



Delhi Policy Group

Advancing India's Rise as a Leading Power

ECONOMIC SECURITY AND RESILIENCE REVIEW SEPTEMBER 2026

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ECONOMIC SECURITY AND RESILIENCE REVIEW

This monthly publication assesses the global, regional and national initiatives to address the issues of economic security and resilience and is authored by Dr. V.S. Seshadri, Senior Fellow for Economic Security. Your comments and feedback may be addressed to the author at villurvirgo2010@gmail.com. To subscribe, please click [here](#).

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1. BRICS leaders posing for a group photograph at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. Source: [BRICS 2026](#)
2. PM Modi, President Xi and President Putin together during the BRICS Summit. Source: [BRICS 2026](#)
3. President Xi and PM Modi during the BRICS Summit. Source: [BRICS 2026](#)

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Economic Security and Resilience Review

by

V. S. Seshadri

Introduction

The 18th BRICS summit, that coincided also with the twentieth anniversary of the organisation, was successfully hosted by India from September 12-13, 2026 in New Delhi. Leaders from the eleven BRICS members and the ten partner countries invited from the different regions of the world participated. This edition of the ESRR tracks the key outcomes and the pronouncements contained in the 140 para New Delhi declaration that was consensually adopted by the Summit. China now takes over the chair.

PM Narendra Modi also held bilateral meetings on the sidelines with several visiting heads of state and government who participated in the summit. This report details the discussions held with President Vladimir Putin of Russian Federation, President Masoud Pezeshkian of Iran and President Xi Jinping of China.

The passage of the Sanctioning of Russia and Iran Act (SRIA) by the US House of Representatives on September 16 (the US Senate had already passed it on August 7 this year) and the subsequent signing of the Act by President Trump on September 18 has now brought yet another issue of concern in the already complicated tariff tangles confronting bilateral trade. The SRIA requires President Trump to impose upto 100% additional tariff on five top purchasers of Russian oil by October 18 even as it gives the President the authority to waive such a measure against any country in the national interest by explaining the basis for that determination. India has conveyed its concerns regarding the SRIA law to the US leadership at various top levels.

This ESRR review also tracks developments relating to the US-China summit that took place in Washington DC from September 23-25, 2026. While there were no major breakthroughs on the economic and trade fronts what was announced was a two month extension of the trade truce package that the two sides had agreed to for a one year period at the Busan summit held in November last year. That package which *inter alia* involved China postponing the tightening of its export licensing measures on a whole host of critical minerals and related products and technologies would have lapsed on November 10 this year but with this new extension it will now last till January 10, 2027. Additionally the two sides have agreed to lower their tariffs to goods

worth USD 30 bn of trade in each direction for certain identified non-sensitive goods. The ESRR points to what may have been the calculations behind the limited extension.

The ESRR has also dwelt in some detail on the US State Department's Statement on the investment climate in India in 2026 that was released during the month. While acknowledging the progress made by India in 2025 in easing investment rules and other regulatory aspects it has however also pointed to certain continuing concerns in a variety of areas. Framed under ten different sections it points to issues raised by US businesses including regarding certain enforcement actions, import management system, restrictions in the financial sector and multilateral brand retail and corruption.

This Review also flags an announcement by the EU Commission President Ursula von der Layen that EU could make Canada as the Union's first Associate Member of the EU. This marks a strategic articulation even as the EU's constitutional framework presently may not admit of such a possibility. It also acquires significance in the context of the Canadian PM Mark Carney's own earlier call for middle powers to come together. Further developments regarding how the two sides may take forward this willingness to develop closer ties may need watching.

Finally the ESRR also reports on the tightening of exit-entry controls by China that could severely restrict the overseas travel of its experts and technical personnel in engineering, technology and scientific areas.

BRICS New Delhi Summit

The 18th BRICS summit, that coincided also with the twentieth anniversary of the organisation, was successfully hosted by India from September 12-13, 2026 in New Delhi. Leaders from the eleven BRICS members and the ten partner countries invited from the different regions of the world participated. Further, the invited chairs of regional groupings including ASEAN, African Union, Eurasian Economic Union, GCC and CELAC also attended.

India's chairship of BRICS for the last one year had the theme 'Building Resilience, Innovation, Cooperation and Sustainability' and India hosted over 350 meetings of BRICS member countries on a variety of topics covering the vast and expanding BRICS agenda. A key focus was on promoting practical cooperation among the diverse membership, even if incrementally, in a variety of areas ranging from health, environment and energy to supply chains, logistics and customs, innovation and AI.

The summit adopted a 140 para New Delhi Declaration¹ by consensus covering a whole range of issues from peace and security to economic matters and people to people ties. Of particular relevance to this report were the following:

- Called for more meaningful participation of Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs) as well as other developing and least developed countries in global decision making processes. The voice and representation of EMDEs in Bretton Woods Institutions, it was emphasised, must also reflect their positions in the global economy;
- Reaffirmed unwavering support for the reform of the WTO and to strengthening a non-discriminatory, open, equitable, transparent, fair, inclusive, predictable and rules-based multilateral trading system, with the WTO at its core, while upholding the foundational principles, such as Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment and Special and Differential Treatment for developing members, particularly LDCs;
- Extended readiness to work towards strengthening the WTO through the necessary reform. With a view to ensuring the implementation of the outcomes of the 14th WTO ministerial conference held earlier this year the members offered to engage constructively towards the resolution of outstanding issues that will in turn enhance WTO's authority, effectiveness, inclusiveness, and relevance. The declaration called for identifying appropriate pathways for plurilateral initiatives into the WTO legal framework including on development-oriented issues, and to explore the formulation of forward-looking rules in the WTO. It further strongly advocated for the immediate restoration of an accessible, effective, fully functioning, two-tier binding WTO dispute settlement mechanism and the appointment of new Appellate Body members without further delay.
- The declaration voiced serious concerns about the rise of unilateral tariff and non-tariff measures which distort trade and are inconsistent with WTO rules. Without naming any country it also severely criticised imposition of unilateral coercive measures inter alia in the form of unilateral economic sanctions and secondary sanctions that were contrary to international law and the Charter of the UN.
- The Declaration reaffirmed the need to promote reliable, responsible, diversified, resilient, fair, sustainable and just supply chains of critical minerals to guarantee

¹ <https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents?dtl/41776>

benefit sharing. It recognised the key role of critical minerals for the development of zero or low emission technologies, energy security and resilience of supply chains. It also welcomed the further development of BRICS GVC Action Plan 2026-30 and all the initiatives mentioned therein.

- On facilitation of cross border payments the declaration acknowledged the efforts of BRICS Payment Task Force towards pragmatic solutions for promoting trade and investments using BRICS local currencies. But there were no references to a common BRICS currency or what could be construed as a challenge to the role of the US dollar.
- On climate change, the declaration called for full and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement. It also opposed the unilateral, punitive, discriminatory and protectionist measures that are not in line with the international law such as CBAM and expressed that such measures undermined the efforts of developing countries to address the adverse impact from climate change.
- As for New Development Bank of BRICS, the declaration voiced support for the further expansion of NDB membership and for expediting the consideration of applications of interested BRICS countries in line with the NDB General Strategy and its related policies.

In his inaugural speech to the summit² PM Modi suggested that BRICS could come up with ten proposals for global governance reform that could develop into a Reform Roadmap by the next summit. He further proposed that BRICS could benefit from instituting a troika system for oversight that will give the grouping greater continuity in action and implementation.

There were no direct references in the declaration to the weaponisation by China of its dominance in critical minerals and rare earths areas. However in his speech at the second and final session of the summit³ PM Modi, without naming any country,

² https://www.mea.gov.in/speeches-statements?dtl/41775/English_Translation_of_Opening_Remarks_by_the_Prime_Minister_during_the_18th_BRICS_Summit_Session_Inclusive_Global_Governance_and_Strengthening_Multilateralism_September_12_2026

³ https://www.mea.gov.in/speeches-statements?dtl/41781/English_Translation_of_Prime_Ministers_Opening_Remarks_during_the_18th_BRICS_Summit_Session_Resilience_Innovation_Cooperation_and_Sustainability_Shaping_the_Future_for_Inclusive_Global_Growth_September_13_2026

stated how weaponisation of technology and critical minerals can hinder progress and which is why inclusivity has been emphasised in the declaration on the adoption of technology.

PM Modi also held bilateral meetings with several of the visiting leaders. Captured below briefly are the discussions held with the Presidents of Russian Federation, China and Iran.

PM Meets President Vladimir Putin of Russian Federation

Prime Minister Modi met with the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, on the margins of the BRICS Summit in New Delhi on September 11. As per MEA's Press Release⁴ the two leaders reviewed progress in bilateral cooperation in political, economic, defence, energy, space, skill mobility and people-to-people domains. They also shared perspectives on key regional and global issues of mutual interest, including the conflicts in West Asia and the Black Sea region which have impacted maritime trade and the safety and security of Indian seafarers. Prime Minister Modi once again reiterated that dialogue and diplomacy was the way forward in resolving conflicts and India stood ready to assist in peace efforts.

In his address to the BRICS Business Forum also on September 11, President Putin said⁵ that it was regrettable that western competitors were resorting to every conceivable means to reclaim their erstwhile dominance. They go so far as to employ instruments of direct physical force, including the destruction of industrial and logistical infrastructure, pipelines, and similar facilities. Efforts are underway to block international transport corridors, to seize sea-going vessels, while illegal restrictions are imposed, accompanied by threats of so-called secondary sanctions. While over 30,000 sanctions have been imposed on Russia, this has only strengthened the country's resolve and national sovereignty and Russia is forging ties with reliable, predictable partners.

President Putin further stated that Russia was ready to contribute to the world's energy and food security together with its partners, and to jointly shape reliable global routes, such as the Trans-Arctic Transport Corridor and the North-South International Corridor. He also referred to a proposal from Russia for using the New

⁴ https://www.mea.gov.in/press-releases?dtl/41766/Prime_Minister_meets_with_the_President_of_the_Russian_Federation_on_the_sidelines_of_BRICS_Summit

⁵ <http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/80737>

Development Bank of BRICS as a basis for creating a new investment platform to help attract additional private funds to infrastructure, technology and other fields.

PM Modi meets President Xi on the BRICS Summit sidelines

Prime Minister Narendra Modi and President Xi Jinping held a bilateral meeting on September 13 on the sidelines of the BRICS summit. While the discussions covered a number of areas, the Indian government Press Release⁶ noted that on economic and trade relations both the leaders underlined the need to address each other's concerns, including structural trade imbalance and supply chain issues, and facilitation of meaningful and predictable market access. The Chinese Press Release⁷ quoted President Xi as saying to PM Modi that China and India are partners rather than rivals and development opportunities rather than threats to each other. He further stated that the two sides should also address each other's economic and trade concerns in a balanced way and promote the sound and steady development of economic and trade relations. PM Modi was also quoted in the Chinese read-out as saying India hopes to be a partner, not a rival, of China, and regards each other's development as an opportunity, not a challenge. There was however no indication from publicly available information that any specific initiative on the economic side was advanced or agreed upon.

PM Modi meets Iran President Masoud Pezeshkian

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi met with the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Dr. Masoud Pezeshkian on the sidelines of the BRICS Summit in New Delhi on September 11. As per the Press Release⁸ issued by India's Ministry of External Affairs the two leaders discussed various aspects of the bilateral relationship as well as recent developments in West Asia. On the latter, PM Modi reiterated India's consistent position that all issues must be resolved through dialogue and diplomacy. He also underscored the need for continued efforts to ensure lasting peace and stability in the region, safeguarding freedom of navigation and commerce, and the safety and well-being of seafarers.

⁶ https://www.mea.gov.in/press-releases?dtl/41778/Prime_Ministers_bilateral_meeting_with_Chinese_President_Xi_Jinping_September_12_2026

⁷ https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/xw/zyxw/202609/t20260913_12021206.html

⁸ https://www.mea.gov.in/press-releases?dtl/41769/Prime_Minister_meets_with_the_President_of_Iran_on_the_sidelines_of_BRICS_Summit

In his address to the BRICS Business Forum held on September 11 President Pezeshkian said⁹ that the world was going through one of its “most complex periods,” warning that the increasing use of economic tools to exert pressure has endangered the legitimate trade of other countries. “When a country’s trade, energy, infrastructure or financial system is subjected to political and military pressure, the effects go beyond that country’s borders and affect regional stability and the global economy,” he said. Pezeshkian stressed the need to create an environment that prevents any country from obstructing the legitimate trade of others. He also emphasized the importance of expanding the use of national currencies in trade among BRICS countries. He further expressed his country’s readiness to serve as a “strategic partner” in the group’s energy and transport supply chains.

President Trump signs the Lindsey O. Graham Act

President Donald Trump signed the Lindsey O Graham Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act 2026 (SRIA) into law on September 18, 2026. Earlier the bill had passed the Senate on August 7 and the House of Representatives of the US Congress on September 16.

Other than extending certain Iran sanctions, the bulk of the Act focuses on Russia. The Act provides the President with the authority to impose targeted tariff increases of up to 100% on goods from the five largest importers of Russian crude oil and natural gas during the prior 12 months, as well as the five countries determined to have helped Russia evade sanctions on oil exports. The US Trade Representative will be required to adjust those tariff rates based on whether a country has significantly increased or reduced its purchases of Russian oil and natural gas. The restriction will not apply to a country whose Russian natural gas imports account for less than 15% of Russia’s total gas exports, provided the country is taking significant steps to reduce those imports.

The Act also authorises and even requires sanctions against various parties supporting Russia’s war against Ukraine and engaged in certain business activities in Russia, with a particular focus on the Russian financial sector. Some of these parties and activities were already subject to sanctions imposed under Executive Order or other authorities – the Act codifies these sanctions to make them more difficult to relax later.

⁹ <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20260911-iranian-president-urges-brics-to-prevent-obstruction-of-legitimate-trade/>

The Act provides that most of its measures are to be imposed within 30 days of enactment, i.e., by October 18, 2026. The Act frames many of its measures as mandatory, meaning that the President must implement the measures where the circumstances described in the Act are determined to be present. That said, this involves fact-finding and interpretation and the Act also gives the President the authority to waive any measure in the national interest and explaining the basis for that determination.

India's Ministry of External Affairs issued a statement on September 17 itself conveying that the potential implications of the bill for not just the bilateral relationship but also the international energy market had been very clearly articulated by the Indian side to various US interlocutors. The statement went on to note that India remained firmly committed to ensuring energy security for its 1.4 billion people and will continue to do so through diversified sourcing and on the basis of evolving market dynamics. It was also added that India has made clear its determination to take all necessary measures to protect its trade and economic interests.

India's concerns regarding the SRIA law was also raised¹⁰ by EAM Dr. S.Jaishankar with US Secretary of State Marco Rubio on September 23 in New York on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly session. In a statement after the meeting Rubio responded only generally that the US is coordinating with India on 'regional priorities' and 'multilateral efforts'.

It also appeared very likely that the issue was discussed during PM Modi's telephone conversation with President Trump on September 30 although MEA's Press Release about the conversation gave no details beyond saying the two leaders reviewed progress in bilateral cooperation across trade, defence, energy, critical technologies and other areas of mutual interest.

Trump-Xi Summit in Washington DC

President Xi Jinping paid a state visit to the US from September 23-25, 2026 at the invitation of President Trump. The meeting between the two leaders was also preceded by preparatory talks held at senior level between the two teams, each led by

¹⁰ <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/jaishankar-meets-rubio-at-unga-raises-concern-over-100-russian-oil-tariff-bill-101790170898490.html>

US Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent and Chinese Vice Premier He Lifeng. In terms of concrete outcomes on the economic front, following were of significance:

- A two month extension upto January 10, 2027 of the one year pause that the two sides had agreed upon at their summit in Busan in November last year on the very restrictive export control measures on rare earths, critical minerals and magnets that China had introduced in October 2025. Both countries to continue to work on U.S. concerns regarding supply chain shortages related to these items, with the goal of ensuring that shipment levels returned to appropriate levels.
- Operationalisation of the Board of Trade and Board of Investment which were earlier under discussion between the two sides. The US White House Fact Sheet¹¹ said that under the Board of Trade the two sides reached consensus on recommendations for more favourable tariff treatment for USD 30 billion of non-sensitive goods in each direction : US products under this will include agricultural goods (corn, wheat, sorghum, meat, dairy, vegetable oils and meals), fish and seafood, logs and wood products, cosmetics and medical devices; whereas Chinese products will include consumer products such as small appliances, tableware, blankets and bedlinen, toys, holiday decorations, artificial flowers and children's car seats. It has not been made clear how this 'more favourable treatment' will compare with duties faced by third countries in the US market presently;
- US readout further stated that China will import at least 10 million metric tons of coal from the United States in 2027 and again 2028;
- On the Board of Investment it was stated its mission is to discuss potential investment opportunities and investment-related impediments and to provide a structured channel for the two sides to address commercially meaningful investment-related issues.

President Trump also, as per the US fact sheet, urged President Xi to increase production of refined petroleum products to stabilise global supply.

As for cooperation on AI, the US Fact Sheet claimed the two sides decided to use the term "Super Intelligence" rather than "Artificial Intelligence" to describe the applicable emerging technologies and agreed to establish a dialogue to exchange

¹¹ <https://www.whitehouse.gov/fact-sheets/2026/09/fact-sheet-president-donald-j-trump-advances-a-fair-and-reciprocal-relationship-with-china-while-hosting-historic-state-visit/>

views on its risks and benefits and the next meeting has been scheduled for November this year. Both the countries also agreed to establish a bilateral communication channel for SI incidents

The Chinese read out of the meeting¹² was less specific particularly on trade issues and quoted President Xi as stressing that the economic and trade teams of the two sides had a new round of consultations, and reached a new joint arrangement, which is good news for both the industries and people of the two countries and even the world economy.

On AI (the term Super Intelligence was not used) President Xi said that it should be kept under human control and it should be developed for the positive and for good, so that AI will serve the progress of humanity. The two sides can continue their dialogue on AI, exchange views on its risks and benefits, and jointly prevent the misuse and abuse of AI.

The two Presidents are also expected to hold two more meetings this year, one on the sidelines of the APEC leaders meeting in Shenzhen in China in November and the other on the margins of the G-20 Summit in Florida in the US in December.

A key question was why the US and China chose to extend their trade truce only by two months even as China was pushing for an extension of the same till the end of President Trump's term till January 2029. One explanation is that the short extension gives the US time to assess whether China is fulfilling its side of the bargain. Under the truce terms, China was expected to ease its critical mineral restrictions and provide a steady supply of rare earths. But the rare earth deliveries have not been seamless. Also the commitments made on agricultural purchases by China were not fully undertaken.

Yet another aspect mentioned in the context of the limited pause is that the Trump administration has enacted strict federal regulations mandating that U.S. defense contractors completely cease purchasing rare earths, magnets, and other critical metals from geopolitical adversaries like China by January 1, 2027. By aligning the trade truce deadline (January 10) closely with this domestic defense mandate, Washington preserves maximum leverage. That stated, it is not clear¹³ if the US miners

¹² https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/xw/zyxw/202609/t20260925_12031181.html

¹³ <https://www.instituteeforenergyresearch.org/international-issues/the-u-s-will-still-need-to-depend-on-china-for-critical-minerals-next-year/>

and processors will be ready to supply the quantity of critical minerals and other related items needed from domestic sources by that date.

US State Department releases a 2026 India Investment Climate Statement for 2026

The Bureau of Economic, Energy and Business Affairs of the US State Department released a 2026 Statement¹⁴ on India's Investment Climate which also reflected what were some of the concerns conveyed by US investors and other businesses. The statement is broadly factual in terms of the measures taken by the government in the last one year. It highlighted several of the positive steps taken in improving the investment climate including in terms of liberalised rules for foreign investment in several sectors, continued implementation of comprehensive digital governance that has reduced corruption and red tape, efforts to streamline taxes and modernise labour laws. It however also noted that while India welcomed FDI, US investors encounter an environment balancing openness with economic nationalism.

While the report has ten sections covering a whole range of areas the section on transparency of the regulatory system records maximum concerns. It notes that regulatory inspections, audits, and penalties are elements of enforcement, but challenges like bureaucratic delays, inconsistent application of regulations, and judicial backlogs hinder effectiveness. Some investors reportedly also complained of heavy-handed enforcement, including extended detention of senior executives for questioning, by officials in some Enforcement Directorate offices. It further pointed out how certain policies were discriminatory against foreign investors or favour domestic industry - such as restricting US E-commerce investors to a 'market place' model as against an 'inventory model' that was open to Indian investors.

The report also takes issue with India's import Management System that pose challenges for foreign firms seeking to import specialised used equipment – particularly high-end servers, semiconductors, and advanced testing hardware critical to technology production – as the system's burdensome authorisation requirements and lack of transparent guidelines create regulatory uncertainty. Similarly it also flagged how exporters of ICT equipment have complained about slow and

¹⁴ https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2026/09/7012642_2026-India-Investment-Climate-Statement.pdf

unpredictable export processes under SCOMET that can delay or halt shipments even to non-controversial destinations.

On industrial policies, the report highlights several measures taken including in terms of advancing Indian manufacturing capacities particularly in priority sectors including through the PLI schemes. On data localisation and protection, however, the report points to how the Data Protection and Data Privacy Act (DPDPA) imposes potentially burdensome requirements on data fiduciaries and require disclosure of personal data to the Indian government.

On intellectual property rights the report calls for patented drugs to be exempted from drug price controls. It also laments the non-prioritisation of the work on trade secrets.

Two specific issues have been flagged by the report in the financial sector. One is the prohibition of concurrent investments through both FDI and FPI routes which it considers as creating a significant barrier for foreign investors with multiple investment funds or investment strategies. The report questions the need for it since the existing 10% FPI cap already limits foreign investors from acquiring strategic stakes in Indian companies. Second is the somewhat higher effective tax rate (by 4.63%) paid by foreign banks against domestic banks.

Finally, in the section on corruption the report alludes to US businesses reporting actual corruption and the anticipation of corruption - particularly in regulatory systems - as barriers to FDI. This is even as the section has also detailed the various elements of the prevailing legislative framework of the government in preventing and addressing corruption.

Altogether the identified concerns underline the importance of improving regulatory predictability alongside industrial-policy objectives. At the same time the wish list in some areas identified by US businesses may have to be balanced with domestic interests.

EU Commission President invites Canada to be an associate member of EU

The EU Commission President Ursula Von der Layen, in her State of the European Union address to the European Parliament in Strasbourg on September 16, invited Canada to become the first 'associate member' of the EU, when the Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney was also in attendance. Even as many experts have opined that constitutionally there was no such provision in the Union's statute but Von der Layen

may have been responding to PM Carney who, a few days earlier, had expressed a general interest in forging an 'unique alliance' with the EU. EU only has associate agreements, and has not granted associate membership status, with countries regarded close to the Union

PM Carney in his own address¹⁵ to the EU Parliament on September 17 said that cooperation between Canada and the EU could be enhanced on energy and economic security, on critical raw materials, education, technology and AI innovation and defense further to the free trade agreement already in place between the two sides. The idea of associate EU membership, Carney emphasised, would not be to form a third superpower or to create a bloc against anyone else. "We do not pursue zero sum deals," he said. Instead he suggested like-minded nations should club together to create a new form of multilateral global governance in an increasingly turbulent world where – in the minds of some others - might is right.

In his response President Donald Trump dismissed the EU associate membership proposal out of hand and threatened to impose "very heavy tariffs" if the agreement came to fruition and warned he may view it as a "hostile act".

In any case the nature of the proposed closer ties between Canada and the EU may become clearer when the EU-Canada summit takes place in Montreal in Canada from October 29-30, 2026. But even the FTA between them, while it has been applied provisionally since September 2017, still requires formal domestic ratification from all EU member states.

China imposes new exit-entry restrictions affecting Chinese technology experts and researchers

China introduced¹⁶ on September 15 new exit and entry regulations that is expected to tighten the travel of Chinese professionals and technology experts. Officially it has been projected as aimed at standardising exit and entry administration, protect the lawful rights and interests of exit and entry personnel, and safeguard national sovereignty, security and development interests. But they also underline how the Chinese regulatory framework is now widening to cover the intersection of human mobility, technology and national security.

¹⁵ <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cwly7vkke4jxo>

¹⁶ <https://english.news.cn/20260731/0506b383b2204497a9681969ffd465cf/c.htmlaimed>



The regulation details application requirements for exit and entry, refines restrictive measures, and regulates intermediary services related to exit and entry. After the promulgation of the regulations it was clarified that as China continues to advance its high-level opening-up, an increasing number of Chinese citizens are traveling abroad for purposes including tourism, family visits, business and study. They said new situations and issues have emerged in exit-entry administration, including growing overseas security risks, creating a need to further improve relevant mechanisms. One of the articles in the regulation also stated that Chinese citizens who violate export control or technology import and export regulations in ways that may endanger national industrial or technological security may be prohibited from leaving the country by relevant competent authorities under the State Council.



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