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2D SESSION

S. 4272

To advance a policy for managed strategic competition with the People's
Republic of China.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 22, 2020

Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. ROMNEY, and Mr. YOUNG) intro-
duced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Com-
mittee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To advance a policy for managed strategic competition with
the People's Republic of China.

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 TITLES.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Strengthening Trade,
5 Regional Alliances, Technology, and Economic and Geo-
6 political Initiatives concerning China Act” or the “STRA-
7 TEGIC Act”.

8 **SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

9 The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short titles.

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TITLE VI—BOLSTERING UNITED STATES AND ALLIED DEFENSE AND SECURITY

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 Sec. 602. Statement of policy expressing the political will of the United States to defend its interests in the Indo-Pacific and pursue expanded political-military cooperation with allies and partners.

- Sec. 603. Sense of Congress regarding bolstering security partnerships in the Indo-Pacific.
- Sec. 604. Report on capability development of Indo-Pacific allies and partners.
- Sec. 605. Statement of policy on unmanned aerial systems and the Missile Technology Control Regime.
- Sec. 606. Report on national technology and industrial base.
- Sec. 607. Authorization of appropriations for Southeast Asia maritime security programs and diplomatic outreach activities.
- Sec. 608. Report on China Coast Guard.
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TITLE VII—FOSTERING COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

- Sec. 701. Sense of Congress regarding United States-People’s Republic of China cooperation on conservation and a healthy environment.
- Sec. 702. Strategy on cooperation on wildlife and related trafficking.
- Sec. 703. Statement of policy regarding universal implementation of United Nations sanctions on North Korea.
- Sec. 704. Government Accountability Office report on United States-PRC technical research cooperation.
- Sec. 705. Findings on strategic stability and arms control.
- Sec. 706. Cooperation on a strategic nuclear dialogue.
- Sec. 707. Agreements.

1 SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

2 In this Act:

3 (1) CCP.—The term “CCP” means the Chinese
4 Communist Party.

5 (2) CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED, STATE-OWNED
6 ENTERPRISE.—The term “centrally administered,
7 state-owned enterprise” means any company that
8 previously was or currently is—

9 (A)(i) incorporated in the PRC; and

10 (ii) supervised and managed by the State-
11 owned Assets Supervision and Administration
12 Commission of the State Council of the PRC;
13 or

1 (B) an owned or controlled subsidiary of
 2 an enterprise meeting the requirements under
 3 subparagraph (A).

4 (3) PEOPLE’S LIBERATION ARMY; PLA.—The
 5 terms “People’s Liberation Army” and “PLA” mean
 6 the armed forces of the People’s Republic of China.

7 (4) PRC; CHINA.—The terms “PRC” and
 8 “China” mean the People’s Republic of China.

9 **TITLE I—A COMPREHENSIVE** 10 **CHINA POLICY**

11 **SEC. 101. FINDINGS.**

12 Congress makes the following findings:

13 (1) The People’s Republic of China has in-
 14 creased its political, diplomatic, economic, military,
 15 technological, and ideological power to become a
 16 strategic, near-peer, global competitor of the United
 17 States. The policies increasingly pursued by the
 18 PRC in each of these domains are contrary to the
 19 interests and values of the United States, its part-
 20 ners, and much of the rest of the world.

21 (2) The current competition between the United
 22 States and the PRC—

23 (A) is taking place over the future char-
 24 acter of the international order;

1 (B) will shape the rules, norms, and insti-
2 tutions that govern relations among states in
3 the coming decades;

4 (C) will determine the ability of the United
5 States to secure its national interests; and

6 (D) will determine future levels of peace,
7 prosperity, and freedom for the United States
8 and the international community in the coming
9 decades.

10 (3) After normalizing diplomatic relations with
11 the PRC in 1979, the United States actively worked
12 to advance the PRC's economic and social develop-
13 ment to ensure that it participated in, and benefitted
14 from, the free and open international order. The
15 United States pursued these goals and contributed
16 to the welfare of the Chinese people by—

17 (A) increasing the PRC's trade relations
18 and access to global capital markets;

19 (B) promoting the PRC's accession to the
20 World Trade Organization;

21 (C) providing development finance and
22 technical assistance;

23 (D) promoting research collaboration;

24 (E) educating the PRC's top students;

1 (F) permitting transfers of cutting-edge
2 technologies and scientific knowledge; and

3 (G) providing intelligence and military as-
4 sistance.

5 (4) It is now clear that the PRC has no inten-
6 tion of reforming politically or economically. Instead,
7 it is pursuing state-led, mercantilist economic poli-
8 cies, increasing restrictions on personal freedoms,
9 and implementing an aggressive and assertive for-
10 eign policy. These policies frequently and delib-
11 erately undermine United States interests and are
12 contrary to core United States values and the values
13 of other nations, both in the Indo-Pacific and be-
14 yond. In response to this strategic decision of the
15 PRC, the United States was compelled to reexamine
16 and revise its strategy towards the PRC.

17 (5) The General Secretary of the Chinese Com-
18 munist Party and the President of the People's Re-
19 public of China, Xi Jinping, has elevated the "Great
20 Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation" as central to
21 the domestic and foreign policy of the PRC. His pro-
22 gram demands—

23 (A) strong, centralized CCP leadership;

24 (B) concentration of military power;

1 (C) a strong role for the CCP in the state
2 and the economy;

3 (D) an aggressive foreign policy seeking
4 control over broadly asserted territorial claims;
5 and

6 (E) the denial of any universal values and
7 individual rights that are deemed to threaten
8 the CCP.

9 (6) The PRC views its Leninist model of gov-
10 ernance, “socialism with Chinese characteristics”, as
11 superior to, and at odds with, the constitutional
12 models of the United States and other democracies.
13 This approach to governance is lauded by the CCP
14 as essential to securing the PRC’s status as a global
15 leader, and to shaping the future of the world. In a
16 2013 speech, President Xi said, “We firmly believe
17 that as socialism with Chinese characteristics devel-
18 ops further . . . it is . . . inevitable that the superi-
19 ority of our socialist system will be increasingly ap-
20 parent . . . [and] our country’s road of development
21 will have increasingly greater influence on the
22 world.”.

23 (7) The PRC’s objectives are to first establish
24 regional hegemony over the Indo-Pacific and then to
25 use that dominant position to propel the PRC to be-

1 come the “leading world power”. The PRC seeks to
2 shape an international order that is conducive to the
3 interests of authoritarian and autocratic regimes.
4 Achieving these objectives requires turning the PRC
5 into a wealthy nation under strict CCP rule by using
6 a strong military and advanced technological capa-
7 bility to pursue the PRC’s objectives, regardless of
8 other countries’ interests.

9 (8) The PRC is reshaping the current inter-
10 national order, which was built upon free and open
11 ideals and principles, by conducting global informa-
12 tion and influence operations, redefining inter-
13 national laws and norms to align with the objectives
14 of the CCP, rejecting the legitimacy of internation-
15 ally recognized human rights, and securing leader-
16 ship positions in multinational organizations to alter
17 their agendas. In December 2018, President Xi sug-
18 gested that the CCP views its “historic mission” as
19 not only to govern China, but also to profoundly in-
20 fluence global governance to benefit the CCP.

21 (9) The PRC is encouraging other countries to
22 follow its model of “socialism with Chinese charac-
23 teristics”. During the 19th Party Congress in 2017,
24 President Xi said that the PRC could serve as a
25 model of development for other countries by utilizing

1 “Chinese wisdom” and a “Chinese approach to solv-
2 ing problems”.

3 (10) The PRC is promoting its governance
4 model and attempting to weaken other models of
5 governance by—

6 (A) undermining democratic institutions;

7 (B) subverting financial institutions;

8 (C) coercing businesses to accommodate
9 the policies of the CCP; and

10 (D) using disinformation to disguise the
11 nature of the actions described in subpara-
12 graphs (A) through (C).

13 (11) The PRC is making great strides toward
14 its goal of becoming the global leader in science and
15 technology. In May 2018, President Xi said that for
16 the PRC to reach “prosperity and rejuvenation”, it
17 needs to “endeavor to be a major world center for
18 science and innovation”. The PRC has invested the
19 equivalent of billions of dollars into education and
20 research and development and established joint sci-
21 entific research centers and science universities. Sci-
22 entists and scholars from the PRC have made nu-
23 merous contributions to a wide array of fields, in-
24 cluding through international partnerships.

1 (12) The PRC’s drive, however, to become a
2 “manufacturing and technological superpower” and
3 to promote “innovation with Chinese characteristics”
4 is coming at the expense of human rights, national
5 security, and longstanding international rules and
6 norms about economic competition. In particular,
7 the PRC advances its illiberal political and social
8 policies through mass surveillance, social credit sys-
9 tems, and a significant role of the state in internet
10 governance. Through these means, the PRC in-
11 creases direct and indirect government control over
12 its citizens’ everyday lives. Its national strategy of
13 “civil-military fusion” mandates that civil and com-
14 mercial research, which increasingly drives global in-
15 novation, is leveraged to develop new military capa-
16 bilities.

17 (13) The PRC is using legal and illegal means
18 to achieve its objective of becoming a manufacturing
19 and technological superpower. The PRC uses state-
20 directed industrial policies in anticompetitive ways to
21 ensure the dominance of PRC companies. The CCP
22 engages in and encourages actions that actively un-
23 dermine a free and open international market, such
24 as intellectual property theft, forced technology
25 transfers, regulatory and financial subsidies, and

1 mandatory CCP access to proprietary data as part
2 of business and commercial agreements between Chi-
3 nese and foreign companies.

4 (14) The policies referred to in paragraph (13)
5 freeze United States and other foreign firms out of
6 the PRC market, while eroding competition in other
7 important markets. The heavy subsidization of Chi-
8 nese companies includes potential violation of its
9 World Trade Organization commitments. In May
10 2018, President Xi said that the PRC aims to keep
11 the “initiatives of innovation and development secu-
12 rity . . . in [China’s] own hands”.

13 (15) The PRC advances its global objectives
14 through a variety of avenues, including its signature
15 initiative, the Belt and Road Initiative (referred to
16 in this section as “BRI”), which is enshrined in the
17 Chinese Constitution and includes the Digital Silk
18 Road and Health Silk Road. The PRC describes
19 BRI as a straightforward and wholly beneficial plan
20 for all countries. In practice, it seeks to advance an
21 economic system with the PRC at its center, making
22 it the most concrete geographical representation of
23 the PRC’s global ambitions. BRI increases the eco-
24 nomic influence of state-owned Chinese firms in
25 global markets, enhances the PRC’s political lever-

1 age with government leaders around the world, and
2 provides greater access to strategic nodes such as
3 ports and railways. Through BRI, the PRC seeks
4 political deference through economic dependence.

5 (16) The PRC is executing a plan to establish
6 regional hegemony over the Indo-Pacific and dis-
7 place the United States from the region. As a Pa-
8 cific power, the United States has built and sup-
9 ported enduring alliances and economic partnerships
10 that secure peace and prosperity and promote the
11 rule of law and political pluralism in the Pacific. In
12 contrast, the PRC uses economic and military coer-
13 cion in the region to secure the interests of the CCP.

14 (17) The PRC's military strategy seeks to keep
15 the United States military from operating in the
16 Western Pacific and erodes United States security
17 guarantees.

18 (18) The PRC is aggressively pursuing exclu-
19 sive control of critical land routes, sea lanes, and air
20 space in the Indo-Pacific in the hopes of eventually
21 exercising greater influence beyond the region. This
22 includes lanes crucial to commercial activity, energy
23 exploration, transport, and the exercise of security
24 operations in areas permitted under international
25 law.

1 (19) The PRC seeks unification with Taiwan
2 through whatever means may ultimately be required.
3 The CCP's insistence that "reunification" is Tai-
4 wan's only option makes this goal inherently coer-
5 cive. In January 2019, President Xi stated that the
6 PRC "make[s] no promise to renounce the use of
7 force and reserve[s] the option of taking all nec-
8 essary means". Taiwan's embodiment of democratic
9 values and economic liberalism challenges President
10 Xi's goal of achieving national rejuvenation. The
11 PRC plans to exploit Taiwan's dominant strategic
12 position in the First Island Chain and to project
13 power into the Second Island Chain and beyond.

14 (20) In the South China Sea, the PRC has exe-
15 cuted an illegal island-building campaign that inter-
16 feres with freedom of navigation, damages the envi-
17 ronment, bolsters the PLA power projection capabili-
18 ties, and coerces and intimidates other regional
19 claimants in an effort to advance its unlawful claims
20 and control the waters around neighboring countries.
21 Despite President Xi's September 2015 speech, in
22 which he said the PRC was not militarizing the
23 South China Sea, during the 2017 19th Party Con-
24 gress, President Xi announced that "construction on

1 islands and reefs in the South China Sea have seen
2 steady progress”.

3 (21) The PRC is rapidly modernizing the PLA
4 to attain a level of capacity and capability superior
5 to the United States in terms of equipment and con-
6 duct of modern military operations by shifting its
7 military doctrine from having a force “adequate
8 [for] China’s defensive needs” to having a force
9 “commensurate with China’s international status”.
10 Ultimately, this transformation will enable China to
11 impose its will in the Indo-Pacific region through the
12 threat of military force. In 2017, President Xi estab-
13 lished the following developmental benchmarks for
14 the advancement of the PLA:

15 (A) A mechanized force with increased
16 informatized and strategic capabilities by 2020.

17 (B) The complete modernization of China’s
18 national defense by 2035.

19 (C) The full transformation of the PLA
20 into a world-class force by 2050.

21 (22) The PRC’s strategy and supporting poli-
22 cies described in this section undermine United
23 States interests, such as—

24 (A) upholding a free and open inter-
25 national order;

1 (B) maintaining the integrity of inter-
2 national institutions with liberal norms and val-
3 ues;

4 (C) preserving a favorable balance of
5 power in the Indo-Pacific;

6 (D) ensuring the defense of its allies;

7 (E) preserving open sea and air lanes;

8 (F) fostering the free flow of commerce
9 through open and transparent markets; and

10 (G) promoting individual freedom and
11 human rights.

12 (23) The global COVID–19 pandemic has in-
13 tensified and accelerated these trends in the PRC’s
14 behavior and therefore increased the need for United
15 States global leadership and a competitive posture.
16 The PRC has capitalized on the world’s focus on the
17 COVID–19 pandemic by—

18 (A) moving rapidly to undermine Hong
19 Kong’s autonomy, including imposing a so-
20 called “national security law” on Hong Kong;

21 (B) aggressively imposing its will in the
22 East and South China Seas;

23 (C) contributing to increased tensions with
24 India; and

1 (D) engaging in a widespread and govern-
2 ment-directed disinformation campaign to ob-
3 scure the PRC Government's efforts to cover up
4 the seriousness of COVID-19, sow confusion
5 about the origination of the outbreak, and dis-
6 credit the United States, its allies, and global
7 health efforts.

8 (24) In response to the PRC's strategy and
9 policies, the United States must—

10 (A) adopt a strategy of managed strategic
11 competition with the PRC to protect our vital
12 interests; and

13 (B) seek opportunities to cooperate with
14 the PRC when such cooperation is in the
15 United States national interests.

16 **SEC. 102. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

17 (a) OBJECTIVES.—It is the policy of the United
18 States, in pursuing managed strategic competition with
19 the PRC, to pursue the following objectives:

20 (1) The United States global leadership role is
21 sustained and its political system and major founda-
22 tions of national power are postured for long-term
23 political, economic, technological, and military com-
24 petition with the PRC.

1 (2) The balance of power in the Indo-Pacific re-
2 mains favorable to the United States and its allies.
3 The United States and its allies maintain unfettered
4 access to the region and the PRC neither dominates
5 the region nor coerces its neighbors.

6 (3) The allies and partners of the United
7 States—

8 (A) maintain confidence in United States
9 leadership and its commitment to the Indo-Pa-
10 cific region;

11 (B) can withstand and combat subversion
12 and undue influence by the PRC; and

13 (C) align themselves with the United
14 States in setting global rules, norms, and stand-
15 ards.

16 (4) The combined weight of the United States
17 and its allies and partners is strong enough to dem-
18 onstrate to the PRC that the risks of attempts to
19 dominate other states outweigh the potential bene-
20 fits.

21 (5) The United States leads the free and open
22 international order, which is comprised of resilient
23 states and institutions that uphold and defend prin-
24 ciples, including sovereignty, rule of law, individual
25 freedom, and human rights. The international order

1 is strengthened to defeat attempts at destabilization
2 by illiberal and authoritarian actors.

3 (6) The key rules, norms, and standards of
4 international engagement in the 21st century—

5 (A) protect human rights, commercial en-
6 gagement and investment, and technology; and

7 (B) are in alignment with the values and
8 interests of the United States, its allies and
9 partners, and the free world.

10 (7) The CCP cannot and does not—

11 (A) subvert open and democratic societies;

12 (B) distort global markets;

13 (C) manipulate the international trade sys-
14 tem;

15 (D) coerce other nations via economic and
16 military means; or

17 (E) use its technological advantages to un-
18 dermine individual freedoms or other states' na-
19 tional security interests.

20 (8) The United States deters military con-
21 frontation with the PRC and both nations establish
22 structured dialogue and negotiation mechanisms to
23 reduce the risk of conflict. The United States has a
24 mutually respectful relationship with the PRC, and

1 the American people maintain friendly relations with
2 the Chinese people.

3 (b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States,
4 in pursuit of the objectives set forth in subsection (a)—

5 (1) to strengthen the United States domestic
6 foundation by reinvesting in market-based economic
7 growth, education, scientific and technological inno-
8 vation, democratic institutions, and other areas that
9 improve the United States ability to pursue its vital
10 economic, foreign policy, and national security inter-
11 ests;

12 (2) to pursue a strategy of managed strategic
13 competition with the PRC in the political, diplo-
14 matic, economic, development, military, informa-
15 tional, and technological realms that maximizes
16 United States strengths and increases the costs for
17 the PRC of harming United States interests;

18 (3) to lead a free, open, and secure inter-
19 national system characterized by respect for sov-
20 ereignty, rule of law, open markets and the free flow
21 of commerce, and a shared commitment to security
22 and peaceful resolution of disputes, human rights,
23 and transparent and citizen-centric governance;

24 (4) to strengthen and deepen United States alli-
25 ances and partnerships, prioritizing the Indo-Pacific

1 and Europe, by pursuing greater bilateral and multi-
2 lateral cooperative initiatives that advance shared in-
3 terests and bolster partner countries' confidence that
4 the United States is and will remain a strong, com-
5 mitted, and constant partner;

6 (5) to encourage and aid United States allies
7 and partners in boosting their own capabilities and
8 resiliency to pursue, defend, and protect shared in-
9 terests and values, free from coercion and external
10 pressure;

11 (6) to pursue fair, reciprocal treatment and
12 healthy competition in United States-China economic
13 relations by—

14 (A) advancing policies that harden the
15 United States economy against unfair and ille-
16 gal commercial or trading practices and the co-
17 ercion of United States businesses; and

18 (B) tightening United States laws and reg-
19 ulations as necessary to prevent the PRC's at-
20 tempts to harm United States economic com-
21 petitiveness;

22 (7) to demonstrate the value of private sector-
23 led growth in emerging markets around the world,
24 including through the use of United States Govern-
25 ment tools that—

1 (A) support greater private sector invest-
2 ment and advance capacity-building initiatives
3 that are grounded in the rule of law;

4 (B) promote open markets;

5 (C) establish clear policy and regulatory
6 frameworks;

7 (D) improve the management of key eco-
8 nomic sectors;

9 (E) reduce corruption; and

10 (F) foster collaboration with partner coun-
11 tries and the United States private sector to de-
12 velop secure and sustainable infrastructure;

13 (8) to lead in the advancement of international
14 rules and norms that foster free and reciprocal trade
15 and open and integrated markets;

16 (9) to conduct vigorous commercial diplomacy
17 in support of United States companies and busi-
18 nesses in partner countries that seek fair competi-
19 tion;

20 (10) to support greater private sector coopera-
21 tion between the United States and its partners;

22 (11) to ensure that the United States leads in
23 the innovation of critical and emerging technologies,
24 such as next-generation telecommunications, artifi-

1 cial intelligence, quantum computing, semiconduc-
2 tors, and biotechnology, by—

3 (A) providing concrete incentives for the
4 private sector to accelerate development of such
5 technologies;

6 (B) improving contracting processes to en-
7 able the United States Government—

8 (i) to allocate capital and work with
9 start-up companies more efficiently; and

10 (ii) to increase investment in experi-
11 mental technologies;

12 (C) modernizing export controls and in-
13 vestment restrictions to place a “high fence
14 around a small yard” of critical technologies;

15 (D) enhancing United States leadership in
16 technical standards-setting bodies and avenues
17 for developing norms regarding the use of
18 emerging critical technologies;

19 (E) reducing United States barriers and
20 increasing incentives for collaboration with al-
21 lies and partners on the research and codevelop-
22 ment of critical technologies;

23 (F) collaborating with allies and partners
24 to protect critical technologies by—

- 1 (i) crafting multilateral export control
2 measures;
- 3 (ii) building capacity for defense tech-
4 nology security;
- 5 (iii) safeguarding chokepoints in the
6 supply chains; and
- 7 (iv) ensuring diversification; and
- 8 (G) designing major defense capabilities
9 for export to allies and partners;
- 10 (12) to enable the people of the United States,
11 including the private sector, civil society, universities
12 and other academic institutions, State and local leg-
13 islators, and other relevant actors to identify and re-
14 main vigilant to the risks posed by undue influence
15 of the CCP in the United States;
- 16 (13) to enact legislation, regulations, and other
17 measures to mitigate the risks referred to in para-
18 graph (12), while still preserving opportunities for
19 economic engagement, academic research, and co-
20 operation in other areas where the United States
21 and the PRC share interests;
- 22 (14) to collaborate with advanced democracies
23 and other willing partners to promote ideals and
24 principles that—
- 25 (A) advance a free and open order;

1 (B) strengthen democratic institutions;

2 (C) protect and promote human rights;

3 and

4 (D) uphold a free press and fact-based re-
5 porting;

6 (15) to demonstrate effective leadership at the
7 United Nations, its associated agencies, and other
8 multilateral organizations and defend the integrity
9 of these organizations against co-optation by illiberal
10 and authoritarian nations;

11 (16) to prioritize the defense of fundamental
12 freedoms and human rights in the United States re-
13 lationship with the PRC;

14 (17) to cooperate with allies, partners, and mul-
15 tilateral organizations to hold the Government of the
16 PRC accountable for—

17 (A) violations and abuses of human rights;

18 (B) restrictions on religious practices;

19 (C) abrogation of treaties and other inter-
20 national agreements related to human rights;
21 and

22 (D) other affronts to the freedom and indi-
23 vidual liberty of the citizens of the PRC;

24 (18) to expose the PRC's use of corruption, re-
25 pression, coercion, and other malign behavior to at-

1 tain unfair economic advantage and deference of
2 other nations to its political and strategic objectives;

3 (19) to maintain United States access to the
4 Western Pacific, including by—

5 (A) increasing the qualitative advantage of
6 United States forward-deployed forces in the
7 Indo-Pacific region;

8 (B) modernizing the United States military
9 through investments in existing and new major
10 platforms, emerging technologies, critical in-the-
11 ater force structure and enabling capabilities,
12 operational concepts, and access agreements;
13 and

14 (C) operating and conducting exercises
15 with allies and partners—

16 (i) to prevent the PLA from gaining
17 the ability to project power and establish
18 contested zones within the First and Sec-
19 ond Island Chains;

20 (ii) to diminish the ability of the PLA
21 to coerce its neighbors; and

22 (iii) to maintain open sea and air
23 lanes, particularly in the Taiwan Strait,
24 the East China Sea, and the South China
25 Sea;

1 (20) to deter the PRC from—

2 (A) coercing Indo-Pacific nations, includ-
3 ing by developing more combat-credible forces
4 that are integrated with allies and partners in
5 contact, blunt, and surge layers and able to de-
6 feat any PRC theory of victory in the First or
7 Second Island Chains of the Western Pacific
8 and beyond, as called for in the 2018 National
9 Defense Strategy; or

10 (B) using gray-zone tactics below the level
11 of armed conflict and initiating armed conflict;

12 (21) to strengthen United States-PRC military-
13 to-military communication and improve de-escalation
14 procedures to deconflict operations and reduce the
15 risk of unwanted conflict; and

16 (22) to cooperate with the PRC if interests
17 align, conduct persistent and determined diplomacy
18 that clarifies United States interests and values to
19 Chinese officials, and pursue confidence-building
20 measures in areas particularly susceptible to esca-
21 lation.

22 **SEC. 103. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

23 It is the sense of Congress that the execution of the
24 policy described in section 102(b) requires the following
25 actions:

1 (1) Managed strategic competition with the
2 PRC will require the United States—

3 (A) to marshal sustained political will to
4 protect its vital interests and advance its eco-
5 nomic and national security objectives for dec-
6 ades to come; and

7 (B) to achieve this sustained political will,
8 persuade the American people and United
9 States allies and partners of—

10 (i) the challenges posed by the PRC;

11 and

12 (ii) the need for long-term competition
13 to defend shared interests and values.

14 (2) The United States must—

15 (A) coordinate closely with allies and part-
16 ners to compete effectively with the PRC;

17 (B) cooperate with the PRC where our in-
18 terests align; and

19 (C) pursue its interests, while still account-
20 ing for partner country viewpoints on how to
21 best approach the challenges posed by the PRC.

22 (3) At the same time, other countries must step
23 up to assume greater roles in balancing and check-
24 ing the aggressive and assertive behavior of the PRC
25 than the roles they have assumed in the past.

1 (4) The President of the United States must
2 lead and direct the entire executive branch to make
3 the People's Republic of China the top priority in
4 United States foreign policy. At present, the United
5 States identifies it as such in the National Security
6 Strategy and the National Defense Strategy, but
7 must further increase the prioritization of managed
8 strategic competition with the PRC and broader
9 United States interests in the Indo-Pacific region in
10 the conduct of foreign policy to implement the stra-
11 tegic imperatives outlined in those documents.

12 (5) The President should appoint a senior offi-
13 cial in the Executive Office of the President with the
14 authority and resources to coordinate the United
15 States strategy of managed strategic competition
16 with the PRC across the entire United States Gov-
17 ernment.

18 (6) The head of every Federal department and
19 agency should designate a senior official at the level
20 of Under Secretary or above to coordinate the de-
21 partment's or agency's policies with respect to man-
22 aged strategic competition with the PRC.

23 (7) The ability of the United States to execute
24 a strategy of managed strategic competition with the
25 PRC will be undermined if our attention is repeat-

1 edly diverted to challenges that are not vital to
2 United States economic and national security inter-
3 ests.

4 (8) In the coming decades, the United States
5 must prevent the PRC from—

6 (A) establishing regional hegemony in the
7 Indo-Pacific; and

8 (B) using that position to advance its as-
9 sertive political, economic, and foreign policy
10 goals around the world.

11 (9) The United States must ensure that the
12 Federal budget is properly aligned with the strategic
13 imperative to compete with the PRC by—

14 (A) authorizing sufficient levels of funding
15 to resource all instruments of United States na-
16 tional power; and

17 (B) coherently prioritizing how such funds
18 are used.

19 (10) Sustained prioritization of the challenge
20 posed by the PRC requires—

21 (A) bipartisan cooperation within Con-
22 gress; and

23 (B) frequent, sustained, and meaningful
24 collaboration and consultation between the exec-
25 utive and legislative branches.

1 (11) The United States must ensure close inte-
2 gration among economic and foreign policymakers,
3 the private sector, civil society, universities and aca-
4 demic institutions, and other relevant actors in free
5 and open societies affected by the challenges posed
6 by the PRC to enable such actors—

7 (A) to collaborate to advance common in-
8 terests; and

9 (B) to identify appropriate policies—

10 (i) to strengthen the United States
11 and its allies;

12 (ii) to promote a compelling vision of
13 a free and open order; and

14 (iii) to push back against detrimental
15 policies pursued by the CCP.

16 (12) The United States must ensure that all
17 Federal departments and agencies are organized to
18 reflect the fact that competing with the PRC is the
19 United States top foreign policy priority, including
20 through the assigned missions and location of
21 United States Government personnel, by—

22 (A) dedicating more personnel in the Indo-
23 Pacific region, at posts around the world, and
24 in Washington DC, with priorities directly rel-

1 evant to advancing competition with the Peo-
2 ple's Republic of China;

3 (B) placing greater numbers of foreign
4 service officers, international development pro-
5 fessionals, members of the foreign commercial
6 service, intelligence professionals, and other
7 United States Government personnel in the
8 Indo-Pacific region; and

9 (C) ensuring that this workforce, both ci-
10 vilian and military, has the training in lan-
11 guage, technical skills, and other competencies
12 required to advance a successful competitive
13 strategy with the PRC.

14 (13) The United States must place renewed em-
15 phasis on strengthening the nonmilitary instruments
16 of national power, including diplomacy, information,
17 technology, economics, foreign assistance and devel-
18 opment finance, commerce, intelligence, and law en-
19 forcement, which are crucial for addressing the
20 unique economic, political, and ideological challenges
21 posed by the PRC.

22 (14) The United States should create a Pacific
23 Deterrence Initiative, which shall be aligned with the
24 overarching political and diplomatic objectives ar-
25 ticulated in the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act

1 (Public Law 115–409), and that prioritizes the mili-
2 tary investments necessary to achieve United States
3 political objectives in the Indo-Pacific, including—

4 (A) promoting regional security in the
5 Indo-Pacific;

6 (B) reassuring allies and partners while
7 protecting them from coercion; and

8 (C) deterring conflict with the PRC.

9 (15) Competition with the PRC requires the
10 United States skillful adaptation to the information
11 environment of the 21st century. United States pub-
12 lic diplomacy and messaging efforts must effec-
13 tively—

14 (A) promote the value of partnership with
15 the United States;

16 (B) highlight the risks and costs of en-
17 meshment with the PRC; and

18 (C) counter CCP propaganda and disinfor-
19 mation.

1 **TITLE II—PROTECTING THE**
2 **UNITED STATES FROM CHI-**
3 **NA’S DISCRIMINATORY ECO-**
4 **NOMIC PRACTICES**

5 **SEC. 201. FINDINGS AND SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING**
6 **THE PRC’S INDUSTRIAL POLICY.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
8 ings:

9 (1) The People’s Republic of China, at the di-
10 rection of the Chinese Communist Party, is advanc-
11 ing an ecosystem of anticompetitive economic and
12 industrial policies that—

13 (A) distort global markets;

14 (B) limit innovation;

15 (C) unfairly advantage PRC firms at the
16 expense of the United States and other foreign
17 firms; and

18 (D) unfairly and harmfully prejudice con-
19 sumer choice.

20 (2) Of the extensive and systemic economic and
21 industrial policies pursued by the PRC, the mass
22 subsidization of Chinese firms, intellectual property
23 theft, and forced technology transfer are among the
24 most damaging to the global economy.

1 (3) Through regulatory interventions and direct
2 financial subsidies, the CCP, for the purposes of ad-
3 vancing national political and economic objectives,
4 directs, coerces, and influences in anti-competitive
5 ways the commercial activities of firms that are di-
6 rected, financed, influenced, or otherwise controlled
7 by the state, including state-owned enterprises, and
8 ostensibly independent and private Chinese compa-
9 nies, such as technology firms in strategic sectors.

10 (4) The PRC Government, at the national and
11 subnational levels, grants special privileges or status
12 to certain PRC firms in key sectors designated as
13 strategic, such as telecommunications, oil, power,
14 aviation, banking, and semiconductors. Enterprises
15 receive special state preferences in the form of favor-
16 able loans, tax exemptions, and preferential land ac-
17 cess from the CCP.

18 (5) The subsidization of PRC companies, as de-
19 scribed in paragraphs (3) and (4)—

20 (A) enables these companies to sell goods
21 below market prices, allowing them to outbid
22 and crowd out market-based competitors and
23 thereby pursue global dominance of key sectors;

24 (B) distorts the global market economy by
25 undermining longstanding and generally accept-

1 ed market-based principles of fair competition,
2 leading to barriers to entry and forced exit from
3 the market for foreign or private firms, not only
4 in the PRC, but in markets around the world;

5 (C) creates government-sponsored or sup-
6 ported de facto monopolies, cartels, and other
7 anti-market arrangements in key sectors, lim-
8 iting or removing opportunities for other firms;
9 and

10 (D) leads to, as a result of the issues de-
11 scribed in paragraphs (A) through (C), declines
12 in profits and revenue needed by foreign and
13 private firms for research and development.

14 (6) The CCP incentivizes and empowers Chi-
15 nese actors to steal critical technologies and trade
16 secrets from private and foreign competitors oper-
17 ating in the PRC and around the world, particularly
18 in areas that the CCP has identified as critical to
19 advancing PRC objectives. The PRC, as directed by
20 the CCP, also continues to implement anti-competi-
21 tive regulations, policies, and practices that coerce
22 the handover of technology and other propriety or
23 sensitive data from foreign enterprises to domestic
24 firms in exchange for access to the PRC market.

1 (7) Companies in the United States and in for-
2 eign countries compete with state-subsidized PRC
3 companies that enjoy the protection and power of
4 the state in third-country markets around the world.
5 The advantages granted to PRC firms, combined
6 with significant restrictions to accessing the PRC
7 market itself, severely hamper the ability of United
8 States and foreign firms to compete, innovate, and
9 pursue the provision of best value to customers. The
10 result is an unbalanced playing field. Such an
11 unsustainable course, if not checked, will over time
12 lead to depressed competition around the world, re-
13 duced opportunity, and harm to both producers and
14 consumers.

15 (8) As stated in the United States Trade Rep-
16 resentative's investigation of the PRC's trade prac-
17 tices under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974
18 (19 U.S.C. 2411), conducted in March 2018, "When
19 U.S. companies are deprived of fair returns on their
20 investment in IP, they are unable to achieve the
21 growth necessary to reinvest in innovation. In this
22 sense, China's technology transfer regime directly
23 burdens the innovation ecosystem that is an engine
24 of economic growth in the United States and simi-
25 larly-situated economies."

1 (9) In addition to forced technology described
2 in this subsection, the United States Trade Rep-
3 resentative’s investigation of the PRC under section
4 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2411) also
5 identified requirements that foreign firms license
6 products at less than market value, government-di-
7 rected and government-subsidized acquisition of sen-
8 sitive technology for strategic purposes, and cyber
9 theft as other key PRC technology and industrial
10 policies that are unreasonable and discriminatory.
11 These policies place at risk United States intellectual
12 property rights, innovation and technological devel-
13 opment, and jobs in dozens of industries.

14 (10) Other elements of the PRC’s ecosystem of
15 industrial policies that harm innovation and distort
16 global markets include—

17 (A) advancement of policies that encourage
18 local production over imports;

19 (B) continuation of policies that favor
20 unique technical standards in use by Chinese
21 firms rather than globally accepted standards,
22 which often force foreign firms to alter their
23 products and manufacturing chains to compete;

24 (C) requirements that foreign companies
25 disclose proprietary information to qualify for

1 the adoption of their standards for use in the
2 PRC domestic market; and

3 (D) maintenance of closed procurement
4 processes, which limit participation by foreign
5 firms, including by setting terms that require
6 such firms to use domestic suppliers, transfer
7 know-how to firms in the PRC, and disclose
8 proprietary information.

9 (11) The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and
10 associated industry-specific efforts under this initia-
11 tive, such as the Digital Silk Road, are key vectors
12 to advance the PRC's mercantilist policies and prac-
13 tices globally. The resulting challenges do not only
14 affect United States firms. As the European Cham-
15 ber of Commerce reported in a January 2020 report,
16 the combination of concessional lending to Chinese
17 state-owned enterprises, nontransparent procure-
18 ment and bidding processes, closed digital standards,
19 and other factors severely limit European and other
20 participation in BRI and make "competition [with
21 Chinese companies] in third-country markets ex-
22 tremely challenging". This underscores a key objec-
23 tive of BRI, which is to ensure the reliance of infra-
24 structure, digital technologies, and other important

1 goods on PRC supply chains and technical stand-
2 ards.

3 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
4 gress that—

5 (1) the challenges presented by a nonmarket
6 economy like the PRC’s economy, which has cap-
7 tured such a large share of global economic ex-
8 change, are in many ways unprecedented and re-
9 quire sufficiently elevated and sustained long-term
10 focus and engagement;

11 (2) while the Economic and Trade Agreement
12 Between the Government of the United States and
13 the Government of the People’s Republic of China,
14 done at Washington January 15, 2020, makes initial
15 progress in several areas, including intellectual prop-
16 erty and trade secret protection, significant further
17 steps are still required to address some of the more
18 difficult economic and industrial policies issues in
19 the PRC, which affect the United States and other
20 nations;

21 (3) in order to truly address the most detri-
22 mental aspects of CCP-directed mercantilist eco-
23 nomic strategy, the United States must adopt poli-
24 cies that—

1 (A) expose the full scope and scale of intel-
2 lectual property theft and mass subsidization of
3 Chinese firms, and the resulting harm to the
4 United States, foreign markets, and the global
5 economy;

6 (B) ensure that PRC companies face costs
7 and consequences for anticompetitive behavior;

8 (C) provide options for affected United
9 States persons to address and respond to un-
10 reasonable and discriminatory CCP-directed in-
11 dustrial policies; and

12 (D) strengthen the protection of critical
13 technology and sensitive data, while still fos-
14 tering an environment that provides incentives
15 for innovation and competition;

16 (4) the United States must work with its allies
17 and partners through the Organization for Economic
18 Cooperation and Development (OECD), the World
19 Trade Organization, and other venues and fora—

20 (A) to reinforce long-standing generally ac-
21 cepted principles of fair competition and market
22 behavior and address the PRC's anticompetitive
23 economic and industrial policies that undermine
24 decades of global growth and innovation;

1 (B) to ensure that the PRC is not granted
2 the same treatment as that of a free-market
3 economy until it ceases the implementation of
4 laws, regulations, policies, and practices that
5 provide unfair advantage on PRC firms in fur-
6 therance of national objectives and impose un-
7 reasonable, discriminatory, and illegal burdens
8 on market-based international commerce; and

9 (C) to align policies with respect to curbing
10 state-directed subsidization of the private sec-
11 tor, such as advocating for global rules related
12 to transparency and adherence to notification
13 requirements, including through the efforts cur-
14 rently being advanced by the United States,
15 Japan, and the European Union; and

16 (5) the United States and its allies and part-
17 ners must collaborate to provide incentives to their
18 respective companies to cooperate in areas such as—

19 (A) advocating for protection of intellectual
20 property rights in markets around the world;

21 (B) fostering open technical standards;
22 and

23 (C) increasing joint investments in over-
24 seas markets.

1 **SEC. 202. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY VIOLATORS LIST.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the
3 date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently
4 than annually thereafter, the Secretary of State, in coordi-
5 nation with the Secretary of Commerce, the United States
6 Trade Representative, and the Director of National Intel-
7 ligence, shall create a list (referred to in this section as
8 the “intellectual property violators list”), which identifies
9 all centrally administered, state-owned enterprises that
10 have benefitted from—

11 (1) a significant act or series of acts of intellec-
12 tual property theft that subjected a United States
13 economic sector or particular company incorporated
14 in the United States to harm; or

15 (2) an act or government policy of involuntary
16 or coerced technology transfer of intellectual prop-
17 erty ultimately owned by a company incorporated in
18 the United States.

19 (b) RULES FOR IDENTIFICATION.—To determine
20 whether there is a credible basis for determining that a
21 company should be included on the intellectual property
22 violators list, the Secretary of State, in coordination with
23 the Secretary of Commerce, the United States Trade Rep-
24 resentative, and the Director of National Intelligence,
25 shall consider—

1 (1) any finding by a United States court that
2 the company has violated relevant United States
3 laws intended to protect intellectual property rights;

4 (2) a decision by the President to impose sanc-
5 tions authorized under section 204(e); or

6 (3) substantial and credible information re-
7 ceived from any entity described in subsection (c) or
8 other interested persons.

9 (c) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this section, the
10 Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of
11 Commerce, the United States Trade Representative, and
12 the Director of National Intelligence, may consult, as nec-
13 essary and appropriate, with—

14 (1) other Federal agencies, including inde-
15 pendent agencies;

16 (2) the private sector; and

17 (3) civil society organizations with relevant ex-
18 pertise.

19 (d) REPORT.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall
21 publish, in the Federal Register, an annual report
22 that—

23 (A) lists the companies engaged in the ac-
24 tivities described in subsection (a)(1); and

1 (B) describes the circumstances sur-
2 rounding actions described in subsection (a)(2),
3 including any role of the Government of the
4 PRC; and

5 (C) assesses, to the extent practicable, the
6 economic advantage derived by the companies
7 engaged in the activities described in subsection
8 (a)(1).

9 (2) FORM.—The report published under para-
10 graph (1) shall be unclassified, but may include a
11 classified annex.

12 (e) DECLASSIFICATION AND RELEASE.—The Direc-
13 tor of National Intelligence may authorize the declassifica-
14 tion of information, as appropriate, to inform the contents
15 of the report published pursuant to subsection (d).

16 (f) REQUIREMENT TO PROTECT BUSINESS-CON-
17 FIDENTIAL INFORMATION.—

18 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State and
19 the heads of all other Federal agencies involved in
20 the production of the intellectual property violators
21 list shall protect from disclosure any proprietary in-
22 formation submitted by a private sector participant
23 and marked as business-confidential information,
24 unless the party submitting the confidential business
25 information—

1 (A) had notice, at the time of submission,
 2 that such information would be released by the
 3 Secretary; or

4 (B) subsequently consents to the release of
 5 such information.

6 (2) NONCONFIDENTIAL VERSION OF REPORT.—

7 If confidential business information is provided by a
 8 private sector participant, a nonconfidential version
 9 of the report under subsection (d) shall be published
 10 in the Federal Register that summarizes or deletes,
 11 if necessary, the confidential business information.

12 (3) TREATMENT AS TRADE SECRETS.—Propri-
 13 etary information submitted by a private party
 14 under this section—

15 (A) shall be considered to be trade secrets
 16 and commercial or financial information (as de-
 17 fined under section 552(b)(4) of title 5, United
 18 States Code); and

19 (B) shall be exempt from disclosure with-
 20 out the express approval of the private party.

21 **SEC. 203. GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF**
 22 **CHINA SUBSIDIES LIST.**

23 (a) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date
 24 of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the
 25 Secretary of State, in coordination with the United States

1 Trade Representative and the Secretary of Commerce,
2 shall publish an unclassified report in the Federal Register
3 that comprehensively identifies and measures—

4 (1) subsidies provided by the Government of the
5 PRC to enterprises in the PRC in contravention of
6 agreed trade and other rules; and

7 (2) discriminatory treatment favoring enter-
8 prises in the PRC over foreign market participants.

9 (b) SUBSIDIES DESCRIBED.—In compiling the report
10 under subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall con-
11 sider—

12 (1) regulatory and other policies enacted or pro-
13 moted by the Government of the PRC that—

14 (A) discriminate in favor of enterprises in
15 the PRC at the expense of foreign market par-
16 ticipants;

17 (B) shield centrally administered, state-
18 owned enterprises from competition; or

19 (C) otherwise suppress market-based com-
20 petition;

21 (2) financial subsidies, including favorable lend-
22 ing terms, from or promoted by the Government of
23 the PRC or centrally administered, state-owned en-
24 terprises that materially benefit PRC enterprises

1 over foreign market participants in contravention of
 2 generally accepted market principles; and

3 (3) any subsidy that violates the agreement re-
 4 ferred to in section 101(d)(12) of the Uruguay
 5 Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3511(d)(12))
 6 (commonly known as the World Trade Organiza-
 7 tion’s Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing
 8 Measures).

9 (c) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of State, in co-
 10 ordination with the Secretary of Commerce and the United
 11 States Trade Representative, may, as necessary and ap-
 12 propriate, consult with—

13 (1) other Federal agencies, including inde-
 14 pendent agencies;

15 (2) the private sector; and

16 (3) civil society organizations with relevant ex-
 17 pertise.

18 **SEC. 204. REVIEW OF PETITIONS RELATED TO INTELLEC-**
 19 **TUAL PROPERTY THEFT AND FORCED TECH-**
 20 **NOLOGY TRANSFER.**

21 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

22 (1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
 23 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
 24 mittees” means—

1 (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of
2 the Senate;

3 (B) the Committee on Banking, Housing,
4 and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

5 (C) the Committee on Commerce, Science,
6 and Transportation of the Senate;

7 (D) the Committee on the Judiciary of the
8 Senate;

9 (E) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
10 the House of Representatives;

11 (F) the Committee on Financial Services
12 of the House of Representatives;

13 (G) the Committee on Energy and Com-
14 merce of the House of Representatives; and

15 (H) the Committee on the Judiciary of the
16 House of Representatives.

17 (2) COMMITTEE.—The term “Committee”
18 means the committee established or designated
19 under subsection (b).

20 (3) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign per-
21 son” means a person that is not a United States
22 person.

23 (4) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—The term “in-
24 tellectual property” means—

1 (A) any work protected by a copyright
2 under title 17, United States Code;

3 (B) any property protected by a patent
4 granted by the United States Patent and
5 Trademark Office under title 35, United States
6 Code;

7 (C) any word, name, symbol, or device, or
8 any combination thereof, that is registered as a
9 trademark with the United States Patent and
10 Trademark Office under the Act entitled “An
11 Act to provide for the registration and protec-
12 tion of trademarks used in commerce, to carry
13 out the provisions of certain international con-
14 ventions, and for other purposes”, approved
15 July 5, 1946 (commonly known as the
16 “Lanham Act” or the “Trademark Act of
17 1946”) (15 U.S.C. 1051 et seq.);

18 (D) a trade secret (as defined in section
19 1839 of title 18, United States Code); or

20 (E) any other form of intellectual property.

21 (5) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term
22 “United States person” means—

23 (A) a United States citizen or an alien law-
24 fully admitted for permanent residence to the
25 United States; or

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

5 (b) ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMITTEE.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall—

7 (A) establish a multi-agency committee to
8 carry out this section; or

9 (B) designate an existing multi-agency
10 committee within the executive branch to carry
11 out this section if the President determines that
12 the existing committee has the relevant exper-
13 tise and personnel to carry out this section.

14 (2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Committee shall be
15 comprised of the following officials (or, subject to
16 paragraph (3), a designee of any such official):

17 (A) The Secretary of the Treasury.

18 (B) The Secretary of Commerce.

19 (C) The Secretary of State.

20 (D) The Attorney General.

21 (E) The Director of National Intelligence.

22 (F) The heads of such other agencies as
23 the President determines appropriate, generally
24 or on a case-by-case basis.

1 (3) DESIGNEE.—An official specified in para-
2 graph (2) may select a designee to serve on the
3 Committee from among individuals serving in posi-
4 tions appointed by the President by and with the ad-
5 vice and consent of the Senate.

6 (4) CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.—The President
7 shall appoint a chairperson and a vice chairperson of
8 the Committee from among the members of the
9 Committee.

10 (c) SUBMISSION OF PETITIONS.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—A United States person de-
12 scribed in paragraph (3) may submit a petition to
13 the Committee requesting that the Committee—

14 (A) review, under subsection (d), a signifi-
15 cant act or series of acts described in para-
16 graph (2) committed by a foreign person; and

17 (B) refer the matter to the President with
18 a recommendation to impose sanctions under
19 subsection (e) to address any threat to the na-
20 tional security of the United States posed by
21 the significant act or series of acts.

22 (2) SIGNIFICANT ACT OR SERIES OF ACTS DE-
23 SCRIBED.—A significant act or series of acts de-
24 scribed in this paragraph is a significant act or se-
25 ries of acts of—

1 (A) theft of intellectual property of a
2 United States person; or

3 (B) forced transfer of technology that is
4 the intellectual property of a United States per-
5 son.

6 (3) UNITED STATES PERSON DESCRIBED.—A
7 United States person is described in this paragraph
8 if—

9 (A) a court of competent jurisdiction in the
10 United States has rendered a final judgment in
11 favor of the United States person that—

12 (i) the foreign person identified in the
13 petition submitted under paragraph (1)
14 committed the significant act or series of
15 acts identified in the petition;

16 (ii) the United States person is the
17 owner of the intellectual property identified
18 in the petition; and

19 (iii) the foreign person is using that
20 intellectual property without the permis-
21 sion of the United States person; and

22 (B) the United States person can provide
23 clear and convincing evidence to the Committee
24 that the value of the economic loss to the

1 United States person resulting from the signifi-
2 cant act or series of acts exceeds \$10,000,000.

3 (d) REVIEW AND ACTION BY THE COMMITTEE.—

4 (1) REVIEW.—Upon receiving a petition under
5 subsection (c), the Committee shall conduct a review
6 of the petition in order to determine whether the im-
7 position of sanctions under subsection (e) is nec-
8 essary and appropriate to address any threat to the
9 national security of the United States posed by the
10 significant act or series of acts identified in the peti-
11 tion.

12 (2) ACTION.—After conducting a review under
13 paragraph (1) of a petition submitted under sub-
14 section (c), the Committee may take no action, dis-
15 miss the petition, or refer the petition to the Presi-
16 dent with a recommendation with respect to whether
17 to impose sanctions under subsection (e).

18 (e) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President may impose
20 the sanctions described in paragraph (3) with re-
21 spect to a foreign person identified in a petition sub-
22 mitted under subsection (c) if the President deter-
23 mines that imposing such sanctions is necessary and
24 appropriate to address any threat to the national se-

1 security of the United States posed by the significant
2 act or series of acts identified in the petition.

3 (2) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30
4 days after the Committee refers a petition to the
5 President with a recommendation under subsection
6 (d)(2), the President shall submit to the appropriate
7 congressional committees a notice of the determina-
8 tion of the President under paragraph (1) with re-
9 spect to whether or not to impose sanctions de-
10 scribed in paragraph (3) with respect to each foreign
11 person identified in the petition. Each notice re-
12 quired under this paragraph shall be submitted in
13 unclassified form, but may include a classified
14 annex.

15 (3) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions
16 that may be imposed under paragraph (1) with re-
17 spect to a foreign person identified in a petition sub-
18 mitted under subsection (c) are the following:

19 (A) EXPORT SANCTION.—The President
20 may order the United States Government not to
21 issue any specific license and not to grant any
22 other specific permission or authority to export
23 any goods or technology to the person under—

24 (i) the Export Control Reform Act of
25 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.);

1 (ii) the Arms Export Control Act (22
2 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.);

3 (iii) the Atomic Energy Act of 1954
4 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.); or

5 (iv) any other statute that requires
6 the prior review and approval of the
7 United States Government as a condition
8 for the export or reexport of goods or serv-
9 ices.

10 (B) LOANS FROM UNITED STATES FINAN-
11 CIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The President may pro-
12 hibit any United States financial institution
13 from making loans or providing credits to the
14 person totaling more than \$10,000,000 in any
15 12-month period unless the person is engaged
16 in activities to relieve human suffering and the
17 loans or credits are provided for such activities.

18 (C) LOANS FROM INTERNATIONAL FINAN-
19 CIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The President may direct
20 the United States executive director to each
21 international financial institution to use the
22 voice and vote of the United States to oppose
23 any loan from the international financial insti-
24 tution that would benefit the person.

1 (D) PROHIBITIONS ON FINANCIAL INSTI-
2 TUTIONS.—The following prohibitions may be
3 imposed against the person if the person is a fi-
4 nancial institution:

5 (i) PROHIBITION ON DESIGNATION AS
6 PRIMARY DEALER.—Neither the Board of
7 Governors of the Federal Reserve System
8 nor the Federal Reserve Bank of New
9 York may designate, or permit the continu-
10 ation of any prior designation of, the fi-
11 nancial institution as a primary dealer in
12 United States Government debt instru-
13 ments.

14 (ii) PROHIBITION ON SERVICE AS A
15 REPOSITORY OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS.—
16 The financial institution may not serve as
17 agent of the United States Government or
18 serve as repository for United States Gov-
19 ernment funds.

20 (E) PROCUREMENT SANCTION.—The
21 President may prohibit the United States Gov-
22 ernment from procuring, or entering into any
23 contract for the procurement of, any goods or
24 services from the person.

1 (F) FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The President
2 may, pursuant to such regulations as the Presi-
3 dent may prescribe, prohibit any transactions in
4 foreign exchange that are subject to the juris-
5 diction of the United States and in which the
6 person has any interest.

7 (G) BANKING TRANSACTIONS.—The Presi-
8 dent may, pursuant to such regulations as the
9 President may prescribe, prohibit any transfers
10 of credit or payments between financial institu-
11 tions or by, through, or to any financial institu-
12 tion, to the extent that such transfers or pay-
13 ments are subject to the jurisdiction of the
14 United States and involve any interest of the
15 person.

16 (H) PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS.—The
17 President may, pursuant to such regulations as
18 the President may prescribe, prohibit any per-
19 son from—

20 (i) acquiring, holding, withholding,
21 using, transferring, withdrawing, trans-
22 porting, importing, or exporting any prop-
23 erty that is subject to the jurisdiction of
24 the United States and with respect to

1 which the person identified in the petition
2 has any interest;

3 (ii) dealing in or exercising any right,
4 power, or privilege with respect to such
5 property; or

6 (iii) conducting any transaction in-
7 volving such property.

8 (I) BAN ON INVESTMENT IN EQUITY OR
9 DEBT OF SANCTIONED PERSON.—The President
10 may, pursuant to such regulations or guidelines
11 as the President may prescribe, prohibit any
12 United States person from investing in or pur-
13 chasing significant amounts of equity or debt
14 instruments of the person.

15 (J) EXCLUSION OF CORPORATE OFFI-
16 CERS.—The President may direct the Secretary
17 of State to deny a visa to, and the Secretary of
18 Homeland Security to exclude from the United
19 States, any alien that the President determines
20 is a corporate officer or principal of, or a share-
21 holder with a controlling interest in, the person.

22 (K) SANCTIONS ON PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE
23 OFFICERS.—The President may impose on the
24 principal executive officer or officers of the per-
25 son, or on individuals performing similar func-

1 tions and with similar authorities as such offi-
2 cer or officers, any of the sanctions described in
3 this paragraph.

4 (f) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

5 (1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may ex-
6 ercise all authorities provided to the President under
7 sections 203 and 205 of the International Emer-
8 gency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and
9 1704) to carry out this section.

10 (2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, at-
11 tempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a
12 violation of this section or any regulation, license, or
13 order issued to carry out this section shall be subject
14 to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c)
15 of section 206 of the International Emergency Eco-
16 nomic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same ex-
17 tent as a person that commits an unlawful act de-
18 scribed in subsection (a) of that section.

19 (g) CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall protect
21 from disclosure any proprietary information sub-
22 mitted by a United States person and marked as
23 business confidential information, unless the person
24 submitting the information—

1 (A) had notice, at the time of submission,
 2 that the information would be released by the
 3 Committee; or

4 (B) subsequently consents to the release of
 5 the information.

6 (2) TREATMENT AS TRADE SECRETS.—Propri-
 7 etary information submitted by a United States per-
 8 son under this section shall be—

9 (A) considered to be trade secrets and
 10 commercial or financial information (as defined
 11 under section 552(b)(4) of title 5, United
 12 States Code);

13 (B) exempt from disclosure without the ex-
 14 press approval of the person.

15 (h) RULEMAKING.—The President may prescribe
 16 such licenses, orders, and regulations as are necessary to
 17 carry out this section, including with respect to the process
 18 by which United States persons may submit petitions
 19 under subsection (c).

20 **SEC. 205. PREDATORY PRICING BY ENTITIES OWNED, CON-**
 21 **TROLLED, OR DIRECTED BY A FOREIGN**
 22 **STATE.**

23 (a) PROHIBITED ACTS.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—It is contrary to public pol-
 25 icy, illegal, and void for a combination, conspiracy,

1 trust, agreement, or contract executed by an entity
2 owned, controlled, or directed by a foreign state or
3 an agent or instrumentality of a foreign state (as de-
4 fined in section 1603 of title 28, United States
5 Code) and participating in international commerce
6 to engage in acts to establish or set prices below the
7 average variable cost in a manner that may
8 foreseeably eliminate market competitors.

9 (2) ECONOMIC SUPPORT.—In determining the
10 average variable cost under paragraph (1), the court
11 may take into account the effects of economic sup-
12 port provided by the owning or controlling foreign
13 state to the entity on a discriminatory basis that
14 may allow the entity to unfairly price at or below
15 marginal cost.

16 (3) GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES.—In determining
17 the foreseeability of the elimination of market com-
18 petitors under paragraph (1), the court may take
19 into account the aggravating factor of the actions of
20 the foreign state owning or controlling the entity re-
21 ferred to in such paragraph to use government re-
22 sources to subsidize or underwrite the losses of the
23 entity in a manner that allows the entity to sustain
24 the predatory period and recoup its losses.

1 (b) RECOVERY OF DAMAGES BY CLAIMANT FOR VIO-
 2 LATIONS OF THIS SECTION.—Any person (as defined in
 3 section 1(a) of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 12) whose busi-
 4 ness or property is injured as a result of the actions of
 5 an entity described in subsection (a) shall be entitled to
 6 recovery from the defendant for damages and other re-
 7 lated costs under section 4 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 15).

8 (c) ELEMENTS OF PRIMA FACIE CASE.—A plaintiff
 9 may initiate a claim against a defendant in an appropriate
 10 Federal court for a violation of subsection (a) in order to
 11 recover damages under subsection (b) by—

12 (1) establishing, by a preponderance of the evi-
 13 dence, that the defendant—

14 (A) is a foreign state or an agency or in-
 15 strumentality of a foreign state (as defined in
 16 section 1603 of title 28, United States Code);
 17 and

18 (B) is not immune from the jurisdiction of
 19 the Federal court pursuant to section
 20 1605(a)(2) of title 28, United States Code; and

21 (2) setting forth sufficient evidence to establish
 22 a reasonable inference that the defendant has vio-
 23 lated subsection (a).

24 (d) COURT DETERMINATION LEADING TO EVI-
 25 DENTIARY BURDEN SHIFTING TO DEFENDANT.—If a

1 Federal court finds that a plaintiff has met its burden of
2 proof under subsection (c), the court may determine
3 that—

4 (1) the plaintiff has established a prima facie
5 case that the conduct of the defendant is in violation
6 of subsection (a); and

7 (2) the defendant has the burden of rebutting
8 such case by establishing that the defendant is not
9 in violation of subsection (a).

10 (e) FILING OF AMICUS BRIEFS BY THE DEPART-
11 MENT OF STATE REGARDING INTERNATIONAL COMITY.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—For the purposes of consid-
13 ering questions of international comity with respect
14 to making decisions regarding commercial activity
15 and the scope of applicable sovereign immunity, the
16 Federal court may receive and consider relevant
17 amicus briefs filed by the Secretary of State.

18 (2) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in para-
19 graph (1) may be construed to limit the ability of
20 the Federal court to receive and consider any other
21 amicus briefs.

1 **SEC. 206. REPORTING ON REQUESTS TO COMPLY WITH THE**
2 **CORPORATE SOCIAL CREDIT SYSTEM IN THE**
3 **PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**

4 (a) DEFINED TERM.—In this section, the term “cor-
5 porate social credit system,” as established by the “Plan-
6 ning Outline for the Construction of a Social Credit Sys-
7 tem” released by the State Council of the Government of
8 the People’s Republic of China in 2014, means a nation-
9 wide network of systems operated by private and state ac-
10 tors, that—

11 (1) use existing financial credit systems, public
12 records, online activity, government licenses and reg-
13 istrations, and other information to collect, aggre-
14 gate, and integrate data regarding corporate entities
15 that come within the jurisdiction of the PRC, includ-
16 ing United States companies operating in the PRC;

17 (2) use the data referred to in paragraph (1)—

18 (A) to monitor a corporate entity’s activi-
19 ties; and

20 (B) to evaluate and rate certain financial,
21 social, religious, or political behaviors of the en-
22 tity and its key personnel;

23 (3) rates such corporate entities according to
24 their trustworthiness (as defined by the CCP and
25 the Government of the PRC); and

1 (4) implements punishments and rewards based
2 on such ratings that have a direct bearing on a cor-
3 porate entity's activities within the PRC.

4 (b) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The President, act-
5 ing through the Secretary of Commerce, and in consulta-
6 tion with the Secretary of State and any other individuals
7 the President determines should be consulted, shall issue
8 regulations requiring United States entities with at least
9 \$100,000,000 of assets or other investment in the PRC
10 to submit a semiannual report regarding the impact of the
11 corporate social credit system on the ability of such United
12 States companies to conduct business or otherwise operate
13 in the PRC.

14 (c) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The regulations
15 issued pursuant to subsection (b) shall require each entity
16 described in such subsection to report information regard-
17 ing—

18 (1) the positive and negative impacts of the cor-
19 porate social credit system on the ability of the enti-
20 ty to conduct business in the PRC;

21 (2) major disruptions to the business operations
22 of the entity that are directly linked to the corporate
23 social credit system, including in hiring, making con-
24 tracts, implementing partnerships with other enti-
25 ties, and other appropriate matters;

1 (3) whether the entity has been placed on or re-
2 moved from a blacklist, untrustworthy entities list,
3 priority key watchlist, or a redlist within the cor-
4 porate social credit system;

5 (4) whether the Government of the PRC took
6 any actions directed at the entity as a result of a list
7 described in paragraph (3), including any specific
8 punishments or rewards;

9 (5) any instances in which an agent of the Gov-
10 ernment of the PRC has asked for the resignation
11 of key leadership within the company due to their
12 individual social credit scores;

13 (6) any instances in which an entity within the
14 Government of PRC at the national, local, or munic-
15 ipal level informed the entity that it will face a nega-
16 tive impact on its rating within the corporate social
17 credit system unless the entity takes a certain course
18 of action or refrains from taking a certain course of
19 action;

20 (7) any instances in which the entity was asked
21 by an agent of the Government of the PRC to take
22 an action to accommodate a political position of the
23 CCP or the Government of the PRC for the pur-
24 poses of complying with the corporate social credit
25 system; and

1 (8) any instances in which the entity was re-
2 quired to provide sensitive proprietary business in-
3 formation to comply with the corporate social credit
4 system.

5 (d) CONSULTATION WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR.—
6 In developing the regulations required under subsection
7 (b), the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the
8 Secretary of State, shall consult with United States enti-
9 ties with significant business operations in the PRC.

10 (e) WILLFUL FAILURE TO REPORT.—Not later than
11 180 days after the issuance of regulations pursuant to
12 subsection (b), any United States entity required to report
13 under such subsection who knowingly and willfully fails
14 to make such report may, in addition to other penalties
15 provided by law, be fined not more than \$25,000.

16 **SEC. 207. ANNUAL REVIEW ON THE PRESENCE OF CHINESE**
17 **COMPANIES IN UNITED STATES CAPITAL**
18 **MARKETS.**

19 (a) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—
20 In this section, the term “appropriate congressional com-
21 mittees” means—

- 22 (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
23 Senate;
24 (2) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the
25 Senate;

1 (3) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and
2 Urban Affairs of the Senate;

3 (4) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
4 House of Representatives;

5 (5) the Permanent Select Committee on Intel-
6 ligence of the House of Representatives; and

7 (6) the Committee on Financial Services of the
8 House of Representatives.

9 (b) REPORT.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
11 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and an-
12 nually thereafter for the following 5 years, the Sec-
13 retary of State, in consultation with the Director of
14 National Intelligence and the Secretary of the Treas-
15 ury, shall submit an unclassified report to the appro-
16 priate congressional committees that describes the
17 risks posed to the United States by the presence in
18 United States capital markets of companies incor-
19 porated in the PRC.

20 (2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report
21 required under paragraph (1) shall—

22 (A) identify companies incorporated in the
23 PRC that—

24 (i) are listed or traded on one or sev-
25 eral stock exchanges within the United

1 States, including over-the-counter market
2 and “A Shares” added to indexes and ex-
3 change-traded funds out of mainland ex-
4 changes in the PRC; and

5 (ii) based on the factors for consider-
6 ation described in paragraph (3), have
7 knowingly and materially contributed to—

8 (I) activities that undermine
9 United States national security;

10 (II) serious abuses of internation-
11 ally recognized human rights; or

12 (III) a substantially increased fi-
13 nancial risk exposure for United
14 States-based investors;

15 (B) describe the activities of the companies
16 identified pursuant to subparagraph (A), and
17 their implications for the United States; and

18 (C) develop policy recommendations for the
19 United States Government, State governments,
20 United States financial institutions, United
21 States equity and debt exchanges, and other
22 relevant stakeholders to address the risks posed
23 by the presence in United States capital mar-
24 kets of the companies identified pursuant to
25 subparagraph (A).

1 (3) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In com-
2 pleting the report under paragraph (1), the Presi-
3 dent shall consider whether a company identified
4 pursuant to paragraph (2)(A)—

5 (A) has materially contributed to the devel-
6 opment or manufacture, or sold or facilitated
7 procurement by the PLA, of lethal military
8 equipment or component parts of such equip-
9 ment;

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

13 (C) has been sanctioned by the United
14 States or has been determined to have con-
15 ducted business with sanctioned entities;

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

18 (E) has engaged in corporate or economic
19 espionage;

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

24 (G) has contributed to the repression of re-
25 ligious and ethnic minorities within the PRC,

1 including in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Re-
2 gion or Tibet Autonomous Region;

3 (H) has contributed to the development of
4 technologies that enable censorship directed or
5 directly supported by the Government of the
6 PRC;

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

12 (J) has contributed to other activities or
13 behavior determined to be relevant by the Presi-
14 dent.

15 (c) REPORT FORM.—The report required under sub-
16 section (b)(1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but
17 may include a classified annex.

18 (d) PUBLICATION.—The unclassified portion of the
19 report under subsection (b)(1) shall be made accessible to
20 the public online through relevant United States Govern-
21 ment websites.

1 **TITLE III—REINVESTING IN**
2 **AMERICAN AND ALLIED**
3 **TECHNOLOGICAL COMPETI-**
4 **TIVENESS**

5 **SEC. 301. REGULATORY EXCHANGES WITH ALLIES AND**
6 **PARTNERS.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in coordi-
8 nation with the heads of other participating executive
9 branch agencies, shall establish and develop a program to
10 facilitate and encourage regular dialogues between United
11 States Government regulatory and technical agencies and
12 their counterpart organizations in allied and partner coun-
13 tries, both bilaterally and in relevant multilateral institu-
14 tions and organizations—

15 (1) to promote best practices in regulatory for-
16 mation and implementation;

17 (2) to collaborate to achieve optimal regulatory
18 outcomes based on scientific, technical, and other
19 relevant principles;

20 (3) to seek better harmonization and alignment
21 of regulations and regulatory practices;

22 (4) to build consensus around industry and
23 technical standards in emerging sectors that will
24 drive future global economic growth and commerce;
25 and

1 (5) to promote United States standards regard-
2 ing environmental, labor, and other relevant protec-
3 tions in regulatory formation and implementation, in
4 keeping with the values of free and open societies,
5 including the rule of law.

6 (b) PRIORITIZATION OF ACTIVITIES.—In facilitating
7 expert exchanges under subsection (a), the Secretary shall
8 prioritize—

9 (1) bilateral coordination and collaboration with
10 countries where greater regulatory coherence, har-
11 monization of standards, or communication and dia-
12 logue between technical agencies is achievable and
13 best advances the economic and national security in-
14 terests of the United States;

15 (2) multilateral coordination and coordination
16 where greater regulatory coherence, harmonization
17 of standards, or dialogue on other relevant regu-
18 latory matters is achievable and best advances the
19 economic and national security interests of the
20 United States, including with—

21 (A) the European Union;

22 (B) the Asia-Pacific Economic Coopera-
23 tion;

24 (C) the Association of Southeast Asian Na-
25 tions (ASEAN);

1 (D) the Organization for Economic Co-
2 operation and Development (OECD); and

3 (E) multilateral development banks; and

4 (3) regulatory practices and standards setting
5 bodies focused on key economic sectors and emerg-
6 ing technologies.

7 (c) PARTICIPATION BY NONGOVERNMENTAL ENTI-
8 TIES.—With regard to the program described in sub-
9 section (a), the Secretary may facilitate, including through
10 the use of amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection
11 (e), the participation of private sector representatives and
12 other relevant organizations and individuals with relevant
13 expertise, as appropriate and to the extent that such par-
14 ticipation advances the goals of such program.

15 (d) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY BY THE SEC-
16 RETARY.—The Secretary of State is authorized to delegate
17 the responsibilities described in this section to the Under
18 Secretary of State for Economic Growth, Energy, and the
19 Environment.

20 (e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be
22 appropriated \$2,500,000 for each of the fiscal years
23 2021 through 2025 to carry out this section.

1 (2) USE OF FUNDS.—The Secretary may obli-
2 gate amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph
3 (1) in a manner that—

4 (A) facilitates participation by representa-
5 tives from technical agencies within the United
6 States Government and their counterparts; and

7 (B) complies with applicable procedural re-
8 quirements under the State Department Basic
9 Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a et
10 seq.) and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
11 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

12 (f) AGREEMENTS.—

13 (1) SUBMISSION.—The text of any agreement
14 concluded under the authorities provided under this
15 section shall be submitted to the Committee on For-
16 eign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on
17 Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives not
18 later than 60 days after any notice of intent to be
19 formally bound by the terms of such agreement.

20 (2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Each agreement de-
21 scribed in paragraph (1) shall be legally effective
22 and binding upon the United States, in accordance
23 with the terms provided in the agreement, beginning
24 on—

1 (A) the date on which appropriate imple-
2 menting legislation is enacted into law, which
3 shall provide for the approval of the specific
4 agreement or agreements, including attach-
5 ments, annexes, and supporting documentation;
6 or

7 (B) if the agreement is concluded and sub-
8 mitted as a treaty, the date on which such trea-
9 ty is ratified by the Senate.

10 **SEC. 302. AUTHORIZATION TO ASSIST UNITED STATES COM-**
11 **PANIES WITH SUPPLY CHAIN DIVERSIFICA-**
12 **TION AND MANAGEMENT.**

13 (a) **AUTHORIZATION TO CONTRACT SERVICES.**—The
14 Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of
15 Commerce, is authorized to establish a program to facili-
16 tate the contracting by United States embassies for the
17 professional services of qualified experts, on a reimburs-
18 able fee for service basis, to assist interested United States
19 persons and business entities with supply chain manage-
20 ment issues related to the PRC, including—

21 (1) exiting from the PRC market or relocating
22 certain production facilities to locations outside the
23 PRC;

1 (2) diversifying sources of inputs, and other ef-
2 forts to diversify supply chains to locations outside
3 of the PRC;

4 (3) navigating legal, regulatory, or other chal-
5 lenges in the course of the activities described in
6 paragraphs (1) and (2); and

7 (4) identifying alternative markets for produc-
8 tion or sourcing outside of the PRC, including
9 through providing market intelligence, facilitating
10 contact with reliable local partners as appropriate,
11 and other services.

12 (b) CHIEF OF MISSION OVERSIGHT.—The persons
13 hired to perform the services described in subsection (a)
14 shall—

15 (1) be under the authority of the United States
16 Chief of Mission in the country in which they are
17 hired, in accordance with existing United States
18 laws;

19 (2) coordinate with Department of State and
20 Department of Commerce officers; and

21 (3) coordinate with United States missions and
22 relevant local partners in other countries as needed
23 to carry out the services described in subsection (a).

24 (c) PRIORITIZATION OF MICRO-, SMALL-, AND ME-
25 DIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES.—The services described in

1 subsection (a) shall be prioritized to assisting micro-,
 2 small-, and medium-sized enterprises.

3 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
 4 authorized to be appropriated \$15,000,000 for each of the
 5 fiscal years 2021 through 2025 for the purposes of car-
 6 rying out this section.

7 **SEC. 303. SCIENTIFIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR ADVISORY**
 8 **PANEL ON PROTECTION OF CRITICAL TECH-**
 9 **NOLOGIES.**

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
 11 date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall es-
 12 tablish an advisory panel comprised of representatives of
 13 the United States private sector, and other members of
 14 the scientific and technology community—

15 (1) to advise the President on regulatory and
 16 policy matters related to critical infrastructure and
 17 critical technologies (as such terms are defined in
 18 paragraphs (5) and (6) of section 721(a) of the De-
 19 fense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(a));
 20 and

21 (2) to ensure regular consultation and engage-
 22 ment by the Federal Government with the United
 23 States private sector and scientific and technology
 24 community with respect to the matters described in
 25 paragraph (1).

1 (b) DUTIES.—In addition to other topics considered
2 relevant by the President, the National Security Advisor,
3 the Director of the National Economic Council, or the ad-
4 visory panel established pursuant to subsection (a), the
5 advisory panel shall provide information, analysis, and rec-
6 ommendations to the President, including—

7 (1) assessing key developments in the economic
8 and industrial sectors relevant to critical tech-
9 nologies and critical infrastructure;

10 (2) safeguarding critical technologies and crit-
11 ical infrastructure, including the Federal Govern-
12 ment’s role and the role of the United States private
13 sector;

14 (3) developing regulations and policies to con-
15 tribute to and sustain the United States technology
16 base;

17 (4) developing partnerships with United States
18 allies and partners in scientific and technological de-
19 velopment, including changes to existing regulations
20 and policies to better facilitate the development of
21 such partnerships;

22 (5) providing assessments of the impact on the
23 United States private sector and United States eco-
24 nomic competitiveness of current and planned regu-

1 lations and policies related to critical technologies
2 and critical infrastructure;

3 (6) engaging in consistent consultations with
4 the United States private sector during regulatory
5 and policy formation; and

6 (7) making available to the United States pri-
7 vate sector an accurate understanding of new regula-
8 tions and policies.

9 (c) MEMBERSHIP.—Members of the advisory panel—
10 (1) shall be appointed by the President, based
11 on recommendations of the National Security Advi-
12 sor, the Director of the National Economic Council,
13 and the heads of executive agencies designated by
14 the President;

15 (2) shall be broadly representative of the key
16 industries and sectors relevant to the duties and
17 functions of the panel;

18 (3) shall consist of not more than 10 private
19 sector corporate members or executives of industry
20 and trade associations representing critical tech-
21 nology sectors; and

22 (4) shall consist of not more than 10 members
23 with distinguished backgrounds in relevant scientific
24 and technological fields or with substantial expertise
25 in the direct management and oversight of United

1 States critical infrastructure, including at least 2
2 members from the National Academies of Sciences,
3 Engineering, and Medicine.

4 (d) PARTICIPATION BY EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.—The
5 President shall direct—

6 (1) the Council of Economic Advisors and the
7 Office of Science and Technology Policy to appoint
8 personnel to participate in the activities of the advi-
9 sory panel; and

10 (2) the Secretary of State, the Secretary of
11 Commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Sec-
12 retary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of De-
13 fense, the Secretary of Energy, and the head of any
14 other relevant Federal agency to provide personnel
15 to participate in the task force.

16 (e) DESIGNATED FEDERAL OFFICER.—The Presi-
17 dent shall appoint a full-time or permanent part-time Fed-
18 eral officer or employee to manage the activities of the
19 advisory panel.

20 (f) AUTHORITIES.—The advisory panel shall be gov-
21 erned by the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C.
22 App.).

23 **SEC. 304. ESTABLISHMENT OF A TECH COALITION.**

24 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
25 gress that—

1 (1) the United States and its allies and part-
 2 ners should collaborate to advance and encourage
 3 the use of international technical standards for new
 4 and emerging technologies;

5 (2) widespread acceptance of international
 6 standards—

7 (A) improves the quality of technologies;

8 (B) reduces barriers to market access for
 9 technology companies; and

10 (C) ensures the global interoperability of
 11 products and services;

12 (3) the United States and its allies and part-
 13 ners should lead in defining and upholding norms
 14 for the responsible and ethical development and use
 15 of new and emerging technologies, including—

16 (A) cybersecurity technologies;

17 (B) artificial intelligence;

18 (C) next-generation telecommunications;

19 (D) semiconductors;

20 (E) quantum computing;

21 (F) biotechnology;

22 (G) the internet; and

23 (H) the Internet of Things;

24 (4) the United States should collaborate with
 25 allies and partners to “work internationally to pro-

1 mote an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable in-
2 formation and communications infrastructure that
3 supports international trade and commerce,
4 strengthens international security, and fosters free
5 expression and innovation in which norms of respon-
6 sible behavior guide states' actions, sustain partner-
7 ships, and support the rule of law in cyberspace," as
8 stated in the United States International Strategy
9 for Cyberspace, which was issued in May 2011;

10 (5) as stated in the National Cyber Strategy of
11 the United States of America, issued in September
12 2018, "[i]nternational law and voluntary non-bind-
13 ing norms of responsible state behavior in cyber-
14 space provide stabilizing, security-enhancing stand-
15 ards that define acceptable behavior to all states and
16 promote greater predictability and stability in cyber-
17 space. . . . Increased public affirmation by the
18 United States and other governments will lead to ac-
19 cepted expectations of state behavior and thus con-
20 tribute to greater predictability and stability in
21 cyberspace.";

22 (6) the United States and its allies and part-
23 ners—

24 (A) should be at the forefront of—

1 (i) promoting and sustaining a multi-
2 stakeholder model for internet governance;
3 and

4 (ii) defining standards and norms in
5 the use of emerging technologies;

6 (B) should develop norms for the respon-
7 sible and ethical development and use of tech-
8 nology, in consultation with the private sectors,
9 academic institutions, international organiza-
10 tions, and other relevant experts; and

11 (C) must collaborate to advance appro-
12 priate confidence-building measures between
13 states regarding the development of new and
14 emerging technologies, which will create a
15 framework for cooperation and promote greater
16 stability in cyberspace;

17 (7) the private sector must continue to play the
18 leading role in—

19 (A) developing and deploying new and
20 emerging technologies;

21 (B) advancing international technical
22 standards in appropriate standards-setting in-
23 stitutions; and

24 (C) sharing responsibility for implementing
25 norms and standards;

1 (8) the United States should ensure a coordi-
 2 nated approach across the entire Federal Govern-
 3 ment for advocating for international standards and
 4 norms relevant to new and emerging technologies;

5 (9) the United States Government should re-
 6 view how it can best support private sector-led initia-
 7 tives to set new international standards and norms;
 8 and

9 (10) the establishment of a technology coalition
 10 between the United States and interested, like-mind-
 11 ed partners is necessary to uphold existing, and to
 12 establish new, standards and norms that will sustain
 13 an open internet, safeguard free and open societies,
 14 and set the standards for new and emerging tech-
 15 nologies.

16 (b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—
 17 In this section, the term “appropriate congressional com-
 18 mittees” means—

19 (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
 20 Senate; and

21 (2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
 22 House of Representatives.

23 (c) TECH COALITION.—The President should seek to
 24 establish a coalition of countries that are committed to—

1 (1) the safe and responsible development and
2 use of new and emerging technologies and the estab-
3 lishment of related norms and standards;

4 (2) a secure internet architecture governed by a
5 multi-stakeholder model instead of centralized gov-
6 ernment control;

7 (3) robust international cooperation to promote
8 an open internet and interoperable technological
9 products and services that are necessary to freedom,
10 innovation, transparency, and privacy; and

11 (4) multilateral coordination, including through
12 diplomatic initiatives, information sharing, and other
13 activities, to defend the principles described in para-
14 graphs (1) through (3) against efforts by state and
15 non-state actors to undermine them.

16 (d) FUNCTIONS.—The President, acting through the
17 Secretary of State, should undertake regular efforts to co-
18 ordinate with other members of the coalition established
19 pursuant to subsection (c)—

20 (1) to establish and advocate for norms, stand-
21 ards, and regulations to ensure that the development
22 and application of new and emerging technologies
23 uphold the goals of shared prosperity, security, and
24 commitment to human rights, including through en-

1 gagement in international organizations and stand-
2 ards-setting bodies, such as—

3 (A) the International Organization for
4 Standardization;

5 (B) the Internet Engineering Task Force;

6 (C) the Internet Electrotechnical Commis-
7 sion;

8 (D) the United Nations International Tele-
9 communication Union;

10 (E) the United Nations Internet Govern-
11 ance Forum;

12 (F) the United Nations Group of Govern-
13 mental Experts on Developments in the Field of
14 Information and Telecommunications in the
15 Context of International Security (UN CGE);

16 (G) the United Nations Open-Ended
17 Working Group on Developments in the Field
18 of Information and Telecommunications in the
19 Context of International Security;

20 (H) the United Nations Commission on
21 Science and Technology for Development
22 (CSTD);

23 (I) the Directorate for Science, Technology
24 and Innovation of the Organisation for Eco-
25 nomic Co-operation and Development; and

1 (J) other international standards organiza-
2 tions and multilateral norm-setting bodies, as
3 appropriate;

4 (2) to support and expand adherence to inter-
5 national treaties and frameworks governing respon-
6 sible behavior in cyberspace and the use of new and
7 emerging technologies, including—

8 (A) the Council of Europe’s Convention on
9 Cybercrime, done at Budapest November 23,
10 2001;

11 (B) the Organization for Security and Co-
12 operation in Europe Decision 1202 on Con-
13 fidence-Building Measures to Reduce the Risks
14 of Conflict Stemming from the Use of Informa-
15 tion and Communication Technologies, decided
16 in Vienna March 10, 2016;

17 (C) the North Atlantic Treaty Organiza-
18 tion Cyber Defense Pledge, done in Warsaw
19 July 8, 2016;

20 (D) the G7 Declaration of Responsible
21 States Behavior in Cyberspace, done in Lucca,
22 Italy, April 11, 2017;

23 (E) the Prague Proposals, done in Prague
24 May 3, 2019; and

1 (F) other relevant international frame-
2 works, as appropriate;

3 (3) to support and expand adherence to inter-
4 national frameworks governing responsible regula-
5 tion of new and emerging technologies to support
6 international trade and economic development, in-
7 cluding through World Trade Organization agree-
8 ments, such as—

9 (A) the Agreement on Technical Barriers
10 to Trade, done at Geneva April 12, 1979;

11 (B) the General Agreement on Trade in
12 Services (entered in force January 1, 1995);
13 and

14 (C) agreements by the United Nations
15 Working Group on Electronic Commerce;

16 (4) to coordinate export control policies, includ-
17 ing through the Wassenaar Arrangement On Export
18 Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use
19 Goods and Technologies, done at The Hague Decem-
20 ber 1995, supply chain security, and investment in
21 or licensing of critical infrastructure and dual-use
22 technologies;

23 (5) to coordinate basic and pre-competitive re-
24 search and development initiatives and to pool re-
25 sources and talent to pursue opportunities in artifi-

1 cial intelligence, semiconductors, quantum com-
2 puting, and other industries;

3 (6) to coordinate, as appropriate, dialogues and
4 other initiatives between United States domestic reg-
5 ulatory agencies, States, local governments, private
6 sector entities, and nongovernmental organizations,
7 with their counterpart organizations in other coun-
8 tries that are members of the coalition established
9 pursuant to subsection (c), on best practices in de-
10 veloping and upholding standards and norms for
11 emerging technologies, including through the pro-
12 gram established under section 301; and

13 (7) to deter state and non-state actors from en-
14 gaging in malicious and illegal activities in cyber-
15 space and from using new and emerging technologies
16 in violation of the norms and standards described in
17 this subsection.

18 (e) BRIEFING.—The Secretary of State, or the Sec-
19 retary’s designee, shall semiannually brief the appropriate
20 congressional committees regarding the activities de-
21 scribed in subsection (d). Such briefings shall include rep-
22 resentatives from other Federal agencies who participate
23 in such activities, as appropriate.

24 (f) AGREEMENTS.—

1 (1) SUBMISSION.—The text of any agreement
2 concluded under the authorities provided under this
3 section shall be submitted to the Committee on For-
4 eign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on
5 Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives not
6 later than 60 days after any notice of intent to be
7 formally bound by the terms of such agreement.

8 (2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Each agreement de-
9 scribed in paragraph (1) shall be legally effective
10 and binding upon the United States, in accordance
11 with the terms provided in the agreement, beginning
12 on—

13 (A) the date on which appropriate imple-
14 menting legislation is enacted into law, which
15 shall provide for the approval of the specific
16 agreement or agreements, including attach-
17 ments, annexes, and supporting documentation;
18 or

19 (B) if the agreement is concluded and sub-
20 mitted as a treaty, the date on which such trea-
21 ty is ratified by the Senate.

1 **SEC. 305. UNITED STATES REPRESENTATION IN STAND-**
2 **ARDS-SETTING BODIES.**

3 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the
4 “Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G
5 Act of 2020”.

6 (b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Con-
7 gress that—

8 (1) the United States and its allies and part-
9 ners should maintain participation and leadership at
10 international standards-setting bodies for 5th and
11 future generation mobile telecommunications sys-
12 tems and infrastructure;

13 (2) the United States should work with its allies
14 and partners to encourage and facilitate the develop-
15 ment of secure supply chains and networks for 5th
16 and future generation mobile telecommunications
17 systems and infrastructure; and

18 (3) the maintenance of a high standard of secu-
19 rity in telecommunications and cyberspace between
20 the United States and its allies and partners is a na-
21 tional security interest of the United States.

22 (c) **ENHANCING REPRESENTATION AND LEADERSHIP**
23 **OF UNITED STATES AT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS-**
24 **SETTING BODIES.**—

25 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall—

1 (A) establish an interagency working group
 2 to provide assistance and technical expertise to
 3 enhance the representation and leadership of
 4 the United States at international bodies that
 5 set standards for equipment, systems, software,
 6 and virtually defined networks that support 5th
 7 and future generation mobile telecommuni-
 8 cations systems and infrastructure, such as the
 9 International Telecommunication Union and the
 10 3rd Generation Partnership Project; and

11 (B) work with allies, partners, and the pri-
 12 vate sector to increase productive engagement.

13 (2) INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.—The
 14 interagency working group described in paragraph
 15 (1)—

16 (A) shall be chaired by the Secretary of
 17 State or a designee of the Secretary of State;
 18 and

19 (B) shall consist of the head (or designee)
 20 of each Federal department or agency the
 21 President determines appropriate.

22 (3) BRIEFING.—

23 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180
 24 days after the date of the enactment of this
 25 Act, and subsequently thereafter as provided in

1 subparagraph (A), the interagency working
2 group described in paragraph (1) shall provide
3 a briefing to the Committee on Foreign Rela-
4 tions of the Senate and the Committee on For-
5 eign Affairs of the House of Representatives
6 that includes—

7 (i) a strategy to promote United
8 States leadership at international stand-
9 ards-setting bodies for equipment, systems,
10 software, and virtually defined networks
11 relevant to 5th and future generation mo-
12 bile telecommunications systems and infra-
13 structure, taking into account the different
14 processes followed by the various inter-
15 national standard-setting bodies;

16 (ii) a strategy for diplomatic engage-
17 ment with allies and partners to share se-
18 curity risk information and findings per-
19 taining to equipment that supports or is
20 used in 5th and future generation mobile
21 telecommunications systems and infra-
22 structure and cooperation on mitigating
23 such risks;

24 (iii) a discussion of China's presence
25 and activities at international standards-

1 setting bodies relevant to 5th and future
2 generation mobile telecommunications sys-
3 tems and infrastructure, including infor-
4 mation on the differences in the scope and
5 scale of China's engagement at such bodies
6 compared to engagement by the United
7 States or its allies and partners and the
8 security risks raised by Chinese proposals
9 in such standards-setting bodies; and

10 (iv) a strategy for engagement with
11 private sector communications and infor-
12 mation service providers, equipment devel-
13 opers, academia, federally funded research
14 and development centers, and other pri-
15 vate-sector stakeholders to propose and de-
16 velop secure standards for equipment, sys-
17 tems, software, and virtually defined net-
18 works that support 5th and future genera-
19 tion mobile telecommunications systems
20 and infrastructure.

21 (B) SUBSEQUENT BRIEFINGS.—Upon re-
22 ceiving a request from the Committee on For-
23 eign Relations of the Senate and the Committee
24 on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representa-
25 tives, or as determined appropriate by the chair

of the interagency working group established pursuant to paragraph (1), the interagency working group shall provide the requesting committee an updated briefing that covers the matters described in clauses (i) through (iv) of subparagraph (A).

TITLE IV—SAFEGUARDING AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 401. AMENDMENTS TO HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.

(a) PROMPT DISCLOSURES; DESIGNATED POINT OF CONTACT RESPONSIBLE FOR REPORTING QUALIFYING GIFTS TO A UNIVERSITY; COMPLIANCE PLANS.—Section 117 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1011f) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “or enters into a contract with” and inserting “, or enters into a contract, agreement, affiliation, or similar transaction (not including tuition payments) conferring value upon the recipient institution with,”; and

(B) by striking “January 31 or July 31, whichever is sooner” and inserting “not later than 90 days after the receipt of such gift or

1 the execution of such contract, agreement, af-
2 filiation, or transaction”;

3 (2) by redesignating subsections (g) and (h) as
4 subsections (i) and (j), respectively and

5 (3) by inserting after subsection (f) the fol-
6 lowing:

7 “(g) CHIEF COMPLIANCE OFFICER.—Each institu-
8 tion subject to the provisions of this title that receives a
9 gift from, or enters into a contract, agreement, affiliation,
10 or similar transaction (not including tuition payments)
11 with, a foreign source conferring value equal to not less
12 than \$250,000 during a calendar year upon the recipient
13 institution, shall designate a chief compliance officer,
14 who—

15 “(1) shall be a current employee or legally au-
16 thorized agent of such institution; and

17 “(2) shall be directly responsible, on behalf of
18 the institution, for full and timely compliance with
19 the foreign gift reporting requirements under this
20 section.

21 “(h) REPORTING OF FOREIGN GIFT DISCLOSURE
22 COMPLIANCE PLANS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDU-
23 CATION.—

24 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Any institution that re-
25 ceived any gift from, or entered into any contract,

1 agreement, affiliation, or similar transaction (exclud-
 2 ing tuition payments) with, a foreign source, as de-
 3 scribed in subsection (a), during the 15-year period
 4 ending on the date of the enactment of the Strength-
 5 ening Trade, Regional Alliances, Technology, and
 6 Economic and Geopolitical Initiatives concerning
 7 China Act, shall, not later than 120 days after such
 8 date of enactment, submit to the Secretary of Edu-
 9 cation a comprehensive plan of compliance for the
 10 reporting of foreign source contracts, agreements,
 11 affiliations, or similar transactions in accordance
 12 with this section.

13 “(2) CHANGES TO COMPLIANCE PLAN.—Not
 14 later than 90 days after an institution makes any
 15 change to a compliance plan described in paragraph
 16 (1) or designates a new chief compliance officer pur-
 17 suant to subsection (g), the institution shall notify
 18 the Secretary of Education of such change or des-
 19 ignation.”.

20 (b) REQUIRE ALL INSTITUTIONS REPORTING FOR-
 21 EIGN GIFTS TO ESTABLISH PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF
 22 RECEIPT OF CERTAIN FOREIGN GIFTS.—Section 117(c)
 23 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 1011f(c)) is amended—

24 (1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

1 (A) by striking “or contract” and inserting
 2 “, or enters into a contract, agreement, affili-
 3 ation, or similar transaction (not including tui-
 4 tion payments) conferring value upon the insti-
 5 tution”; and

6 (B) by striking “disclose the following:”
 7 and inserting an em dash;
 8 (2) in paragraph (1)—

9 (A) by striking “For” and inserting “dis-
 10 close, for”;

11 (B) by inserting “, agreements, affiliations,
 12 or similar transactions (not including tuition
 13 payments)” after “contracts”; and

14 (C) by striking the period at the end and
 15 inserting a semicolon;
 16 (3) in paragraph (2)—

17 (A) by striking “For” and inserting “dis-
 18 close, for”;

19 (B) by inserting “, agreements, affiliations,
 20 or similar transactions (not including tuition
 21 payments)” after “contracts”; and

22 (C) by striking the period at the end and
 23 inserting “; and”; and

24 (4) by adding at the end the following:

1 “(3) publish the name of the institution, along
 2 with a summary of the terms and conditions associ-
 3 ated with such gift, contract, agreement, affiliation
 4 or similar transaction, on a publicly available inter-
 5 net website.”.

6 (c) GIFTS, CONTRACTS, AGREEMENTS, AFFILI-
 7 ATIONS, OR SIMILAR TRANSACTIONS THAT VIOLATE PUB-
 8 LIC POLICY.—Section 117(f) of such Act (22 U.S.C.
 9 1011f(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

10 “(3) ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION RE-
 11 GARDING FOREIGN SOURCE GIFT, CONTRACT,
 12 AGREEMENT, AFFILIATION, OR SIMILAR TRANS-
 13 ACTION.—The Secretary of Education and the Sec-
 14 retary of State may submit a joint recommendation
 15 to the President regarding a foreign source gift to,
 16 or a contract, agreement, affiliation or similar trans-
 17 action with, an institution after considering—

18 “(A) whether such gift, contract, agree-
 19 ment, affiliation, or similar transaction contains
 20 conditions or places restrictions upon the recipi-
 21 ent that constrain free speech in a manner in-
 22 consistent with United States law;

23 “(B) whether such gift, contract, agree-
 24 ment, affiliation, or similar transaction requires
 25 the recipient comply with the laws and regula-

1 tions of a foreign jurisdiction in a manner in-
2 consistent with United States law;

3 “(C) whether the institution failed to dis-
4 close the gift, contract, agreement, affiliation,
5 or similar transaction in accordance with sub-
6 section (a); and

7 “(D) any other factors that the President,
8 with the advice of the Secretary of Education
9 and the Secretary of State, determines to be
10 appropriate to upholding academic integrity or
11 national security.

12 “(4) PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY.—The Presi-
13 dent, after considering an assessment and rec-
14 ommendation received under paragraph (3), may de-
15 termine that the receipt by an institution from a for-
16 eign source of a gift, or the entering into a contract,
17 agreement, affiliation, or similar transaction (not in-
18 cluding tuition payments) with a foreign source un-
19 dermines national security or academic freedom.

20 “(5) IMPACT ON FEDERAL FUNDING.—If the
21 President determines, after considering a rec-
22 ommendation under paragraph (3), that a gift, con-
23 tract, agreement, affiliation, or similar transaction
24 undermines national security or academic freedom,

1 the President may direct the reduction or suspension
 2 of Federal funding until the recipient institution—

3 “(A) returns the gift to the foreign source;

4 or

5 “(B) cancels the offending contract, agree-
 6 ment, affiliation, or similar transaction.”.

7 **SEC. 402. AMENDMENT TO FOREIGN AGENT REGISTRATION**
 8 **ACT REGARDING GIFTS MADE TO UNIVER-**
 9 **SITIES.**

10 Section 3(e) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act
 11 of 1938 (22 U.S.C. 613(e)) is amended—

12 (1) by striking “Any person” and inserting the
 13 following:

14 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person”; and

15 (2) by adding at the end the following:

16 “(2) WAIVER OF EXEMPTION RECOMMENDA-
 17 TION.—The Secretary of Education, the Secretary of
 18 State, and the Attorney General may jointly submit
 19 a recommendation to the President to waive the ex-
 20 ception under this subsection for an institution of
 21 higher education (as defined in section 101 of the
 22 Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001))
 23 that has accepted a gift from, or has entered into a
 24 contract, agreement, affiliation, or similar trans-
 25 action (not including tuition payments) with, a for-

1 eign government that requires a disclosure under
2 section 117 of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1011f).

3 “(3) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION.—The
4 President, after consideration of a joint rec-
5 ommendation submitted pursuant to paragraph (2),
6 may determine that a foreign source gift, contract,
7 agreement or similar transaction required to be dis-
8 closed under section 117 of the Higher Education
9 Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1011f) that has been accept-
10 ed by an institution of higher education has created
11 a relationship of foreign agency with a foreign
12 source that requires registration of the appropriate
13 representatives of the institution as a foreign agent
14 or agents under section 2(a).”.

15 **SEC. 403. DESIGNATION OF A COUNTRY OF NATIONAL SE-**
16 **CURITY CONCERN IN THE FOREIGN AGENT**
17 **REGISTRATION ACT.**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3 of the Foreign Agents
19 Registration Act of 1938 (22 U.S.C. 613) is amended by
20 adding at the end the following:

21 “(i) COUNTRIES OF NATIONAL SECURITY CON-
22 CERN.—The President may issue a finding that a country
23 constitutes a significant threat to the national security of
24 the United States and should be designated a ‘country of
25 national security concern’ after—

1 “(1) considering a joint recommendation sub-
2 mitted pursuant to section 403(c) of the Strength-
3 ening Trade, Regional Alliances, Technology, and
4 Economic and Geopolitical Initiatives concerning
5 China Act;

6 “(2) consulting with the Committee on Foreign
7 Relations of the Senate, the Committee on the Judi-
8 ciary of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Af-
9 fairs of the House of Representatives, and the Com-
10 mittee on the Judiciary of the House of Representa-
11 tives; and

12 “(3) providing a written detailed justification
13 for such designation to the appropriate congressional
14 committees.”.

15 (b) WAIVER OF EXEMPTIONS.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—Upon designating a country
17 as a “country of national security concern” under
18 section 3(i) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act
19 of 1938, as added by subsection (a), the President
20 may waive any of the exemptions for agents of for-
21 eign principals set forth in subsections (d), (e), and
22 (h) of section 3 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 613) for up
23 to 1 year.

24 (2) RENEWALS.—The President may renew
25 waivers under this subsection for additional 1-year

1 periods, in accordance with paragraph (1), while the
2 country in question continues to present a threat to
3 the national security of the United States.

4 (3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of
5 this section, a waiver under paragraph (1) shall not
6 apply to bona fide religious pursuits referred to in
7 section 3(e) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act
8 of 1938 (22 U.S.C. 613(e)).

9 (c) RECOMMENDATION.—The Secretary of State, in
10 coordination with the Attorney General, may jointly sub-
11 mit a recommendation to the President that a country
12 constitutes a significant national security threat to the
13 United States of such nature that one or more of the ex-
14 emptions set forth in subsections (d), (e), and (h), of sec-
15 tion 3 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (22
16 U.S.C. 613) should be waived for up to 1 year.

17 (d) TERMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT.—The Presi-
18 dent may suspend or terminate the designation of a coun-
19 try as a country of national security concern under section
20 3(i) of such Act, as added by subsection (a), and any asso-
21 ciated reporting requirements, if the President determines
22 such country no longer presents a threat to the national
23 security of the United States.

24 (e) ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE MEASURES.—The At-
25 torney General, in coordination with the Secretary of

1 State, may establish enhanced reporting requirements
 2 under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (22
 3 U.S.C. 611 et seq.) for agents representing foreign prin-
 4 cipals of a designated “country of national security con-
 5 cern” under section 613(i) of such Act, as added by sub-
 6 section (a), including enhanced transparency and report-
 7 ing requirements, as appropriate.

8 **SEC. 404. BAN ON SENATE-CONFIRMED DEPARTMENT OF**
 9 **STATE OFFICIALS REPRESENTING COUN-**
 10 **TRIES OF NATIONAL SECURITY CONCERN.**

11 (a) **DEFINED TERM.**—Section 1 of the Foreign
 12 Agents Registration Act of 1938 (22 U.S.C. 611) is
 13 amended by inserting after subsection (i) the following:

14 “(j) The term ‘country of national security concern’
 15 means a country designated under section 3(i).”.

16 (b) **REPRESENTATION AFTER SERVICE.**—Section
 17 207(f) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

18 (1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as para-
 19 graph (4); and

20 (2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the fol-
 21 lowing:

22 “(3) **SPECIAL RULE FOR SENIOR OFFICIALS OF**
 23 **THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**—With respect to a
 24 person serving as a senior official at the Department
 25 of State who was appointed by the President and

1 confirmed by the Senate, the restrictions described
 2 in paragraph (1) shall apply to representing the gov-
 3 ernment of a country of national security concern
 4 (as defined in section 1(j) of the Foreign Agents
 5 Registration Act of 1938 (22 U.S.C. 611(j))) at any
 6 time—

7 “(A) after the termination of such service;

8 and

9 “(B) during the period that such country
 10 is designated a country of national security con-
 11 cern.”.

12 (c) LIMITATION ON APPOINTMENT AS A SENATE-
 13 CONFIRMED DEPARTMENT OF STATE OFFICIAL.—Section
 14 841 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of
 15 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended by adding at the end
 16 the following:

17 “(h) LIMITATION ON APPOINTMENTS.—A person who
 18 has directly represented the government of a country of
 19 national security concern (as defined in section 1(j) of the
 20 Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (22 U.S.C.
 21 611(j))) may not be appointed by the President to serve
 22 in a position within the Department of State that requires
 23 Senate confirmation.”.

1 **SEC. 405. AMENDMENT TO THE MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL**
2 **AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT.**

3 The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act
4 of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.) is amended by inserting
5 after section 108A the following:

6 **“SEC. 108B. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO**
7 **PARTICIPATION BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN**
8 **CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS INVOLV-**
9 **ING THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**

10 “(a) IN GENERAL.—In applying section 108A of the
11 Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (22
12 U.S.C. 2458a) with respect to any cultural exchange pro-
13 gram that involves the Government of the People’s Repub-
14 lic of China, the Secretary of State shall require a report
15 to be submitted to the Department of State, not later than
16 January 31, 2021, and annually thereafter through 2026,
17 by—

18 “(1) any element within the Government of the
19 People’s Republic of China that has an agreement
20 currently in force with the Department of State pur-
21 suant to section 108A; and

22 “(2) any United States entity that carries out
23 a program pursuant to an agreement described in
24 paragraph (1).

1 “(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Each report sub-
 2 mitted under subsection (a) shall include, for the relevant
 3 reporting period—

4 “(1) the total number of cultural exchange pro-
 5 grams conducted by the reporting entity;

6 “(2) a description of each program referred to
 7 in paragraph (1), including—

8 “(A) the purpose of each such program;
 9 and

10 “(B) an agenda or itinerary that describes
 11 the activities engaged in by program partici-
 12 pants; and

13 “(3) a list of participants in each such pro-
 14 gram, including the names and professional affili-
 15 ation of the participants during such program.

16 “(c) FAILURE TO REPORT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF
 17 THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—If any entity de-
 18 scribed in subsection (a)(1) fails to submit the report re-
 19 quired under subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall
 20 suspend the agreement between the entity and the Depart-
 21 ment of State until the entity within the Government of
 22 the People’s Republic of China has submitted such report.

23 “(d) FAILURE TO REPORT BY A UNITED STATES
 24 ENTITY.—Any United States entity described in sub-
 25 section (a)(2) that fails to submit the report required

1 under subsection (a) shall be ineligible to receive any
2 funds, in the form of grants or otherwise, from the De-
3 partment of State until such entity has submitted such
4 report.

5 “(e) RULEMAKING.—The Secretary of State shall
6 promulgate regulations to carry out this section.

7 “(f) SUMMARY REPORT.—

8 “(1) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later
9 than July 30, 2021, and annually thereafter through
10 2026, the Secretary of State shall submit a sum-
11 mary of the reports received from the entities de-
12 scribed in subsection (a) to the appropriate congres-
13 sional committees.

14 “(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The sum-
15 mary required under paragraph (1) shall include, for
16 the reporting period—

17 “(A) the total number of cultural exchange
18 programs conducted;

19 “(B) the total number of participants in
20 such cultural exchange programs;

21 “(C) a list of the professional affiliations of
22 such participants;

23 “(D) an overview of the cultural exchange
24 programs, including illustrative examples of ac-
25 tivities in which participants engaged;

1 “(E) an assessment of whether the cultural
2 programs conducted during the reporting period
3 adhere to purposes set forth in section 101, in-
4 cluding a description of any noticeable devi-
5 ations from such purposes; and

6 “(F) a description of all actions by the De-
7 partment of State to remediate deviations from
8 such purposes.

9 “(3) FORM OF REPORT.—The summary re-
10 quired under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in
11 unclassified form.”.

12 **TITLE V—MAINTAINING THE IN-** 13 **TEGRITY OF INTERNATIONAL** 14 **ORGANIZATIONS**

15 **SEC. 501. OFFICE OF INTEGRITY IN THE UNITED NATIONS** 16 **SYSTEM.**

17 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

18 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall
19 establish, within the Bureau of International Organi-
20 zation Affairs of the Department of State, the Office
21 of Integrity in the United Nations System (referred
22 to in this section as the “UN Integrity Office”).

23 (2) OFFICE LEADERSHIP.—

24 (A) HEAD OF OFFICE.—The Secretary of
25 State shall appoint a career member of the Sen-

1 ior Foreign Service to head the UN Integrity
2 Office.

3 (B) SPECIAL ENVOY.—The Secretary of
4 State may appoint a Special Envoy for Integrity
5 in the United Nations System.

6 (b) PURPOSE OF OFFICE.—The UN Integrity Office
7 shall assume the primary responsibility for—

8 (1) promoting United States participation in
9 the United Nations System;

10 (2) ensuring that United Nations employees up-
11 hold the principals of impartiality enshrined in the
12 United Nations charter, rules, and regulations;

13 (3) monitoring and countering undue influence,
14 especially by authoritarian nations, within the
15 United Nations System;

16 (4) promoting participation and inclusion of
17 Taiwan in the United Nations System; and

18 (5) advancing other priorities deemed relevant
19 by the Secretary of State to ensuring the integrity
20 of the United Nations System.

21 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Of the
22 amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department
23 of State for administration of foreign affairs, not less than
24 \$1,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year

1 2021 and for each subsequent fiscal year for the UN In-
2 tegrity Office.

3 **TITLE VI—BOLSTERING UNITED**
4 **STATES AND ALLIED DE-**
5 **FENSE AND SECURITY**

6 **SEC. 601. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) The People’s Republic of China aims to use
9 its growing military might in concert with other in-
10 struments of its national power to displace the
11 United States in the Indo-Pacific and establish he-
12 gemony over the region.

13 (2) The military balance in the Indo-Pacific re-
14 gion is increasingly unfavorable to the United States
15 because—

16 (A) the PRC is rapidly modernizing and
17 expanding the capabilities of the PLA to project
18 power and create contested areas across the en-
19 tire Indo-Pacific region;

20 (B) PLA modernization has largely fo-
21 cused on areas where it possesses operational
22 advantages and can exploit weaknesses in the
23 United States suite of capabilities; and

24 (C) current United States force structure
25 and presence do not sufficiently counter threats

1 in the Indo-Pacific, as United States allies,
2 bases, and forces at sea in the Indo-Pacific re-
3 gion are concentrated in large, close-in bases
4 that are highly vulnerable to the PRC's strike
5 capabilities.

6 (3) This shift in the regional military balance
7 and erosion of conventional deterrence in the Indo-
8 Pacific region—

9 (A) presents a substantial and imminent
10 risk to the security of the United States; and

11 (B) left unchecked, could embolden the
12 PRC to take actions to change the status quo
13 before the United States can mount an effective
14 response.

15 (4) The PRC believes the political bonds be-
16 tween the United States and its Indo-Pacific allies
17 are weakening. The PRC sees an opportunity to di-
18 minish confidence among United States allies and
19 partners in the strength of United States commit-
20 ments, even to the extent that these nations feel
21 compelled to bandwagon with the PRC to protect
22 their interests. The PRC is closely monitoring the
23 United States reaction to PRC pressure and coer-
24 cion of United States allies, searching for indicators
25 of United States resolve.

1 (5) Achieving so-called “reunification” of Tai-
2 wan to mainland China is a key step for the PRC
3 to achieve its regional hegemonic ambitions. The
4 PRC has increased the frequency and scope of its
5 exercises and operations targeting Taiwan, such as
6 amphibious assault and live-fire exercises in the Tai-
7 wan Strait, PLA Air Force flights that encircle Tai-
8 wan, and flights across the unofficial median line in
9 the Taiwan Strait. The Government of the PRC’s
10 full submission of Hong Kong potentially accelerates
11 the timeline of a Taiwan scenario, and makes the
12 defense of Taiwan an even more urgent priority.

13 (6) The defense of Taiwan is critical to—

14 (A) retaining the United States credibility
15 as a defender of the democratic values and free-
16 market principles embodied by Taiwan’s people
17 and government;

18 (B) limiting the PLA’s ability to project
19 power beyond the First Island Chain, including
20 to United States territory, such as Guam and
21 Hawaii;

22 (C) defending the territorial integrity of
23 Japan; and

1 (D) preventing the PLA from diverting
2 military planning, resources, and personnel to
3 broader military ambitions.

4 (7) The PRC has capitalized on the world's at-
5 tention to COVID-19 to advance its military objec-
6 tives in the South China Sea, intensifying and accel-
7 erating trends already underway. The PRC has sent
8 militarized survey vessels into the Malaysian Exclu-
9 sive Economic Zone, announced the establishment of
10 an administrative district in the Spratly and Paracel
11 Islands under the Chinese local government of
12 Sansha, aimed a fire control radar at a Philippine
13 navy ship, encroached on Indonesia's fishing
14 grounds, sunk a Vietnamese fishing boat, announced
15 new "research stations" on Fiery Cross Reef and
16 Subi Reef, and landed special military aircraft on
17 Fiery Cross Reef to routinize such deployments.

18 (8) On July 13, 2020, Secretary of State Mi-
19 chael R. Pompeo clarified United States policy on
20 the South China Sea and stated, "Beijing's claims
21 to offshore resources across most of the South China
22 Sea are completely unlawful, as is its campaign of
23 bullying to control them."

24 (9) These actions enable the PLA to exert in-
25 fluence and project power deeper into Oceania and

1 the Indian Ocean. As Admiral Phil Davidson, Com-
2 mander of Indo-Pacific Command, testified in 2019,
3 “In short, China is now capable of controlling the
4 South China Sea in all scenarios short of war with
5 the United States.”.

6 (10) The PLA also continues to advance its
7 claims in the East China Sea, including through a
8 high number of surface combatant patrols and fre-
9 quent entry into the territorial waters of the
10 Senkaku Islands, over which the United States rec-
11 ognizes Japan’s administrative control. In April
12 2014, President Barack Obama stated, “Our com-
13 mitment to Japan’s security is absolute and article
14 five [of the U.S.-Japan security treaty] covers all
15 territory under Japan’s administration, including the
16 Senkaku islands.”.

17 (11) On March 1, 2019, Secretary of State Mi-
18 chael R. Pompeo stated, “As the South China Sea
19 is part of the Pacific, any armed attack on Phil-
20 ippine forces, aircraft, or public vessels in the South
21 China Sea will trigger mutual defense obligations
22 under Article 4 of our Mutual Defense Treaty.”.

23 (12) The PLA is modernizing and gaining crit-
24 ical capability in every branch and every domain, in-
25 cluding—

1 (A) positioning the PLA Navy to become a
2 great maritime power or “blue-water” navy that
3 can completely control all activity within the
4 First Island Chain and project power beyond it
5 with a massive fleet of 425 battle force ships by
6 2030;

7 (B) increasing the size and range of its
8 strike capabilities, including approximately
9 1,900 ground-launched short- and intermediate-
10 range missiles capable of targeting United
11 States allies and partners in the First and Sec-
12 ond Island chains, United States bases in the
13 Indo-Pacific, and United States forces at sea;

14 (C) boosting capabilities for air warfare,
15 including with Russian-origin Su-35 fighters
16 and S-400 air defense systems, new J-20 5th
17 generation stealth fighters, and Y-20 heavy lift
18 aircraft; and

19 (D) making critical investments in new do-
20 mains of warfare, such as cyber warfare, elec-
21 tronic warfare, and space warfare.

22 (13) The PRC is pursuing this modernization
23 through all means at its disposal, including its Mili-
24 tary-Civil Fusion initiative, which, as United States
25 Assistant Secretary of State Christopher Ford said

1 in March 2020, “aims to make any technology ac-
2 cessible to anyone under the PRC’s jurisdiction
3 available to support the Chinese Communist Party’s
4 ambitions.”. It enlists the whole of PRC society in
5 developing and acquiring technology with military
6 applications to pursue technological advantage over
7 the United States in artificial intelligence, hyperson-
8 ic glide vehicles, directed energy weapons, electro-
9 magnetic railguns, counter-space weapons, and other
10 emerging capabilities.

11 (14) The United States lead in the development
12 of science and technology relevant to defense is erod-
13 ing in the face of competition from the PRC. United
14 States research and development spending on de-
15 fense capabilities has declined sharply as a share of
16 global research and development. The commercial
17 sector’s leading role in innovation presents certain
18 unique challenges to the Department of Defense’s
19 reliance on technology for battlefield advantage.

20 (15) The PRC has vastly increased domestic re-
21 search and development expenditures, supported the
22 growth of new cutting-edge industries and tapped
23 into a large workforce to invest in fostering science
24 and engineering talent.

1 (16) The PRC is increasing exports of defense
2 and security capabilities to build its defense tech-
3 nology and industrial base and improve its own mili-
4 tary capabilities. For example, the PRC has enjoyed
5 particular success in exporting numerous unmanned
6 aerial systems (UAS). Such exports have helped it
7 establish new defense relationships, test its systems
8 under operational conditions, and refine its designs
9 for its own forces. The PRC has exploited an avail-
10 able gap in the global market, as the PRC does not
11 subject itself to the limitations of the Missile Tech-
12 nology Control Regime, which is a voluntary protocol
13 under which the United States and other members
14 restrict their own UAS exports. PLA military ana-
15 lyst Song Zhongping has noted that “the Chinese
16 [defense] product now doesn’t lack technology, it
17 only lacks market share, and the United States re-
18 stricting its arms exports is precisely what gives
19 China a great opportunity.”.

1 **SEC. 602. STATEMENT OF POLICY EXPRESSING THE POLIT-**
2 **ICAL WILL OF THE UNITED STATES TO DE-**
3 **FEND ITS INTERESTS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC**
4 **AND PURSUE EXPANDED POLITICAL-MILI-**
5 **TARY COOPERATION WITH ALLIES AND PART-**
6 **NERS.**

7 It is the policy of the United States—

8 (1) to prioritize the Indo-Pacific region as the
9 most important political-military theater for United
10 States foreign policy;

11 (2) to prioritize resources for achieving United
12 States political and military objectives in this most
13 critical region, while still balancing resources for
14 other lower-priority security challenges across the
15 globe;

16 (3) to reaffirm and strengthen United States
17 commitments to treaty allies in the Indo-Pacific re-
18 gion, as articulated by successive United States ad-
19 ministrations and in the Asia Reassurance Initiative
20 Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409; 132 Stat. 5387),
21 including—

22 (A) with respect to Japan—

23 (i) upholding the Treaty of Mutual
24 Cooperation and Security Between Japan
25 and the United States of America, done at

1 Washington January 19, 1960, and all re-
2 lated and subsequent security agreements;

3 (ii) recognizing Japan's administrative
4 control over the Senkaku Islands and mar-
5 itime exclusive economic zones in the East
6 China Sea; and

7 (iii) further advancing defense co-
8 operation in priority areas, such as long-
9 range precision fires, missile defense, mari-
10 time security, space, cyberspace, and the
11 electromagnetic spectrum;

12 (B) with respect to the Republic of
13 Korea—

14 (i) upholding the Mutual Defense
15 Treaty Between the United States and the
16 Republic of Korea, done at Washington
17 October 1, 1953, and all related and subse-
18 quent security agreements; and

19 (ii) strengthening alliance defense and
20 deterrence capabilities;

21 (C) with respect to Australia and New
22 Zealand—

23 (i) upholding the Security Treaty Be-
24 tween the United States, Australia, and
25 New Zealand, done at San Francisco Sep-

1 tember 1, 1951, and all related and subse-
2 quent security agreements;

3 (ii) increasing collaboration to address
4 shared security challenges; and

5 (iii) providing mutual support in the
6 face of coercion;

7 (D) with respect to the Philippines—

8 (i) upholding the Mutual Defense
9 Treaty Between the United States and the
10 Republic of the Philippines, done at Wash-
11 ington August 30, 1951, including commit-
12 ments relevant to the South China Sea,
13 and all related and subsequent security ar-
14 rangements; and

15 (ii) cooperating with the Philippines
16 to build and maintain defense capabilities,
17 particularly in the maritime domain, that
18 enable the Philippines to protect its sov-
19 ereignty and resist external coercion; and

20 (E) with respect to Thailand—

21 (i) upholding the security treaties and
22 all related and subsequent security ar-
23 rangements that underpin the United
24 States-Thailand alliance; and

1 (ii) reinvigorating defense cooperation
2 and partnership through exercises, train-
3 ing, and interoperability that enable it to
4 protect its sovereignty and resist external
5 coercion;

6 (4) to collaborate with United States treaty al-
7 lies in the Indo-Pacific to foster greater multilateral
8 security and defense cooperation with other regional
9 partners;

10 (5) to sustain the Taiwan Relations Act (Public
11 Law 96–8; 22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.) and the “Six As-
12 surances” provided by the United States to Taiwan
13 in July 1982 as the foundations for United States-
14 Taiwan relations, and to deepen, to the fullest extent
15 possible, the extensive, close, and friendly relations
16 of the United States and Taiwan, including coopera-
17 tion to support the development of capable, ready,
18 and modern forces necessary for the defense of Tai-
19 wan;

20 (6) to enhance security partnerships with India,
21 across Southeast Asia, and with other nations of the
22 Indo-Pacific, including as described in sections 204,
23 205, and 208 of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act
24 of 2018 (Public Law 115–409);

1 (7) to deter, in the shorter term, the PRC from
2 capitalizing on the world's focus on the COVID-19
3 pandemic to advance its military objectives in the
4 Western Pacific, including deterring more aggressive
5 behavior towards Taiwan and in the South China
6 Sea;

7 (8) to deter, over the longer term, acts of ag-
8 gression or coercion by the PRC against United
9 States and allies' interests along the First Island
10 Chain and in the Western Pacific by showing PRC
11 leaders that the United States can and is willing to
12 deny them the ability to achieve their objectives, in-
13 cluding by—

14 (A) consistently demonstrating the political
15 will of the United States to deepening existing
16 treaty alliances and growing new partnerships
17 as a durable, asymmetric, and unmatched stra-
18 tegic advantage to the PRC's growing military
19 capabilities and reach;

20 (B) maintaining a system of forward-de-
21 ployed bases in the Indo-Pacific region as the
22 most visible sign of United States resolve and
23 commitment to the region, and as platforms to
24 ensure United States operational readiness and

1 advance interoperability with allies and part-
2 ners;

3 (C) adopting a more dispersed force pos-
4 ture throughout the region, particularly the
5 Western Pacific, and pursuing maximum access
6 for United States mobile and relocatable
7 launchers for long-range cruise, ballistic, and
8 hypersonic weapons throughout the Indo-Pacific
9 region;

10 (D) fielding long-range, precision-strike
11 networks to United States and allied forces, in-
12 cluding ground-launched cruise missiles, under-
13 sea and naval capabilities, and integrated air
14 and missile defense in the First Island Chain
15 and the Second Island Chain, in order to im-
16 pose high risks on the PRC for operating in
17 these zones, and maximize the United States
18 ability to operate;

19 (E) strengthening extended deterrence to
20 demonstrate that escalation against key United
21 States interests would be costly, risky, and self-
22 defeating; and

23 (F) collaborating with allies and partners
24 to accelerate their roles in more equitably shar-
25 ing the burdens of mutual defense, including

1 through the acquisition and fielding of advanced
 2 capabilities and training that will better enable
 3 them to repel PRC aggression or coercion; and
 4 (9) to convey to the PRC that, in the event that
 5 deterrence by denial fails, the United States, if nec-
 6 essary—

7 (A) will impose prohibitive diplomatic, eco-
 8 nomic, financial, reputational, and military
 9 costs on the PRC for its aggression; and

10 (B) will defend itself and its allies regard-
 11 less of the point of origin of attacks against
 12 them.

13 **SEC. 603. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING BOLSTERING**
 14 **SECURITY PARTNERSHIPS IN THE INDO-PA-**
 15 **CIFIC.**

16 It is the Sense of Congress that steps to bolster
 17 United States security partnership in the Indo-Pacific
 18 must include—

19 (1) supporting Japan in its development of
 20 long-range precision fires, air and missile defense ca-
 21 pacity, interoperability across all domains, maritime
 22 security, and intelligence, and surveillance and re-
 23 connaissance capabilities;

24 (2) launching a United States-Japan national
 25 security innovation fund to solicit and support pri-

1 vate sector cooperation for new technologies that
 2 could benefit the United States and Japan's mutual
 3 security objectives;

4 (3) promoting a deeper defense relationship be-
 5 tween Japan and Australia, including supporting re-
 6 ciprocal access agreements and trilateral United
 7 States-Japan-Australia intelligence sharing;

8 (4) encouraging and facilitating Taiwan's accel-
 9 erated acquisition of asymmetric defense capabilities,
 10 which are crucial to defending the islands of Taiwan
 11 from invasion, including long-range precision fires,
 12 anti-ship missiles, coastal defense, anti-armor, air
 13 defense, undersea warfare, advanced command, con-
 14 trol, communications, computers, intelligence, sur-
 15 veillance and reconnaissance (C4ISR), and resilient
 16 command and control capabilities, and increasing
 17 the conduct of relevant and practical training and
 18 exercises with Taiwan's defense forces; and

19 (5) prioritizing building the capacity of United
 20 States allies and partners to protect defense tech-
 21 nology.

22 **SEC. 604. REPORT ON CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT OF INDO-**
 23 **PACIFIC ALLIES AND PARTNERS.**

24 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
 25 gress that—

1 (1) the Secretary of State should expand and
2 strengthen existing measures under the United
3 States Conventional Arms Transfer Policy to provide
4 capabilities to allies and partners, prioritizing allies
5 and partners in the Indo-Pacific region in accord-
6 ance with United States strategic imperatives;

7 (2) the United States should design for export
8 to Indo-Pacific allies and partners capabilities crit-
9 ical to maintaining a favorable military balance in
10 the region, including long-range precision fires, air
11 and missile defense systems, anti-ship cruise mis-
12 siles, land attack cruise missiles, conventional
13 hypersonic systems, intelligence, surveillance, and re-
14 connaissance capabilities, and command and control
15 systems;

16 (3) the United States should pursue, to the
17 maximum extent possible, anticipatory technology
18 security and foreign disclosure policy on the systems
19 described in paragraph (2); and

20 (4) the Secretary of State should—

21 (A) urge allies and partners to invest in
22 sufficient quantities of munitions to meet con-
23 tingency requirements and avoid the need for
24 accessing United States stocks in wartime; and

1 (B) cooperate with allies to deliver such
2 munitions, or when necessary, to increase allies'
3 capacity to produce such munitions.

4 (b) DEFINED TERM.—In this section, the term “ap-
5 propriate congressional committees” means—

6 (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
7 Senate;

8 (2) the Committee on Armed Services of the
9 Senate;

10 (3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
11 House of Representatives; and

12 (4) the Committee on Armed Services of the
13 House of Representatives.

14 (c) REPORT.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after
16 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
17 of State, in coordination with the Secretary of De-
18 fense, shall submit a report to the appropriate con-
19 gressional committees that—

20 (A) describes United States priorities for
21 building more capable security partners in the
22 Indo-Pacific region; and

23 (B) identifies legal, regulatory, or other ob-
24 stacles to advancing such priorities.

1 (2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report
2 required under paragraph (1) shall—

3 (A) provide a priority list of defense and
4 military capabilities that Indo-Pacific allies and
5 partners must possess for the United States to
6 be able to achieve its military objectives in the
7 Indo-Pacific region;

8 (B) identify, from the list referred to in
9 subparagraph (A), the capabilities that are best
10 provided, or can only be provided, by the
11 United States;

12 (C) identify—

13 (i) actions required to prioritize
14 United States Government resources and
15 personnel to expedite fielding the capabili-
16 ties identified in subparagraph (B); and

17 (ii) steps needed to fully account for
18 and a plan to integrate all means of
19 United States foreign military sales, direct
20 commercial sales, security assistance, and
21 all applicable authorities of the Depart-
22 ment of State and the Department of De-
23 fense;

24 (D) assess the requirements for United
25 States security assistance, including Inter-

1 national Military Education and Training, in
2 the Indo-Pacific region, as a part of the means
3 to deliver critical partner capability require-
4 ments identified in subparagraph (B);

5 (E) assess the resources necessary to meet
6 the requirements for United States security as-
7 sistance, and identify resource gaps;

8 (F) assess the major obstacles to fulfilling
9 requirements for United States security assist-
10 ance in the Indo-Pacific region, including re-
11 sources and personnel limits, legislative and pol-
12 icy barriers, and factors related to specific part-
13 ner countries;

14 (G) identify limitations on the United
15 States ability to provide such capabilities, in-
16 cluding those identified under subparagraph
17 (B), because of existing United States treaty
18 obligations, or United States law, policies, or
19 other regulations;

20 (H) recommend changes to existing laws,
21 regulations, or other policies that would reduce
22 or eliminate limitations on providing critical ca-
23 pabilities to allies and partners in the Indo-Pa-
24 cific region;

1 (I) identify requirements to streamline the
 2 International Trafficking in Arms Regulations
 3 (22 C.F.R. 120 et seq.) that would enable more
 4 effective delivery of capabilities to allies and
 5 partners in the Indo-Pacific region;

6 (J) recommend improvements to the proc-
 7 ess for developing requirements for partners ca-
 8 pabilities; and

9 (K) recommend other legal, regulatory, or
 10 policy changes that would improve delivery
 11 timelines.

12 (3) FORM.—The report required under this
 13 subsection shall be unclassified, but may include a
 14 classified annex.

15 **SEC. 605. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON UNMANNED AERIAL**
 16 **SYSTEMS AND THE MISSILE TECHNOLOGY**
 17 **CONTROL REGIME.**

18 It is the policy of the United States—

19 (1) to maintain its commitment to nonprolifera-
 20 tion through voluntary adherence to the Missile
 21 Technology Control Regime (referred to in this sec-
 22 tion as “MTCR”);

23 (2) to exercise its sovereign right within that
 24 regime to define unmanned aerial systems (referred

1 to in this section as “UAS”) as aircraft rather than
2 as cruise missiles;

3 (3) to consider UAS as not subject to MTCR
4 guidelines, annexes, or any other United States pol-
5 icy subject to the MTCR;

6 (4) to ensure that exports of military UAS re-
7 main subject to the same export considerations as
8 military aircraft; and

9 (5) to ensure that military UAS share the same
10 co-development, co-production, and any other privi-
11 lege or consideration afforded to military aircraft for
12 the purposes of direct commercial sale or foreign
13 military sale.

14 **SEC. 606. REPORT ON NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY AND INDUS-**
15 **TRIAL BASE.**

16 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the Sense of Con-
17 gress that—

18 (1) a more streamlined, shared, and coordinated
19 approach, which leverages economies of scale with
20 major allies, is necessary for the United States to re-
21 tain its lead in defense technology;

22 (2) allowing for the export, re-export, or trans-
23 fer of defense-related technologies and services to
24 members of the national technology and industrial
25 base (as defined in section 2500 of title 10, United

1 States Code) would advance United States security
2 interests by helping to leverage the defense-related
3 technologies and skilled workforces of trusted allies
4 to reduce the dependence on other countries, includ-
5 ing countries that pose challenges to United States
6 interests around the world, for defense-related inno-
7 vation and investment; and

8 (3) it is in the interest of the United States to
9 continue to increase cooperation with close allies to
10 protect critical defense-related technology and serv-
11 ices and leverage the investments of like-minded,
12 major ally nations in order to maximize the strategic
13 edge afforded by defense technology innovation.

14 (b) DEFINED TERM.—In this section, the term “ap-
15 propriate congressional committees” means—

16 (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
17 Senate;

18 (2) the Committee on Armed Services of the
19 Senate;

20 (3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
21 House of Representatives; and

22 (4) the Committee on Armed Services of the
23 House of Representatives.

24 (c) REPORT.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after
2 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
3 of State shall submit a report to the appropriate
4 congressional committees that—

5 (A) describes the Department of State’s ef-
6 forts to facilitate access among the national
7 technology and industrial base to defense arti-
8 cles and services subject to the United States
9 Munitions List under section 38(a)(1) of the
10 Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C.
11 2778(a)(1)); and

12 (B) identifies legal, regulatory, foreign pol-
13 icy, or other challenges or considerations that
14 prevent or frustrate these efforts, to include any
15 gaps in the respective export control regimes
16 implemented by United Kingdom of Great Brit-
17 ain and Northern Ireland, Australia, or Can-
18 ada.

19 (2) FORM.—This report required under para-
20 graph (1) shall be unclassified, but may include a
21 classified annex.

1 **SEC. 607. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR**
2 **SOUTHEAST ASIA MARITIME SECURITY PRO-**
3 **GRAMS AND DIPLOMATIC OUTREACH ACTIVI-**
4 **TIES.**

5 (a) SOUTHEAST ASIA MARITIME SECURITY PRO-
6 GRAMS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the
7 Department of State for the Southeast Asia Maritime Se-
8 curity Initiative, the Southeast Asia Maritime Law En-
9 forcement Initiative, and other related regional pro-
10 grams—

- 11 (1) \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;
- 12 (2) \$60,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;
- 13 (3) \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;
- 14 (4) \$90,000,000 for fiscal year 2024; and
- 15 (5) \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.

16 (b) DIPLOMATIC OUTREACH ACTIVITIES.—There is
17 authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State,
18 \$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2021 through
19 2025, which shall be used—

- 20 (1) to conduct, in coordination with the Depart-
21 ment of Defense, outreach activities, including con-
22 ferences and symposia, to familiarize partner coun-
23 tries, particularly in the Indo-Pacific region, with
24 the United States interpretation of international law
25 relating to freedom of the seas; and

1 (2) to work with allies and partners in the
2 Indo-Pacific region to better align respective inter-
3 pretations of international law relating to freedom of
4 the seas, including on the matters of operations by
5 military ships in exclusive economic zones, innocent
6 passage through territorial seas, and transits
7 through international straits.

8 **SEC. 608. REPORT ON CHINA COAST GUARD.**

9 (a) **DEFINED TERM.**—In this section, the term “ap-
10 propriate congressional committees” means—

11 (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
12 Senate;

13 (2) the Committee on Armed Services of the
14 Senate;

15 (3) the Committee on Homeland Security and
16 Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

17 (4) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
18 House of Representatives;

19 (5) the Committee on Armed Services of the
20 House of Representatives; and

21 (6) the Committee on Homeland Security of the
22 House of Representatives.

23 (b) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the
24 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in
25 consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Sec-

1 retary of Homeland Security shall submit to the appro-
2 priate congressional committees a report on the China
3 Coast Guard (referred to in this section as the “CCG”).

4 (c) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report re-
5 quired under subsection (b) shall—

6 (1) describe recent changes in the CCG’s com-
7 mand structure, including—

8 (A) its control under the Central Military
9 Commission’s chain of command; and

10 (B) whether such changes undermine the
11 CCG’s claim that it should be treated as a law
12 enforcement entity;

13 (2) assess the implications of the new command
14 structure of the CCG with respect to its role as a
15 coercive tool in “gray zone” activity in the East
16 China Sea and in the South China Sea;

17 (3) assess how changes in the command struc-
18 ture of the CCG may affect interactions between the
19 United States Navy and the United States Coast
20 Guard with the CCG; and

21 (4) assess whether the CCG should be consid-
22 ered a military force rather than a civilian law en-
23 forcement entity, and the implications of such an as-
24 sessment on United States policy.

1 (d) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under
2 subsection (b) shall be unclassified, but may include a
3 classified annex.

4 **SEC. 609. REPORT ON CHINESE MILITARY ACTIVITY IN**
5 **DJIBOUTI.**

6 (a) DEFINED TERM.—In this section, the term “ap-
7 propriate congressional committees” means—

8 (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
9 Senate;

10 (2) the Committee on Armed Services of the
11 Senate;

12 (3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
13 House of Representatives; and

14 (4) the Committee on Armed Services of the
15 House of Representatives.

16 (b) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
17 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of De-
18 fense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall
19 submit a report to Congress regarding Chinese military
20 activity in Djibouti.

21 (c) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report re-
22 quired under subsection (b) shall include—

23 (1) a summary of any incidents of harassment
24 of United States military and embassy personnel by
25 any element within the Government of the PRC; and

1 (2) an evaluation of the extent to which the
2 presence of the PLA in Djibouti affects the United
3 States military's ability to operate in the region.

4 (d) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under
5 subsection (b) shall be unclassified, but may include a
6 classified annex.

7 **TITLE VII—FOSTERING CO-**
8 **OPERATION BETWEEN THE**
9 **UNITED STATES AND THE**
10 **PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF**
11 **CHINA**

12 **SEC. 701. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING UNITED**
13 **STATES-PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA CO-**
14 **OPERATION ON CONSERVATION AND A**
15 **HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT.**

16 It is the sense of Congress that—

17 (1) a healthy environment is an integral ele-
18 ment of development and economic growth;

19 (2) the United States and the PRC have suc-
20 cessfully collaborated in the past to achieve positive
21 outcomes for the global environment, including joint
22 efforts to protect elephant populations by enacting
23 nearly complete bans on the import and export of
24 elephant ivory;

25 (3) the United States—

1 (A) should encourage the PRC to adhere
2 to policies and goals established under pre-
3 existing agreements, such as—

4 (i) the Convention on International
5 Trade in Endangered Species of Wild
6 Fauna and Flora, done at Washington
7 March 3, 1973 (27 UST 1087; TIAS
8 8249), including effectively implementing
9 resolutions and decisions on Asian big cats;
10 and

11 (ii) the G20 Osaka Blue Ocean Vi-
12 sion, done at Osaka June 29, 2019; and

13 (B) should encourage the PRC to improve
14 transparency and engage in information sharing
15 with other governments and nongovernmental
16 organizations regarding preexisting agreements
17 on environmental and natural resource matters;

18 (4) the United States and the PRC should in-
19 crease cooperation to protect and conserve the envi-
20 ronment and the sustainable use and management of
21 natural resources by—

22 (A) combating vulnerability to natural dis-
23 asters, biodiversity loss, desertification, and en-
24 vironmental degradation;

1 (B) promoting mutually supportive envi-
2 ronmental policies and practices;

3 (C) promoting high levels of environmental
4 protection and effective enforcement of environ-
5 mental laws;

6 (D) building capacity to address environ-
7 mental issues, including through cooperative
8 initiatives; and

9 (E) strengthening environmental govern-
10 ance; and

11 (5) the United States should engage with the
12 PRC to develop policies that—

13 (A) reduce illegal timber harvesting;

14 (B) reduce illegal, unregulated, and unre-
15 ported fishing;

16 (C) reduce pollution and marine debris, in-
17 cluding abandoned, lost, or discarded fishing
18 gear;

19 (D) reduce illegal wildlife trade, including
20 by—

21 (i) building capacity to prosecute ille-
22 gal wildlife trade through existing laws
23 against money laundering, in accordance
24 with the rule of law;

1 (ii) eliminating wildlife trade that
2 poses a risk to public health; and

3 (iii) reducing demand for illegal wild-
4 life products, including products used for
5 food or medicine, through consumer edu-
6 cation;

7 (E) reduce corruption related to environ-
8 mental issues, particularly regarding customs
9 enforcement along border areas; and

10 (F) encourage collaboration between health
11 and environmental agencies related to wildlife
12 consumption and trade, using a One Health ap-
13 proach.

14 **SEC. 702. STRATEGY ON COOPERATION ON WILDLIFE AND**
15 **RELATED TRAFFICKING.**

16 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
17 ings:

18 (1) The illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife
19 products, timber, fish, and other natural resources is
20 one of the most lucrative criminal activities globally,
21 dominated by sophisticated networks that are linked
22 to other transnational organized criminal activities
23 and pose a threat to United States economic and se-
24 curity interests.

1 (2) In addition to disrupting ecosystems and
2 threatening the survival of imperiled species, poach-
3 ers and traffickers frequently—

4 (A) kill park rangers devoted to protecting
5 their countries' wildlife;

6 (B) destabilize communities through vio-
7 lence and corruption of local law enforcement
8 officials and others; and

9 (C) threaten tourism industries.

10 (3) The actions described in paragraph (2) have
11 a significant and negative impact on the local and
12 national economies of many countries.

13 (4) Well-managed natural resources, by commu-
14 nities or in partnership with others, can provide a
15 significant and sustainable source of economic activ-
16 ity, particularly in impoverished rural areas. Allow-
17 ing communities to share in the revenues generated
18 by sustainable fishing or environment-based eco-
19 nomic development can greatly reduce incentives to
20 engage in illegal activities, while greatly increasing
21 incentives to protect wildlife, timber, fish, and other
22 natural resources.

23 (5) At the 18th meeting of the Conference of
24 the Parties to the Convention on International
25 Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and

1 Flora (referred to in this section as “CITES”), held
2 in Geneva, Switzerland, in August 2019, all parties
3 to CITES agreed that poaching and illegal trade
4 “required global responses and international co-
5 operation to resolve.”.

6 (6) The United States and the PRC can play
7 a pivotal role in cooperating to end trafficking in
8 wildlife, timber, fish, and other natural resources
9 and in ensuring that countries meet their inter-
10 national obligations under CITES by partnering to
11 reduce demand for trafficked products, including
12 through sustained diplomatic engagement and trade
13 agreements.

14 (b) POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.—It is the pol-
15 icy of the United States, pursuant to United States law—

16 (1) to take immediate action to stop global ille-
17 gal wildlife and related trade and associated
18 transnational organized crime through a collabo-
19 rative international approach;

20 (2) to disrupt regional and global transnational
21 organized criminal networks;

22 (3) to prevent the illegal wildlife and related
23 trade from being used as a source of financing for
24 criminal groups that undermine United States and
25 global security interests;

1 (4) to reduce the global demand for wildlife and
2 wildlife products, timber, fish, and other relevant
3 products or materials taken and traded illegally;

4 (5) to support the efforts of, and to collaborate
5 with, individuals, communities, local organizations,
6 and national governments to combat poaching and
7 wildlife trafficking, illegal, unreported, and unregu-
8 lated fishing, illegal timber harvesting, and other re-
9 lated forms of trafficking, including by providing
10 technical and other forms of assistance and assisting
11 with development and implementation of national
12 anti-trafficking and poaching laws; and

13 (6) to encourage cooperation with the PRC to
14 stem the demand factors that contribute to wildlife
15 and related trafficking.

16 (c) STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the
17 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State,
18 in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Ad-
19 ministrator of the United States Agency for International
20 Development, the Director of the United States Fish and
21 Wildlife Service, the Administrator of the National Oce-
22 anic and Atmospheric Administration, and the heads of
23 other relevant Federal agencies, as appropriate, shall de-
24 velop a strategy for cooperation with the PRC to combat
25 wildlife and related trafficking that focuses on—

- 1 (1) wildlife protection and management of wild-
- 2 life populations, including fish;
- 3 (2) illegal harvesting of timber;
- 4 (3) strategies to reduce demand for illegal wild-
- 5 life products, fish, and timber;
- 6 (4) management and tracking of confiscated
- 7 natural resource contraband; and
- 8 (5) trade networks of such products.

9 **SEC. 703. STATEMENT OF POLICY REGARDING UNIVERSAL**
10 **IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS**
11 **SANCTIONS ON NORTH KOREA.**

12 It is the policy of the United States to sustain max-
13 imum economic pressure on the Government of the Demo-
14 cratic People's Republic of Korea (referred to in this sec-
15 tion as the "DPRK") until the regime undertakes com-
16 plete, verifiable, and irreversible actions toward denuclear-
17 ization, including by—

- 18 (1) encouraging all nations, including the PRC,
- 19 to implement and enforce existing United Nations
- 20 sanctions with regard to the DPRK;
- 21 (2) encouraging all nations, including the PRC,
- 22 and in accordance with United Nations Security
- 23 Council resolutions, to end the practice of hosting
- 24 DPRK citizens as guest workers, recognizing that
- 25 such workers are demonstrated to constitute an il-

1 licit source of revenue for the DPRK regime and its
2 nuclear ambitions;

3 (3) working with the PRC and the international
4 community on rigorous interdiction of shipments to
5 and from the DPRK, including ship-to-ship trans-
6 fers, consistent with United Nations Security Coun-
7 cil resolutions; and

8 (4) enforcing United Nations Security Council
9 Resolutions with respect to the DPRK and United
10 States sanctions, including those pursuant to the
11 North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act
12 2016 (Public Law 114–122), the Countering Amer-
13 ica’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public
14 Law 115–44), the Otto Warmbier North Korea Nu-
15 clear Sanctions and Enforcement Act of 2019 (title
16 LXXI of division F of Public Law 116–92), and rel-
17 evant United States executive orders.

18 **SEC. 704. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REPORT**
19 **ON UNITED STATES-PRC TECHNICAL RE-**
20 **SEARCH COOPERATION.**

21 (a) ASSESSMENT.—The Comptroller General of the
22 United States shall conduct an assessment of scientific
23 and technical cooperation initiatives between the United
24 States and the PRC that receive official financial assist-
25 ance from the United States Government.

1 (b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days
2 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comp-
3 troller General shall submit a report to Congress that de-
4 scribes the results of the assessment required under sub-
5 section (a), including the matters described in subsection
6 (c).

7 (c) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report re-
8 quired under subsection (b) shall—

9 (1) describe the nature of technical cooperation
10 between the United States and the PRC, including
11 examples of current initiatives, their sources of fund-
12 ing, participation, and any requirements for report-
13 ing;

14 (2) detail the licensing and regulatory regime
15 under which the collaborative initiatives described in
16 paragraph (1) occur;

17 (3) indicate whether the intellectual property
18 rights of researchers and entities of the United
19 States are being adequately protected;

20 (4) examine whether state-owned enterprises or
21 the PLA are benefitting from research funded by the
22 taxpayers of the United States;

23 (5) indicate whether any researchers from the
24 PRC who are participating in collaborative initia-

1 tives referred to in paragraph (1) have ties to the
2 PRC Government or the PLA;

3 (6) indicate whether any institutions of higher
4 education, laboratories, or other entities of the
5 United States participating in collaboration led by
6 the Government of the United States with the PRC
7 have been subject to cyber attacks or other intru-
8 sions originating in the PRC;

9 (7) evaluate the benefits to the United States of
10 the collaboration with the PRC;

11 (8) examine redundancies, if any, among var-
12 ious government-led collaborative programs between
13 the United States and the PRC; and

14 (9) recommend measures to facilitate scientific
15 and technical collaboration with the PRC in areas
16 that advance the interests of the United States.

17 **SEC. 705. FINDINGS ON STRATEGIC STABILITY AND ARMS**
18 **CONTROL.**

19 Congress makes the following findings:

20 (1) The United States and the PRC have a
21 shared interest in strategic stability through enforce-
22 able arms control and non-proliferation agreements.

23 (2) The United States has long pursued and
24 continues to seek effective, verifiable, and enforce-

1 able arms control and nonproliferation agreements
2 that support United States and allied security by—

3 (A) controlling the spread of nuclear mate-
4 rials and technology;

5 (B) placing limits on the production, stock-
6 piling and deployment of nuclear weapons;

7 (C) decreasing misperception and mis-
8 calculation; and

9 (D) avoiding destabilizing nuclear arms
10 competition.

11 (3) The PRC has long alleged that it does not
12 seek to compete in an arms race with nuclear super-
13 powers. Its 2019 Defense White Paper states,
14 “China does not engage in any nuclear arms race
15 with any other country and keeps its nuclear capa-
16 bilities at the minimum level required for national
17 security.”. Yet, the behavior of the PRC suggests
18 otherwise.

19 (4) The PRC is pushing the boundaries of its
20 traditional posture of minimum deterrence as it ex-
21 pands and improves its nuclear forces. The PRC’s
22 “*No First Use*” policy—which has always been high-
23 ly contingent and ambiguous—is increasingly in
24 doubt. The PRC’s traditional goal of maintaining

1 only a “lean and effective” deterrent is called into
2 question by the rapid expansion of its forces.

3 (5) In May 2019, Director of the Defense Intel-
4 ligence Agency Lieutenant General Robert Ashley
5 stated, “China is likely to at least double the size of
6 its nuclear stockpile in the course of implementing
7 the most rapid expansion and diversification of its
8 nuclear arsenal in China’s history.”. The PLA is
9 building a full triad of modernized fixed and mobile
10 ground-based launchers, and new capabilities for nu-
11 clear-armed bombers and submarine-launched bal-
12 listic missiles.

13 (6) In April 2020, the Department of State
14 raised concerns that the PRC is not complying with
15 the “zero-yield” nuclear testing ban and accused it
16 of “blocking the flow of data from the monitoring
17 stations” in China.

18 (7) The PRC is conducting research on its first
19 potential early warning radar, with technical co-
20 operation from Russia. This radar could indicate
21 that the PRC is moving to a launch-on warning pos-
22 ture.

23 (8) The PRC plans to use its increasingly capa-
24 ble space, cyber, and electronic warfare capabilities
25 against United States early warning systems and

1 critical infrastructure in a crisis scenario. This poses
2 great risk to strategic stability, as it could lead to
3 inadvertent escalation.

4 (9) The PRC's nuclear expansion comes as a
5 part of a massive modernization of the PLA which,
6 combined with the PLA's aggressive actions, has in-
7 creasingly destabilized the Indo-Pacific region.

8 (10) The PLA Rocket Force (PLARF), which
9 was elevated in 2015 to become a separate branch
10 within the PLA, has formed 11 new missile brigades
11 since May 2017, some of which are capable of both
12 conventional and nuclear strikes. Unlike the United
13 States, which separates its conventional strike and
14 nuclear capabilities, the PLARF appears to not only
15 co-locate conventional and nuclear forces, including
16 dual-use missiles like the DF-26, but to task the
17 same unit with both nuclear and conventional mis-
18 sions. Such intermingling could lead to inadvertent
19 escalation in a crisis. The United States Defense In-
20 telligence Agency determined in March 2020 that
21 the PLA tested more ballistic missiles than the rest
22 of the world combined in 2019.

23 (11) Planned United States nuclear moderniza-
24 tion efforts will not expand the United States nu-
25 clear deterrent and the United States Program of

1 Record remains within the limits set by the New
2 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, done at Prague
3 April 8, 2010 (commonly known as the “New
4 START Treaty”).

5 (12) The United States extended nuclear deter-
6 rence—

7 (A) provides critical strategic stability
8 around the world;

9 (B) is an essential element of United
10 States military alliances; and

11 (C) serves a vital nonproliferation function.

12 (13) United States declaratory policy has pro-
13 found implications for extended deterrence and alli-
14 ance management. Since the PRC has no formal
15 treaty allies, the PLA has no similar requirement for
16 extended deterrence.

17 (14) While the United States has concluded nu-
18 merous arms control agreements with Russia and
19 has reduced its nuclear stockpile by 85 percent, the
20 PRC has repeatedly refused to conduct arms control
21 negotiations.

22 (15) As a signatory to the Treaty on the Non-
23 Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Wash-
24 ington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968, the PRC

1 is obligated under Article Six of the treaty to pursue
2 arms control negotiations in good faith.

3 (16) In May and July 2019, President Trump
4 called on the PRC to participate in arms control ne-
5 gotiations, but the PRC Foreign Ministry indicated
6 that China would not participate in such talks with-
7 out further reductions by the United States and
8 Russia. In December 2019, the United States for-
9 mally invited the PRC to begin arms control nego-
10 tiations, but the PRC also rejected this invitation. In
11 June 2020, the United States once again invited the
12 PRC to join talks with the Russian Federation in
13 Vienna, but the PRC declined.

14 (17) The governments of Poland, Slovenia,
15 Denmark, Norway, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, the
16 Netherlands, Romania, Austria, Albania, and the
17 Deputy Secretary General of the North Atlantic
18 Treaty Organization have all encouraged the PRC to
19 join arms control discussions.

20 **SEC. 706. COOPERATION ON A STRATEGIC NUCLEAR DIA-**
21 **LOGUE.**

22 (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the
23 United States—

1 (1) to pursue, in coordination with United
2 States allies, arms control negotiations and sus-
3 tained and regular engagement with the PRC—

4 (A) to enhance understanding of each oth-
5 er's respective nuclear policies, doctrine, and ca-
6 pabilities;

7 (B) to improve transparency; and

8 (C) to help manage the risks of miscalcula-
9 tion and misperception;

10 (2) to pursue relevant capabilities in coordina-
11 tion with our allies and partners to ensure the secu-
12 rity of United States and allied interests in the face
13 of the PRC's military modernization and expansion,
14 including—

15 (A) ground-launched cruise and ballistic
16 missiles;

17 (B) integrated air and missile defense;

18 (C) hypersonic missiles;

19 (D) intelligence, surveillance, and recon-
20 naissance;

21 (E) space-based capabilities;

22 (F) cyber capabilities; and

23 (G) command, control, and communica-
24 tions;

1 (3) to maintain sufficient force structure, pos-
2 ture, and capabilities to provide extended nuclear de-
3 terrence to United States allies and partners;

4 (4) to maintain appropriate missile defense ca-
5 pabilities to protect threats to the United States
6 homeland from rogue intercontinental ballistic mis-
7 siles from the Indo-Pacific region; and

8 (5) to ensure that the United States declaratory
9 policy reflects the requirements of extended deter-
10 rence, to both assure allies and to preserve its non-
11 proliferation benefits.

12 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
13 gress that—

14 (1) in the midst of growing competition between
15 the United States and the PRC, it is in the interest
16 of both nations to cooperate in insulating their nu-
17 clear forces from such dynamics, and thereby reduce
18 risks of escalation;

19 (2) a physical, cyber, electronic, or any other
20 PLA attack on United States early warning sat-
21 ellites, other portions of the nuclear command and
22 control enterprise, or critical infrastructure poses a
23 high risk to inadvertent but rapid escalation;

1 (3) no PRC territory used to stage attacks on
2 the United States or its allies should be considered
3 safe from potential retaliation;

4 (4) PRC leaders are unlikely to view any
5 United States “no first use” or “sole purpose” doc-
6 trine as credible, and are thus unlikely to change
7 their behavior in a crisis if the United States adopt-
8 ed such a policy;

9 (5) the United States and its allies should pro-
10 mote international norms on military operations in
11 space, the employment of cyber capabilities, and the
12 military use of artificial intelligence, as an element
13 of risk reduction regarding nuclear command and
14 control; and

15 (6) United States allies and partners should
16 share the burden of promoting and protecting such
17 norms by voting against the PRC’s proposals re-
18 garding the weaponization of space, highlighting un-
19 safe behavior by the PRC that violates international
20 norms, such as in rendezvous and proximity oper-
21 ations, and promoting responsible behavior in space
22 and all other domains.

23 **SEC. 707. AGREEMENTS.**

24 (a) SUBMISSION.—The text of any agreement con-
25 cluded under the authorities provided under this title shall

1 be submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations of
2 the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
3 House of Representatives not later than 60 days after any
4 notice of intent to be formally bound by the terms of such
5 agreement.

6 (b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Each agreement described in
7 subsection (a) shall be legally effective and binding upon
8 the United States, in accordance with the terms provided
9 in the agreement, beginning on—

10 (1) the date on which appropriate implementing
11 legislation is enacted into law, which shall provide
12 for the approval of the specific agreement or agree-
13 ments, including attachments, annexes, and sup-
14 porting documentation; or

15 (2) if the agreement is concluded and submitted
16 as a treaty, the date on which such treaty is ratified
17 by the Senate.

○