

Research on the Improper Extraterritorial Application of Law Enforcement Jurisdiction in the "Long Arm Jurisdiction" of the United States

Xingyou Hou

Anhui University of Finance and Economics, Bengbu, China

Abstract

In the face of the current unilateralism, protectionism prevailing international environment, individual countries in the interests of the state, using the "long arm jurisdiction", constantly expand the connotation and extension of domestic law, and improper unlimited extension to the local defendant exercise jurisdiction, through export control "entity list", SDN list, withholding and other administrative means and means, interference in the normal business activities of other countries, enterprises and individuals. Especially since the trade war between China and the United States, the United States, based on its power politics and strategic needs to contain China, has frequently used domestic laws to exercise "long-arm jurisdiction" over Chinese enterprises, individuals and other entities, seriously endangering China's national and economic sovereignty, and has attracted wide attention from the academic field and government departments.

Keywords

Long-arm jurisdiction, Law enforcement jurisdiction, Extraterritorial application, Blocking law.

1. Raising Questions

Since the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping has proposed "strengthening legislation in key areas and foreign fields, and promoting the rule of law at home and abroad in a coordinated way" as the key project and guiding ideology of national rule of law construction. Only by effectively ensuring the construction of the foreign-related legal system can we better coordinate the domestic and international situations, promote high-level opening up and respond to external risks and challenges, and promote the steady progress of Chinese-style modernization on the track of the rule of law. At the same time, only in ensuring our country national security, social public interests and personal interests, on the basis of construction with high quality development, high level open requirements of the rule of law system and ability, to better use stereo comprehensive foreign rule of law system to protect their legitimate interests, play a foreign rule of law solid fundamental, expectations, long-term role, maintain the international rule of law, promote the construction of human destiny community.

The concept of the jurisdiction of the civil procedure law, the original through connection in a state court, the court of the jurisdiction applied to the state outside the subject, the extension to beyond the law, extended to the subject of connection with the United States, and even forced with the United States no connection of the subject of the third country to comply with the us court to make the judgment and execution of the law. As the inverse trend between globalization and regional trade protectionism, the "long arm jurisdiction" from the source of civil cases continuously expand to the administrative field, from the domestic case expansion applicable to international field, through the lowest contact of the jurisdiction or through the

dollar settlement of jurisdiction, will be based on the jurisdiction of international law enforcement "long arm jurisdiction". Different from the coercive power of various countries and the clearly defined jurisdiction provisions of domestic laws, international law, due to its soft legal nature, makes it difficult for the US foreign administrative jurisdiction to receive supervision and restriction, and is increasingly abused in the concrete practice in the field of international economic and trade.

However, at present, there are still differences in the understanding of "long-arm jurisdiction" and "extraterritorial jurisdiction", and their legal basis and legitimacy need to be further clarified. Based on the perspective of administrative jurisdiction, analyzing the legal basis, reveal the continuous illegal abuse and expanding the latest trend of the applicable path, explore the specific practice of the applicable law, and improve the blocking system and strengthening the construction of the applicable legal system, how to learn and deal with the American "long arm jurisdiction" puts forward specific suggestions.

2. Extracritorial Jurisdiction and Legal Interpretation of "Long Arm Jurisdiction"

2.1. Extracritorial jurisdiction and long-arm jurisdiction

The UN International Law Commission defines extraterritorial jurisdiction as "a country exercising sovereign power or authority outside its territory". This definition method defines territory as a distinction between intrafritorial and extraterritorial jurisdiction. But this approach has a result-oriented significance, Does not apply to today's complex and volatile extraterritorial jurisdiction cases, Can easily lead to a single rigid identification result, Whether the exercise of jurisdiction is within the territory is the criterion of external jurisdiction, Ignoring the particular circumstances where the State exercising jurisdiction over persons, things, objects and acts outside its territorial limits, It can easily lead to ambiguity in the specific practice of legislation, law enforcement and judicial behavior within and outside the law region, It also provides a "hole" for a few countries to arbitrarily expand the definition of "long-arm jurisdiction" beyond their territory, Further causing international disputes such as jurisdiction disputes and conflict disputes.

International law does not completely prohibit the application of domestic and foreign law, so the expansion of foreign law application model, so how to determine the expansion scope of domestic and foreign law application is worth discussing. Domestic scholars have defined extraterritorial jurisdiction as " the establishment and exercise of jurisdiction over a state within its territory, over persons, objects and acts outside its territory, excluding the state exercising jurisdiction outside its territory. This way of definition is more comprehensive specifically to the national legislation, judicial and law enforcement field retained the original "limited within the scope of the territory" the premise of the requirements, the legislative, judicial and law enforcement behavior adjustment object clear limit for the territory of exercise jurisdiction, excluding outside the territory to exercise jurisdiction as outside the jurisdiction. It should not be ignored that the exercise of jurisdiction outside the own territory has the color of historical colonialism. With the establishment of the international law order and the strengthening of the principle of state sovereignty, the foreign governance of modern countries has gradually replaced the modern extraterritorial governance and promoted the civilized reform of the jurisdiction order outside the region. Even if the sovereign state based on national security, economic and trade development is willing to transfer and dispose of their legislation, the jurisdiction in the judicial or administrative field, also need to be based on their consent, and need to conform to the framework of international law, of course this approach is not outside jurisdiction, but international jurisdiction of a lag in institutional change.

2.2. Extraterritorial administrative jurisdiction in the long arm jurisdiction

In the process of exercising foreign jurisdiction in accordance with domestic law, it can be divided into legislative jurisdiction, judicial jurisdiction and law enforcement jurisdiction. If the entity and execution of domestic law in accordance with international law, or its implementation is in accordance with the international treaty or the UN security council resolution, the legislative jurisdiction of the "rationality" of international law, the administrative organ according to the principle of due process and the principle of appropriateness. However the us outside domain legislation mostly based on their national interests, even economic, politics, science and technology, military unilateralism and hegemonic interests of the interests of the position, the implementation after the implementation of the object, behavior, results therefore does not have the legitimacy and rationality, in violation of the basic principles and spirit of international law.

Executive jurisdiction refers to the right of the state to enforce law, is the international law for national jurisdiction by function, the foreign jurisdiction is not an independent legal form of jurisdiction, can only be considered as describe the establishment of the state and exercise jurisdiction of a description and use, its essence is not from the territorial jurisdiction, human jurisdiction, protection principle and universal jurisdiction of the existing principles of legal jurisdiction, therefore, foreign jurisdiction cannot be used as the legal basis for the exercise of jurisdiction. For example, citizens of State A commit overseas information network crimes on the territory of State B, and the main victims are residents of State A, causing heavy economic losses. In such cases, State A, based on the principles of ownership and protection, may exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction over criminal acts committed by its citizens in State B, even if the act occurs entirely in State B. This practice of state A is not without legal basis and legal basis, which is the need to protect the interests of its citizens and punish cross-border crimes, and the exercise of extraterritorial jurisdiction is the specific application and embodiment of these existing legal principles. At the same time, State A may also cooperate with State B in accordance with the international criminal judicial assistance treaties to ensure the proper exercise of jurisdiction and respect for the sovereignty of State B.

In recent years, the United States has applied the external application of domestic laws through the connection point, and expanded the external application of domestic laws to the field of administrative law enforcement according to the human or material factors. For this "long-arm jurisdiction" beyond the scope of the original interpretation of the text, the US Congress has the power to formulate domestic laws and empower the relevant administrative departments with economic sanctions, export control and withholding orders. Congress also has the power to decide or revoke the executive organs that implement the "long-arm jurisdiction", especially the rights, scale and even budget of the newly established institutions, so that the United States can more accurately implement the purpose of economic and political hegemony in the international scope, and continuously intensify the conflict of the jurisdiction of various countries in the international scope.

On the perspective of the legal basis of foreign law enforcement jurisdiction, namely through the trade law (TWEA), the national emergency law ("NEA"), the international emergency economic rights law (IEEPA) and for specific countries or regions in specific areas of special law to maintain the so-called national security, foreign economic sanctions. The Department of Industry and Security of the US Department of Commerce is responsible for formulating the entity list, the US Treasury Department's Foreign Assets Control Office to formulate the special national list (also known as the "SDN list"), the US Department of Customs and border Protection is responsible for formulating the customs withholding order, different administrative enforcement measures and ban to different administrative agencies. In addition, the U. S. Department of State, the Bureau of Homeland Security Investigation, the FBI, the Department of Defense and other law enforcement agencies have the right to investigate acts

including, but not limited to, economic sanctions, export control and other laws, and have the right to file criminal charges. In addition, the United States also carries out administrative jurisdiction by formulating various sanctions or ban regulations in the administrative field, deciding on and announcing the targets of sanctions, the basis of sanctions, the instructions of administrative organs to implement sanctions measures, or the list of licenses in specific fields and specific industries. This practice of the United States seriously violates the international rules and order based on the United Nations, without neither the authorization nor the basis of international law.

In terms of the application of extraterritory law enforcement jurisdiction, another country shall not conduct judicial and law enforcement activities within its own territory unless it agrees or permits another to exercises extraterritorial law enforcement jurisdiction within its own territory. Law enforcement jurisdiction is part of the sovereignty of a state, even if a country is allowed to impose legal effect on persons or matters located outside its territory under certain conditions. However, this authority needs to be limited by international treaties and rules to prevent competition and conflict of jurisdiction. First of all, extraterritory law enforcement jurisdiction requires absolute respect for national territorial sovereignty, and the extension of law enforcement power to outside the law on specific grounds requires strict substantive rules and procedural restrictions. Secondly, it is necessary to strictly abide by the basic principles of jurisdiction of personal jurisdiction, protection jurisdiction and universal jurisdiction, give full consideration to the positions of the countries outside the subject of law enforcement, and compare whether there are special provisions on specific types of crimes in international treaties and bilateral and multilateral agreements in specific cases. Finally, law enforcement cases outside the region are handled in accordance with the principle of comity in international law, diplomatic consultation, extradition or mutual legal assistance, so as to avoid jurisdictional conflicts.

3. The Law Enforcement Practice and Development Trend of Administrative Jurisdiction Outside the United States

By virtue of the world supremacy, the United States is increasingly abuse of its jurisdiction outside the execution of international law. As the international economic and trade, military, intellectual property disputes, the frequent under the legislation, the congress within the law "minimum contact" through the connection point extended to apply outside the territory, the territory of the jurisdiction of the territory, is not source, without the source and rationality basis of foreign abuse of "long arm jurisdiction", the formulation, implementation and implementation are a serious violation of the rules of international law, interference in other countries' sovereignty and internal affairs. Since the trade war between China and the United States, the United States has implemented the "long-arm jurisdiction" of enterprises and individuals in China, and its types, frequency, scope and effect have become increasingly intensified.

3.1. Extracritorial enforcement jurisdiction in the field of economic sanctions and export control

In order to maintain its political purpose and economic hegemony, the United States has continued to strengthen economic sanctions and export controls against countries around the world through its application inside and outside the law. The abuse of "long arm jurisdiction" makes the domestic courts at all levels can through the export control law, intellectual property law, anti-monopoly law, anti-dumping law outside the domestic law, makes the domestic national administrative department can through various forms on the global scope of the countries, enterprises and individuals directly outside law enforcement jurisdiction, serious infringement of national sovereignty, security and interests.

Table 1. Events and impacts of US long-arm jurisdiction over China in recent years
(2020-present)

Sanction Time	Sanction Event	Sanction Reason	Impact of Sanction
May-20	Long - arm Jurisdiction and Sino - US Economic and Trade Frictions	The United States imposes long - arm jurisdiction on Chinese enterprises and individuals, involving trade, export control, financial securities and other fields.	It has aggravated the economic and trade tensions between China and the United States and affected the operation of Chinese enterprises in the US market and the global supply chain.
Apr-21	Revision of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA)	After the 1998 revision, the FCPA expanded the extraterritorial jurisdiction of foreign companies and individuals, covering bribes to foreign officials within or outside the United States.	Chinese enterprises and individuals face stricter anti - corruption compliance requirements and increased legal risks in cross - border operations.
Jul-21	Unilateral Sanction Measures	The United States has issued new sanctions warnings and implemented unilateral sanctions against China with a wide - ranging impact.	China has criticized the United States' unilateralist behavior, pointing out that such sanctions violate international law and basic norms of international relations.
Feb-22	Section 337 Investigation and the Corresponding Measures	Based on the results of the Section 337 investigation, the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) determined that China's intellectual property law enforcement actions were unreasonable and announced a retaliatory list for Chinese goods.	It has led to an escalation of trade tensions between China and the United States and affected the exports of related Chinese industries.
Feb-23	Release of the Report on Long - arm Jurisdiction	China has released a report on the United States' "long - arm jurisdiction", detailing the United States' use of judicial power to hold extraterritorial entities and individuals accountable.	The report reveals the impact of US long - arm jurisdiction on other countries, triggering discussions in the international community on the abuse of US extraterritorial jurisdiction.
Mar-24	Abuse of Long - arm Jurisdiction and Its Harms	Chinese media pointed out that the United States abuses long - arm jurisdiction and ensures the extraterritorial effect of its sanctions laws through judicial means.	It emphasizes the challenges of US long - arm jurisdiction to international order and national sovereignty, as well as the potential threat to global market stability.
Jun-24	Analysis of the Extraterritorial Jurisdiction of Economic Sanctions	It analyzes the implementation of US economic sanctions laws and extraterritorial jurisdiction, including financial, trade, travel and civil aviation restrictions.	It shows the impact of US sanction policies on global enterprise operations and international relations, especially targeted measures against China.

The US sanctions against Iran, North Korea and other countries are not limited to unilateral sanctions such as banning direct trading, import and export, and dollar settlement. As the relative decline of absolute economic and trade hegemony and the rapid rise of emerging economies, the original unilateral sanctions have not effectively achieve the expected sanctions effect, further unilateral economic sanctions to expand to third party countries and sanctions countries of enterprises and individuals banned trading fines, asset freeze such as subprime sanctions. Although these activities are not directly occurred in the United States, and the United States does not have a people, content, also far less than the "lowest contact" standards,

but the United States with its leading position in the field of capital market and technology, forcing third country companies and individuals to join its sanctions camp, enhance its outside law enforcement coverage.

3.2. External law enforcement jurisdiction in the field of international anti-corruption law enforcement

America continues to strengthen international anti-corruption law enforcement, congress passed the overseas corruption law (FCPA, called U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act), the U. S. justice department (DOJ) and the securities regulatory commission (SEC) has the right to foreign companies and executives bribery outside law enforcement, even if these behavior occur in foreign countries, through the dollar settlement, the stock listed companies management, the United States has the right to investigate and prosecute foreign companies. By the end of 2023, the number of FCPA cases and the amount of fines in the US showed an overall increase, especially from 2016 to 2020, and the field of anti-corruption reflected the enhanced enforcement jurisdiction outside the US.

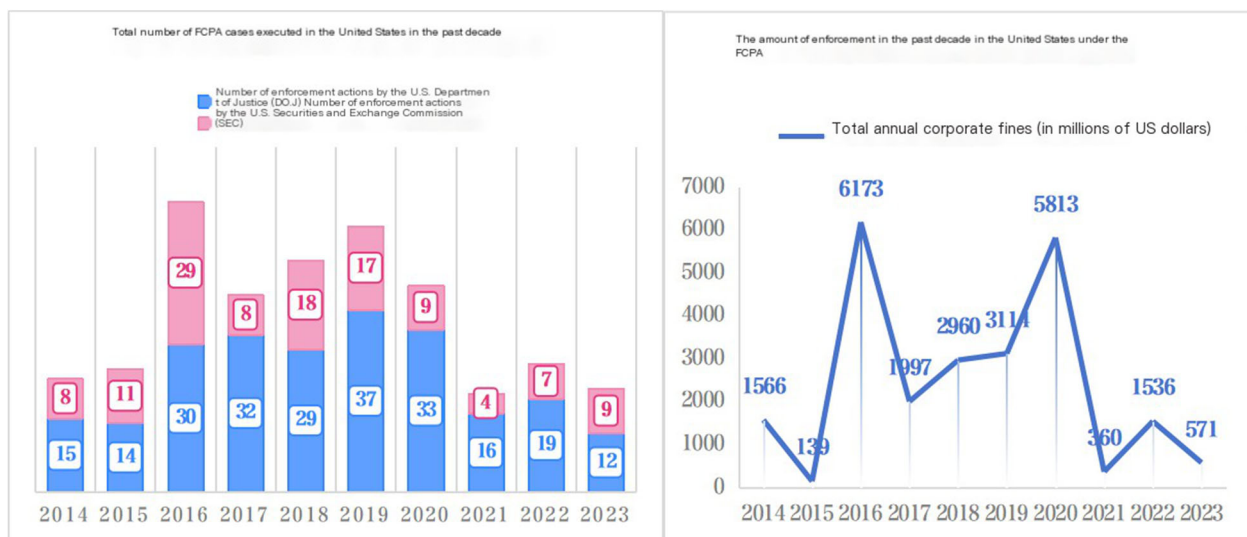


Figure 1. Total number and amount of FCPA cases executed in the US in the past decade (2014-2023)

3.3. Extraterritorial law enforcement jurisdiction in the field of cross-border data flow

In the field of network security and data protection, the United States to involve the national security, corporate and citizen data privacy or a threat to the information system data flow of the strict restrictions on data flow and freedom of data flow into unilateral restrictions, namely into the United States of low foreign data review requirements, and disguised strengthen for the data flow to the foreign security review.

In March 2018, the United States congress passed the clarification outside the legal use of data act (CLOUD Act) clearly defined two basic principles: first established the us government to overseas storage but under the control of the data have undisputed jurisdiction, break through the traditional "outside law enforcement" geographical restrictions, emphasized the data control rather than territorial sovereignty as the importance of confirmed data jurisdiction basis. In fact, this situation has broken through the boundary of domestic and foreign jurisdiction, and realized the purpose of unlimited expansion of the data rights of domestic government departments in the United States. The second point is that if foreign governments need to obtain data located overseas but controlled by an American institution, they should follow the principle of reciprocity and allow the United States to access other data controlled

by the country accordingly, and the United States reserves the priority to suspend such data sharing arrangements at any time. Therefore, the United States in the field of cross-border data flow is also using its own data storage, and many other first mover advantage, the data service regulation and control firmly in the American countries and companies, realize the domestic and overseas control data and the effective control data, realize the "long arm jurisdiction" in the field of data security.

For example, in the TIKTOK case, the U. S. government tried many times to restrict or ban the use and use of the software on national security grounds under the Application Act. Although TikTok proof that the company's product data storage, operators are independent institutions in the United States, and accept the us government, the third party daily management and supervision, but still headquartered in Beijing ByteDance company stripping its short video sharing platform subsidiary TikTok, otherwise TikTok will face disabled results in the United States. TikTok The company argued that the bill violated the Constitution of the United States and violated the company's due process rights, and formally sued the US government in May 2024, asking the court to find that the bill was unconstitutional. This case American form outside law enforcement jurisdiction seems to be to safeguard the national security, prevent specific social media controlled by foreign subject, is actually use the law and enforcement power to maintain its comprehensive hegemony, its outside law enforcement jurisdiction is the interests of other countries, enterprises and citizens, the law enforcement measures also violates the principle of due process of international law. However, in the face of the powerful law enforcement power of the national government of the United States, it is difficult for other countries, enterprises or citizens to resist the multiple pressure and lengthy administrative litigation of the judicial administrative departments of the United States, and can only be forced to obey the law enforcement requirements of the administrative organs of the United States, or even to sign the agreement and settlement without the opportunity to enter the judicial process. This case also reveals even if data storage, flow, are applicable in the United States, but as long as the United States think the data service subject of the United States, whether the foreign subject company subsidiary in the subsidiary and product management, management and capital activities, will be forced by the United States to their economic interests and security, the us government may be according to domestic law to foreign companies and products take and implement the ban, banned in the United States or packaged products sold to the United States.

3.4. Extraterritorial law enforcement jurisdiction in the financial field

In the field of "financial war" that the United States is best at, the United States takes advantage of its position as a global financial center and the dominant position of the US dollar global settlement currency to abuse its jurisdiction over foreign countries, citizens and individuals where foreign financial institutions have business in the United States, use US dollars, or conduct financial business with American citizens and enterprises. The implementation measures of the United States in the field of financial sanctions not only directly freeze or confiscate the assets of the sanctioned countries in the United States, but also strictly restrict the investment and financing activities of these countries in the US financial market, effectively blocking their channels to use the US dollar settlement system. In addition, the U. S. government on the basis of the international emergency economic power law (IEEPA) and the patriot act, by the Treasury overseas assets control office (OFAC) authorized the U. S. government to monitor global financial transactions, the violation of the provisions of the financial sanctions or funding of terrorism, and have the right to issue financial ban, prevent global financial institutions and the sanctions entity for any transactions, to form the international financial sanctions in the field of unilateral sanctions and secondary combination of all financial sanctions outside the law enforcement system. Such as the United States after the Iran nuclear

deal, the implementation of a package of severe financial sanctions on Iran, Iran and national overseas assets freeze and blockade, limit the Iranian government and enterprises in the international market to issue new debt or must be old debt, increase the cost of financing international market in Iran, at the same time, Iran's central bank in the financial sanctions list, banned into the American financial system, lead to Iran through the international bank transaction settlement, severely restricted its oil export revenue. America also uses its strong voice in the financial sector, To encourage financial institutions and companies in third countries to comply with U. S. sanctions, Large multinational banks such as HSBC (HSBC), Deutsche Bank (Deutsche Bank), BNP Paribas (BNP Paribas), Credit Suisse (Credit Suisse) and UBS (UBS) have suffered huge fines for fear of losing access to the U. S. market, Proactively to reduce business links with sanctioned countries such as Russia and North Korea, Including termination of loans, credit services, and fund transfer, This not only affects the international trade of the sanctioned countries, It has also exacerbated its domestic economic pressures. Through these comprehensive measures, the United States through administrative law enforcement means not only directly hit the sanctions and the normal operation and operation of financial institutions, also build up a set of legal system complete, high degree of specialization, law enforcement toolbox of financial sanctions, cut sanctions and financial institutions or enterprises through SWIFT international settlement way, expand the use of the world influence and its industry, science and technology and capital advantage for financial outside law enforcement jurisdiction deterrent effect.

4. China's Response to The Improper Application of US Foreign Law Enforcement Jurisdiction

4.1. To build a legal system to prevent and defuse the illegal abuse of foreign law enforcement jurisdiction by the United States

The United States has maliciously abused its jurisdiction and other legal systems as a "legal weapon" to expand its overseas influence and realize its own hegemony in multiple fields. In order to safeguard China's national sovereignty and interests and promote the construction of the domestic and external rule of law and the external rule of law in a coordinated way, it is necessary to take reasonable countermeasures against the wanton abuse of the external administrative jurisdiction by the United States from the legal and practical levels. Our country cannot like the arbitrary expansion of domestic law, and within the framework of international law and effective prevention and response to the United States to strengthen wanton abuse of administrative jurisdiction of China, build as soon as possible to prevent and dissolve the illegal abuse of the law enforcement jurisdiction of laws and regulations and normative documents of the legal system.

From the legal level, international law does not completely prohibit the application of domestic and foreign law, so the scope of external expansion application needs to be strictly limited. According to the basic principles of international law and global and inter-regional framework agreements, domestic law enforcement can be applied outside the domain through objective territorialism, humanism, protective jurisdiction, universal jurisdiction and expansion of relevant connections. In practice, the abuse of external administrative jurisdiction by the United States has been widely concerned and opposed around the world. There are three main ways to counter the abuse of law enforcement jurisdiction outside the US. One is Britain, Canada, Japan, etc of active blocking legislation, to take the initiative to block the jurisdiction of the outside into the law of its scope, the second is the third country initiative, the related behavior resort to the WTO dispute resolution mechanism or other international organizations, through the way of international law united other countries to resist the corresponding outside administrative jurisdiction measures. In addition, with the development of legislative

technology and the rich development of practical experience, the EU has also expanded the international application of EU law by expanding its own legal jurisdiction, and taken countermeasures against the United States with the equal and equal principles of international law.

In recent years, China's economic and trade and cutting-edge high-tech level have developed rapidly. According to the calculation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in 2022, the proportion of China's mainland GDP in the US GDP increased from 56.8% 10 years ago to 71.1%, and this trend is likely to further expand. In the field of high and new technologies, China has rapidly launched a number of heavy instruments in major countries, such as quantum communication, microelectronics, chip manufacturing and space stations, and China's overall national strength has been rapidly improved. Similar to Japan's square agreement in the 1990s, the United States and other western developed countries began to take various sanctions and restrictions on China, to maintain its dominant position in the industry chain, smile curve at both ends of the high added value sector, with technological hegemony firmly control its first-mover position, so the future sanctions in the field of pressure will be more and more big, this needs fully complete, sound system of the establishment of sanctions system. China's anti-domain jurisdiction legal system should include two aspects: one is to block the application of foreign sanctions, counter long-arm jurisdiction and anti-interference; the other is to tough anti-sanctions, to punish the countries and relevant subjects according to the needs of national security protection. On the basis of economic development and institutional building, By setting up a more detailed decision-making system, closely linked law enforcement departments and strict cooperation process, Improve the legal system of blocking and countermeasures, Including the Anti-Foreign Sanctions Act, the Blocking Measures and other supplementary regulations, At the same time, in addition to the high-specification of legislative confirmation and guidance, It also requires the state organs to coordinate the measures and means of anti-sanctions in specific areas such as diplomacy, import and export, and trade, Strive to reduce the adverse impact on all subjects in our country, To achieve a scientific, reasonable, flexible and effective system design, Deeply demonstrates China's firm confidence in protecting national security, And the national pursuit of China firmly defending China's own political and economic interests.

4.2. Value the application of the "connection point" and close connection principle rules

The premise of a country to realize the jurisdiction outside home and outside law is that the jurisdiction object, behavior or other factors are closely related to the country, and the closely related factor is called the connection point. Connecting function can include jurisdiction outside the jurisdiction responsibility distribution and national interests provide legitimacy basis and rationality reason, countries based on the "connection" and close connection principle carefully applicable jurisdiction rules is conducive to the international law each subject clear choice of applicable, is also to the basic system of international law jurisdiction "close contact principle" follow and interpretation.

At present our country domestic law in areas such as criminal law clearly stipulates the territorial jurisdiction, the jurisdiction of traditional jurisdiction mode, in the foreign civil relations law applicable law in domestic law using close joint principle combined with "connection point" rules, by counter, transfer to other national laws and the use of international treaties, for the applicable process of foreign civil relations law provides a specific legal specification and reference. However, China's foreign legal system still lacks the jurisdiction to connect with other countries. In the short term, combined with the outside administrative jurisdiction involves complex legal relationship, strong political attribute, solve the problem of practical practice should be closely in the principle of international law and the principle of

national sovereignty, in the jurisdiction of disputes or specific cases without strong association of closely related countries, or the closest to the integrated use of existing rules and the basic principles of international law, in the case of protecting China's national sovereignty and interests. Standardize the cross-border application of domestic law and counter the improper expansion of administrative jurisdiction outside the region. In the process of China's introduction and going out, it attaches great importance to using the principle of close connection and the rule of "connection point" to serve the distribution of rights and obligations of international administrative jurisdiction. In the future for a relatively long time should be according to the conflict of the "connection point" rules, as soon as possible to build and perfect the commercial, administrative legal system "connection point" legal system, flexible use of residence, residence, habitual residence and company headquarters, main business operations connection factors, solve the existence outside the administrative jurisdiction is not clear, no legal norms in accordance with the reality.

4.3. To enhance the ability of all parties in China to deal with illegal administrative jurisdiction outside the region

The United States for many years to implement hegemonism and power politics, using various means of abuse "long arm jurisdiction" is not only because of its domestic illegal expansion of "American legal theory" for power source, investigate its root is because the United States in finance, science and technology, trade, military, and many other fields of first-mover advantage and strong comprehensive national strength. To oppose the abuse of foreign law enforcement jurisdiction by the United States, we should not only attach importance to the legal rules of international law itself, but more importantly, improve our ability to respond to the illegal abuse of external administrative jurisdiction from all subjects.

In the face of illegal subprime sanctions by the United States, countries have issued relevant laws to counter them. China has also issued the Law of the People's Republic of China on Anti-Foreign Sanctions, Measures for Blocking the Improper Extracurricular Application of Foreign Laws and Measures, and Provisions on the List of Unreliable Entities, and taken countermeasures against entities or individuals of relevant countries in accordance with the law. In addition, China has continuously communicated and consulted with the United States through diplomatic channels, actively expressed China's position and concerns, and safeguarded its legitimate rights and national interests while promoting global trade liberalization and multilateral cooperation, so as to contribute to global economic development.

As Chinese enterprises and individuals go out, all subjects of Chinese society should handle the cases of "illegal jurisdiction" in the United States, with more diverse types and more hidden forms of administrative jurisdiction outside the region. In recent years, China by the United States-led western developed countries sanctions total entity and individual growing, sanctions expanding, sanctions, sanctions list involves our country government officials, institutions of higher learning, high-tech enterprises, military enterprises and research institutes, even enterprise principal and technical personnel has been included in the sanctions list. In addition, it also restricts the export of products and products to China, and forbids relevant technicians and some professional students from restricting the entry and exit, etc. The types of sanctions taken against China are increasingly complex. At present, the dilemma of external administrative jurisdiction with the most pressure and practical problems in China is mainly concentrated in the fields of economy, trade, finance and science and technology. The confidence of the US to achieve unilateral sanctions in these areas mainly comes from its dollar hegemony and scientific and technological innovation strength. In recent years, China has actively promoted the internationalization of RMB and the settlement system with RMB as the trading currency in international rules such as the regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, the Belt and Road Initiative and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

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Table 2. China's plan to promote the steady and healthy development of the global and regional financial systems in recent years

Name	Time	Description/Meaning
RMB Inclusion in Special Drawing Rights (SDR) Basket	Nov-15	The IMF announced the inclusion of RMB in the SDR basket, elevating the RMB's status in the international monetary system, effective from October 1, 2016. In 2021, the IMF completed the five - year SDR basket review, confirming that the RMB continues to meet the "freely usable" standard and remains in the SDR basket.
RMB's Cooperation in the "Belt and Road Initiative"	2013	Promoting the use of RMB in economic cooperation with countries along the Belt and Road, including trade settlement and project financing, enhancing the RMB's international influence. By 2024, China has reached a series of currency swap agreements with multiple countries, further strengthening the RMB's usage foundation in countries along the Belt and Road.
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Establishment	2015	Facilitating the use of multiple currencies including RMB in operations, helping to expand the scope of RMB usage in the international financial market. By 2024, the number of AIIB members has reached 105, covering six continents, and the proportion of RMB financing in the bank's project financing is steadily rising.
China - led New Development Bank (NDB) Establishment	2014	As a key member country, China supports using RMB for transactions through this bank, enhancing the RMB's role in the global financial system. By 2024, among the NDB - approved projects, the proportion of RMB loans has increased somewhat, indicating an increased acceptance of RMB in emerging markets and developing countries.
Bilateral Currency Swap Agreements	Ongoing	China has signed agreements with more than 30 countries and regions, aiming to enhance financial stability and promote bilateral trade and investment, where the use of RMB is an important part. By 2024, the total value of currency swap agreements signed exceeds 3 trillion yuan, strengthening the RMB's international liquidity.
RMB Cross - border Payment System (CIPS) and Its Development	By 2023	Providing clearing and settlement services for global financial institutions, promoting cross - border use of RMB. By 2023, the number of CIPS system participants has exceeded 1,200, covering over 100 countries and regions, and the volume of RMB cross - border payments has increased significantly.
China's Advocacy in International Forums	Ongoing	China has repeatedly emphasized the reform of the international monetary system in international arenas, indirectly supporting the internationalization process of RMB. In recent years, China has proposed the diversification of the international monetary system on platforms such as the G20 and APEC, calling for an improvement in the international status of China's currency, creating a favorable external environment for the internationalization of RMB.

and technology. The confidence of the US to achieve unilateral sanctions in these areas mainly comes from its dollar hegemony and scientific and technological innovation strength. In recent years, China has actively promoted the internationalization of RMB and the settlement system with RMB as the trading currency in international rules such as the regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, the Belt and Road Initiative and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. In the field of science and technology, the party's 20 report stressed that science and technology is the first productive force, to further implement the strategy of science and education, achieve self-reliance, science and technology and promote finance and technology, and guide the financial capital feedback with the technology foundation and development potential of the entity enterprise tilt, is also conducive to the virtual to the financial sector, enhance the financial risk challenge ability, through the nationalization of scientific core technology, localization to promote long-term benign healthy development of the financial sector. In view of these aspects, China's anti-sanctions legal system, mainly based on the Anti-Foreign Sanctions Law, has provided the protection of sovereignty, security and development interests in national security and other macro fields in dealing with foreign sanctions, and the entity list and blocking methods also counter the sanctions of foreign sanctions to a certain extent. But due to the main body, especially the enterprise main body in the face of national sanctions are often at a disadvantage, if only rely on the existing protection system, the enterprise rights for a long time, silence cost is higher, strictly abide by the blocking ban and the sanctions measures, more need more state organs and local governments combined with their local actual and industrial structure of intervention and protection. Our country also actively encourage enterprises and individuals actively as, according to the actual characteristics of various industries and various fields, active rights, to deal with the national security situation changes and protect the interests of the state, in the establishment of the system for the entity enterprise and sanctions provides a reasonable countermeasures and legal basis at the same time, help to safeguard national sovereignty, security, development and core interests to provide theoretical basis and practical support, jointly build "peaceful development, cooperation and win-win" of the human destiny community.

5. Conclusion

In our country in response to the United States and other western developed countries abuse "long arm jurisdiction", in an attempt to our country economic and trade, finance, science and technology field sanctions time background, as a whole and the rule of law is to counter the domestic law and the domestic enforcement power expansion, and the key means, is to promote our country to build financial power, high level of self-improvement of modern power necessary rule of law. It is necessary to build a legal system to prevent and resolve the illegal abuse of foreign law enforcement jurisdiction in the United States, but also attach importance to the legislative technologies such as the application of "connection points" and the principle of close connection rules, so as to enhance the ability of all parties to respond to illegal foreign administrative jurisdiction, and integrate into the historical trend of peace, development, cooperation and win-win situation.

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