

Implementing the BIOSECURE Act

**Hundreds of PRC Biotech Firms Linked to State
Security Entities Pose Risks to Sensitive Genomic
Data and National Security**

Executive Summary

- The BIOSECURE Act was first introduced as a standalone bill in December 2023 and passed in the U.S. House of Representatives in September 2024. After failing to be included in the FY2025 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), a revised version preserving its core provisions was added as an amendment to the FY2026 NDAA and signed into law in December 2025.
- The BIOSECURE Act protects U.S. economic security by restricting U.S. federal procurement from and funding to “biotechnology companies of concern,” including entities linked to foreign adversary governments or affiliated with their military, intelligence, or internal security institutions. Federal agencies are prohibited from purchasing biotechnology equipment or services from such companies, contracting with firms that use their equipment, or allowing federal grant or loan funds to support those purchases.
- The BIOSECURE Act automatically includes companies already designated under the Department of Defense’s Section 1260H list and directs the government to publish and maintain an expanded list of qualifying entities. While commercial relationships do not automatically bar federal funding, engagement with designated entities may create regulatory, operational, and reputational risk.
- Strider identified more than 800 People’s Republic of China (PRC)-based companies that meet the BIOSECURE Act’s definition of “biotechnology companies of concern” linked to military-, intelligence-, and internal security-affiliated institutions through joint academic research, patent collaboration, research funding support, formal ownership relationships, and participation in registered PLA defense supplier networks. More than 350 identified firms are registered PLA defense suppliers, with hundreds more connected through subsidiary relationships. These linkages demonstrate that portions of the PRC biotechnology sector are embedded within formal military procurement and research networks.
- While this report focuses on PRC-headquartered entities pursuant to the legislative mandate, Strider’s analysis indicates that collaboration with PRC military-, intelligence-, and internal security-affiliated institutions extends beyond companies based in the PRC. Dozens of U.S. biotechnology firms and hundreds of companies globally have engaged with these PRC-linked institutions in ways that raise similar economic security concerns and carry significant implications for global supply chains.
- The PRC government’s demonstrated practice of leveraging domestic firms for state objectives heightens risks to U.S. and allied organizations. Strider’s identification of 800+ companies of concern underscores both the scale of exposure and the opportunity for policymakers and industry leaders to expand safeguards, address gaps, and proactively reduce dependencies across biotech and other strategic sectors.

800+

Strider identified more than 800 People’s Republic of China (PRC)-based companies that meet the BIOSECURE Act’s definition of “biotechnology companies of concern”

350+

More than 350 identified firms are registered PLA defense suppliers



Background

In 2017, the PRC identified biotechnology as an important domain of future warfare. In the years since, a growing number of publications by PRC military strategists have discussed the weaponization of biology, including “specific ethnic genetic attacks” that can target and destroy a race or specific group of people.

PRC biotechnology companies have become a critical part of that effort. The BGI Group—alongside other state-subsidized PRC companies—has moved aggressively to entrench itself in the U.S. market. Through routine diagnostics and medical services, these companies have collected genomic data from tens of millions of Americans.

Companies like BGI are known to engage in joint research with the People’s Liberation Army (PLA), collaborate with PRC military hospitals, and use PRC military supercomputers to analyze sensitive biodata. That means any information collected by these companies could fall into the hands of the PRC—where a military openly discussing genetic warfare capabilities stands ready to exploit it.

The BIOSECURE Act was introduced to counter this threat by prohibiting U.S. taxpayer funds—including federal contracts, grants, and loans—from going to “biotechnology companies of concern.”

Legislative History

In December 2023, Senators Bill Hagerty (R-TN), Gary Peters (D-MI), Mitt Romney (R-UT), and Roger Marshall (R-KS) introduced the bipartisan BIOSECURE Act in the U.S. Senate. Representatives Mike Gallagher (R-WI), Raja Krishnamoorthi (D-IL), and a bipartisan group of members introduced corresponding legislation in the U.S. House of Representatives in January 2024.

Later that year, in May 2024, a similar version of the BIOSECURE Act was reported out of the House Committee on Oversight and Accountability to the floor for a vote, having been re-introduced. It passed the House by a 306-81 margin in September 2024 and was sent to the Senate.

Despite its significant bipartisan support, the BIOSECURE Act failed to receive a vote on the floor of the Senate or be included in the FY2025 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). The following year, in July 2025, Senator Hagerty proposed a revised version of the bill as an amendment to the Senate’s FY2026 NDAA. After months of negotiations, the amendment—which retained core elements of the original bill—was adopted, passed, and signed into law by President Trump in December 2025.



The Law

The BIOSECURE Act (hereinafter the “Law”) restricts U.S. government procurement from, and federal funding to, “biotechnology companies of concern.” Specifically, it:

- Prohibits U.S. federal agencies from procuring or obtaining biotechnology equipment or services produced or provided by a biotechnology company of concern;
- Prohibits U.S. federal agencies from contracting with a company that uses equipment or services produced or provided by a biotechnology company of concern; and
- Prohibits recipients of a loan or grant from a U.S. federal agency from using federal funds to purchase equipment or services from a biotechnology company of concern.



The Law treats any entity already identified on the U.S. Department of Defense’s Section 1260H list of “Chinese military companies operating in the United States” as a “biotechnology company of concern.” It further directs the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to publish and maintain a list—compiled by the Secretary of Defense in coordination with other relevant federal agencies—of additional entities that qualify as “biotechnology companies of concern” under the following definition:

- Subject to the administrative governance structure, direction, or control, or operating on behalf of the government of a foreign adversary;
- To any extent involved in the manufacturing, distribution, provision, or procurement of biotechnology equipment or services; and
- Poses a risk to U.S. national security based on:
 - Engaging in joint research with, being supported by, or being affiliated with a foreign adversary’s military, internal security forces, or intelligence agencies;
 - Providing multiomic data obtained via biotechnology equipment or services to the government of a foreign adversary; or
 - Obtaining human multiomic data via biotechnology equipment or services without express and informed consent; and
- Any subsidiary, parent, affiliate, or successor of a named biotechnology company of concern if they are also subject to the administrative governance structure, direction, or control, or operating on behalf of the government of a foreign adversary.



Although commercial engagement with a designated biotechnology company of concern does not automatically preclude a U.S. firm from receiving federal funding, and restrictions are triggered only where a federal award would result in the procurement of covered biotechnology equipment or services from such an entity, Strider assesses that these relationships nevertheless expose companies to heightened risks that go beyond compliance, including talent loss, intellectual property leakage, and reputational harm.



Strider Data Analysis

Strider has identified more than **800 PRC companies** that meet the definition of “biotechnology companies of concern” based on the new law’s definition. The following analysis identifies companies that:

- A.** Are subject to the jurisdiction or control of the government of the PRC;
- B.** Are involved in the manufacturing, distribution, provision, or procurement of biotechnology equipment or services; and
- C.** Pose a risk to U.S. national security based on engaging in joint research with, being supported by, or being affiliated with a foreign adversary’s military, internal security forces, or intelligence agencies.

In conducting this analysis, Strider also identified U.S.-based biotechnology companies that meet the same affiliation and collaboration criteria outlined above. While this report focuses on PRC-linked entities pursuant to the legislative mandate, the methodology was applied consistently. Companies outside the PRC—including in the United States and other countries—have also engaged in joint research with PRC military, internal security, or intelligence-affiliated institutions in ways that raise similar national security concerns.

This analysis was conducted using a human-machine teaming approach, combining programmatic matching algorithms with human quality control and review. In a dataset of this size, there is a chance of inaccuracy. Additional methodological details, validation, and underlying source documentation can be provided upon request.

Joint Academic Research

Strider identified more than **350 PRC biotechnology companies** that have engaged in joint academic research with a PRC organization affiliated to the military, internal security forces, or intelligence agencies since 2020. These also include collaborations with PLA-affiliated research institutes that conduct R&D or production on behalf of the PRC’s armed services. The PRC biotechnology companies that have collaborated the most with such organizations are:

- **BGI Group (华大基因):** Formerly known as the Beijing Genomics Institute, BGI is a leading PRC-based genomics company headquartered in Shenzhen. It emerged in 1999 as part of the Chinese Academy of Sciences’ initiative to contribute to the Human Genome Project. BGI has received tens of millions of USD in subsidies from the PRC government and operates the China National GeneBank Database (CNGBd)—the country’s first national-level gene repository and a centralized platform for biological big data sharing and application.
- **Burning Rock Biotech Ltd. (燃石医学):** Founded in 2014, Burning Rock Biotech is a Guangzhou-based diagnostics company specializing in precision oncology and next-generation sequencing (NGS) technologies. Burning Rock also maintains a laboratory in Irvine, CA. Burning Rock has collaborated with the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) Medical University in Chongqing on chemoimmunotherapy for lung cancer treatment.
- **Genecast Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (臻和科技):** Genecast Biotechnology is an oncology molecular diagnostics company headquartered in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province. Genecast’s CEO and several members of its management team have received talent program support from the Wuxi municipal government. Genecast has collaborated with the PLA Navy Medical University, formerly known as the Second Military Medical University, on long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) and related liver cancer research.



Other representative examples of PRC biotechnology companies include:

- **Shenogen Pharma Group (盛诺基医药):** Founded in 2006, Shenogen is a Beijing-headquartered biopharmaceutical company focused on developing therapeutics for cancer and autoimmune diseases. It claims to have received “strong support” from multiple PRC government funding programs, including “major new drug innovation projects” under previous Five-Year Plans. Shenogen has collaborated with the PLA Army Medical University in Chongqing on preclinical molecular oncology research.
- **Hongyuan Biotech (宏元生物):** Established in August 2017, Hongyuan is a Suzhou-based biotechnology company focused on large-scale data mining of the “human dynamic genome” (人类动态基因组) and the development of clinical diagnostic methods. The company primarily promotes a proprietary nucleic acid detection platform designed to identify low-abundance, tumor-associated chromosomal abnormalities using blood-based cell-free DNA analysis. Hongyuan lists formal partnerships with both PLA General Hospital (301 Hospital) and the PLA Navy Medical University’s Changhai Hospital on its website and has previously collaborated with the latter on developing urine-based DNA tests for noninvasive bladder cancer detection.

Joint Patent Research

Strider identified more than **30 PRC biotechnology companies** that have engaged in joint research on patents with a PRC organization affiliated to the military, internal security forces, or intelligence agencies since 2020. Examples of PRC biotechnology companies that have collaborated with such organizations on patents are:

- **CanSino Biologics (康希诺生物):** CanSino Biologics (CanSinoBIO) is a PRC biopharmaceutical company dedicated to the R&D, manufacturing, and commercialization of vaccines. The company was founded in 2009 by former senior managers of multinational pharmaceutical companies that were recruited to return to the PRC through government talent programs.

CanSinoBIO actively supports PRC national policy and has ties to the PRC military, having worked with the PLA Academy of Military Science to jointly develop vaccines for the Ebola virus and COVID-19. The company also lists a formal partnership with the Beijing Institute of Biotechnology, part of the Academy of Military Science, on its website.

- **Chengdu Olymvax Biopharmaceuticals (欧林生物):** Founded in 2009, Chengdu Olymvax Biopharmaceuticals is a PRC vaccine developer listed on the STAR Market, a PRC S&T innovation-focused stock exchange board that aims to foster homegrown companies in strategic emerging industries. Chengdu Olymvax has previously served as a supplier to various local PRC government entities, including some in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR). Chengdu Olymvax has collaborated on monoclonal antibody patent research with the Third Military Medical University (i.e., PLA Army Medical University).
- **ANNGEEN Technologies (安智因生物):** Founded in 2017, ANNGEEN is a Beijing-based biotechnology company focused on developing and applying high-throughput gene sequencing technologies, integrated with big data and artificial intelligence, to support clinical screening and diagnostic solutions. The company positions itself as a leader in cardiovascular disease screening and claims to be “one of the first companies in China to translate gene sequencing technology into clinical applications.” It has been designated both a “National High-Tech Enterprise” (国家高新技术企业) and a Beijing “Little Giant” enterprise (小巨人), PRC government classifications awarded to small and medium-sized enterprises considered leaders in strategic or high-growth sectors. These designations provide access to various state-backed benefits, including tax incentives, preferential financing, grant funding, and talent recruitment support. ANNGEEN has previously collaborated on patent research with the PRC’s Ministry of Public Security (MPS) Institute of Forensic Science on enhancements to DNA testing methods used for forensic identification.



Academic Research Funding Support

Strider identified **50 PRC biotechnology companies** that have engaged in research that received funding support from a PRC organization affiliated to the military, internal security forces, or intelligence agencies. Examples of PRC biotechnology companies that have engaged in research that has received funding support from such organizations are:

- **3D Medicines Inc. (思路迪医药):** 3D Medicines (3DMed) is a Shanghai clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company focused on cancer research and chronic disease management. 3DMed touts proprietary platforms for both mRNA research and AI-powered oncology genomics big data analysis. 3DMed has engaged in cancer cell research that received funding support from the PLA Navy Medical University.
- **Tailai Inc. (泰莱生物):** Founded in 2018, Tailai Bio is a Shenzhen developer of liquid biopsy assays designed for early-detection cancer screening. Tailai Bio has a formal partnership with the PRC's National Engineering Research Center for Biomaterials (国家生物医学材料工程技术研究中心), and its shareholders include several PRC government industry investment vehicles. Tailai Bio has also engaged in cancer cell research that received funding support from the PLA Navy Medical University.
- **Zhongyi Anke Biotech Co., Ltd. (中逸安科):** Zhongyi Anke Biotech is a Tianjin-based vaccine developer founded in September 2001. Zhongyi Anke Biotech hosts the Tianjin Municipal Key Laboratory for Novel Vaccine Research and was selected for the Tianjin Municipality's "Thousand Enterprises, Ten Thousand Talents" Support Program. Zhongyi Anke has engaged in vaccine antibody research that received funding support from the PLA Academy of Military Medical Science's State Key Laboratory of Pathogen and Biosecurity.

Ownership

Strider identified **seven PRC biotechnology companies** with a subsidiary relationship to a PRC organization affiliated to the military, internal security forces, or intelligence agencies. Examples of such companies include:

- **Shaanxi Northwest Biotechnology Development Company (陕西西北生物科技发展有限公司):** As of 2020, Shaanxi Northwest Biotechnology Development Company was listed as a wholly owned subsidiary of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) Air Force Medical University, also known as the Fourth Military Medical University. However, more recent corporate records indicate the entity may no longer be operational.
- **Zhejiang Anya Gene Technology Co., Ltd. (浙江安妥基因科技有限公司):** As of 2023, Zhejiang Anya's largest shareholder (36%) was the Zhejiang Public Security Technology Research Institute Co., Ltd. (浙江公共安全技术研究院有限公司), which was majority owned by the First Research Institute of the PRC's Ministry of Public Security—the entity in part responsible for the design and implementation of the "Skynet" video surveillance network in the XUAR.
- **Zhongnong JINDA (Hebei) Industrial Co., Ltd. (中农金达(河北)实业有限公司):** As of 2025, Zhongnong JINDA Industrial's controlling shareholder (51%) was the Beijing Jinda Materials Trade Co., Ltd. (北京金达物贸公司), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the PRC's People's Armed Police Force (PAP) Gold Command—a specialized command within the PAP historically dedicated to gold exploration and mining activities. The remaining 49% stake was held by Zhongnong Jinggang Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (中农京港生物科技有限公司).
- **Shenzhen Shenyang Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (深圳市深研生物科技有限公司):** Known as EurekaBio (深研生物科技), the company is an upstream supplier in the cell and gene therapy sector and a leading PRC manufacturer of cell preparation equipment. As of January 2026, Shenzhen DJI Technology Co., Ltd. (深圳市大疆创新科技有限公司), a PRC drone manufacturer designated on the U.S. Department of Defense Section 1260H list, held an approximate 13.85% equity stake in EurekaBio.



PLA Defense Suppliers

Strider identified more than **350 PRC biotechnology companies** that are registered PLA defense suppliers. Examples of such companies include:

- **Shanghai Tauto Biotech Co., Ltd. (上海同田生物技术有限公司):** Tauto Biotech is a Shanghai-based company specializing in the R&D, production, and sale of high-speed countercurrent chromatography (HSCCC) instruments, high-purity natural product monomers, and raw materials and other intermediates used in natural medicine. Tauto Biotech was originally founded as Shenzhen Tauto Biotech in February 1999 at the Research Institute of Tsinghua University in Shenzhen (RITS), a joint academy established by Tsinghua and the Shenzhen Municipal People's Government in the Shenzhen High-Tech Industrial Park. Tauto Biotech has an established relationship with the PLA Navy Medical University (formerly known as the Second Military Medical University) and previously won a bid to supply the now defunct PLA Strategic Support Force.
- **Beijing Zhitong Kechuang Science and Technology Co., Ltd. (北京智通科创科技有限公司):** Beijing Zhitong is a “precision technology” company that develops biotechnology products and sells biological agents and other specialized equipment (e.g., nuclear, biological, chemical, and explosive detection vehicles). Beijing Zhitong has previously supplied the PRC security services, including entities within the Tibetan Autonomous Region. The company also signed a strategic partnership with the Nanchang Public Security Bureau in 2019.
- **Hangzhou Clongene Biotech Co., Ltd. (杭州隆基生物技术有限公司):** Hangzhou Clongene is a PRC high-tech enterprise specializing in biological raw materials, diagnostic reagents, and various services for contract research organizations (CRO) and contract development and manufacturing organizations (CDMO). Hangzhou Clongene previously supplied the PRC security services, including a narcotics division within the Beijing Public Security Bureau.

Strider also identified more than 200 additional PRC biotechnology companies that have a subsidiary relationship with a registered PLA defense supplier.



Conclusion

The passage of the BIOSECURE Act gave the United States a powerful new tool to protect against PRC intrusion in biotechnology—and Strider's analysis shows just how much work there is to be done.

The PRC has spent years building a biotechnology sector that serves both commercial and military ends, and significant portions of the global industry have become entangled with it. Strider has identified more than 800 PRC-based biotechnology companies that are connected to the PRC military, intelligence, and internal security institutions through joint research, patent collaboration, state funding, ownership structures, and formal PLA supplier relationships. This list should serve as the basis for effective implementation of the BIOSECURE Act.

Strider's data creates new options for policymakers. The law restricts federal procurement and funding—but policymakers can go further, extending limits to commercial procurement, scrutinizing investment flows in both directions, and raising awareness of the talent risks that come with hiring from or losing personnel to these networks. They can address the gap the law leaves open: how to treat U.S. and allied companies that carry equivalent military and intelligence affiliations. And they can take this framework beyond biotechnology to critical areas like AI, quantum computing, semiconductors, chemicals, and aerospace, where the PRC is equally embedded. Industry leaders, on the other hand, can take action now to audit relationships and reduce exposure before those dependencies become leverage.

The visibility that Strider's data provides is an opportunity for policymakers and industry leaders alike to get ahead of a threat that spans the global biotechnology sector—and potentially well beyond it.

