

that apply to debarment and suspension under subpart 9.4 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

**(d) Clarification regarding certain products**

The remedies specified in subsection (c) shall not apply with respect to the procurement of any eligible product (as defined in section 2518(4) of title 19 of any foreign country or instrumentality designated under section 2511(b) of title 19.

**(e) Rule of construction**

Nothing in this subsection may be construed to limit the use of other remedies available to the head of an executive agency or any other official of the Federal Government on the basis of a determination of a false certification under subsection (b).

**(f) Executive agency defined**

In this section, the term “executive agency” has the meaning given such term in section 133 of title 41.

(Pub. L. 114–122, title II, §204, Feb. 18, 2016, 130 Stat. 107; Pub. L. 116–92, div. F, title LXXXI, §7122(b)(3), Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 2248.)

**Editorial Notes**

AMENDMENTS

2019—Subsecs. (a), (b)(1). Pub. L. 116–92 inserted “or (g)” after “section 9214(a)”.

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**

ASSESSMENT AND AUTHORITY TO TERMINATE OR PROHIBIT CONTRACTS FOR PROCUREMENT FROM CHINESE COMPANIES PROVIDING SUPPORT TO THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Pub. L. 115–91, div. A, title VIII, §888, Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1507, provided that:

“(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of National Intelligence, shall conduct an assessment of trade between the People’s Republic of China and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, including elements deemed to be important to United States national security and defense.

“(2) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required by paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) assess the composition of all trade between China and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, including trade in goods and services;

“(B) identify whether any Chinese commercial entities that are engaged in such trade materially support illicit activities on the part of North Korea;

“(C) evaluate the extent to which the United States Government procures goods or services from any commercial entity identified under subparagraph (B);

“(D) provide a list of commercial entities identified under subparagraph (B) that provide defense goods or services for the Department of Defense; and

“(E) evaluate the ramifications to United States national security, including any impacts to the defense industrial base, Department of Defense acquisition programs, and Department of Defense logistics or supply chains, of prohibiting procurements from commercial entities listed under subparagraph (D).

“(3) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 12, 2017], the Sec-

retary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the assessment required by paragraph (1). The report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

“(b) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense may terminate existing contracts or prohibit the award of contracts for the procurement of goods or services for the Department of Defense from a Chinese commercial entity included on the list described under subsection (a)(2)(D) based on a determination informed by the assessment required under subsection (a)(1).

“(c) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a notification of, and detailed justification for, any exercise of the authority in subsection (b) not less than 30 days before the date on which the authority is exercised.

“(d) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate committees of Congress’ means—

“(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

“(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.”

**§ 9225. Enhanced inspection authorities**

**(a) Report required**

**(1) In general**

Not later than 180 days after August 2, 2017, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(A) identifying the operators of foreign sea ports and airports that knowingly—

(i) significantly fail to implement or enforce regulations to inspect ships, aircraft, cargo, or conveyances in transit to or from North Korea, as required by applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions;

(ii) facilitate the transfer, transshipment, or conveyance of significant types or quantities of cargo, vessels, or aircraft owned or controlled by persons designated under applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions; or

(iii) facilitate any of the activities described in section 9214(a) of this title;

(B) describing the extent to which the requirements of applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions to de-register any vessel owned, controlled, or operated by or on behalf of the Government of North Korea have been implemented by other foreign countries;

(C) describing the compliance of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the sanctions mandated in applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions;

(D) identifying vessels, aircraft, and conveyances owned or controlled by the Reconnaissance General Bureau of the Workers’ Party of Korea; and

(E) describing the diplomatic and enforcement efforts by the President to secure the full implementation of the applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions, as described in subparagraphs (A) through (C).

**(2) Form**

The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

**(b) Specific findings**

Each report required under subsection (a) shall include specific findings with respect to the following ports and airports:

- (1) The ports of Dandong, Dalian, and any other port in the People's Republic of China that the President deems appropriate.
- (2) The ports of Abadan, Bandar-e-Abbas, Chabahar, Bandar-e-Khomeini, Bushehr Port, Asaluyeh Port, Kish, Kharg Island, Bandar-e-Lenge, and Khorramshahr, and Tehran Imam Khomeini International Airport, in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- (3) The ports of Nakhodka, Vanino, and Vladivostok, in the Russian Federation.
- (4) The ports of Latakia, Banias, and Tartous, and Damascus International Airport, in the Syrian Arab Republic.

**(c) Enhanced security targeting requirements****(1) In general**

Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary of Homeland Security may, using a layered approach, require enhanced screening procedures to determine whether physical inspections are warranted of any cargo bound for or landed in the United States that—

- (A) has been transported through a sea port or airport the operator of which has been identified by the President in accordance with subsection (a)(1) as having repeatedly failed to comply with applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions;
- (B) is aboard a vessel or aircraft, or within a conveyance that has, within the last 365 days, entered the territory or waters of North Korea, or landed in any of the sea ports or airports of North Korea; or
- (C) is registered by a country or jurisdiction whose compliance has been identified by the President as deficient pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

**(2) Exception for food, medicine, and humanitarian shipments**

Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any vessel, aircraft, or conveyance that has entered the territory or waters of North Korea, or landed in any of the sea ports or airports of North Korea, exclusively for the purposes described in section 9228(b)(3)(B) of this title, or to import food, medicine, or supplies into North Korea to meet the humanitarian needs of the North Korean people.

**(d) Seizure and forfeiture**

A vessel, aircraft, or conveyance used to facilitate any of the activities described in section 9214(a) of this title under the jurisdiction of the United States may be seized and forfeited, or subject to forfeiture, under—

- (1) chapter 46 of title 18; or
- (2) part V of title IV of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1581 et seq.).

(Pub. L. 114–122, title II, § 205, as added Pub. L. 115–44, title III, § 314, Aug. 2, 2017, 131 Stat. 946.)

**Editorial Notes**

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Tariff Act of 1930, referred to in subsec. (d)(2), is act June 17, 1930, ch. 497, 46 Stat. 590. Part V of title IV

of the Act is classified generally to part V (§1581 et seq.) of subtitle III of chapter 4 of Title 19, Customs Duties. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 1654 of Title 19 and Tables.

## PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 9225, Pub. L. 114–122, title II, § 205, Feb. 18, 2016, 130 Stat. 108, related to enhanced inspection authorities, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 115–44, title III, § 314, Aug. 2, 2017, 131 Stat. 946.

**Executive Documents**

## DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

Functions and authorities of President under subsec. (a) of this section delegated to Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with Secretary of State, by Memorandum of President of the United States, May 18, 2016, 81 F.R. 37479, set out as a note under section 9212 of this title.

**§ 9226. Travel sanctions**

The Secretary of State may deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security may deny entry into the United States of, any alien who is—

- (1) a designated person;
- (2) a corporate officer of a designated person; or
- (3) a principal shareholder with a controlling interest in a designated person.

(Pub. L. 114–122, title II, § 206, Feb. 18, 2016, 130 Stat. 108.)

**§ 9227. Travel recommendations for United States citizens to North Korea**

The Secretary of State shall expand the scope and frequency of issuance of travel warnings for all United States citizens to North Korea. The expanded travel warnings, which should be issued or updated not less frequently than every 90 days, should include—

- (1) publicly released or credible open source information regarding the detention of United States citizens by North Korean authorities, including available information on circumstances of arrest and detention, duration, legal proceedings, and conditions under which a United States citizen has been, or continues to be, detained by North Korean authorities, including present-day cases and cases occurring during the 10-year period ending on February 18, 2016;
- (2) publicly released or credible open source information on the past and present detention and abduction or alleged abduction of citizens of the United States, South Korea, or Japan by North Korean authorities;
- (3) unclassified information about the nature of the North Korean regime, as described in congressionally mandated reports and annual reports issued by the Department of State and the United Nations, including information about North Korea's weapons of mass destruction programs, illicit activities, international sanctions violations, and human rights situation; and
- (4) any other information that the Secretary deems useful to provide United States citizens with a comprehensive picture of the nature of the North Korean regime.