

At the end of title XII, add the following:

**Subtitle G—Coordinating AUKUS  
Engagement With Japan**

**SEC. 1291. DEFINITIONS.**

In this subtitle:

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

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

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

(2) **AUKUS OFFICIAL.**—The term “AUKUS official” means a government official with responsibilities related to the implementation of the AUKUS partnership.

(3) **AUKUS PARTNERSHIP.**—The term “AUKUS partnership” has the meaning given that term in section 1321 of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2024 (22 U.S.C. 10401).

(4) **COMMERCE CONTROL LIST.**—The term “Commerce Control List” means the list maintained pursuant to part 774 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

(5) **STATE AUKUS COORDINATOR.**—The term “State AUKUS Coordinator” means the senior advisor at the Department of State designated under section 1331(a)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (22 U.S.C. 10411(a)(1)).

(6) **DEFENSE AUKUS COORDINATOR.**—The term “Defense AUKUS Coordinator” means the senior civilian official of the Department of Defense designated under section 1332(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (22 U.S.C. 10412(a)).

(7) **PILLAR TWO.**—The term “Pillar Two” has the meaning given that term in section 1321(2)(B) of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2024 (22 U.S.C. 10401(2)(B)).

(8) **UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST.**—The term “United States Munitions List” means the list set forth in part 121 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

**SEC. 1292. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should continue to strengthen relationships and cooperation with allies in order to effectively counter the People’s Republic of China;

(2) the United States should capitalize on the technological advancements allies have made in order to deliver more advanced capabilities at speed and at scale to the United States military and the militaries of partner countries;

(3) the historic announcement of the AUKUS partnership laid out a vision for future defense cooperation in the Indo-Pacific among Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States;

(4) Pillar Two of the AUKUS partnership envisions cooperation on advanced technologies, including hypersonic capabilities, electronic warfare capabilities, cyber capabilities, quantum technologies, undersea capabilities, and space capabilities;

(5) trusted partners of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia, such as Japan, could benefit from and offer significant contributions to a range of projects related to Pillar Two of the AUKUS partnership;

(6) Japan is a treaty ally of the United States and a technologically advanced country with the world’s third-largest economy;

(7) in 2022, Australia signed a Reciprocal Access Agreement with Japan to facilitate reciprocal access and cooperation between the Self-Defense Forces of Japan and the Australian Defence Force;

(8) in 2023, the United Kingdom signed a Reciprocal Access Agreement with Japan to facilitate reciprocal access and cooperation between the Self-Defense Forces of Japan and the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(9) in 2014, Japan relaxed its post-war constraints on the export of non-lethal defense equipment, and in March 2024, Japan further refined that policy to allow for the export of weapons to countries with which it has an agreement in place on defense equipment and technology transfers;

(10) in 2013, Japan passed a secrecy law obligating government officials to protect diplomatic and defense information, and in February 2024, the Cabinet approved a bill creating a new security clearance system covering economic secrets; and

(11) in April 2024, the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom announced they would consider cooperating with Japan on advanced capability projects under Pillar Two of the AUKUS partnership.

**SEC. 1293. ENGAGEMENT WITH JAPAN ON AUKUS PILLAR TWO COOPERATION.**

(a) **ENGAGEMENT REQUIRED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the State AUKUS Coordinator and the Defense AUKUS Coordinator shall jointly engage directly, at a technical level, with the relevant stakeholders in the Government of Japan—

(A) to better understand the export control system of Japan and the effects of the reforms the Government of Japan has made to that system since 2014;

(B) to determine overlapping areas of interest and the potential for cooperation with Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States on projects related to the AUKUS partnership and other projects;

(C) to identify areas in which the Government of Japan might need to adjust the export control system of Japan in order to guard against export control violations or other related issues in order to be a successful potential partner in Pillar Two of the AUKUS partnership; and

(D) to assess the Government of Japan’s implementation and enforcement of export controls on sensitive technologies with respect to the People’s Republic of China, including the implementation of export controls on semiconductor manufacturing equipment.

(2) **CONSULTATION WITH AUKUS OFFICIALS.**—In carrying out the engagement required by paragraph (1), the State AUKUS Coordinator and the Defense AUKUS Coordinator shall consult with relevant AUKUS officials from the United Kingdom and Australia.

(b) **BRIEFING REQUIREMENT.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the engagement required by subsection (a), the State AUKUS Coordinator and the Defense AUKUS Coordinator shall jointly brief the appropriate congressional committees on the following:

(1) The findings of that engagement.

(2) A strategy for follow-on engagement.

**SEC. 1294. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR COOPERATION WITH JAPAN ON AUKUS PILLAR TWO.**

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report assessing the potential for cooperation with Japan on Pillar Two of the AUKUS partnership, detailing the following:

(1) Projects the Government of Japan is engaged in related to the development of advanced defense capabilities under Pillar Two of the AUKUS partnership.

(2) The average and median length of time it takes to approve licenses to export prod-

ucts on the United States Munitions List and the Commerce Control List to Japan.

(3) Areas of potential cooperation with Japan on advanced defense capabilities within and outside the scope of Pillar Two of the AUKUS partnership.

(4) The Secretaries’ assessment of the current export control system of Japan, including—

(A) the procedures under that system for protecting classified and sensitive defense, diplomatic, and economic information;

(B) the effectiveness of that system in protecting such information; and

(C) such other matters as the Secretaries consider appropriate.

(5) Any reforms by Japan that the Secretary of State considers necessary before considering including Japan in the privileges provided under Pillar Two of the AUKUS partnership.

(6) Any recommendations regarding the scope and conditions of potential cooperation with Japan under Pillar Two of the AUKUS partnership.

(7) A strategy and forum for communicating the potential benefits of and requirements for engaging in projects related to Pillar Two of the AUKUS partnership with the Government of Japan.

(8) Any views provided by AUKUS officials from the United Kingdom and Australia on issues relevant to the report, and a plan for cooperation with such officials on future engagement with the Government of Japan related to Pillar Two of the AUKUS partnership.

**SA 2105.** Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 1291. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN ADVERSARY MARITIME MILITIA.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—On and after the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President may impose the sanctions described in subsection (d) with respect to any foreign adversary entity that the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury, determines—

(1) has contributed to, engaged in, or directly or indirectly supports—

(A) the maritime militia of a foreign adversary;

(B) provision of logistical support to such a militia, including provision of at-sea or at-port refueling or any other on-shore services, such as repair and servicing;

(C) the construction of vessels used by such a militia;

(D) the direction or control of such a militia, including directing activities that inhibit or coerce another country from protecting its sovereign rights or access to vessels or territory under its control; or

(E) other activities that may support, sustain, or enable the activities of such a militia; or

(2) has materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to, or in support of, any person subject to sanctions pursuant to paragraph (1).

(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—

(1) EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply to any activity subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(2) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The authority to impose sanctions under this section shall not include the authority to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

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

(C) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign adversary entity for renewable periods of not more than 180 days each if the President determines and reports to Congress that such a waiver is vital to the national security interests of the United States.

(d) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the exercise of the authorities provided to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of a foreign adversary entity subject to subsection (a) if such property or interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise the authorities provided to the President under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to the extent necessary to carry out this section.

(2) PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES FOR SANCTIONS.—The President shall establish procedures and guidelines for the implementation and enforcement of sanctions imposed under this section.

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

(4) INAPPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—The requirements of section 202 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply for purposes of subsection (d).

(f) ENGAGEMENT WITH ALLIES AND PARTNERS WITH RESPECT TO MARITIME MILITIA OF PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on the efforts of the United States to engage with foreign allies and partners with territorial or security interests in the South China Sea, East China Sea, Philippine Sea, and other maritime areas of interest to coordinate efforts to counter malign activities of the maritime militia of the People’s Republic of China.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FOREIGN ADVERSARY.—The term “foreign adversary” means a country specified in section 7.4(a) of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) FOREIGN ADVERSARY ENTITY.—The term “foreign adversary entity” means an entity organized under the laws of or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of a foreign adversary.

(3) MARITIME MILITIA.—The term “maritime militia” means an organized civilian force that—

(A) operates primarily in maritime domains, including coastal waters, exclusive economic zones, and international waters, and may use a variety of vessels, including fishing boats, trawlers, and other commercial vessels;

(B) is acting under the authority of, or is funded by, the government of a country; and

(C) is equipped and trained for the purpose of supporting and advancing the geopolitical or strategic objectives of that government, including asserting territorial claims, safeguarding maritime interests of that country, and conducting activities such as surveillance, reconnaissance, intelligence gathering, and logistical support, and may engage in coordinated activities with naval and other military forces of that country.

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

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

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

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

**SA 2106.** Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 1216. IMPROVEMENTS TO SECURITY COOPERATION INFORMATION PORTAL.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall take steps—

(1) to review the Security Cooperation Information Portal (in this section referred to as “SCIP”); and

(2) to improve stakeholder access to, and data completeness and software functionality of, SCIP.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that—

(1) the functionality and software of SCIP adequately support the purpose of SCIP to reflect, accurately and in real time, the status of individual foreign military sales cases within the foreign military sales process;

(2) SCIP—

(A) includes data that allows users to track the progress of all major milestones of a foreign military sales case;

(B) may be accessed by—

(i) relevant officials of the Department of State, including personnel of the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs and United States missions in foreign countries; and

(ii) relevant officials of the Department of Defense, including—

(I) Defense Security Cooperation Agency personnel;

(II) acquisitions personnel of the Program Executive Offices;

(III) acquisition program managers;

(IV) relevant contracting officers;

(V) personnel of the combatant commands; (VI) United States security cooperation organization personnel; and

(VII) defense attachés stationed at United States missions in foreign countries; and

(C) is equipped with a capability by which personnel described in subparagraph (B) may effectively input and access relevant information and data; and

(3) any other improvement the Secretary considers necessary to enhance the overall effectiveness and usefulness of SCIP is timely implemented.

(c) REPORT AND BRIEFING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report and provide a briefing to the appropriate committees of Congress on the steps taken under subsections (a) and (b) to review and improve SCIP.

(2) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

**SA 2107.** Mr. ROMNEY (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 1266. REPORT ON ECONOMIC INTEGRATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND RISKS TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 3 years thereafter for 15 years, the President, acting through the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (in this section referred to as the “Director”), and in consultation with the officials specified in subsection (c), shall submit to Congress a report on—

(1) the state of economic integration between the United States and the People’s Republic of China; and

(2) the risks that integration poses to the national security interests of the United States.

(b) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the current level of economic integration between the United States and the People’s Republic of China in each priority sector.

(2) An assessment of how economic integration between the United States and the People’s Republic of China has changed since 2000, and is predicted to change during the 3 years following submission of the report, for each priority sector.

(3) An analysis of the extent to which the degree of current or predicted economic integration between the United States and the People’s Republic of China in each priority sector presents significant risks to the national security of the United States. The