DIVISION E—MEETING THE
CHINA CHALLENGE ACT OF 2021

SEC. 5001. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This division may be cited as the “Meeting the China Challenge Act of 2021”.

(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents for this division is as follows:

Sec. 5001. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—FINANCIAL SERVICES

Sec. 5101. Findings on transparency and disclosure; sense of Congress.
Sec. 5102. Establishment of interagency task force to address Chinese market manipulation in the United States.
Sec. 5103. Expansion of study and strategy on money laundering by the People’s Republic of China to include risks of contributing to corruption.
Sec. 5104. Statement of policy to encourage the development of a corporate code of conduct for countering malign influence in the private sector.

TITLE II—PROTECTING UNITED STATES NATIONAL SECURITY

Subtitle A—Sanctions With Respect to People’s Republic of China

Sec. 5201. Definitions.
Sec. 5202. Use of sanctions authorities with respect to the People’s Republic of China.
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Sec. 5205. Implementation; penalties.
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Subtitle B—Export Control Review And Other Matters

Sec. 5211. Review and controls on export of items with critical capabilities to enable human rights abuses.
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TITLE III—REPORTS

Sec. 5301. Review of the presence of Chinese entities in United States capital markets.
Sec. 5303. Report on use and applicability of sanctions to Chinese officials complicit in human rights violations and violations of United States sanctions with respect to Hong Kong.
Sec. 5304. Report on domestic shortfalls of industrial resources, materials, and critical technology items essential to the national defense.
Sec. 5305. Report on implementation of process for exchange of information between Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States and allies and partners.
Sec. 5306. Report on economic and national security implications of changes to cross-border payment and financial messaging systems.
Sec. 5308. Report on currency issues with respect to the People's Republic of China.
Sec. 5309. Report on exposure of the United States to the financial system of the People's Republic of China.

1  TITLE I—FINANCIAL SERVICES

2  SEC. 5101. FINDINGS ON TRANSPARENCY AND DISCLOSURE;

3  SENSE OF CONGRESS.

4  (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

5  (1) More than 2,000,000 corporations, limited liability companies, and other similar entities are formed under the laws of the States each year and some of those 2,000,000 entities are formed by persons outside of the United States, including by persons in the People’s Republic of China.

6  (2) Most or all States do not require information about the beneficial owners of the corporations,
limited liability companies, or other similar entities formed under the laws of the State.

(3) Malign actors seek to conceal their ownership of corporations, limited liability companies, or other similar entities in the United States to facilitate illicit activity, including money laundering, the financing of terrorism, proliferation financing, serious tax fraud, human and drug trafficking, counterfeiting, piracy, securities fraud, financial fraud, economic espionage, theft of intellectual property, and acts of foreign corruption, which harm the national security interests of the United States and allies of the United States.

(4) National security, intelligence, and law enforcement investigations have consistently been impeded by an inability to reliably and promptly obtain information identifying the persons that ultimately own corporations, limited liability companies, or other similar entities suspected of engaging in illicit activity, as documented in reports and testimony by officials from the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of the Treasury, the Government Accountability Office, and other agencies.
(5) In the National Strategy for Combating Terrorist and Other Illicit Financing, issued in 2020, the Department of the Treasury found the following: “Misuse of legal entities to hide a criminal beneficial owner or illegal source of funds continues to be a common, if not the dominant, feature of illicit finance schemes, especially those involving money laundering, predicate offences, tax evasion, and proliferation financing.”

(6) Federal legislation, including the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (division F of Public Law 116–283) and the Corporate Transparency Act (title LXIV of division F of Public Law 116–283), combating the crime of money laundering and providing for the collection of beneficial ownership information by the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the Department of the Treasury (referred to in this section as “FinCEN”) with respect to corporations, limited liability companies, or other similar entities formed under the laws of the States has recently been enacted to—

(A) set a clear Federal standard for incorporation practices;

(B) better enable critical national security, intelligence, and law enforcement efforts to
identify and counter money laundering, the financing of terrorism, and other illicit activity; and

(C) bring the United States into compliance with international standards with respect to anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism.

(7) Providing beneficial ownership information to FinCEN is especially important in cases in which foreign firms, including those in the People’s Republic of China or subject to the jurisdiction of the People’s Republic of China, seek to acquire United States firms and the valuable intellectual property of those firms in a manner that poses a threat to the national security of the United States.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should implement the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (division F of Public Law 116–283), including the Corporate Transparency Act (title LXIV of division F of Public Law 116–283), within the timelines required under those Acts, including the elements of those Acts designed to enhance the ability of financial services providers to adopt and implement anti-money laundering best practices, mitigate burdens on small businesses, ensure the security of bene-
ficial ownership information as provided for by those Acts, and address specific concerns relating to abuses of anony-

mous shell companies by Chinese entities and the Govern-

ment of the People’s Republic of China.

SEC. 5102. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE TO ADDRESS CHINESE MARKET MANIPULA-

TION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of the Treas-

ury, and such other Federal agencies as the President de-

termines appropriate shall establish a joint interagency task force to investigate allegations of systemic market manipulation and other potential violations of antitrust and competition laws in the United States by companies established in the People’s Republic of China, including allegations of efforts to illegally capture market share, fix or manipulate prices, and control the supply of goods in critical industries of the United States, including—

(1) the pharmaceutical and medical devices in-
dustry;

(2) the renewable energy industry;

(3) the steel and aluminum industries; and

(4) such other industries as the task force con-
siders appropriate.
(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees—

(1) a briefing on the progress of the inter-agency task force and its findings as described in subsection (a); and

(2) recommendations to the committees on potential amendments to antitrust and competition laws in the United States that would strengthen the ability of United States antitrust enforcement agencies to bring actions against anticompetitive business practices by Chinese companies.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Finance, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.
SEC. 5103. EXPANSION OF STUDY AND STRATEGY ON MONEY LAUNDERING BY THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO INCLUDE RISKS OF CONTRIBUTING TO CORRUPTION.

(a) In General.—Section 6507 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (division F of Public Law 116–283) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) the ways in which such increased illicit finance risks may contribute to corruption involving Chinese firms and a strategy to combat such corruption.”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting “and corruption” after “activities”.

(b) Effective Date.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (division F of Public Law 116–283).
SEC. 5104. STATEMENT OF POLICY TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CORPORATE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR COUNTERING MALIGN INFLUENCE IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to support business practices that are open, transparent, respect workers’ rights, and are environmentally conscious;

(2) to reaffirm the commitment of the United States to economic freedom, which is the bedrock of the United States economy and enables anyone in the United States to freely conduct business and pursue the American dream;

(3) to support freedom of expression for all people;

(4) to promote the security of United States supply chains and United States businesses against malign foreign influence;

(5) to welcome and commit to supporting business people from the People’s Republic of China who are in the United States to pursue the American dream, free from restrictions and surveillance, including freedom of inquiry and freedom of expression, that may be proscribed or restricted in the People’s Republic of China;
(6) to condemn and oppose xenophobia and racial discrimination in any form, including against Chinese businesspeople, entrepreneurs, and visitors in the United States;

(7) to recognize the threats posed to economic freedom and freedom of expression by the Government of the People’s Republic of China, which are seeking to influence and interfere with United States businesses and distort United States markets for the gain of the People’s Republic of China, either directly or indirectly;

(8) to condemn the practice by the Government of the People’s Republic of China of—

(A) direct and indirect surveillance and censorship and acts of retaliation by officials of that Government or their agents against businesspeople, entrepreneurs, and Chinese students and scholars; or

(B) harassment of their family members in the People’s Republic of China;

(9) to encourage United States businesses that conduct substantial business with or in the People’s Republic of China to collectively develop and commit to using best practices to ensure that their business
in or with the People’s Republic of China is consistent with the policies of the United States; and

(10) to specifically encourage United States businesses to develop and agree to a code of conduct for business with or in the People’s Republic of China, pursuant to which a United States business would commit—

(A) to protect the free speech rights of its employees to, in their personal capacities, express views on global issues without fear that pressure from the Government of the People’s Republic of China would result in them being retaliated against by the business;

(B) to ensure that products and services made by the business and sold in the People’s Republic of China do not enable the Government of the People’s Republic of China to undermine fundamental rights and freedoms, for example by facilitating repression and censorship;

(C) to maintain robust due diligence programs to ensure that the business is not engaging in business with—

(i) the military of the People’s Republic of China;
(ii) any Chinese entity subject to United States export controls without a required license; or

(iii) any other Chinese actor that engages in conduct prohibited by the law of the United States;

(D) to disclose publicly any funding or support received from Chinese diplomatic missions or other entities linked to the Government of the People’s Republic of China;

(E) to help mentor and support business-people and entrepreneurs from the People’s Republic of China to ensure that they can enjoy full economic freedom;

(F) to ensure that employees of the business in the People’s Republic of China are not subject to undue influence by the Government of the People’s Republic of China at their workplace; and

(G) to ensure that agreements and practices of the business in the People’s Republic of China ensure the protection of intellectual property.
TITLE II—PROTECTING UNITED STATES NATIONAL SECURITY

Subtitle A—Sanctions With Respect to People’s Republic of China

SEC. 5201. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) **ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN; LAWFULLY ADMITTED FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE.**—The terms “admission”, “admitted”, “alien”, and “lawfully admitted for permanent residence” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(3) **CHINESE ENTITY.**—The term “Chinese entity” means an entity organized under the laws of or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the People’s Republic of China.
(4) ENTITY.—The term “entity” means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization.

(5) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means any person that is not a United States person.

(6) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly”, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(7) PERSON.—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(8) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or

(C) any person in the United States.
SEC. 5202. USE OF SANCTIONS AUTHORITIES WITH RESPECT TO THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Congress has provided the President with a broad range of tough authorities to impose sanctions to address malign behavior by the Government of the People’s Republic of China and individuals and entities in the People’s Republic of China, including individuals and entities engaging in—

(A) intellectual property theft;

(B) cyber-related economic espionage;

(C) repression of ethnic minorities;

(D) the use of forced labor and other human rights abuses;

(E) abuses of the international trading system;

(F) illicit assistance to and trade with the Government of North Korea; and

(G) drug trafficking, including trafficking in fentanyl and other opioids.

(2) Congress has in many cases mandated the imposition of sanctions and other measures with respect to individuals and entities identified as responsible for such behavior.
(b) **Recommendation to Use Authorities**.—

(1) **In General**.—The President should use the full range of authorities available to the President, including the authorities described in paragraph (2) to impose sanctions and other measures to combat malign behavior by the Government of the People’s Republic of China, entities owned or controlled by that Government, and other Chinese individuals and entities responsible for such behavior.

(2) **Authorities Described**.—The authorities described in this paragraph include the following:


(C) The Fentanyl Sanctions Act (21 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.).

(D) The Hong Kong Autonomy Act (Public Law 116–149; 22 U.S.C. 5701 note) (relating to the imposition of sanctions with respect to the erosion of certain obligations of the Peo-
ple’s Republic of China with respect to Hong Kong).

(E) Section 7 of the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–76; 22 U.S.C. 5701 note) (relating to the imposition of sanctions relating to undermining fundamental freedoms and autonomy in Hong Kong).


(G) The Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.) (relating to the imposition of new export controls).

(H) Export control measures required to be maintained with respect to entities in the telecommunications sector of the People’s Republic of China, including under section 1260I of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 133 Stat. 1687) (relating to limiting the removal of
Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. from the entity list of the Bureau of Industry and Security).


SEC. 5203. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO

ACTIVITIES OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF

CHINA UNDERMINING CYBERSECURITY, INCLUD-

ING CYBER ATTACKS ON UNITED STATES GOV-

ERNMENT OR PRIVATE SECTOR

NETWORKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date that is 180
days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not
less frequently than annually thereafter, the President
shall—

(1) identify each foreign person that the Presi-
dent determines—

(A) knowingly engages in significant activi-
ties undermining cybersecurity against any per-
son, including a democratic institution, or gov-
ernmental entity on behalf of the Government
of the People’s Republic of China;

(B) is owned or controlled by, or acts or
purports to act for or on behalf of, directly or
indirectly, a person described in subparagraph
(A); or

(C) knowingly materially assists, sponsors,
or provides financial, material, or technological
support for, or goods or services in support
of——
(i) an activity described in subpara-

graph (A); or

(ii) a person described in subpara-

graph (A) or (B) the property and inter-

ests in property of which are blocked pur-

suant to this section;

(2) impose the sanctions described in subsection

(b) with respect to each individual identified under

paragraph (1); and

(3) impose 5 or more of the sanctions described

in subsection (c) with respect to each entity identi-

fied under paragraph (1).

(b) SANCTIONS FOR ENGAGING IN SIGNIFICANT AC-

TIVITIES UNDERMINING CYBERSECURITY.—The sanctions

to be imposed under subsection (a)(2) with respect to an

individual are the following:

(1) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The exercise of

all powers granted to the President by the Inter-

national Emergency Economic Powers Act (50

U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block

and prohibit all transactions in all property and in-

terests in property of the individual if such property

and interests in property are in the United States, 
come within the United States, or are or come with-
in the possession or control of a United States person.

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

(A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

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

and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) is subject to revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect pursuant to section 221(i) of the Immigration and
Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i));

and

(II) cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien’s possession.

(c) SANCTIONS FOR ENTITIES ENGAGING OR ASSISTING SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES UNDERMINING CYBERSECURITY.—The sanctions to be imposed under subsection (a)(3) with respect to an entity are the following:

(1) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ASSISTANCE FOR EXPORTS TO SANCTIONED PERSONS.—The President may direct the Export-Import Bank of the United States not to give approval to the issuance of any guarantee, insurance, extension of credit, or participation in the extension of credit in connection with the export of any goods or services to the entity.

(2) EXPORT SANCTION.—The President may order the United States Government not to issue any specific license and not to grant any other specific permission or authority to export any goods or technology to the entity under—

(A) the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.);

(B) the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.);
(C) the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.); or

(D) any other statute that requires the prior review and approval of the United States Government as a condition for the export or re-export of goods or services.

(3) LOANS FROM UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The President may prohibit any United States financial institution from making loans or providing credits to the entity totaling more than $10,000,000 in any 12-month period unless the person is engaged in activities to relieve human suffering and the loans or credits are provided for such activities.

(4) LOANS FROM INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The President may direct the United States executive director to each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any loan from the international financial institution that would benefit the entity.

(5) PROHIBITIONS ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The following prohibitions may be imposed against the entity if the entity is a financial institution:
(A) Prohibition on designation as primary dealer.—Neither the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System nor the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may designate, or permit the continuation of any prior designation of, the financial institution as a primary dealer in United States Government debt instruments.

(B) Prohibition on service as a repository of government funds.—The financial institution may not serve as agent of the United States Government or serve as repository for United States Government funds.

The imposition of either sanction under subparagraph (A) or (B) shall be treated as one sanction for purposes of subsection (a)(3), and the imposition of both such sanctions shall be treated as 2 sanctions for purposes of subsection (a)(3).

(6) Procurement sanction.—The United States Government may not procure, or enter into any contract for the procurement of, any goods or services from the entity.

(7) Foreign exchange.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transactions in foreign ex-
change that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the entity has any interest.

(8) Banking Transactions.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transfers of credit or payments between financial institutions or by, through, or to any financial institution, to the extent that such transfers or payments are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and involve any interest of the entity.

(9) Property Transactions.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any person from—

(A) acquiring, holding, withholding, using, transferring, withdrawing, transporting, or exporting any property that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and with respect to which the entity has any interest;

(B) dealing in or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to such property; or

(C) conducting any transaction involving such property.
(10) **Ban on investment in equity or debt of sanctioned person.**—The President may, pursuant to such regulations or guidelines as the President may prescribe, prohibit any United States person from investing in or purchasing significant amounts of equity or debt instruments of the entity.

(11) **Exclusion of corporate officers.**—The President may direct the Secretary of State to deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to exclude from the United States, any alien that the President determines is a corporate officer or principal of, or a shareholder with a controlling interest in, the entity.

(12) **Sanctions on principal executive officers.**—The President may impose on the principal executive officer or officers of the entity, or on persons performing similar functions and with similar authorities as such officer or officers, any of the sanctions under this subsection.

(d) **National Security Waiver.**—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person if the President—

(1) determines that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States; and
(2) not more than 15 days after issuing the waiver, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notification of the waiver and the reasons for the waiver.

(e) Significant Activities Undermining Cybersecurity Defined.—In this section, the term “significant activities undermining cybersecurity” includes—

(1) significant efforts—

(A) to deny access to or degrade, compromise, disrupt, or destroy an information and communications technology system or network; or

(B) to exfiltrate, degrade, corrupt, destroy, or release information from such a system or network without authorization for purposes of—

(i) conducting influence operations; or

(ii) causing a significant misappropriation of funds, economic resources, trade secrets, personal identifications, or financial information for commercial or competitive advantage or private financial gain;

(2) significant destructive malware attacks; or

(3) significant denial of service activities.
SEC. 5204. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO
THEFT OF TRADE SECRETS OF UNITED
STATES PERSONS.

(a) Report Required.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(A) identifying any foreign person the President determines, during the period specified in paragraph (2)—

(i) has knowingly engaged in, or benefitted from, significant theft of trade secrets of United States persons, if the theft of such trade secrets occurred on or after such date of enactment and is reasonably likely to result in, or has materially contributed to, a significant threat to the national security, foreign policy, or economic health or financial stability of the United States;

(ii) has provided significant financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of or to benefit significantly from, such theft;
(iii) is an entity that is owned or controlled by, or that has acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any foreign person identified under clause (i) or (ii); or

(iv) is a chief executive officer or member of the board of directors of any foreign entity identified under clause (i) or (ii);

(B) describing the nature, objective, and outcome of the theft of trade secrets each foreign person described in subparagraph (A)(i) engaged in or benefitted from; and

(C) assessing whether any chief executive officer or member of the board of directors described in clause (iv) of subparagraph (A) engaged in, or benefitted from, activity described in clause (i) or (ii) of that subparagraph.

(2) PERIOD SPECIFIED.—The period specified in this paragraph is—

(A) in the case of the first report required by paragraph (1), the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on the date on which the report is required to be submitted; and
(B) in the case of each subsequent report required by paragraph (1), the one-year period preceding the date on which the report is required to be submitted.

(3) **FORM OF REPORT.**—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(b) **AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS.**—

(1) **SANCTIONS APPLICABLE TO ENTITIES.**—In the case of a foreign entity identified under subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1) in the most recent report submitted under that subsection, the President shall impose not less than 5 of the following:

(A) **BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.**—The President may, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the entity if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) **INCLUSION ON ENTITY LIST.**—The President may include the entity on the entity list maintained by the Bureau of Industry and
Security of the Department of Commerce and
set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of
the Export Administration Regulations, for ac-
tivities contrary to the national security or for-
foreign policy interests of the United States.

(C) Export-Import Bank Assistance
for Exports to Sanctioned Persons.—The
President may direct the Export-Import Bank
of the United States not to give approval to the
issuance of any guarantee, insurance, extension
of credit, or participation in the extension of
credit in connection with the export of any
goods or services to the entity.

(D) Loans from United States Financial Institutions.—The President may pro-
hibit any United States financial institution
from making loans or providing credits to the
entity totaling more than $10,000,000 in any
12-month period unless the person is engaged
in activities to relieve human suffering and the
loans or credits are provided for such activities.

(E) Loans from International Financial Institutions.—The President may direct
the United States executive director to each
international financial institution to use the
voice and vote of the United States to oppose any loan from the international financial institution that would benefit the entity.

(F) Prohibitions on Financial Institutions.—The following prohibitions may be imposed against the entity if the entity is a financial institution:

(i) Prohibition on designation as primary dealer.—Neither the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System nor the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may designate, or permit the continuation of any prior designation of, the financial institution as a primary dealer in United States Government debt instruments.

(ii) Prohibition on service as a repository of government funds.—The financial institution may not serve as agent of the United States Government or serve as repository for United States Government funds.

The imposition of either sanction under clause (i) or (ii) shall be treated as one sanction for purposes of this subsection, and the imposition
of both such sanctions shall be treated as 2 sanctions for purposes of this subsection.

(G) PROCUREMENT SANCTION.—The United States Government may not procure, or enter into any contract for the procurement of, any goods or services from the entity.

(H) FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the entity has any interest.

(I) BANKING TRANSACTIONS.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transfers of credit or payments between financial institutions or by, through, or to any financial institution, to the extent that such transfers or payments are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and involve any interest of the entity.

(J) BAN ON INVESTMENT IN EQUITY OR DEBT OF SANCTIONED PERSON.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations or guidelines as the President may prescribe, prohibit any
United States person from investing in or purchasing significant amounts of equity or debt instruments of the entity.

(K) Exclusion of Corporate Officers.—The President may direct the Secretary of State to deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to exclude from the United States, any alien that the President determines is a corporate officer or principal of, or a shareholder with a controlling interest in, the entity.

(L) Sanctions on Principal Executive Officers.—The President may impose on the principal executive officer or officers of the entity, or on individuals performing similar functions and with similar authorities as such officer or officers, any of the sanctions under this paragraph.

(2) Sanctions Applicable to Individuals.—In the case of an alien identified under subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1) in the most recent report submitted under that subsection, the following shall apply:

(A) Blocking of Property.—The President shall, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et
seq.), block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the alien if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) Ineligibility for Visas, Admission, or Parole.—

(i) Visas, Admission, or Parole.—

An alien described in subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1) is—

(I) inadmissible to the United States;

(II) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(III) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(ii) Current Visas Revoked.—

(I) In General.—An alien described in subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1) is subject to revocation
of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(II) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under subclause (I) shall—

(aa) take effect pursuant to section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)); and

(bb) cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien’s possession.

(e) NATIONAL INTEREST WAIVER.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under subsection (b) with respect to a person if the President—

(1) determines that such a waiver is in the national interests of the United States; and

(2) not more than 15 days after issuing the waiver, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notification of the waiver and the reasons for the waiver.

(d) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—Sanctions imposed under subsection (b) with respect to a foreign person identified in a report submitted under subsection (a)
shall terminate if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees, before the termination takes effect, that the person is no longer engaged in the activity identified in the report.

(e) Definitions.—In this section:


(2) Foreign entity.—The term "foreign entity" means an entity that is not a United States person.

(3) Trade secret.—The term "trade secret" has the meaning given that term in section 1839 of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 5205. IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.

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

(b) Penalties.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this subtitle or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this subtitle shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the Inter-
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1 national Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

SEC. 5206. EXCEPTIONS.

(a) INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.—This subtitle shall not apply with respect to activities subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(b) LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this subtitle shall not apply with respect to any authorized law enforcement activities of the United States.

(c) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—Sanctions under this subtitle shall not apply with respect to the admission of an alien to the United States if such admission is necessary to comply with the obligations of the United States under the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or other international obligations.

(d) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The authority or a requirement to impose sanctions under this subtitle shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(2) GOOD DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “good” means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply, or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

Subtitle B—Export Control Review And Other Matters

SEC. 5211. REVIEW AND CONTROLS ON EXPORT OF ITEMS WITH CRITICAL CAPABILITIES TO ENABLE HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to use export controls to the extent necessary to further the protection of internationally recognized human rights.

(b) REVIEW OF ITEMS WITH CRITICAL CAPABILITIES TO ENABLE HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and as appropriate thereafter, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of State, the Director of National Intelligence, and the heads of other Federal agencies as appropriate, shall conduct a review of items subject to controls
for crime control reasons pursuant to section 742.7 of the Export Administration Regulations.

(c) CONTROLS.—In furtherance of the policy set forth in subsection (a), not later than 60 days after completing the review required by subsection (b), the Secretary, in coordination with the heads of other Federal agencies as appropriate, shall determine whether additional export controls are needed to protect human rights, including whether—

(1) controls for crime control reasons pursuant to section 742.7 of the Export Administration Regulations should be imposed on additional items, including items with critical capabilities to enable human rights abuses involving—

(A) censorship or social control;

(B) surveillance, interception, or restriction of communications;

(C) monitoring or restricting access to or use of the internet;

(D) identification of individuals through facial or voice recognition or biometric indicators; or

(E) DNA sequencing; or

(2) end-use and end-user controls should be imposed on the export, reexport, or in-country transfer
of certain items with critical capabilities to enable human rights abuses that are subject to the Export Administration Regulations if the person seeking to export, reexport, or transfer the item has knowledge, or the Secretary determines and so informs that person, that the end-user or ultimate consignee will use the item to enable human rights abuses.

(d) COOPERATION OF OTHER AGENCIES.—Upon request from the Secretary, the head of a Federal agency shall provide full support and cooperation to the Secretary in carrying out this section.

(e) INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION ON CONTROLS TO PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS.—It shall be the policy of the United States to seek to secure the cooperation of other governments to impose export controls that are consistent, to the extent possible, with the controls imposed under this section.

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1752(2)(A) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4811(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (iv), by striking “; or” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in clause (v), by striking the period and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:
“(vi) serious human rights abuses.”.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) END-USER; KNOWLEDGE; ULTIMATE CONSIGNEE.—The terms “end-user”, “knowledge”, and “ultimate consignee” have the meanings given those terms in section 772.1 of the Export Administration Regulations.

(2) EXPORT; EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS; IN-COUNTRY TRANSFER; ITEM; REEXPORT.—The terms “export”, “Export Administration Regulations”, “in-country transfer”, “item”, and “reexport” have the meanings given those terms in section 1742 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

SEC. 5212. PROHIBITION ON REVIEWS BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN FOREIGN GIFTS TO AND CONTRACTS WITH INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States may not review or investigate a gift to an institution of higher education from a foreign person, or
the entry into a contract by such an institution with a foreign person, that is not a covered transaction as defined in section 721(a)(4) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(a)(4)), as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) Prohibition on Use of Funds.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2021 or any fiscal year thereafter may be obligated or expended by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to review or investigate a gift or contract described in subsection (a).

SEC. 5213. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TREASURY POSITIONS ESTABLISHED BY FOREIGN INVESTMENT RISK REVIEW MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2018.

(a) Title 31.—Section 301(e) of title 31, United States Code, is amended in the first sentence by striking “8” and inserting “9”.

(b) Title 5.—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury (10).” and inserting “Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury (11).”.

TITLE III—REPORTS

SEC. 5301. REVIEW OF THE PRESENCE OF CHINESE ENTITIES IN UNITED STATES CAPITAL MARKETS.

(a) Report Required.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, 3 years after such date of enactment, and 5 years after such date of enactment, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of State, and the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an unclassified report that describes the risks posed to the United States by the presence in United States capital markets of entities incorporated in the People’s Republic of China.

(2) Matters to be included.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) identify entities incorporated in the People’s Republic of China—

(i)(I) the securities (including American depositary receipts) of which are listed or traded on one or several national securities exchanges, or traded through any process commonly referred to as the “over-
the-counter” method of trading, within the United States; or

(II) that have “A Shares” listed or traded on mainland exchanges in the People’s Republic of China that are included in index-based, exchange-traded funds purchased or sold within the United States; and

(ii) that, based on the factors for consideration described in paragraph (3), have knowingly and materially contributed to—

(I) activities that undermine United States national security;

(II) serious abuses of internationally recognized human rights; or

(III) a substantially increased financial risk exposure for United States-based investors;

(B) describe the activities of the entities identified pursuant to subparagraph (A) and their implications for the United States; and

(C) develop policy recommendations for the United States Government, United States financial institutions, national securities exchanges, and other relevant stakeholders to ad-
dress any risks posed by the presence in United States capital markets of the entities identified pursuant to subparagraph (A).

(3) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In completing each report under paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Treasury shall consider whether an entity identified pursuant to paragraph (2)(A)—

(A) has materially contributed to the development or manufacture, or sold or facilitated procurement by the People’s Liberation Army, of lethal military equipment or component parts of such equipment;

(B) has contributed to the construction and militarization of features in the South China Sea;

(C) has been sanctioned by the United States or has been determined to have conducted business with sanctioned entities;

(D) has engaged in an act or a series of acts of intellectual property theft;

(E) has engaged in corporate or economic espionage;

(F) has contributed to the proliferation of nuclear or missile technology in violation of
United Nations Security Council resolutions or United States sanctions;

(G) has contributed to the repression of religious and ethnic minorities within the People’s Republic of China, including in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or the Tibet Autonomous Region;

(H) has contributed to the development of technologies that enable censorship directed or directly supported by the Government of the People’s Republic of China;

(I) has failed to comply fully with Federal securities laws (including required audits by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board) and “material risk” disclosure requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission; or

(J) has contributed to other activities or behavior determined to be relevant by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(b) REPORT FORM.—Each report required under subsection (a)(1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(e) PUBLICATION.—The unclassified portion of a report under subsection (a)(1) shall be made accessible to
the public online through relevant United States Government websites.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.


SEC. 5302. REPORT ON MALIGN ACTIVITY INVOLVING CHINESE STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—
(1) assesses whether and to what extent state-owned enterprises in the People’s Republic of China are engaged in or knowingly facilitating—

(A) the commission of serious human rights abuses, including toward religious or ethnic minorities in the People’s Republic of China, including in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

(B) the use of forced or child labor, including forced or child labor involving ethnic minorities in the People’s Republic of China; or

(C) any actions that erode or undermine the autonomy of Hong Kong from the People’s Republic of China, as established in the Basic Law of Hong Kong and the Joint Declaration, and as further described in the Hong Kong Autonomy Act (Public Law 116–149; 22 U.S.C. 5701 note);

(2) identifies—

(A) any state-owned enterprises in the People’s Republic of China that are engaged in or knowingly facilitating any activities described in paragraph (1);

(B) any Communist Chinese military companies identified under section 1237(b) of the
Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–261; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note); and

(C) any majority-owned subsidiaries of such enterprises or companies with a market capitalization of $5,000,000,000 or more;

(3)(A) assesses whether each enterprise, company, or subsidiary identified under paragraph (2) received, during the 5-year period preceding submission of the report, any financial assistance from the United States Government; and

(B) in the case of any such enterprise, company, or subsidiary that received financial assistance from an agency of the United States Government during that period, identifies the amount of such assistance received by the enterprise, company, or subsidiary; and

(4) includes recommendations for any legislative or administrative action to address matters identified in the report, including any recommendations with respect to additional limitations on United States financial assistance provided to enterprises, companies, and subsidiaries identified under paragraph (2).
(b) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 5303. REPORT ON USE AND APPLICABILITY OF SANCTIONS TO CHINESE OFFICIALS COMPPLICIT IN HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND VIOLATIONS OF UNITED STATES SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO HONG KONG.

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the use and applicability of sanctions, including financial sanctions and the denial of visas to enter the United States, with respect to officials of the Government of the People’s Republic of China complicit in—

(1) human rights violations, including severe religious freedom restrictions and human trafficking;

or

(2) violations of sanctions imposed by the United States with respect to Hong Kong.

(b) Elements.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a list of all relevant authorities under statutes or Executive orders for imposing sanctions described in subsection (a);

(2) an assessment of where, if at all, such authorities may conflict, overlap, or otherwise require clarification;
(3) a list of all instances in which designations for the imposition of sanctions described in subsection (a) were made during the one-year period preceding submission of the report; and

(4) an assessment of the effectiveness of those designations in changing desired behavior and recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of such designations.

(e) Form of Report.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(d) Appropriate Congressional Committees Defined.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.
SEC. 5304. REPORT ON DOMESTIC SHORTFALLS OF INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES, MATERIALS, AND CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY ITEMS ESSENTIAL TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that—

(1) identifies current or projected domestic shortfalls of industrial resources, materials, or critical technology items essential to the national defense;

(2) assesses strategic and critical materials for which the United States relies on the People’s Republic of China as the sole or primary source; and

(3) includes recommendations relating to the use of authorities under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.) to make investments to reduce the reliance of the United States on the People’s Republic of China for strategic and critical materials.

(b) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.
(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “industrial resources”, “materials”, “critical technology item”, and “national defense” have the meanings given those terms in section 702 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4552).

SEC. 5305. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PROCESS FOR EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AND ALLIES AND PARTNERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the chairperson of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report on the implementation of the formal process for the exchange of information with governments of countries that are allies or partners of the United States described in section 721(c)(3) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(c)(3)).

(b) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.
SEC. 5306. REPORT ON ECONOMIC AND NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF CHANGES TO CROSS-BORDER PAYMENT AND FINANCIAL MESSAGING SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, in collaboration with the Secretary of State and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the economic and national security implications of material changes to the infrastructure or ecosystem of cross-border payment and financial messaging systems, including alternative systems being developed by other countries.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an assessment of the impact of—

(A) how changes to the infrastructure or ecosystem of cross-border payment and financial messaging systems, including emerging systems that enable cross-border payments, will affect United States national security interests, including enforcement of United States and international anti-money laundering, countering the financing of terrorism, and sanctions stand-
ards designed to safeguard the international fi-
nancial system; and

(B) other relevant national security impli-
cations of such changes;

(2) an assessment of the implications of any on-
going collaborations of international financial mes-
saging systems with emerging cross-border payment
or financial messaging systems;

(3) an assessment of the economic and national
security implications for the United States of
changes in participation by banks and state actors
in alternative cross-border payment and financial
messaging systems; and

(4) recommendations for actions—

(A) to bolster and protect the status of ex-
isting strong and reliable financial messaging
systems for cross-border payments; and

(B) to ensure that the national security in-
terests of the United States, including those re-
lated to enforcement of international anti-
money laundering, countering the financing of
terrorism, and sanctions standards, are pro-
tected.
(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 5307. REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF DUAL-USE TECHNOLOGIES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—
(1) assesses the Government of the People’s Republic of China’s development and utilization of dual-use technologies (including robotics, artificial intelligence and autonomous systems, facial recognition systems, quantum computing, cryptography, space systems and satellites, 5G telecommunications, and other digitally enabled technologies and services) and the effects of such technologies on the national security interests of the United States and allies of the United States;

(2) assesses the Government of the People’s Republic of China’s use of global supply chains and other international mechanisms to access foreign technology sources to aid in the development of its domestic dual-use technologies, including—

(A) the use of United States-sourced software and hardware in Chinese manufactured technologies;

(B) the use of European-sourced software and hardware in Chinese manufactured technologies; and

(C) the use of the Belt and Road Initiative to secure resources, knowledge, and other components needed to develop critical dual-use technologies;
(3) assesses the Government of the People’s Republic of China’s industrial policy and monetary investments, including their effect on the development of Chinese-made dual-use technologies;

(4) assesses the Government of the People’s Republic of China’s cyber espionage and the extent to which such espionage has aided in China’s development of dual-use technologies;

(5) describes the policies the United States Government is adopting to protect the interests of the United States with respect to dual-use technologies; and

(6) recommends additional actions the United States Government should take to enhance the protection of such interests.

(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.
SEC. 5308. REPORT ON CURRENCY ISSUES WITH RESPECT TO THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to Congress a report analyzing the economic effects of the People’s Republic of China’s movement toward a free floating currency, including the effects on United States exports and economic growth and job creation in the United States—

(1) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) not later than 30 days after the submission to Congress of each report on the macroeconomic and currency exchange rate policies of countries that are major trading partners of the United States required to be submitted under section 701 of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (19 U.S.C. 4421) after the date specified in paragraph (1).

SEC. 5309. REPORT ON EXPOSURE OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Chairman of the
Commodity Futures Trading Commission, shall submit to Congress a report on the exposure of the United States to the financial sector of the People’s Republic of China that includes—

(1) an assessment of the effects of reforms to the financial sector of the People’s Republic of China on the United States and global financial systems;

(2) a description of the policies the United States Government is adopting to protect the interests of the United States while the financial sector of the People’s Republic of China undergoes such reforms; and

(3) recommendations for additional actions the United States Government should take to protect such interests.

SEC. 5310. REPORT ON INVESTMENT RECIPROCITY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, shall submit to Congress a report on investment reciprocity between the United States and the People’s Republic of China that includes—
(1) an identification of restrictions imposed by
the Government of the People’s Republic of China
on United States investment in the People’s Republic
of China that are not comparable to restrictions
imposed by the United States on Chinese investment
in the United States; and

(2) recommendations for legislative or adminis-
trative action that would be necessary to ensure
that, on a reciprocal, sector-by-sector basis, there is
an equivalent level of market access for United
States investors to the market of the People’s Repub-

clic of China as there is for Chinese investors to
the market of the United States.