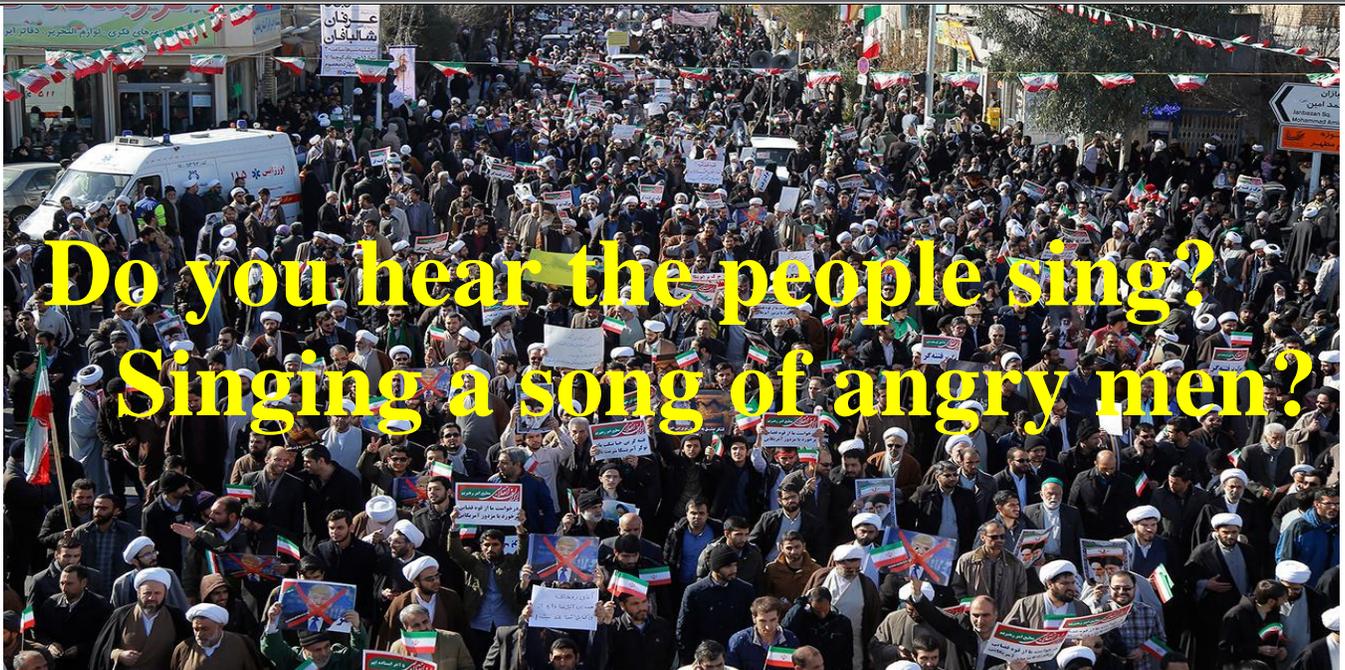


US Stock Express

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Do you hear the people sing?
Singing a song of angry men?



USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN-72) strike group is deployed from South Sea to Middle East, but it takes 7 days.

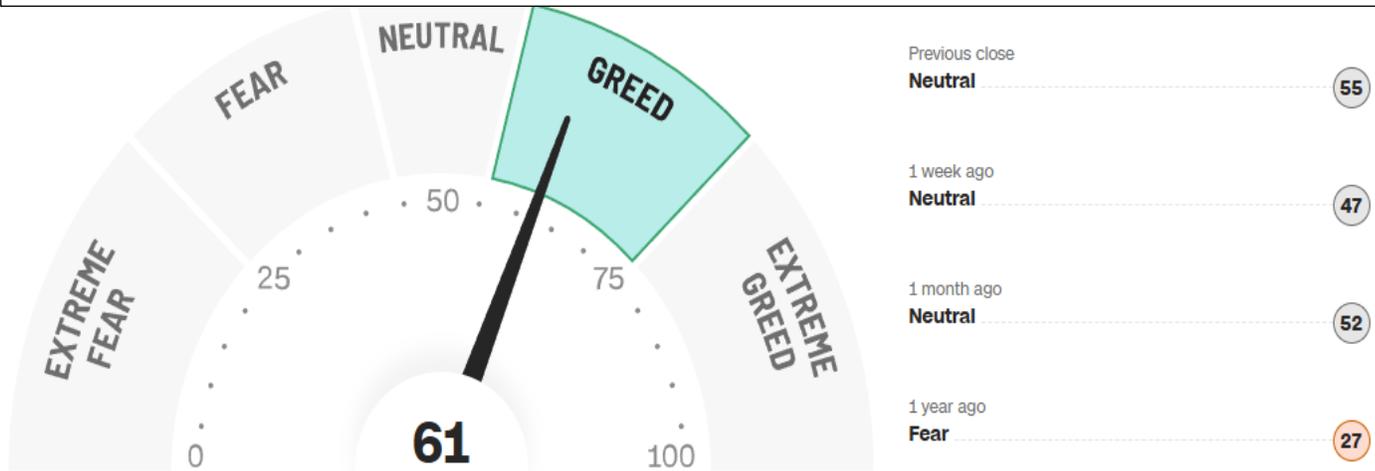
USNI Fleet Tracker : January 12, 2026 1:34 PM

Fear & Greed Index

What emotion is driving the market now?

[Learn more about the index](#)

*Risk disclosure: Price can go up and down at any moment, use free money to trade and bear the risk according to your own capital;
Never trade with money that has a deadline for withdrawal.
All suggestions are for reference only, even AI cannot be 100% reliable, final decision still lies upon investors.
Copy trading cannot replicate another trader's background or psychological state.*



Last updated Jan 15 at 9:32:10 AM ET

North East West South is NEWS

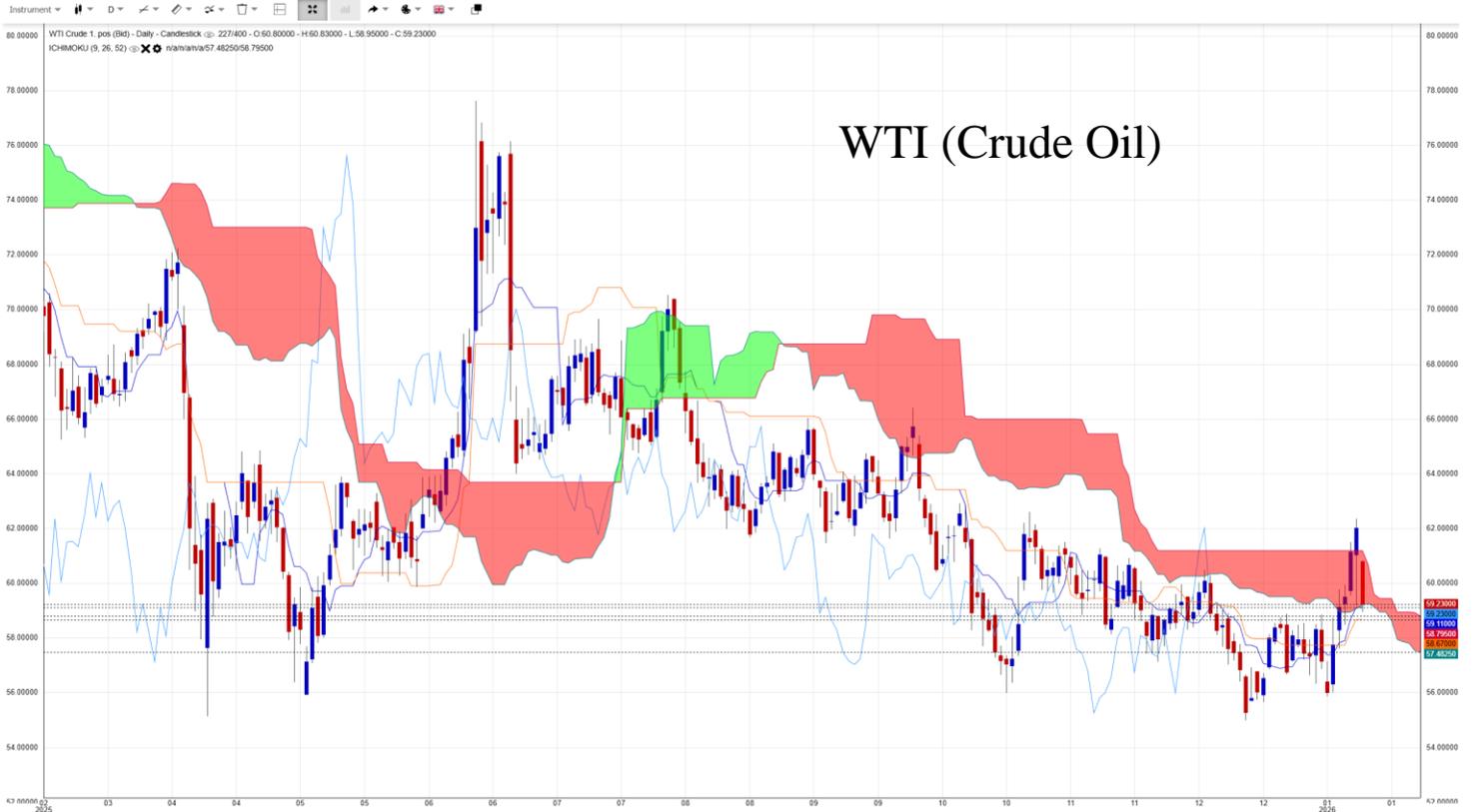
This week, Chinese customs officials informed customs brokers that Nvidia's H200 AI chips are not allowed to enter China. Chinese government officials convened a meeting with domestic technology companies, issuing clear instructions that H200 chip purchases should be avoided unless absolutely necessary.

The US Senate today voted on a proposal to prohibit President Trump from taking further military action against Venezuela without congressional authorization. The Trump campaign narrowly defeated the bill restricting presidential military action.

Despite Trump's tariff war and a significant decline in Chinese exports to the US, China's trade surplus is projected to climb to nearly \$1.2 trillion by 2025, setting a new record.

The US completed its first sale of Venezuelan oil on Wednesday, worth \$500 million. This signifies that the Trump administration has officially begun monetizing Venezuela's energy resources following its military intervention. More oil sales are expected in the coming days and weeks.

Warren Buffett recently warned that the risks posed by the rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) are similar to a major geopolitical issue he has been concerned about for many years – the birth and development of nuclear weapons.



Crude oil keep falling in 2025, even recently rebounded, but again fall back on selling of Venezuelan oil.



TSM on record high, this is the strongest Silicon shield of Taiwan, users of the whole world will protect them eagerly.

The 500% tariff threat on countries buying Russian oil is not yet law—it is a proposed measure. President Donald Trump and Senator Lindsey Graham announced the plan on January 4, 2026, but it still requires congressional approval. A Senate vote could happen as early as next week, meaning the tariffs would only take effect if the bill passes and is signed into law. [Euromaidan Press + 1](#)

Current Status of the 500% Tariff Proposal

- **Announcement Date:** January 4, 2026, aboard Air Force One.
- **Key Figures:** President Donald Trump and Senator Lindsey Graham.
- **Scope:** Tariffs ranging from **0% to 500%** on any nation that continues to purchase Russian crude oil.
- **Objective:** To choke off Russia's remaining oil revenue streams by punishing its customers (e.g., China, India, Brazil). [Euromaidan Press](#)

Timeline & Next Steps

- **Senate Vote:** Expected **next week (mid-January 2026)**.
- **If Passed:** Trump would have authority to impose tariffs immediately.
- **Implementation:** Actual enforcement depends on how quickly the administration moves after passage. [MSN](#)

Global Impact

- **Targeted Countries:** India, China, Brazil, and others still importing Russian oil.
- **Market Effect:** Could significantly disrupt global energy trade, raising costs for importers and potentially shifting supply chains.
- **Strategic Pivot:** Marks a shift from military aid to **economic coercion**, leveraging U.S. market power instead of direct confrontation. [Euromaidan Press](#)

Risks & Considerations

- **Uncertainty:** Until the Senate votes, the tariffs remain a **threat, not reality**.
- **Retaliation:** Countries hit with tariffs may respond with countermeasures, straining trade relations.
- **Energy Prices:** A 500% tariff could sharply increase global oil prices, especially in Asia.
- **Legal Challenges:** Some nations may contest the tariffs at the WTO or through bilateral negotiations.

Key Takeaway

The **500% tariff threat is not yet in force**. It is pending congressional approval, with a Senate vote expected soon. If passed, Trump could enact it quickly, but the exact timing depends on legislative and administrative processes.

Would you like me to build a **scenario matrix** showing possible outcomes (e.g., bill passes vs. fails, immediate enforcement vs. delayed rollout) and their impact on global oil markets? That could help clarify the risks and opportunities.

Euromaidan Press

Graham unveils 500% tariff threat to count...

MSN

Trump greenlights 500% tariff plan to cho...



Show all

Donald Trump has publicly supported and "greenlit" the advancement of the bipartisan Sanctioning Russia Act of 2025 (S.1241 in the Senate and H.R.2548 in the House), which would authorize the U.S. president to impose tariffs of up to 500% (or more) on goods and services from countries that continue purchasing Russian petroleum products, uranium, or other energy exports. This is aimed at pressuring nations like India, China, and Brazil to reduce their reliance on discounted Russian oil, which the U.S. argues funds Russia's ongoing war in Ukraine. timesofindia.indiatimes.com [+9 more](#)

As of today (January 15, 2026), the bill has not yet become law. It was introduced in April 2025 and has been stalled in committees, but recent developments include:

- Bipartisan support in both chambers, with 84 co-sponsors in the Senate (enough to potentially override a veto if needed). en.wikipedia.org
- A House version advancing toward floor action in January 2026. fitzpatrick.house.gov
- Trump's explicit backing announced on January 7, 2026, after a meeting with Sen. Lindsey Graham (a key sponsor), clearing the way for progress. politico.com [+3 more](#)

A Senate vote could occur as early as this week or next (mid-to-late January 2026), assuming no delays from negotiations or tweaks to the language. If it passes both the Senate and House, Trump is expected to sign it quickly given his support. Once enacted, the tariffs wouldn't automatically apply—they'd be at the president's discretion, potentially implemented immediately or phased in based on compliance from targeted countries. No firm enforcement date has been specified, but analysts suggest it could happen within weeks or months of passage to align with ongoing Ukraine peace efforts.

The proposed Sanctioning Russia Act of 2025, which could enable up to 500% tariffs on imports from countries continuing to buy Russian oil, is designed to disrupt Russia's energy revenue streams that fund its war in Ukraine. If enacted and enforced, this could have significant ripple effects on global oil prices, though outcomes depend on enforcement rigor, circumvention efforts, and market adaptations. Below is a breakdown of potential impacts, drawing from recent analyses and market reactions to similar sanctions in 2025. [brookings.edu](#) [+3 more](#)

Short-Term Impacts (Weeks to Months Post-Enactment)

- **Price Volatility and Potential Spikes:** By penalizing major buyers like China (accounting for ~50% of Russian crude exports), India (~38%), and Turkey, the tariffs could force these nations to reduce or halt purchases, effectively sidelining 2-4 million barrels per day (bpd) of Russian oil from global markets. This supply disruption might drive Brent crude prices up by \$6-11 per barrel if 10-20% of Russian exports are "shut in," based on elasticity models. For context, similar U.S. sanctions on Rosneft and Lukoil in October 2025 caused an immediate 8% jump in Brent prices, though they stabilized as buyers adapted. Markets have shown skepticism—oil prices dipped 1% after the initial India tariff announcement in August 2025, signaling doubts about full follow-through. [atlanticcouncil.org](#) [+6 more](#)

- **Discounted Russian Oil and Market Repricing:** Russian Urals crude already trades at \$20-30 discounts to Brent due to prior sanctions. If tariffs accelerate this, non-sanctioned oil (e.g., from the Middle East or U.S.) could see heightened demand, pushing global benchmarks higher. India, for instance, faces \$6-7 billion in added import costs annually from switching suppliers, which could indirectly inflate global prices via increased competition. [kyivindependent.com](#) [+3 more](#)

- **Regional Variations:** Europe and the U.S. might see milder effects due to diversified supplies, but Asia could face sharper increases, exacerbating inflation in energy-import-dependent economies. Some experts warn of broader economic risks, including U.S. recession if prices surge too high. [institutdelors.eu](#) [+2 more](#)

Long-Term Impacts (Months to Years)

- **Supply Reductions and Higher Baseline Prices:** Russia exports over 4 million bpd of crude and 1.5 million bpd of products; full enforcement could remove 9–12% of global supply, leading to sustained higher prices unless offset by increased output from OPEC+ or U.S. shale. Past sanctions (e.g., 2022–2025 price caps) already forced Russia to become a net importer of refined products, raising domestic prices and cutting export revenues by \$39 billion in one instance. This bill could amplify that, potentially dropping Russian Urals below \$55/bbl (vs. \$70 needed for budget balance), but global Brent might settle 5–10% higher long-term. [orfonline.org](#) [+5 more](#)
- **Circumvention and Adaptation:** Shadow fleets, third-party traders, and rerouting (e.g., via China or India refineries) could mitigate impacts, limiting price surges to temporary blips. However, stricter enforcement—potentially followed by allies like the EU, UK, and Canada—might close loopholes, sustaining upward pressure. Critics argue this risks alienating partners and accelerating de-dollarization or new alliances (e.g., BRICS energy blocs), which could eventually stabilize or even lower prices through alternative trade routes. [orfonline.org](#) [+7 more](#)
- **Broader Economic Ripple Effects:** Higher oil prices could fuel global inflation (adding 2% to costs in affected refineries) and slow growth, but they might also incentivize non-Russian production ramps. On the flip side, if tariffs fail due to weak enforcement or retaliation (e.g., Russian export curbs), prices could fall as discounted oil floods opaque markets. [carnegieendowment.org](#) [+3 more](#)

Overall, while the bill's threat has already caused market jitters (e.g., India's exports facing scrutiny), full implementation could push average Brent prices into the \$80–90 range in 2026, per analyst projections, though circumvention might cap it at \$75–80. Views differ: Proponents see it as a "game-changer" for choking Russia's war funding without direct confrontation, while skeptics warn of boomerang effects like higher U.S. consumer costs and geopolitical backlash. As of January 15, 2026, the bill remains in committee, with a potential Senate vote soon. [atlanticcouncil.org](#) [+7 more](#)



World Observation

Day	1423
Russia/Ukraine Conflict	

The advent of FAFO era

(6) 500% Tariff

Donald Trump again going to use tariff as one of his most powerful weapons. This time no need to wait for verdict of Supreme Court, for the measure is raised by Senator Lindsey Graham, and is likely to be approval by Senate next week. The main target is aiming at China, India and Brazil. If they continue to buy petroleum from Russia, that is supporting the invasion of Russia to Ukraine, they will have a punishing tariff of 500%.

The war of Ukraine has been started for years but no one can put an end to it, even 147 countries in UN confirmed it is an invasion, so what? Even Putin is condemned as war criminal, so what? Still some countries support weapons like drones to Russia, still some economic support like buying petroleum. Still using empty saying of peaceful manner to end the war, still saying negotiation when a million people already dead, still waiting to see people dying in a period as long as World War I or II, are they really want to wait for World War III. That's why some people said the prelude of World War III already started.

Who started the war? Its Joe Biden! It's because of the withdrawn of troops in Afghanistan was in a mess, like totally defeated. So Russian over-estimated themselves and under-estimated the opposition side, just thinking the war can be over in 48 hours. Now it is the fourth year!

Liberal elite (white left) would not stand out to speak for Ukraine, just complained should not attack Hamas and organized large demonstration in campuses of Ivy League. People of Venezuela rejoiced at the capture of Maduro, but no demonstration to speak for the suffering people of Venezuela. But some complains that Trump is violating international law. Who are the international police, who can carry out international law, who is able to stop the Ukrainian War? The situation in Iran is the same, in US no one go out to street to sing for them. Instead, they are eager at the ICE case, its no wrong. But who is going to accelerate World War III and who can press down World War III when there are no international police. Watch the petroleum price closely and make more money before greater turmoil comes.