

Partial List of Trump Administration Sanctions Against China in 2020-2021

1. January 17: USG announces end to Peace Corps program in China
2. February: State Department designates 5 Chinese media outlets – Xinhua, China Global Television Network, China Radio International, China Daily, People's Daily – as “foreign missions”
3. March 2: USG imposes a personnel cap on the same 5 Chinese media companies
4. May: USG bans visas for Chinese students with ties to military institutions
5. May: executive order restricts transactions with Huawei
6. June: President Trump signs Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act
7. June 26: State Department imposes visa restrictions against CCP officials involved in undermining Hong Kong’s autonomy
8. June-July: hard-hitting speeches by O’Brien, Wray, Barr, Pompeo; first unofficial threats against TikTok and rumored plan to ban CCP members from visiting the US
9. July 7: USG imposes visa sanctions on Chinese officials in connection with Tibet
10. July 9: Departments of State, Treasury sanction officials in Xinjiang
11. July 13: State Department makes declaration rejecting China’s claims in the South China Sea
12. July 14: executive order ends Hong Kong SAR’s exemptions from USG anti-PRC tariffs and export restrictions
13. July 14: same executive order ends Fulbright exchanges with both PRC and Hong Kong SAR
14. July 15: State Department imposes visa restrictions on employees of Chinese technology companies, including Huawei
15. July 29: Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin confirms CFIUS is reviewing TikTok
16. July 31: President Trump says “we may be banning TikTok”; Treasury Department Office of Foreign Assets Control sanctions the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, its current and former leaders for abuses of minorities in Xinjiang
17. Aug 3: President Trump says he is open to Microsoft or another American company buying TikTok, otherwise he will shut it in 45 days
18. Aug 6: President Trump signs two executive orders declaring a national emergency and banning U.S. transactions with ByteDance and Tencent in 45 days
19. Aug 7: Treasury Department adds Hong Kong Chief Executive Officer Carrie Lam and 10 others to Specially Designated Nationals list
20. Aug 13: State Department designates Confucius Institutes “foreign missions” that must register
21. Aug 17: Commerce Department blocks virtually all transactions with Huawei, closing loopholes in May order
22. Aug 26: State Department says it will begin imposing “Restrictions on Certain PRC State-Owned Enterprises and Executives for Malign Activities in the South China Sea”
23. Sept 2: State Department requires Chinese diplomats to get permission to meet US local government officials or visit universities
24. Sept 10: State Department says it has revoked visas of more than 1,000 Chinese deemed security risks including students and researchers with alleged ties to PLA
25. Sept 17: US Undersecretary of State Keith Krach arrives in Taiwan, most senior US official to visit since 1979
26. Oct 2: Commerce Department announces US companies need a license to export certain technology to the Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corp. while it reviews the company and its subsidiaries
27. Oct 21: State Department designates 6 additional Chinese media companies as foreign missions
28. Oct: State Department creates new special coordinator on Tibet, who promptly meets with the head of the Tibetan government-in-exile

29. Nov: US removes designation of Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement (ETIM) as a terrorist organization
30. Nov 12: executive order bars Americans from investing in 31 companies with ties to the Chinese military including China Mobile, China Telecoms, Huawei, Sinochem, Hikvision, China Railway Construction
31. Dec 2: new visa rules issued to constrain visits by CCP members (for ex, must use visa within one month of issue)
32. Dec 2: ban on importing cotton from the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps
33. Dec 3: Defense Department adds China's top chipmaker SMIC, oil giant CNOOC, and other SOEs to list of companies it says are owned or controlled by the Chinese military and are off limits to US investors
34. Dec 4: State Department announces end to 5 Chinese government-funded exchange programs: the Policymakers Educational China Trip Program, the U.S.-China Friendship Program, the U.S.-China Leadership Exchange Program, the U.S.-China Transpacific Exchange Program and the Hong Kong Educational and Cultural Program
35. Dec 7: Departments of State, Treasury freeze US assets of 14 vice chairs of NPC Standing Committee
36. Dec 18: Commerce Department adds 59 Chinese entities to the Entities List, including SMIC, 10 SMIC affiliates, drone-maker DJI, China Communications Construction Co., China State Shipbuilding Corp and its affiliates; Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications; Beijing Institute of Technology; and Tianjin University
37. Jan 13: Customs and Border Patrol issues a Withhold Release Order (WRO) against cotton and tomato products from Xinjiang
38. Jan 15: Defense Department adds 9 Chinese companies, including Xiaomi and Commercial Aircraft Corp. of China, to the list of companies (now totaling 44) with alleged PRC military ties; means Americans must divest from them
39. Jan 15: President Trump directs federal government bodies to minimize procurement of goods and services from the PRC
40. Jan 19: State Department says China's actions against Uyghurs constitute genocide and crimes against humanity