19 (I) That joint resolution shall not
20 be referred to a committee.

21 (II) With respect to that joint
22 resolution—

23 (aa) the procedure in the
24 Senate shall be the same as if no
25 joint resolution had been received

1 from the House of Representa-
2 tives; but

3 (bb) the vote on passage
4 shall be on the joint resolution
5 from the House of Representa-
6 tives.

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

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

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

1 (6) RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
2 AND SENATE.—This subsection is enacted by Con-
3 gress—

4 (A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power
5 of the Senate and the House of Representa-
6 tives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part
7 of the rules of each House, respectively, and su-
8 persedes other rules only to the extent that it
9 is inconsistent with such rules; and

10 (B) with full recognition of the constitu-
11 tional right of either House to change the rules
12 (so far as relating to the procedure of that
13 House) at any time, in the same manner, and
14 to the same extent as in the case of any other
15 rule of that House.

16 **SEC. 7. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO OF-**
17 **FICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEO-**
18 **PLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND MEMBERS OF**
19 **THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 days after mak-
21 ing a covered determination, the President shall impose
22 the sanctions described in subsection (d) with respect to
23 officials of the Government of the People's Republic of
24 China and members of the Chinese Communist Party

1 specified in subsection (b), to the extent such officials and
2 members can be identified.

3 (b) OFFICIALS SPECIFIED.—The officials specified in
4 this subsection shall include—

5 (1) senior civilian and military officials of the
6 People’s Republic of China and military officials who
7 have command or clear and direct decision-making
8 power over military campaigns, military operations,
9 and military planning against Taiwan conducted by
10 the People’s Liberation Army;

11 (2) senior civilian and military officials of the
12 People’s Republic of China who have command or
13 clear and direct decision-making power in the Chi-
14 nese Coast Guard and the Chinese People’s Armed
15 Police and are engaged in planning or implementing
16 activities that involve the use of force against Tai-
17 wan;

18 (3) senior or special advisors to the General
19 Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, the
20 Chairman of the Central Military Commission, or
21 the President of the People’s Republic of China;

22 (4) officials of the Government of the People’s
23 Republic of China who are members of the top deci-
24 sion-making bodies of that Government;

1 (5) the highest-ranking Chinese Communist
2 Party members of the decision-making bodies re-
3 ferred to in paragraph (4); and

4 (6) officials of the Government of the People's
5 Republic of China in the intelligence agencies or se-
6 curity services who—

7 (A) have clear and direct decision-making
8 power; and

9 (B) have engaged in or implemented activi-
10 ties that—

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

13 (ii) overthrow or decapitate Taiwan's
14 government;

15 (iii) debilitate Taiwan's electric grid,
16 critical infrastructure, or cybersecurity sys-
17 tems through offensive electronic or cyber
18 attacks;

19 (iv) undermine Taiwan's democratic
20 processes through campaigns to spread
21 disinformation; or

22 (v) 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.

3 (c) ADDITIONAL OFFICIALS.—

4 (1) LIST REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days
5 after making a covered determination, and every 90
6 days thereafter, the President shall submit a list to
7 the appropriate congressional committees that iden-
8 tifies any additional foreign persons who—

9 (A) the President determines are officials
10 specified in subsection (b); and

11 (B) who were not included on any previous
12 list of such officials.

13 (2) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—Upon the sub-
14 mission of the list required under paragraph (1), the
15 President shall impose the sanctions described in
16 subsection (d) with respect to each official included
17 on the list.

18 (d) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions de-
19 scribed in this subsection to be imposed with respect to
20 an official specified in subsection (b) or (c) are the fol-
21 lowing:

22 (1) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—

23 (A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall ex-
24 ercise all of the powers granted by the Inter-
25 national Emergency Economic Powers Act (50

1 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to block and prohibit all
2 transactions in all property and interests in
3 property of the official if such property and in-
4 terests in property are in the United States,
5 come within the United States, or are or come
6 within the possession or control of a United
7 States person.

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

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

15 (A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—The
16 official shall be—

17 (i) inadmissible to the United States;

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

21 (iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted
22 or paroled into the United States or to re-
23 ceive any other benefit under the Immigra-
24 tion and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et
25 seq.).

1 (B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

2 (i) IN GENERAL.—The visa or other
3 entry documentation of the official shall be
4 revoked, regardless of when such visa or
5 other entry documentation is or was
6 issued.

7 (ii) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revoca-
8 tion under subparagraph (A) shall—

9 (I) take effect immediately; and

10 (II) automatically cancel any
11 other valid visa or entry documenta-
12 tion that is in the official's possession.

13 (e) EXCEPTION FOR COMPLIANCE WITH INTER-
14 NATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AC-
15 TIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply
16 with respect to an official if—

17 (1) admitting or paroling the official into the
18 United States is necessary—

19 (A) to permit the United States to comply
20 with the Agreement regarding the Head-
21 quarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake
22 Success on June 26, 1947, and entered into
23 force November 21, 1947, between the United
24 Nations and the United States, or other appli-

1 cable international obligations of the United
2 States; or

3 (B) to carry out or assist law enforcement
4 activity in the United States; or

5 (2) the alien holds a valid, unexpired A-1, A-
6 2, C-2, G-1, or G-2 visa.

7 (f) TOP DECISION-MAKING BODIES DEFINED.—In
8 this section, the term “top decision-making bodies” may
9 include—

10 (1) the Political Bureau of the Central Com-
11 mittee of the Chinese Communist Party;

12 (2) the Standing Committee of the Political Bu-
13 reau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Com-
14 munist Party;

15 (3) the Central Military Commission of the Chi-
16 nese Communist Party;

17 (4) the Central Military Commission of the Peo-
18 ple’s Republic of China;

19 (5) the National People’s Congress of the Peo-
20 ple’s Republic of China;

21 (6) the Central Committee of the Chinese Com-
22 munist Party; and

23 (7) the State Council of the People’s Republic
24 of China.

1 **SEC. 8. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FI-**
2 **NANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED WITH**
3 **THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUB-**
4 **LIC OF CHINA.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 days after a cov-
6 ered determination is made, the Secretary of the Treas-
7 ury—

8 (1) shall impose the sanctions described in sub-
9 section (c) with respect to each joint-equity bank,
10 national joint-stock commercial bank, and national
11 state-owned policy bank; and

12 (2) may impose those sanctions with respect to
13 any subsidiary of, or successor entity to, a joint-
14 equity bank, national joint-stock commercial bank, or
15 national state-owned policy bank.

16 (b) ADDITIONAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA FI-
17 NANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—

18 (1) LIST REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days
19 after a covered determination is made, and every 90
20 days thereafter, the President shall submit a list to
21 the appropriate congressional committees that iden-
22 tifies any foreign persons that the President deter-
23 mines—

24 (A) are significant financial institutions
25 owned or operated by the Government of the
26 People's Republic of China; and

1 (B) should be sanctioned in the interest of
2 United States national security.

3 (2) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—Upon the sub-
4 mission of each list required under paragraph (1),
5 the President shall impose the sanctions described in
6 subsection (c) with respect to each foreign person
7 identified on such list.

8 (c) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions de-
9 scribed in this subsection are the following:

10 (1) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—

11 (A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall ex-
12 ercise all of the powers granted to the President
13 under the International Emergency Economic
14 Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the ex-
15 tent necessary to block and prohibit all trans-
16 actions in property and interests in property of
17 a foreign person subject to subsection (a) or (b)
18 if such property and interests in property are in
19 the United States, come within the United
20 States, or are or come within the possession or
21 control of a United States person.

22 (B) INAPPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL EMER-
23 GENCY REQUIREMENT.—The requirements of
24 section 202 of the International Emergency

1 Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall
2 not apply for purposes of this section.

3 (2) RESTRICTIONS ON CORRESPONDENT AND
4 PAYABLE-THROUGH ACCOUNTS.—The President
5 shall prohibit the opening, and prohibit or impose
6 strict conditions on the maintaining, in the United
7 States of a correspondent account or payable-
8 through account by a foreign person subject to sub-
9 section (a) or (b).

10 (d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

11 (1) JOINT-EQUITY BANK.—The term “joint-
12 equity bank” means a bank under the jurisdiction of
13 the People’s Republic of China in which—

14 (A) the bank’s equity is owned jointly by
15 the shareholders; and

16 (B) the Government of the People’s Re-
17 public of China holds an interest.

18 (2) NATIONAL JOINT-STOCK COMMERCIAL
19 BANK.—The term “national joint-stock commercial
20 bank” means a bank under the jurisdiction of the
21 People’s Republic of China in which—

22 (A) the bank’s stock is owned jointly by
23 the shareholders; and

24 (B) the Government of the People’s Re-
25 public of China holds an interest.

1 (3) NATIONAL STATE-OWNED POLICY BANK.—

2 The term “national state-owned policy bank” means
3 a bank that—

4 (A) is incorporated in the People’s Repub-
5 lic of China; and

6 (B) was established by the Government of
7 the People’s Republic of China to advance in-
8 vestments in specific policy domains that ad-
9 vance the interests and goals of the People’s
10 Republic of China.

11 **SEC. 9. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO EN-**
12 **TITIES OWNED BY OR AFFILIATED WITH THE**
13 **GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC**
14 **OF CHINA OR THE CHINESE COMMUNIST**
15 **PARTY.**

16 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 days after a cov-
17 ered determination is made, the Secretary of the Treasury
18 shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with
19 respect to any entity that—

20 (1) the Government of the People’s Republic of
21 China or the Chinese Communist Party has an own-
22 ership interest in; or

23 (2) is otherwise affiliated with the Government
24 of the People’s Republic of China or the Chinese
25 Communist Party.

1 (b) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall exercise
3 all of the powers granted to the President under the
4 International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50
5 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block
6 and prohibit all transactions in property and inter-
7 ests in property of an entity in an industry subject
8 to subsection (a) if such property and interests in
9 property are in the United States, come within the
10 United States, or are or come within the possession
11 or control of a United States person.

12 (2) INAPPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL EMER-
13 GENCY REQUIREMENT.—The requirements of section
14 202 of the International Emergency Economic Pow-
15 ers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply for pur-
16 poses of this section.

17 **SEC. 10. PROHIBITION ON TRANSFERS OF FUNDS INVOLV-**
18 **ING THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**

19 (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by subsection
20 (b), not later than 3 days after a covered determination
21 is made, a depository institution (as defined in section
22 19(b)(1)(A) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C.
23 461(b)(1)(A))) or a broker or dealer in securities reg-
24 istered with the Securities and Exchange Commission

1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C.
2 78a et seq.) may not process transfers of funds—

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

4 or

5 (2) for the direct or indirect benefit of officials
6 of the Government of the People’s Republic of China
7 or members of the Chinese Communist Party.

8 (b) EXCEPTION.—A depository institution, broker, or
9 dealer described in subsection (a) may process a transfer
10 described in that subsection if the transfer—

11 (1) arises from, and is ordinarily incident and
12 necessary to give effect to, an underlying transaction
13 that is authorized by a specific or general license;
14 and

15 (2) does not involve debiting or crediting an
16 Chinese account.

17 **SEC. 11. PROHIBITION ON LISTING OR TRADING OF CHI-**
18 **NESE ENTITIES ON UNITED STATES SECURI-**
19 **TIES EXCHANGES.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Securities and Exchange
21 Commission shall prohibit the securities of an issuer de-
22 scribed in subsection (b) from being traded on a national
23 securities exchange on and after the date that is 3 days
24 after a covered determination is made.

1 (b) ISSUERS.—An issuer described in this subsection
2 is an issuer that is—

3 (1) an official of or individual affiliated with the
4 Government of the People’s Republic of China or the
5 Chinese Communist Party; or

6 (2) an entity that—

7 (A) the Government of the People’s Repub-
8 lic of China or the Chinese Communist Party
9 has an ownership interest in; or

10 (B) is otherwise affiliated with the Govern-
11 ment of the People’s Republic of China or the
12 Chinese Communist Party.

13 (c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

14 (1) ISSUER; SECURITY.—The terms “issuer”
15 and “security” have the meanings given those terms
16 in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of
17 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c).

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

1 **SEC. 12. PROHIBITION ON INVESTMENTS BY UNITED**
2 **STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT BEN-**
3 **EFIT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S**
4 **REPUBLIC OF CHINA OR THE CHINESE COM-**
5 **MUNIST PARTY.**

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

10 (b) **INVESTMENTS DESCRIBED.**—An investment de-
11 scribed in this subsection is a monetary investment—

12 (1) to—

13 (A) an entity owned or controlled by the
14 Government of the People's Republic of China
15 or the Chinese Communist Party; or

16 (B) the People's Liberation Army; or

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

21 (A) agriculture machinery;

22 (B) information technology;

23 (C) artificial intelligence, machine learning,
24 and robotics;

25 (D) green energy and green vehicles;

26 (E) aerospace equipment;

- 1 (F) ocean engineering and high tech ships;
2 (G) railway equipment;
3 (H) power equipment;
4 (I) new materials;
5 (J) medicine and medical devices;
6 (K) fifth generation and future generation
7 telecommunications and other advanced wireless
8 networking technologies;
9 (L) semiconductor manufacturing;
10 (M) biotechnology;
11 (N) quantum computing;
12 (O) surveillance technologies, including fa-
13 cial recognition technologies and censorship
14 software;
15 (P) fiber optic cables; and
16 (Q) mining and resource development.

17 (c) UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTION DE-
18 FINED.—In this section, the term “United States financial
19 institution”—

20 (1) means any financial institution that is a
21 United States person; and

22 (2) includes an investment company, private eq-
23 uity company, venture capital company, or hedge
24 fund that is a United States person.

1 **SEC. 13. PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN**
2 **GOODS MADE IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF**
3 **CHINA.**

4 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection
5 (b), on and after the date that is 3 days after a covered
6 determination is made, all goods mined, produced, or man-
7 ufactured wholly or in part in the People's Republic of
8 China, or by a person working for or affiliated with an
9 entity or industry wholly financed by the Government of
10 the People's Republic of China or the Chinese Communist
11 Party or in which the Government of the People's Republic
12 of China or the Chinese Communist Party has a majority
13 ownership interest, shall not be entitled to entry at any
14 of the ports of the United States and the importation of
15 such goods is prohibited.

16 (b) **EXCEPTION.**—The prohibition under subsection
17 (a) shall not apply with respect to a good if the Presi-
18 dent—

19 (1) determines that the good is necessary to the
20 national security, economic security, or public health
21 of the United States; and

22 (2) submits to the appropriate congressional
23 committees and make available to the public a report
24 on that determination.

1 **SEC. 14. EXCEPTIONS; WAIVER.**

2 (a) EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.—
3 This Act shall not apply with respect to activities subject
4 to the reporting requirements under title V of the National
5 Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any au-
6 thorized intelligence activities of the United States.

7 (b) NATIONAL SECURITY WAIVER.—The President
8 may waive the imposition of sanctions under this Act with
9 respect to a person if the President—

10 (1) determines that such a waiver is in the na-
11 tional security interests of the United States; and

12 (2) submits to the appropriate congressional
13 committees a notification of the waiver and the rea-
14 sons for the waiver.

15 **SEC. 15. IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.**

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

20 (b) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to
21 violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this
22 Act or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out
23 this Act shall be subject to the penalties set forth in sub-
24 sections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International
25 Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the

- 1 same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act de-
- 2 scribed in subsection (a) of that section.

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