

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION



BUDGET ESTIMATES

FISCAL YEAR 2020

CONGRESSIONAL SUBMISSION

PRIVILEGED

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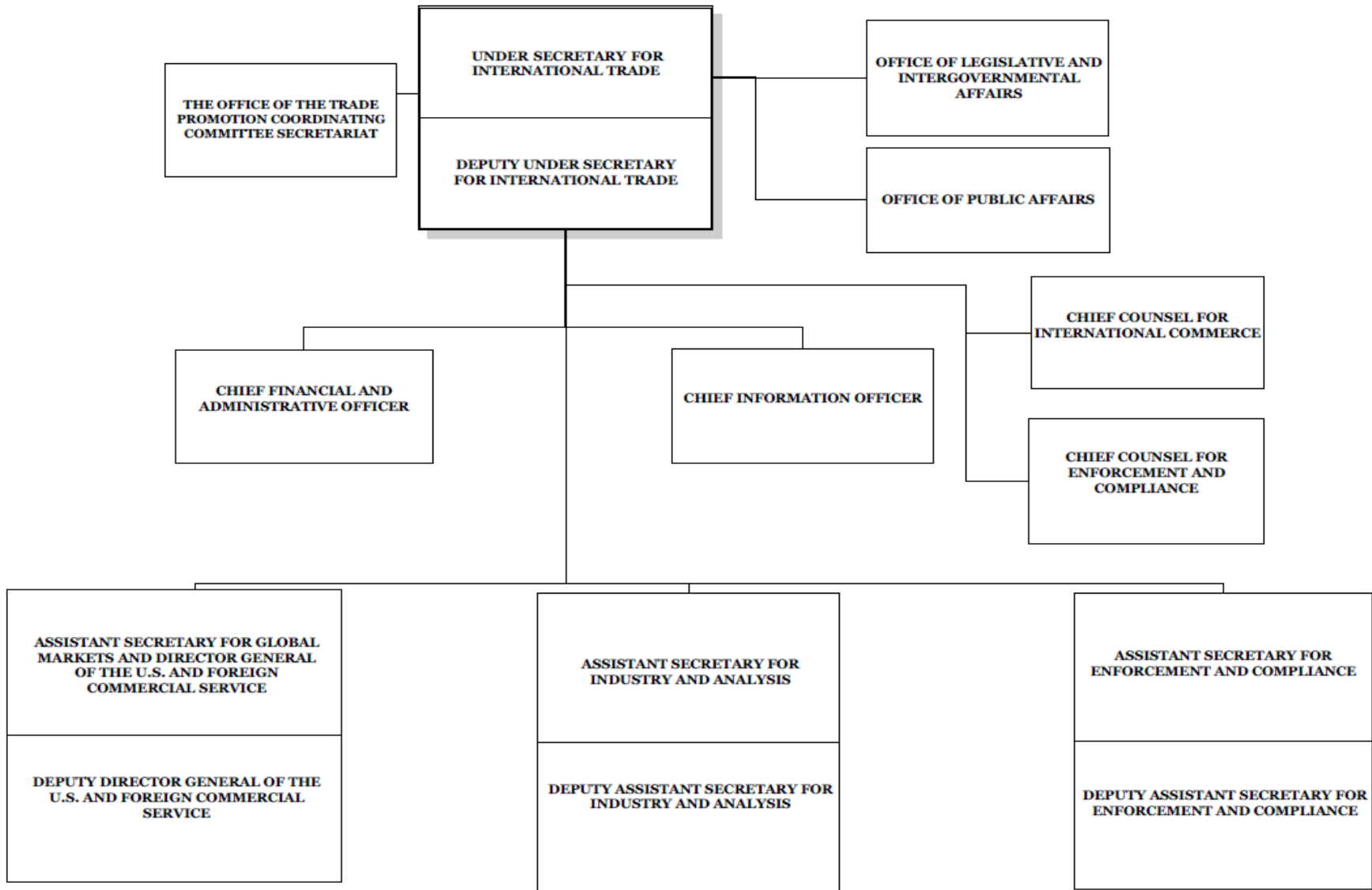
**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION
Budget Estimates, Fiscal Year 2020
Congressional Submission
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**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration**



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**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Budget Estimates, Fiscal Year 2020**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Increased competition, unfair trade practices, and increasingly complex international markets can place U.S. businesses at a disadvantage in global markets. Today, there is foreign competition in virtually every industry, challenging U.S. firms to keep up with both domestic and foreign competitors in rapidly-changing markets and industries. These challenges and barriers must be addressed if U.S. companies are to succeed internationally, supporting the American economy and workers across the country. In this environment, it is critical that the International Trade Administration (ITA) fight foreign government intervention (e.g., preferential financing, export subsidies, import bans, public procurement preferences, etc.) that is hurting U.S. industry, small businesses, and workers.

The President has made it clear that free and fair trade is critical to the economy and the strategic position of the United States, and through both leadership and action, the President is directing the Department of Commerce to drive free and fair trade, as well as investment into the United States. To implement the President's trade and investment goals and help American job creators overcome the challenges they face abroad, ITA will utilize its global network of trade, industry, and country experts, to enforce our trade laws and open markets for U.S. products and services.

With industry and country experts currently located in Washington, D.C., to teams located in 118 international cities in 76 countries and 108 U.S. locations, ITA is well positioned to eliminate trade barriers, negotiate fair trade deals, ensure compliance with trade laws and agreements, and expand trade and investment opportunities for U.S. businesses.

Trade barriers and unfair foreign trade practices have a significant impact on U.S. businesses. With respect to trade barriers alone, one study found that trade liberalization added between \$800 billion to \$1.4 trillion to the U.S. economy since World War II, or about \$7,000 to \$13,000 per U.S. household. The same study suggests that removal of the remaining trade barriers could result in an additional \$450 billion to \$600 billion annually in U.S. output, or about an additional \$4,000 to \$5,000 annually in U.S. household income.¹

With respect to unfair trade practices more broadly and the impact of overcapacity and market-distorting foreign government policies on U.S. companies, many U.S. companies are seeking relief with increased filings of antidumping and countervailing duty (AD/CVD) petitions with ITA over the past several years. Since the beginning of the Administration, ITA has instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection to begin collecting remedial duties under 110 new AD and CVD orders. The total number of AD/CVD orders in effect has doubled over the last five years and ITA anticipates that AD/CVD casework will continue to rise as domestic manufacturers file a significant number of new AD/CVD petitions for the remainder of FY 2019 and in FY 2020.

¹ Scott C. Bradford, Paul L. E. Grieco, and Gary Clyde Hufbauer, "The Payoff to America from Globalization," *The World Economy*, Vol. 29, No. 7, pp. 893-916, July 2006
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=914265

Exhibit 3

Over the last two fiscal years, ITA assisted over 50,000 U.S. exporters from all 50 states (nearly 80% of which were small and medium-sized enterprises) and over 9,000 investment clients around the globe. As a result, ITA facilitated nearly \$53 billion in U.S. exports, \$118 billion in U.S. export content from advocacy deals, over \$10 billion in U.S. export value from overcoming trade barriers, and over \$22 billion in inward foreign direct investment to the United States. Over the last three years, ITA has issued an average of 430 Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty orders. In FY 2018, ITA successfully removed, reduced, or prevented 138 foreign trade barriers.

Looking forward, ITA must continue to ensure that U.S. industries and workers have an effective remedy for the injurious impact of dumped and subsidized goods entering the United States. ITA must also continue to deliver high quality sectoral and analytical capacity to support trade to combat Chinese industrial policy; and, to execute required sector reviews for Section 201 cases, Section 232 exclusion requests, and Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) cases.

Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
FY 2020 PROGRAM INCREASES / DECREASES / TERMINATIONS

(Dollar amounts in thousands)
(Largest to Smallest)

Increases

Page No	Appropriations	Budget Program	Title of Increase	Positions	Budget Authority
ITA-21	Operations and Administration	Industry and Analysis	Core Competencies	14	3,300
ITA-27	Operations and Administration	Industry and Analysis	Survey of International Air Travelers	0	3,000
ITA-45	Operations and Administration	Enforcement and Compliance	Support National Economic Security	0	3,000
ITA-31	Operations and Administration	Industry and Analysis	Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act (FIRREA) Implementation Requirement	12	2,900
ITA-49	Operations and Administration	Enforcement and Compliance	Anti-Circumvention/Evasion Unit	5	1,000
Subtotal, Increases				31	13,200

Decreases

Page No	Appropriations	Budget Program	Title of Decrease	Positions	Budget Authority
ITA-61	Operations and Administration	Global Markets	Rescale Export Promotion and Trade Analysis Efforts	(114)	(43,897)
Subtotal, Decreases				(114)	(43,897)

Terminations

Page No	Appropriations	Budget Program	Title of Termination	Positions	Budget Authority
		No Program Changes	No Program Changes		
Subtotal, Terminations					

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**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

			Positions	FTE	Direct Obligations	Budget Authority						
	FY 2019 Enacted		1,684	1,617	519,084	484,000						
	plus: change in recoveries				(11,000)							
	plus: change in unobligated balance, start of year		0	0	(25,001)	0						
	plus: change in unobligated balance, end of year				917	0						
ITA- 13	plus: 2020 Adjustments-to-Base		0	0	6,793	6,793						
	FY 2020 Base		1,684	1,617	490,793	490,793						
	plus/(minus): FY 2020 Program Changes		(83)	(82)	(30,697)	(30,697)						
	Total FY 2020 Estimate		1,601	1,535	460,096	460,096						
					Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base							
			2018 Actual		2019 Enacted		2020 Base		2020 Estimate			
			Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
ITA- 17	Industry and Analysis	Pos./BA	227	52,310	219	52,551	219	53,371	245	62,571	26	9,200
		FTE/Obl.	191	55,320	195	57,314	195	53,371	220	62,571	25	9,200
ITA- 39	Enforcement and Compliance	Pos./BA	351	87,500	351	88,500	351	89,844	356	93,844	5	4,000
		FTE/Obl.	323	95,111	340	101,014	340	89,844	345	93,844	5	4,000
ITA- 57	Global Markets	Pos./BA	1,070	319,241	988	320,000	988	321,879	874	277,982	(114)	(43,897)
		FTE/Obl.	940	327,677	964	334,250	964	321,879	852	277,982	(112)	(43,897)
ITA- 71	Executive Direction/Administration	Pos./BA	116	22,949	126	22,949	126	25,699	126	25,699	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	88	22,391	118	26,506	118	25,699	118	25,699	0	0
TOTALS			1,764	482,000	1,684	484,000	1,684	490,793	1,601	460,096	(83)	(30,697)
			1,542	500,499	1,617	519,084	1,617	490,793	1,535	460,096	(82)	(30,697)
Adjustments for:												
Recoveries			(11,353)		(11,000)				(2,083)			
Unobligated balance, start of year			(31,916)		(25,001)				(917)			
Unobligated balance, start of year transferred												
Unobligated balance, expiring			1,793									
Unobligated balance, end of year			25,001		917							
Unobligated balance, end of year transferred			52									
Rescission									3,000			
Financing from:												
Transfers to other accounts												
Transfers from other accounts			(2,076)									
Appropriation			482,000		484,000		490,793		460,096		(30,697)	

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**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
SUMMARY OF REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2018		2019		2020		2020		Increase/Decrease	
		Actual		Enacted		Base		Estimate		from 2020 Base	
Comparison by activity:		Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount
Industry and Analysis	Pos./BA	11	5,640	11	5,000	11	5,000	11	5,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	9	3,418	10	5,000	10	5,000	10	5,000	0	0
Enforcement and Compliance	Pos./BA	0	40	0	39	0	39	0	39	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	1	0	39	0	39	0	39	0	0
Global Markets	Pos./BA	36	20,412	36	19,053	36	19,053	36	19,053	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	24	21,263	24	19,053	24	19,053	24	19,053	0	0
Executive Direction/Administration	Pos./BA	2	908	2	908	2	908	1	789	(1)	(119)
	FTE/Obl.	1	456	2	908	2	908	1	789	(1)	(119)
Total	Pos./BA	49	27,000	49	25,000	49	25,000	48	24,881	(1)	(119)
	FTE/Obl.	34	25,138	36	25,000	36	25,000	35	24,881	(1)	(119)

Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
SUMMARY OF FINANCING
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2018 Actual	2019 Enacted	2020 Base	2020 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base
Total Obligations	525,637	544,084	515,793	484,977	(30,816)
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal funds	(11,673)	(14,000)	(14,000)	(13,881)	119
Non-Federal funds (fees)	(9,305)	(11,000)	(11,000)	(11,000)	0
Recoveries	(12,384)	(11,000)	0	(2,083)	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(31,916)	(25,001)	0	(917)	0
Unobligated balance, start of year transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year (reimbursable)	(5,586)	(2,457)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	1,793	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	27,510	917	0	0	0
Rescission	0	0	0	3,000	0
Gross Budget Authority	484,076	481,543	490,793	460,096	(30,697)
Financing:					
Transferred to other accounts	0	0	0	0	
Transferred from other accounts	(2,076)	0	0	0	
Net Budget Authority / Appropriation	482,000	481,543	490,793	460,096	(30,697)

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Other Changes:</u>		
Annualization of FY 2019 Pay Raise		2,996
FY 2020 Pay Raise		0
Change in Compensable Days		802
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(75)
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		348
Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)		22
Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA) - OASDI		78
Health Insurance		53
Employee Compensation Fund		(59)
Travel:		
Mileage		6
Per Diem - Domestic		55
Per Diem - Foreign		128
Rent payments to GSA		477
HCHB Water		1
HCHB Steam		246
HCHB Electricity		19
Postage		1
Printing and reproduction		0
Other services:		
National Archives and Records Administration		0
Working Capital Fund		1,659
CBS (bureau specific)		36
 Subtotal, other changes	 0	 6,793
 Total, Adjustments to Base	 0	 6,793

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**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Industry and Analysis

Line Item		2018		2019		2020		2020		Increase/Decrease	
		Actual		Enacted		Base		Estimate		from 2020 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Industry and Analysis	Pos./BA	227	52,310	219	52,551	219	53,371	245	62,571	26	9,200
	FTE/Obl.	191	55,320	195	57,314	195	53,371	220	62,571	25	9,200
Total	Pos./BA	227	52,310	219	52,551	219	53,371	245	62,571	26	9,200
	FTE/Obl.	191	55,320	195	57,314	195	53,371	220	62,571	25	9,200

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Industry and Analysis

		2018 Actual		2019 Enacted		2020 Base		2020 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base	
Comparison by activity		Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount
Activities Supported by non-Federal Sources (Fees)	Pos./BA	11	4,176	11	3,536	11	3,536	11	3,536	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	9	3,283	10	3,536	10	3,536	10	3,536	0	0
Activities supported by Federal Sources (Reimbursable)	Pos./BA	0	1,464	0	1,464	0	1,464	0	1,464	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	135	0	1,464	0	1,464	0	1,464	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	11	5,640	11	5,000	11	5,000	11	5,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	9	3,418	10	5,000	10	5,000	10	5,000	0	0

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**

Activity: Industry and Analysis

Goal Statement

Industry and Analysis (I&A) strengthens the export capabilities of U.S. businesses and ensures fair competition in international trade for U.S. firms and workers.

Base Program

I&A provides the core of a comprehensive and effective trade strategy that both promotes U.S. trade and investment and fights for a level playing field for U.S. companies and workers as they contend with unfair foreign trade barriers and practices. With its sector experts and analytical capacity, I&A works across Commerce, the rest of the U.S. Government (USG), and U.S. industry, to protect and enhance the competitive position of U.S. business in an increasingly global marketplace.

Statement of Operating Objectives

The Administration has taken aggressive actions to improve U.S. competitiveness, many of which rely on I&A's participation. I&A experts, with unique sectoral knowledge and economic modelling skills, help the Secretary drive trade processes such as Section 301, Section 232, and Section 201 reviews, which are expected to continue in FY 2020. I&A will continue to implement changes to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) program under the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018 (FIRRMA). I&A coordinates CFIUS efforts on behalf of the Commerce Department and provides critical sectoral analyses to the interagency CFIUS group. The CFIUS workload under FIRRMA is estimated at 1,000 cases per year, a significant increase over the 235 cases in 2018. In addition, I&A will lead the Department's portion of the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill process in FY 2020, a process requiring Commerce to determine whether there are any domestic manufacturers that might be impacted by proposed tariff eliminations.

Explanation and Justification

Line Item		2020 Base		2020 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Industry and Analysis	Pos./BA	219	53,371	245	62,571	26	9,200
	FTE/Obl	195	53,371	220	62,571	25	9,200

I&A's unique sectoral and analytical expertise drives the achievement of USG objectives on trade policy enabling senior officials and colleagues across the USG to make data-driven and informed decisions on complex trade issues. Specifically, I&A's easily accessible data, analytical tools, and market intelligence improves the U.S. capacity to combat Chinese industrial policy, conduct critical analysis on sectors important to the economic future of the United States, and play an effective role in encouraging the reshoring of jobs from overseas. U.S. business and government agencies use I&A's data, analytical tools, and market intelligence inform their decision-making on complex trade issues and help level the playing field for U.S. firms.

The success of the USG in meeting trade goals depends on ITA having a broad knowledge of the U.S. economy, a deep understanding of specific industries, and an excellent economic analytical capability. Unlike private sector expertise, the expertise within I&A focuses specifically on industry and policy issues that are relevant to trade negotiations, the resolution of trade barriers, and other uniquely governmental functions. As a result, I&A analysis and data tools cannot be found in the private-sector or in any other agency. I&A analysis and data are used by individual firms, industry associations, internal stakeholders, other U.S. government agencies (e.g., the United States Trade Representative, and the Departments of State, Transportation, and Homeland Security), and the White House.

Demand for I&A sectoral and analytical capabilities is increasing to support trade negotiations; to combat Chinese industrial policy; to execute required sector reviews for Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. §1862) (Section 232 exclusion cases); to evaluate remedies proposed to address industry injury under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. §2251) (Section 201 cases); to provide economic, policy and industry expertise in the review of other government's objectionable trade practices for Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. §2411(b)); conduct national security reviews as a statutory member of CFIUS and meet the significant increase in cases due to FIRRM; and to provide information on potential harm to domestic industry as part of Free Trade Zone application reviews.

Overall, I&A supports the missions of ITA, the Department, and USG primarily by:

- Modelling the impact of complex policy responses to ensure that policy options support U.S. companies and American workers;
- Producing sector-specific analysis needed to administer U.S. trade law (including safeguards, Section 301, Special 301 and Section 201);

Exhibit 12

- Conducting data-driven trade analysis for trade negotiations, including developing unique data systems designed to support tariff, rules of origin, and investment non-conforming measures (NCM) negotiations;
- Producing expert economic and sector specific analysis to shape U.S trade policy and support the U.S. industrial base (semiconductors, space, advance manufacturing, etc.)
- Coordinating Department-wide efforts supporting CFIUS casework;
- Utilizing strong industry, standards, and economic expertise to advocate for the removal of the barriers to U.S. products and services in foreign markets;
- Providing innovative market intelligence products and services that provide critical information to the public and businesses. Examples include an annual sector-specific “Top Markets” series, and tools such as Stopfakes.gov, Trade Stats Express, Intellectual Property Rights Toolkits, and the Free Trade Agreement Tariff Tool;
- Administering the U.S.-EU and U.S-Swiss Privacy Shield programs helping thousands of businesses continue to transfer data to foreign markets, and preventing overseas data localization rules that would unfairly disadvantage U.S. businesses in other markets;
- Determining the existence of domestic competition of imported products in petitions to temporarily suspend or lower tariffs (pursuant to authority within the American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016). For the first triennial review in FY 2017, I&A led an ITA-wide effort to review 2,592 petitions, a task involving 88 staff and over 11,000 hours of work;
- Producing, evaluating, and making broadly available trade and economic data, such as the longest publicly-available time series of detailed U.S. merchandise trade statistics, metropolitan area export data, and a suite of “Jobs Supported by Exports” products;
- Executing the Export Trade Certificate of Review program established under the Export Company Trading Act (ECTA) of 1982, providing federal antitrust protection and procedural benefits to U.S. firms interested in collaborating on export activities so they can coordinate among each other under the program’s legal protection which can enable U.S. firms to reduce shipping costs, boost negotiating power, fill large export orders, and develop long-term export business;
- Administering 14 Industry Trade Advisory Committees (ITACs) with over 300 industry representative members who serve as cleared trade advisors to the Secretary of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative;
- Coordinating the national travel and tourism policies, including work required to implement statutory and other-directed requirements;
- Conducting the Survey of International Air Travelers (SIAT), the only source for international travel statistics data used by other agencies to determine the balance of trade; to forecast travel at embassies/consulates and ports of entry; to support trusted traveler programs; track U.S. citizens abroad; and, to assist in modeling the potential spread of pandemic disease States, destinations, and travel businesses also rely upon SIAT data for market intelligence when determining the approach to expand travel exports;
- Overseeing the administration of textile provisions of trade agreements and legislated trade preference programs; and,
- Administering formal dispute settlement proceedings under 14 current free trade agreements.

I&A accomplishes these activities primarily through federal staff located in headquarters. The staff include industry experts and trade and economic analysts who devise and implement international trade, investment, and export promotion strategies.

The importance of I&A's work is increasingly essential to strengthen the global competitiveness of U.S. industries ensuring that foreign markets are open for U.S. industry, and help guide U.S. businesses toward the best export markets for their products and services. I&A also represents the interest of and advocates on behalf of U.S. industry with foreign governments. I&A also seeks opportunities to enter into strategic public-private partnerships with companies and non-profit associations with a high return on investment to achieve mutual export and competitiveness objectives.

I&A statutory authority includes:

- [Tariff Act of 1930](#)
- [Export Trading Company Act of 1982 P.L. 97-290](#)
- [American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016 \(P.L. 114-159\)](#)
- [Trade Expansion Act of 1962 \(19 U.S.C. §1862\) \(Section 232 exclusion cases\)](#)

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Industry and Analysis
PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2020**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2020 Base		2020 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Industry and Analysis	Pos/BA	219	53,371	223	56,671	14	3,300
	FTE/Obl.	195	53,371	209	56,671	10	3,300

I&A Core Competencies – Helping the Economy Grow (+\$3300, 10 FTE/14 Positions) - This request enables I&A to strengthen its unique analytical expertise and capacity to help drive the achievement of USG objectives on trade policy by strengthening and expanding core competencies, adding skillsets in emerging sectors, and ensuring capacity to support aggressive trade actions, all while continuing to meet mandatory operational needs.

I&A’s analytical tools and sectoral intelligence enables senior leadership and colleagues across the USG to make data-driven, informed decisions on complex trade issues. The Administration has taken aggressive actions to improve U.S. competitiveness, which has dramatically increased the demand for I&A’s expertise in areas such as Section 301, 201, and 232 trade actions, as well as trading partner retaliatory actions. At the same time, I&A has supported internal and external data analytics and sectoral expertise for trade compliance and export promotion work. This request will also improve I&A’s capacity to combat Chinese industrial policy and conduct critical analysis on sectors most important to the economic future of the United States.

This funding will ensure I&A’s capability: modelling the impact of complex policy responses to ensure that policy options support U.S. companies and American workers; producing sector-specific analysis needed to administer U.S. trade laws; conducting data-driven trade analysis for trade negotiations, including developing unique data systems designed to support tariff, rules of origin, and investment non-conforming measures negotiations; producing expert economic and sector specific analysis to shape U.S. trade policy and support the U.S. industrial base (semiconductors, space, advance manufacturing, etc.); and, helping shape U.S. business strategies and export decisions to counter unfair retaliatory measures on U.S. exports.

I&A's economic modeling capabilities and sectoral expertise are instrumental in driving the Administration's trade initiatives. I&A's work is skill intensive, requiring a significant knowledge of industry supply chains, knowledge that is acquired over years of experience working with industry. I&A's economic modeling capabilities have taken more than a decade to build, requiring substantial investments in leading economic modeling tools such as GTAP and USAGE, and significant investment in staff resources. An estimated 3-5 years of training is needed for staff to be proficient in using the models. Fine tuning and enhancing these skill sets will allow I&A to meet demand for sectoral and economic analytics, provide better tools to support USG priorities, and allow I&A to proceed with plans to disaggregate economic models to state levels and specific geographic regions so that the effects of trade actions can be examined with precision throughout the United States. This request also gives I&A the ability to cover emerging sectors crucial to long-term U.S. competitiveness.

Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL
(Dollar amount in thousands)

Activity: Industry and Analysis

Program Change: Core Competencies

Full-time permanent

Title:	Location	Grade	Number	Salary	Salaries
Economist	Washington D.C.	GS-14	2	\$ 129,869	\$ 259,738
Economist	Washington D.C.	GS-13	4	\$ 109,900	\$ 439,600
Sector Specialist	Washington D.C.	GS-13	3	\$ 109,900	\$ 329,700
IT Specialist	Washington D.C.	GS-13	1	\$ 109,900	\$ 109,900
Sector Specialist	Washington D.C.	GS-12	2	\$ 92,421	\$ 184,842
Sector Specialist	Washington D.C.	GS-11	2	\$ 77,109	\$ 154,218
Program Administrator	Washington D.C.	GS-9	0	\$ 63,732	\$ -
Subtotal			14		\$ 1,477,998
Less Lapse	25%		(4)		\$(369,500)
Total Full-time permanent (FTE)			10	\$1,108,498	\$1,108,498
2019 Pay Adjustment	1.9%				\$21,061
2020 Pay Adjustment	0.0%				\$ -
Subtotal			14		\$1,129,559
Total					\$1,129,559

Personnel Data

Full-time Equivalent Employment

Full-time permanent

10

Part-time permanent

0

Full-time temporary

0

Part-time temporary

0

Total

10

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent

14

Part-time permanent

0

Full-time temporary

0

Part-time temporary

0

Total

14

Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Activity: Industry and Analysis

Object Class	2018 Actual	2019 Enacted	2020 Base	2020 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	22,550	24,679	25,365	26,871	1,130
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	514	100	100	100	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	662	682	682	697	15
11.8 Special personnel services payments	-	-	-	-	-
11.9 Total personnel compensation	23,726	25,461	26,147	27,292	1,145
12 Civilian personnel benefits	7,621	7,690	7,742	8,137	395
13 Benefits for former personnel	267	42	42	42	-
21 Travel and transportation of persons	982	1,215	1,236	1,378	142
22 Transportation of things	8	11	11	61	50
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	3,390	2,913	3,014	3,200	186
23.2 Rental payments to others	4	4	4	4	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities and misc. charges	794	1,309	1,382	1,398	16
24 Printing and reproduction	119	205	205	224	19
25.1 Advisory and assistant services	2,610	1,722	1,722	1,722	-
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	6,700	1,167	1,167	2,060	893
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	7,034	7,386	7,274	7,657	383
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1	1	1	1	-
25.5 Research and development contracts	-	-	-	-	-

Exhibit 15

25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	495	1,152	1,152	1,152	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	14	14	14	14	-
26	Supplies and materials	673	499	499	527	28
31	Equipment	882	1,611	1,611	1,654	43
32	Lands and structures	-	-	-	-	-
33	Investments and loans	-	-	-	-	-
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	150	150	150	-
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
43	Interest and dividends	-	-	-	-	-
44	Refunds	-	-	-	-	-
99	Total obligations	55,320	52,551	53,371	56,671	3,300

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Industry and Analysis
PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2020**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2020 Base		2020 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Industry and Analysis	Pos/BA	219	53,371	219	56,371	0	3,000
	FTE/Obl.	195	53,371	195	56,371	0	3,000

Survey of International Air Travelers (SIAT) Funding (+\$3,000, 0 FTE/0 Positions) - This request provides funding for the SIAT, which is mandated by law and used to provide critical inputs into the calculation of the balance of trade, which is important as trade in travel services is 32 percent of U.S. trade in services and 11 percent of total exports, goods and services combined. The data from the SIAT is also used to inform visa policy, entry policy, and pandemic response and by the public and private sectors to target and expand export markets and measure performance. ITA cannot support the SIAT and the requirements of law into the future without new resources and the Budget proposes to offset this increase with a one-time rescission of prior year unobligated balances.

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Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Activity: Industry and Analysis

Object Class	2018 Actual	2019 Enacted	2020 Base	2020 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	22,550	24,679	25,365	25,365	-
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	514	100	100	100	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	662	682	682	682	-
11.8 Special personnel services payments	-	-	-	-	-
11.9 Total personnel compensation	23,726	25,461	26,147	26,147	-
12 Civilian personnel benefits	7,621	7,690	7,742	7,742	-
13 Benefits for former personnel	267	42	42	42	-
21 Travel and transportation of persons	982	1,215	1,236	1,236	-
22 Transportation of things	8	11	11	11	-
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	3,390	2,913	3,014	3,014	-
23.2 Rental payments to others	4	4	4	4	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities and misc. charges	794	1,309	1,382	1,382	-
24 Printing and reproduction	119	205	205	205	-
25.1 Advisory and assistant services	2,610	1,722	1,722	1,722	-
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	6,700	1,167	1,167	4,167	3,000
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	7,034	7,386	7,274	7,274	-
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1	1	1	1	-
25.5 Research and development contracts	-	-	-	-	-

Exhibit 15

25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	495	1,152	1,152	1,152	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	14	14	14	14	-
26	Supplies and materials	673	499	499	499	-
31	Equipment	882	1,611	1,611	1,611	-
32	Lands and structures	-	-	-	-	-
33	Investments and loans	-	-	-	-	-
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	150	150	150	-
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
43	Interest and dividends	-	-	-	-	-
44	Refunds	-	-	-	-	-
99	Total obligations	55,320	52,551	53,371	56,371	3,000

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Industry and Analysis
PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2020**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2020 Base		2020 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Industry and Analysis	Pos/BA	219	53,371	231	56,271	12	2,900
	FTE/Obl.	195	53,371	207	56,271	9	2,900

Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act (FIRRMA) Implementation Requirement (+\$2,900, 9 FTE/12 Positions) - This request addresses increased capacity needs given I&A's lead role within the Department of Commerce administering CFIUS functions. FIRRMA is estimated to increase caseloads from more than 200 cases a year to 1,000 cases by the end of 2020. This request funds 12 positions to meet the increased workload and provides additional legal support from the Department's Office of General Counsel. These additional funds will enable I&A to fulfill growing mandatory requirements while enabling I&A to bring its full breadth of expertise to bear on CFIUS national security reviews with a focus on economic security and analysis of commercial and market conditions. I&A will be able to continue working at full capacity and provide unique sectoral and analytical expertise that underpins USG objectives to protect national security, restore jobs, and protect industries.

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**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL**
(Dollar amount in thousands)

Activity: Industry and Analysis

Program Change: Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act
(FIRRMA) Implementation

Full-time permanent

Title:	Location	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
CFIUS Case Manager	Washington D.C.	GS-14	2	\$129,869	\$259,738
CFIUS Case Manager	Washington D.C.	GS-13	2	\$109,900	\$219,800
Sector Specialist/Economist	Washington D.C.	GS-13	2	\$109,900	\$219,800
CFIUS Case Manager	Washington D.C.	GS-12	2	\$92,421	\$184,842
Sector Specialist/Economist	Washington D.C.	GS-12	2	\$92,421	\$184,842
CFIUS Case Manager	Washington D.C.	GS-11	1	\$77,109	\$77,109
Sector Specialist/Economist	Washington D.C.	GS-11	1	\$77,109	\$77,109
Subtotal			12		\$1,223,240
Less Lapse	25%		(3)	\$(305,810)	\$(305,810)
Total Full-time permanent (FTE)			9		\$917,430
2019 Pay Adjustment	1.9%				\$17,431
2020 Pay Adjustment	0.0%				
Subtotal			9		\$934,861
Total					\$934,861

Personnel Data

Full-time Equivalent Employment

Full-time permanent

9

Part-time permanent

0

Full-time temporary

0

Part-time temporary

0

Total

12

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent

12

Part-time permanent

0

Full-time temporary

0

Part-time temporary

0

Total

12

Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Activity: Industry and Analysis

Object Class	2018 Actual	2019 Enacted	2020 Base	2020 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	22,550	24,679	25,365	26,300	935
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	514	100	100	100	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	662	682	682	694	12
11.8 Special personnel services payments	-	-	-	-	-
11.9 Total personnel compensation	23,726	25,461	26,147	27,094	947
12 Civilian personnel benefits	7,621	7,690	7,742	8,069	327
13 Benefits for former personnel	267	42	42	42	-
21 Travel and transportation of persons	982	1,215	1,236	1,340	104
22 Transportation of things	8	11	11	54	43
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	3,390	2,913	3,014	3,180	166
23.2 Rental payments to others	4	4	4	4	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities and misc. charges	794	1,309	1,382	1,388	6
24 Printing and reproduction	119	205	205	221	16
25.1 Advisory and assistant services	2,610	1,722	1,722	1,922	200
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	6,700	1,167	1,167	1,893	726
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	7,034	7,386	7,274	7,585	311
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1	1	1	1	-
25.5 Research and development contracts	-	-	-	-	-

Exhibit 15

25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	495	1,152	1,152	1,152	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	14	14	14	14	-
26	Supplies and materials	673	499	499	518	19
31	Equipment	882	1,611	1,611	1,646	35
32	Lands and structures	-	-	-	-	-
33	Investments and loans	-	-	-	-	-
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	150	150	150	-
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
43	Interest and dividends	-	-	-	-	-
44	Refunds	-	-	-	-	-
99	Total obligations	55,320	52,551	53,371	56,271	2,900

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Enforcement and Compliance

Line Item		2018		2019		2020		2020		Increase/Decrease	
		Actual		Enacted		Base		Estimate		from 2020 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Enforcement and Compliance	Pos./BA	351	87,500	351	88,500	351	89,844	356	93,844	5	4,000
	FTE/Obl.	323	95,111	340	101,014	340	89,844	345	93,844	5	4,000
Total	Pos./BA	351	87,500	351	88,500	351	89,844	356	93,844	5	4,000
	FTE/Obl.	323	95,111	340	101,014	340	89,844	345	93,844	5	4,000

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Enforcement and Compliance

		2018 Actual		2019 Enacted		2020 Base		2020 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base	
Comparison by activity		Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount
Activities Supported by non-Federal Sources (Fees)	Pos./BA	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	1	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	0
Activities supported by Federal Sources (Reimbursable)	Pos./BA	0	23	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	0	40	0	39	0	39	0	39	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	1	0	39	0	39	0	39	0	0

Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Enforcement and Compliance

Goal Statement

Enforcement and Compliance (E&C) takes prompt and proactive action against unfair foreign trade practices and foreign government-imposed trade barriers by enforcing U.S. trade laws, monitoring and seeking compliance with existing trade agreements, and aiding in the negotiation of new trade agreements that address trade-impeding and trade-distorting practices.

Base Program

E&C promotes a level playing field for U.S. manufacturers, exporters, workers, and farmers by addressing unfairly traded imports and foreign trade barriers. E&C enhances the competitive strength of U.S. industries against unfair trade through the enforcement of U.S. antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) trade laws and promotes adoption of disciplines and practices by U.S. trading partners that enhance transparency and impartiality in foreign trade remedy law practices and administration. E&C experts identify and address foreign government subsidy programs that unfairly cause disadvantages for U.S. exporters competing overseas. E&C works to monitor and secure foreign government compliance with international trade agreements, so American workers, industries, and firms can derive the intended benefits; negotiates non-tariff-barrier (NTB) trade agreement disciplines that focus on ending unfair treatment for the United States in key foreign markets; and, represents and advocates on behalf of U.S. industry interests through enforcement of U.S. rights under bilateral and multilateral trade agreements, administers the Foreign Trade Zones (FTZ) program, and other import programs that support U.S. jobs.

Statement of Operating Objectives

American businesses and workers should have a full and fair opportunity to compete in global markets. Progress in this objective has been, and will be going-forward, characterized by a highly proactive and robust approach to addressing and resolving unfair trade practices and enforcing international agreements. E&C will also help encourage commercial activity at U.S. facilities in competition with foreign alternatives by facilitating use of special FTZ customs procedures.

Explanation and Justification

Line Item		2020 Base		2020 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
		Enforcement & Compliance	Pos./BA	351	89,844	356	93,844
	FTE/Obl	340	89,844	345	93,844	5	4,000

AD/CVD Enforcement. E&C conducts investigations under the AD/CVD laws in response to U.S. industry petitions alleging that imports are being dumped or unfairly subsidized, and that those imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the competing U.S. industry. Investigations vary widely in scope and complexity.

In the last four years, the number of new AD/CVD investigations initiated by E&C has increased by approximately 12%, from a total of 118 new investigations in FY 2015 to 132 new investigations initiated in FY 2018. A new focus on self-initiation of investigations has contributed to this rise. In November 2017, Commerce announced the self-initiation of AD and CVD investigations of imports of common alloy sheet from China; and on February 8, 2019, Commerce published AD/CVD orders on imports of common alloy sheet from China. These were the first self-initiated investigations in over 25 years. Outside of self-initiated investigations, Commerce initiated 57 other new investigations in FY 2018. Already in FY 2019, (as of March 1, 2019), Commerce has started 12 new AD and CVD investigations. E&C anticipates the number of AD and CVD investigations will continue to increase for the remainder of FY 2019, as domestic manufacturers continue to file a significant number of petitions. As the number of new initiations has risen over the last several years, so too has the number of duty orders issued by E&C. In the last four years, the total number of AD/CVD orders issued has more than doubled and, in tandem, the number of statutory decisions issued by E&C has risen by more than 20%. In FY 2018 alone, E&C issued 457 preliminary or final AD/CVD determinations. In FY 2019, E&C is on track to issue just as many, if not more, preliminary or final AD/CVD determinations. Over the last three years, E&C issued an average of 430 AD/CVD determinations.

In an AD/CVD investigation where E&C finds imports are being dumped or unfairly subsidized and the International Trade Commission finds that those imports injure the U.S. industry, E&C issues an order instructing U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to begin collecting remedial duty deposits on the imported merchandise. Each succeeding year interested parties may request an administrative review of the AD/CVD order to determine the actual amount of duties that are to be collected to remedy those unfair practices. Administrative reviews account for the largest

portion of E&C's AD/CVD workload. In FY 2018, E&C issued 185 AD/CVD administrative review determinations compared to 179 in FY 2017. Importantly, the number of administrative reviews has increased by nearly 40% over the last three fiscal years.

E&C also conducts several other types of reviews of outstanding AD/CVD orders as required by U.S. law and international obligations, including "new shipper" reviews for exporters that begin shipping to the United States after the period examined in an investigation; periodic "sunset reviews" to determine whether AD/CVD orders should remain in place; and scope and circumvention inquiries to determine whether particular imported products are covered by outstanding AD/CVD orders.

E&C works closely with CBP to ensure the collection of AD/CVD duties owed to the U.S. Government. Some foreign exporters and their U.S. importers increasingly resort to circumvention or illegal evasion schemes to avoid or minimize the payment of AD/CVD duties. E&C is elevating its efforts to counter such activities by working in partnership with CBP, the Department of Justice, and other federal agencies to identify and address fraudulent activity, in some cases leading to fines, felony indictments, and imprisonment of offending parties.

Other major trade enforcement activities conducted by E&C include:

Trade Agreements Compliance. Fulfilling the Department's statutory trade agreements compliance responsibility, E&C lead ITA efforts to monitor foreign government implementation of international trade agreements signed with the United States to identify foreign government compliance problems. Working directly with U.S. businesses and trade associations, other Department of Commerce bureaus, and U.S. embassies, E&C investigates potential failures by foreign governments to implement and adhere fully to trade agreements. Once a foreign government-imposed trade barrier that contravenes an obligation is identified, E&C initiates a case and forms a team of ITA experts to reduce or eliminate the barrier, thus opening markets and reinstating or realizing the benefit of the trade agreement for American workers and firms.

In FY 2018, ITA initiated 122 new trade agreements compliance investigations and concluded 76, 39 of them successfully. E&C also works with USTR, which includes representing ITA on USTR task forces, to prioritize potential dispute settlement issues for interagency consideration and to develop cases for formal dispute settlement through the WTO or free trade agreements, or to secure U.S. rights through other enforcement mechanisms. E&C works in partnership with ITA units to monitor whether existing agreement obligations are sufficient to guarantee fair treatment of U.S. companies in foreign markets and employs this expertise to seek strong, enforceable disciplines during U.S. trade agreement negotiations.

Subsidies Enforcement. E&C provides monitoring, analysis, counseling, and advocacy services to U.S. parties harmed by unfair foreign government subsidization and related practices. As directed by law, activities include: (1) coordinating U.S. CVD and multilateral subsidies enforcement efforts; (2) assisting the private sector by monitoring and identifying foreign subsidies that can be remedied under U.S. law and the WTO Subsidies Agreement; and, (3) producing an annual report to Congress on subsidy monitoring and enforcement activities. Subsidies enforcement staff identified, and is currently evaluating, over 1,600 foreign subsidies and government support practices, more than half of which relate to China. E&C

works closely with USTR to coordinate the U.S. Government's response to foreign CVD investigations brought against U.S. exports, involving outreach to all relevant federal, state, and local government agencies that administer alleged U.S. subsidy programs.

Petition Counseling. Petition counseling staff provide information to U.S. parties about remedies available under U.S. trade law and provide support and counseling to any party considering filing an AD or CVD petition. Information, counseling, and support are available to all U.S. businesses, workers, and industry associations that have questions about the AD/CVD laws. In FY 2018, 632 petition counseling sessions were conducted with a wide variety of U.S. businesses and industries.

Self-Initiation of AD/CVD Investigations. While AD/CVD investigations are most often initiated on the basis of petitions filed by, or on behalf of, a U.S. industry, Commerce also has the authority to self-initiate AD/CVD investigations if it determines that a formal investigation is warranted into the question of whether the elements necessary for the imposition of a duty exist. In conjunction with direct engagement with U.S. industries and their representatives, E&C undertakes extensive research and analysis into foreign company pricing practices, foreign government subsidies, and U.S. industry and market conditions in determining the use of self-initiation as a tool to address unfair pricing and subsidization. In November 2017, Commerce announced the self-initiation of AD and CVD investigations of imports of common alloy sheet from China, the first self-initiated investigations in over 25 years. On February 8, 2019, Commerce published AD/CVD orders on imports of common alloy sheet from China, instructing Customs and Border Protection to begin collecting duties on unfairly dumped and subsidized imports of the product.

Bilateral AD/CVD Agreements. E&C is responsible for the negotiation and administration of AD and CVD suspension agreements (agreements between Commerce and the foreign government or respondent companies that suspend underlying AD/CVD investigations) and other bilateral agreements. E&C also administers various existing suspension agreements with Russia, Ukraine, Mexico, and Argentina, covering products such as steel, uranium, sugar, tomatoes, and lemon juice. Administering agreements involves responsibilities such as calculating and monitoring export limits and reference prices and calculating normal values, or “minimum prices,” for signatory producers/exporters. Five-year sunset reviews are also conducted of the suspension agreements and any requested administrative reviews. Due to the high legal and policy thresholds, suspension agreements are relatively rare but, when successfully negotiated, may represent a beneficial outcome for the U.S. petitioning companies seeking trade remedy relief. Key mechanisms that may be employed in suspension agreements for eliminating dumping or subsidies and injury to the domestic injury include, as applicable, reference prices or calculated minimum selling prices, export limits, and specific monitoring and enforcement provisions.

Foreign Trade Remedy Compliance. E&C tracks foreign government use of trade remedies, including AD and safeguard laws, and assists U.S. companies facing potential obstacles in accessing export markets due to foreign trade remedy cases. E&C works with U.S. companies targeted by foreign trade remedy actions, including engaging foreign governments when circumstances warrant and, if necessary, assisting USTR in addressing such problems at the WTO. Advocacy efforts helped bring about the successful termination of 19 of these types of measures in FY 2018, keeping open approximately \$1.2 billion in U.S. export markets.

Steel Import Monitoring and Analysis (SIMA). E&C oversees a web-based steel import licensing and monitoring program, providing both government officials and the public with the earliest accurate information regarding imports of all basic steel mill products. As of the end of FY 2018, over four million import licenses had been issued by the web-based system. In mid-2016, E&C launched an initiative to complement the SIMA data available to the public by developing and publishing regular country-specific steel reports that provide detailed, in-depth analysis of top steel

exporting and importing countries' changing patterns of steel trade. The reports have now been enhanced with an interactive online steel trade data analysis portal. Enhanced monitoring tools will help steel industry and other steel users follow the general trade patterns and better assess the impact of the displacement to traditional steel trade patterns caused by substantial increases in foreign exports. SIMA and its extensive archive of steel industry data and expertise also serves as a critical resource to the Department's broader enforcement initiatives for the steel and certain other industries, such as the Section 232 investigation of the impact on national security from steel and aluminum imports.

Section 232 Product Exclusion Analysis. E&C is conducting technical reviews of the requests for product-specific exclusions from the Section 232 tariffs on imported steel and aluminum. The Bureau of Industry Security (BIS), which administers the exclusion process, assigns these requests to E&C following the mandated 30-day comment period, to evaluate the technical merits of the requests and any objections submitted by U.S. steel or aluminum producers. E&C must then evaluate information submitted by parties in connection with the requests and objections, with a recommendation to BIS if the submitted evidence suggests that U.S. producers can supply the requested product. Since the announcement of the tariffs in March 2018, E&C established a team of permanent staff, augmented by outside contractors, to process the very high volume of posted product exclusion requests.

E&C is a headquarters-based organization (357 positions) in Washington, DC, with support field offices in Geneva, Switzerland (1 position) and Beijing, China (2 positions). E&C is supported by a dedicated legal team of 36 positions secured through the Department's Office of the General Counsel. E&C staff travel to various international locations to verify information submitted in AD/CVD investigations, administrative reviews, suspension agreements, and other segments of AD/CVD proceedings and to negotiate and monitor trade agreements. The organization uses a mix of contracts and interagency agreements to provide ICASS and overhead for overseas offices, exchange rates, translation and interpreter services, research and technical support for Section 232 exclusions, communications support, printing of AD/CVD determinations and other information in the Federal Register, and information technology equipment and software.

E&C supports certain work related to Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. §1862) investigations conducted by BIS to determine the effects of imports of any article on the national security of the United States. E&C's trade agreements compliance authority is from Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979, which appears in the notes of 19 USCS Sec. 2171 (describing the functions of the United States Trade Representative under the Trade Act of 1974) and assigns the Secretary of Commerce "general operational responsibility for major non-agricultural international trade functions of the United States Government, including monitoring compliance with international trade agreements to which the United States is a party."

E&C statutory authority includes:

- [Tariff Act of 1930](#)
- [Uruguay Round Agreements Act](#)
- [North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act](#)
- [Foreign Trade Zones](#)
- [Section 232 Investigations](#)

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**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2020**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2020 Base		2020 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Enforcement & Compliance	Pos/BA	351	89,844	351	92,844	00	3,000
	FTE/Obl.	340	89,844	340	92,844	00	3,000

Support National Economic Security: Review Requests for Exclusion from Section 232 Tariff Exclusions (+\$3,000, 0 FTE/0 Positions) -

This request will provide funds for ITA research and analysis support contractors who examine exclusion requests and objections in connection with Section 232 tariffs on imported steel and aluminum products.

Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. §1862) authorizes the Department of Commerce to conduct comprehensive investigations to determine the effects of imports of any article on the national security of the United States. In January 2018, the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) released the results of their Section 232 investigations on steel and aluminum, concluding that imports of these products threatened to impair national security. On March 8, 2018, President Trump announced Presidential Proclamations 9704 and 9705, ordering Section 232 tariffs be collected on imports of steel and aluminum products. The Secretary of Commerce has the authority to grant exclusions from these duties if there is no reliable domestic source for the imported products or if their continued import is in the national interest of the U.S. Users of imported steel and aluminum products can therefore request that they be excluded from Section 232 tariff requirements for up to one year and with the possibility of renewal. At the same time, domestic steel and aluminum producers can file objections to specific exclusion requests. More recently, exclusion requestors have been granted the opportunity to also file information to rebut exclusion objections and domestic objectors have been allowed to file surrebuttal information in reply.

BIS administers the Section 232 tariff programs for steel and aluminum imports and ITA's Enforcement and Compliance (E&C) business unit is responsible for providing technical analyses where objections have been filed in opposition to the original exclusion requests. E&C staff examine Section 232 tariff exclusion requests, objections, and any subsequently filed rebuttal and surrebuttal information and, based on their examination, recommend to BIS whether to accept or reject a particular request. During the exclusion request process, Section 232 tariffs continue to be collected on steel and aluminum products imported from non-exempt countries.

Exhibit 13

As of March 11, 2019, the Department of Commerce has received approximately 79,897 steel and aluminum exclusion requests (including resubmissions) and 40,747 objections to exclusion requests (certain requests have multiple objections). To process these requests, in addition to detailing a number of its own staff, E&C has also contracted services for research analysts and subject matter experts in metallurgy and materials science. E&C continues to pay to house and equip many of these individuals within Commerce's main building to help ensure efficiency in examining exclusion requests.

Without continued support of support contractors, E&C will be unable to keep pace with the workload and processing of Section 232 exclusion requests and objections. E&C would be forced to redirect the efforts of E&C staff who are dedicated to enforcing antidumping and countervailing duty laws and other critical programs to the benefit of U.S. industries and workers injured by the unfair trade practices of foreign exporters and their governments. Moreover, without additional funds to sustain contractors, the time needed to process exclusion requests, objections, rebuttals, and surrebuttals could increase significantly, resulting in duties being needlessly collected and delays in raw materials supplied to manufacturers.

Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Activity: Enforcement and Compliance

Object Class	2018 Actual	2019 Enacted	2020 Base	2020 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	34,635	30,710	31,567	31,567	-
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	994	881	881	881	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,031	778	778	778	-
11.8 Special personnel services payments	-	-	-	-	-
11.9 Total personnel compensation	36,660	32,370	33,227	33,227	-
12 Civilian personnel benefits	12,312	10,246	10,319	10,319	-
13 Benefits for former personnel	55	55	55	55	-
21 Travel and transportation of persons	2,793	2,321	2,362	2,362	-
22 Transportation of things	29	89	89	89	-
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	4,138	4,392	4,543	4,543	-
23.2 Rental payments to others	93	93	93	93	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities and misc. charges	1,210	1,285	1,392	1,392	-
24 Printing and reproduction	1,417	1,028	1,028	1,028	-
25.1 Advisory and assistant services	4,004	2,508	2,508	2,508	-
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	8,415	7,902	7,902	10,902	3,000
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	21,310	20,040	20,154	20,154	-
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and development contracts	-	-	-	-	-

Exhibit 15

25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	728	2,055	2,055	2,055	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	28	17	17	17	-
26	Supplies and materials	416	1,600	1,600	1,600	-
31	Equipment	1,394	2,467	2,467	2,467	-
32	Lands and structures	-	-	-	-	-
33	Investments and loans	-	-	-	-	-
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	24	7	7	7	-
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	85	26	26	26	-
43	Interest and dividends	-	0	0	0	-
44	Refunds	-	-	-	-	-
99	Total obligations	95,111	88,500	89,844	92,844	3,000

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2020**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2020 Base		2020 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Enforcement & Compliance	Pos/BA	351	89,844	356	90,844	5	1,000
	FTE/Obl.	340	89,844	345	90,844	4	1,000

Anti-Circumvention/Evasion Unit (+\$1,000, 5 FTE/5 Positions) - This request will provide funds to establish a dedicated team to investigate allegations of circumvention and duty evasion by foreign exporters and their U.S. importers.

In recent years, as the number of antidumping and countervailing duty (AD/CVD) orders against unfairly traded foreign goods have increased, so too have instances of circumvention and duty evasion. Illicit schemes designed by some foreign exporters and their U.S. importers to avoid the payment of remedial AD/CVD duties undermine the effectiveness of trade remedy laws and injure American manufacturers, farmers, and workers. E&C is requesting funds to establish a dedicated team to: (1) investigate and deal with the rise in the number of circumvention schemes devised to evade AD/CVD duties; (2) enhance E&C's ability to address referrals from Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in connection with duty evasion investigations under the Enforce and Protect Act (EAPA); and, (3) develop strategies to address third-country transshipment of goods subject to AD/CVD duties.

When AD/CVD duties go unpaid because of circumvention or duty evasion schemes, domestic industries and their workers are denied the relief afforded under the U.S. trade remedy laws -- a level playing field for our industries that would otherwise be injured by the unfair trade practices of foreign exporters and their governments. In anti-circumvention cases, the exporter's illicit activities continue until E&C reaches the preliminary results of its investigation (at which time duties can be collected). It is therefore critical that E&C has a team dedicated to promptly concluding preliminary determinations in anti-circumvention investigations. Similarly, where the lack of resources delays coordination between E&C and CBP in transshipment and other duty evasion cases, AD/CVD duties go uncollected. In fact, in its most recent report to Congress, CBP disclosed that

Exhibit 13

there are approximately 54,704 unpaid AD/CVD bills from FY 2001 through FY 2016, totaling approximately \$2.8 billion. Failing to bring circumvention and duty evasion plots to a quick halt costs the U.S. government substantial revenues and compromises efforts by the Department of Commerce to deter and remedy unfair and injurious trade practices by foreign exporters.

By establishing and maintaining a team that is dedicated to investigating allegations of circumvention and to working in close coordination with CBP to stop illegal duty evasion, E&C will help ensure that AD/CVD orders are effective in supporting U.S. industries and their workers against the unfair trade practices of foreign exporters and their governments. In addition, along with CBP, the dedicated team will also help safeguard millions of dollars in AD/CVD duties that would otherwise go uncollected.

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL**
(Dollar amount in thousands)

Activity: Enforcement and Compliance

Program Change: Anti-Circumvention/Evasion Unit

Full-time permanent

Title:	Location	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Supervisory International Trade Compliance Analyst	Washington D.C.	GS-14	1	\$129,869	\$129,869
International Trade Compliance Analyst	Washington D.C.	GS-13	1	\$109,900	\$109,900
International Trade Compliance Analyst	Washington D.C.	GS-12	1	\$92,421	\$92,421
International Trade Compliance Analyst	Washington D.C.	GS-11	1	\$77,109	\$77,109
International Trade Compliance Analyst	Washington D.C.	GS-9	1	\$63,732	\$63,732
Subtotal			5		\$473,031
Less Lapse	25%		(1)	\$(118,258)	\$(118,258)
Total Full-time permanent (FTE)			4		\$354,773
2019 Pay Adjustment	1.9%				\$6,741
2020 Pay Adjustment	0.0%				-
Subtotal			4		\$361,514
Total					\$361,514

Personnel Data

Full-time Equivalent Employment

Full-time permanent

4

Part-time permanent

0

Full-time temporary

0

Part-time temporary

0

Total

4

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent

5

Part-time permanent

0

Full-time temporary

0

Part-time temporary

0

Total

5

Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Activity: Enforcement and Compliance

Object Class	2018 Actual	2019 Enacted	2020 Base	2020 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	34,635	30,710	31,567	31,929	362
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	994	881	881	881	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,031	778	778	783	5
11.8 Special personnel services payments	-	-	-	-	-
11.9 Total personnel compensation	36,660	32,370	33,227	33,594	367
12 Civilian personnel benefits	12,312	10,246	10,319	10,433	114
13 Benefits for former personnel	55	55	55	55	-
21 Travel and transportation of persons	2,793	2,321	2,362	2,405	43
22 Transportation of things	29	89	89	107	18
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	4,138	4,392	4,543	4,609	66
23.2 Rental payments to others	93	93	93	93	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities and misc. charges	1,210	1,285	1,392	1,395	3
24 Printing and reproduction	1,417	1,028	1,028	1,035	7
25.1 Advisory and assistant services	4,004	2,508	2,508	2,508	-
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	8,415	7,902	7,902	8,081	179
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	21,310	20,040	20,154	20,285	131
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and development contracts	-	-	-	-	-

Exhibit 15

25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	728	2,055	2,055	2,055	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	28	17	17	17	-
26	Supplies and materials	416	1,600	1,600	1,608	8
31	Equipment	1,394	2,467	2,467	2,531	64
32	Lands and structures	-	-	-	-	-
33	Investments and loans	-	-	-	-	-
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	24	7	7	7	-
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	85	26	26	26	-
43	Interest and dividends	-	0	0	0	-
44	Refunds	-	-	-	-	-
99	Total obligations	95,111	88,500	89,844	90,844	1,000

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Global Markets

Line Item		2018		2019		2020		2020		Increase/Decrease	
		Actual		Enacted		Base		Estimate		from 2020 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Global Markets	Pos./BA	1,070	319,241	988	320,000	988	321,879	874	277,982	(114)	(43,897)
	FTE/Obl.	940	327,677	964	334,250	964	321,879	852	277,982	(112)	(43,897)
Total	Pos./BA	1,070	319,241	988	320,000	988	321,879	874	277,982	(114)	(43,897)
	FTE/Obl.	940	327,677	964	334,250	964	321,879	852	277,982	(112)	(43,897)

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Global Markets

		2018 Actual		2019 Enacted		2020 Base		2020 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base	
Comparison by activity		Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount
Activities Supported by non-Federal Sources (Fees)	Pos./BA	0	8,807	0	7,447	0	7,447	0	7,447	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	6,017	0	7,447	0	7,447	0	7,447	0	0
Activities supported by Federal Sources (Reimbursable)	Pos./BA	36	11,605	36	11,606	36	11,606	36	11,606	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	24	15,246	24	11,606	24	11,606	24	11,606	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	36	20,412	36	19,053	36	19,053	36	19,053	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	24	21,263	24	19,053	24	19,053	24	19,053	0	0

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration**
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Global Markets

Goal Statement

Global Markets (GM) seeks to increase U.S. exports and foreign direct investment by ensuring fair competition in international trade for U.S. firms and workers, strengthening the export capabilities of U.S. businesses, and increasing high-impact, inward foreign direct investment to the United States.

Base Program

Through its unique network of trade and investment professionals located around the world and across the United States, including Washington, DC, GM supports U.S. jobs by increasing U.S. exports and foreign direct investment into the United States. With this unique connectivity of being embedded in U.S. communities, at the table in interagency policy decision-making, and positioned in international markets that represent nearly 95 percent of world GDP outside the United States, GM is an effective voice for U.S. business – particularly small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) – in international trade.

Statement of Operating Objectives

Exports and foreign direct investment are important factors for U.S. economic prosperity. Global Markets will continue to advance U.S. commercial interest by engaging with U.S. businesses that export to foreign countries, leveling the international playing field for American businesses and workers, and addressing market barriers and unfair trading practices. This work ensures U.S. businesses compete on a fair playing field in the global marketplace, links U.S. exporters to global opportunities and distribution channels (especially for SMEs), and attracts inward investment into the United States.

Explanation and Justification

Line Item	2020 Base		2020 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base		
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Enforcement & Compliance	Pos./BA	988	321,879	874	277,982	(114)	(43,897)
	FTE/Obl	964	321,879	852	277,982	(112)	(43,897)

In fiscal year 2020, GM will support the mission of ITA by:

- Assisting U.S firms and state-based economic development organizations with overcoming market challenges in the international trade and investment landscape.
- Leveraging the unique power of the Federal Government and utilize on-the-ground resources to advocate for U.S. companies to win international government procurements, helping U.S. exporters identify business opportunities, clarifying overseas local regulations and standards, resolving disputes with foreign local governments, and advising companies on the best strategies to succeed in overseas markets.
- Meeting U.S. companies where they are located and linking them to global opportunities, including near real-time intelligence on emerging opportunities with potential overseas partners and for overseas government procurement.
- Partnering with other ITA, Commerce, and U.S. government entities to enhance the suite of services available to U.S. business.
- Competing with international counterparts, especially China, by providing U.S. SMEs with otherwise inaccessible information, addressing information asymmetries through specialized counselling, and technical seminars.
- Connecting potential foreign direct investment partners and state-level economic development offices, including interagency support to bring deals to closure.
- Tackling tariff and non-tariff barriers in foreign markets as the first line to help protect, defend, and expand U.S. business interest abroad.
- Identifying, reducing, or eliminating unfair foreign technical regulations, product standards, and testing and certification procedures that hamper U.S. exports.

Over the last two fiscal years, GM on average assisted more than 29,000 exporters (84% of which were SMEs) producing an estimated \$17 billion in export value, \$39 billion in advocacy deals, \$3 billion in value from overcoming trade barriers, and nearly \$4 billion in inward foreign direct investment. As a result of these outcomes, GM's work produces an estimated \$196 of economic value for each dollar of the GM budget.

To achieve this high level of performance, GM utilizes:

- A global footprint of on-the-ground experts in overseas markets representing 95 percent of global GDP, including a cadre of foreign service officers supported by locally employed staff (in 119 offices within 78 countries).
- A network of offices and partnerships across the United States to work with companies where they are located (106 offices in 48 states and Puerto Rico) in helping to guide them into the global marketplace.
- Program offices in headquarters to lead the agency, deliver coordination of advocacy and foreign direct investment efforts, and manage operations.

Operationally, GM uses cross-cutting ITA-wide global teams of international, domestic, and headquarters specialists whose portfolios focus on specific industries and markets with unique needs to build their cumulative knowledge base and expertise.

In fiscal year 2019, ITA is developing an exporter portal to build on ITA's legacy information-provisioning efforts for U.S. companies, and to build on its successful implementation of a world-class customer relationship management system. This enhancement will enable GM and the rest of ITA to strengthen its focus on the highest value-added activities, while also enabling GM to reach and support more U.S. companies.

GM assistance also helps U.S. exporters keep pace with heavily subsidized foreign competitors and foreign governments who increasingly use standards to block competition.

In 2017 GM staff in Houston, TX and China connected Drylet LLC, a Houston-based wastewater remediation technology company, to Hoyo Municipal Utilities, resulting in Drylet and Hoyo signing a \$100 million letter of intent to sell biocatalysts for wastewater remediation in China produced by Drylet in the United States. According to the Drylet President and CEO Luka Erceg, "Our expansion into the Asian market was facilitated by the U.S. Department Commerce back in June on a water-focused trade mission. That mission was a fantastic opportunity for a company of our size to be introduced to larger players than we would have been able to reach otherwise. ..."

Only a federal entity like GM can combine a global and domestic network with the convening power of government, connect it directly to U.S. business and state economic development entities, and open opportunities, share business intelligence, and coach U.S. companies to export success and facilitate U.S. states to investment deals. Only a federal entity can collocate in a secure environment with other federal partners to deliver business intelligence, opportunities, and solutions directly to the doorstep of the U.S. companies and state economic development offices it supports.

GM statutory authority and other relevant links:

- [Basic authorities for GM \(15 U.S.C. §4721\)](#)
- [Advocacy \(15 U.S.C. §634c\)](#)
- [Increasing the Volume of Exports by Small Business \(15 U.S.C. §649\)](#)

In February 2017, Colombia's data privacy regulator, the Superintendency of Industry and Commerce (SIC), published a draft circular that, if enacted, could have restricted the transfer of personal data to third countries, including the United States. The free flow of data is important to firms in every sector of the economy, particularly SMEs, who rely on the Internet to reach global markets. Any disruption in the cross-border flow of data between Colombia and the United States would have a significant and negative impact on trade in goods and services between our countries in the data services sector and beyond. U.S. companies wishing to do business in Colombia or bid in public procurements for data services would have been at a severe disadvantage. GM in partnership with other ITA colleagues brought together various agencies throughout the U.S. government to work with the government of Colombia to ensure data flows between our countries remained open. Ultimately, the SIC final draft, published in 2017, addressed all U.S. concerns and the United States was listed as a country which adequately protects data. Microsoft reports that "The potential negative impact if the Circular did not include the United States [on the "adequate" list] would have been in the hundreds of millions of dollars, as it would have significantly delayed the use of new technologies and cloud computing services by Colombian companies."

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2020**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2020 Base		2020 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Global Markets	Pos/BA	988	321,879	874	277,982	(114)	(43,897)
	FTE/Obl.	964	321,879	852	277,982	(86)	(43,897)

Rescale Export Promotion and Trade Barrier Efforts (-\$43,900, -112 FTE/-114 Positions) – This request will rescale Global Markets export promotion and trade analysis efforts by reducing personnel worldwide and closing overseas and domestic offices. Rescaling the ITA network across the world will reduce fixed operational expenses. To accomplish this rescaling, ITA estimates the need to close 32 offices overseas, 18 offices domestically, and reduce personnel. The reduction in personnel include 15 commercial officers, 77 locally employed staff, and 94 employees across headquarters and domestic field.

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**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL**
(Dollar amount in thousands)

Activity: Global Markets

Program Change: Rescale Export Promotion and Trade Barrier Efforts

Full-time permanent

Title:	Location	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Trade Specialist	Various CONUS	GS-15	(1)	\$144,260	\$(144,260)
Trade Specialist	Various CONUS	GS-14	(1)	\$122,673	\$(122,673)
Trade Specialist	Various CONUS	GS-13	(20)	\$103,811	\$(2,076,220)
Trade Specialist	Various CONUS	GS-12	(4)	\$87,300	\$(349,200)
Trade Specialist	Various CONUS	GS-11	(2)	\$72,837	\$(145,674)
Mixed Trade Specialist and Program Analyst	Washington D.C.	GS-14	(20)	\$129,869	\$(2,597,380)
Mixed Trade Specialist and Program Analyst	Washington D.C.	GS-13	(40)	\$109,900	\$(4,396,000)
Mixed Trade Specialist and Program Analyst	Washington D.C.	GS-12	(6)	\$92,421	\$(554,526)
Subtotal			(94)		\$(10,385,933)
Less Lapse			24		\$2,596,483
Total Full-time permanent (FTE)			(70)		\$(7,789,450)
2019 Pay Adjustment					\$(148,000)
2020 Pay Adjustment					-
Subtotal			(70)		\$(7,937,450)

Exhibit 14

Locally Engaged Staff			(77)	\$54,728	\$(4,214,056)
Subtotal					\$(4,214,056)
Less Lapse					\$1,053,514
Total Full-time permanent:					\$(3,160,542)
Subtotal					<u>\$(3,160,542)</u>
Foreign Service Officer	Overseas	FS-01	(2)	\$149,133	\$(298,266)
Foreign Service Officer	Overseas	FS-02	(9)	\$120,843	\$(1,087,587)
Foreign Service Officer	Overseas	FS-03	(3)	\$97,918	\$(293,754)
Foreign Service Officer	Overseas	FS-04	(1)	\$79,344	\$(79,344)
Subtotal			<u>(15)</u>		\$(1,758,951)
Less Lapse			<u>4</u>		\$439,738
Total Full-time permanent:			(11)		\$(1,319,213)
2019 Pay Adjustment	1.9%				\$25,065
2020 Pay Adjustment	0.0%				
Subtotal			(11)		<u>\$(1,344,278)</u>
Total					\$(12,442,270)

Personnel Data

Full-time Equivalent Employment

Full-time permanent (86)

Part-time permanent 0

Full-time temporary 0

Part-time temporary 0

Total (86)

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent (114)

Part-time permanent 0

Full-time temporary 0

Part-time temporary 0

Total (114)

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Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Activity: Global Markets

Object Class	2018 Actual	2019 Enacted	2020 Base	2020 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	91,533	91,076	93,024	78,275	(14,749)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	26,546	27,327	27,327	27,327	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	7,147	5,288	5,288	5,153	(135)
11.8 Special personnel services payments	-	-	-	-	-
11.9 Total personnel compensation	125,226	123,691	125,639	110,755	(14,884)
12 Civilian personnel benefits	51,977	47,987	48,255	43,848	(4,407)
13 Benefits for former personnel	1,817	1,422	1,362	1,362	-
21 Travel and transportation of persons	9,883	8,421	8,542	5,933	(2,609)
22 Transportation of things	5,103	4,201	4,201	1,797	(2,404)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	7,810	6,584	6,811	5,998	(813)
23.2 Rental payments to others	14,992	13,403	13,403	12,495	(908)
23.3 Communications, Utilities and misc. charges	5,435	5,668	5,754	5,517	(237)
24 Printing and reproduction	116	115	115	17	(98)
25.1 Advisory and assistant services	18,845	11,301	11,301	6,301	(8,261)
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	4,094	5,172	5,172	(3,099)	(3,010)
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	65,976	68,520	67,808	64,467	(5,341)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	10	10	10	10	-
25.5 Research and development contracts	-	-	-	-	-

Exhibit 15

25.6	Medical care	46	44	44	44	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	4,355	9,099	9,099	9,099	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	302	105	105	105	-
26	Supplies and materials	1,903	1,887	1,887	1,583	(304)
31	Equipment	9,529	12,077	12,077	11,463	(614)
32	Lands and structures	-	-	-	-	-
33	Investments and loans	-	-	-	-	-
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	245	281	281	274	(7)
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	12	12	12	12	-
43	Interest and dividends	2	2	2	2	-
44	Refunds	-	-	-	-	-
99	Total obligations	327,678	320,000	321,879	277,982	(43,897)

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Executive Direction/Administration

Line Item		2018		2019		2020		2020		Increase/Decrease	
		Actual		Enacted		Base		Estimate		from 2020 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Executive Direction/ Administration	Pos./BA	116	22,949	126	22,949	126	25,699	126	25,699	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	88	22,391	118	26,506	118	25,699	118	25,699	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	116	22,949	126	22,949	126	25,699	126	25,699	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	88	22,391	118	26,506	118	25,699	118	25,699	0	0

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Executive Direction/Administration

		2018		2019		2020		2020		Increase/Decrease	
		Actual		Enacted		Base		Estimate		from 2020 Base	
Comparison by activity		Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount	Pers.	Amount
Activities Supported by non-Federal Sources (Fees)	Pos./BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activities supported by Federal Sources (Reimbursable)	Pos./BA	2	908	2	908	2	908	1	789	(1)	(119)
	FTE/Obl.	1	452	2	908	2	908	1	789	(1)	(119)
Total	Pos./BA	2	908	2	908	2	908	1	789	(1)	(119)
	FTE/Obl.	1	456	2	908	2	908	1	789	(1)	(119)

Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Executive Direction and Administration

Goal Statement

Executive Direction and Administration (ExAd) guides and supports both enforcement and compliance with U.S. trade laws, and U.S. trade and investment expansion. ExAd accomplishes this through executive leadership; strategic planning to ensure efficient and effective allocation of resources; and the integration and coordination of policy and operations across ITA units.

Base Program

The ExAd unit supports both enforcement and compliance with U.S. trade laws, and U.S. trade and investment expansion. ExAd does this through executive leadership; strategic planning to ensure efficient and effective allocation of resources; and the integration and coordination of policy and operations across ITA units. The ExAd budget is organized into the following three main units:

- Offices of the Under Secretary and Deputy Under Secretary (to include the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee)
- The Office of the Chief Financial and Administrative Officer (OCFAO)
- The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Statement of Operating Objectives

The ExAd supports ITA's mission and business units with the following objectives:

- Plan and develop integrated cross-ITA strategies, and lead activities that advance FY 2020 trade and investment goals.
- Complete modernized website implementation including the technological approach and business process improvements that will enable ITA to substantially increase its reach with U.S. business to advance the growth U.S. exports.

Explanation and Justification

Line Item	2020 Base		2020 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base		
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Administration	Pos./BA	126	25,699	126	25,699	0	0
	FTE/Obl	118	25,699	118	25,699	0	0

ExAd provides the critical role of integrating the operations of ITA business units in the areas of strategic direction, policy, finance, administration, and information technology. ExAd leaders and staff develop, lead, and guide actions that are critical to the effectiveness and efficiency of ITA in the delivery of core missions and accountability to the public. These efforts include:

- Strategic management – ensuring policy, planning, and operational resources across ITA most effectively and efficiently meet the needs of U.S. business and the American economy, especially with respect to trade enforcement and compliance.
- Operational integration – strengthening the ITA business model in a manner that ensures customers can access and efficiently receive the full value of information and services across business units.
- Digital transformation – growing the capacity of ITA to deliver digitally to customers more timely and better information and services to improve the success of U.S. business competing internationally on a level playing field.
- IT modernization – integrating best-of-class information technology to reduce operational cost and facilitate improved customer service delivery.
- Cyber security – ensuring the protection of mission-critical information and systems within a disperse, worldwide operations network.

ExAd accomplishes its activities primarily through federal staff and contract support. Contract support provides specialized expertise for critical activities, particularly for information technology in areas such as applications development, information security, and help desk support. Contract costs are shared costs supported by all business units. Resources are necessary in FY 2020 primarily to continue to fund the necessary federal staff providing inherently governmental services and support to business units on core functions such as finance, travel, legislative affairs, and human resources, as well as services and support that are delivered at a lower cost than contractors including employee training and development, strategic planning, and digital operations.

ExAd also utilizes federal staff to lead/administer the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee (TPCC). The TPCC encompasses 20 federal agencies and ensures the coordination and development of a government-wide export promotion plan, through an integrated U.S. government effort that works to streamline government interaction, reduce potential for duplicative services, and provide improved client services. ([15 U.S.C. 4727](#))

Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	2018 Actual	2019 Enacted	2020 Base	2020 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	159,049	157,662	163,160	150,838	(12,322)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	28,107	28,365	28,365	28,365	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	9,270	6,971	6,971	6,868	(103)
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	196,426	192,999	198,496	186,071	(12,425)
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	75,264	69,262	70,282	66,711	(3,571)
13 Benefits for former personnel	2,279	1,534	1,474	1,474	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	13,936	12,357	12,546	10,226	(2,320)
22 Transportation of things	5,141	4,309	4,309	2,016	(2,293)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	15,364	13,916	14,394	13,999	(395)
23.2 Rental payments to others	15,090	13,501	13,501	12,593	(908)
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	7,704	8,589	8,855	8,643	(212)
24 Printing and reproduction	1,658	1,364	1,364	1,308	(56)
25 Consulting and other services					
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	27,647	16,851	16,851	8,790	(8,061)
25.2 Other services	19,907	14,872	14,872	19,660	4,788
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Gov't accounts	96,779	98,650	98,052	93,536	(4,516)
25.4 Operations and maintenance of facilities	11	10	10	10	0
25.5 Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	46	44	44	44	0
25.7 Operations and maintenance of equipment	6,047	13,563	13,563	13,563	0
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	349	141	141	141	0
26 Supplies and materials	3,134	4,203	4,203	3,954	(249)

Exhibit 16

31	Equipment	13,349	17,357	17,357	16,885	(472)
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	269	438	438	431	(7)
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	97	37	37	37	0
43	Interest and dividends	2	2	2	2	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99	Total Direct Obligations	<u>500,499</u>	<u>484,000</u>	<u>490,793</u>	<u>460,096</u>	<u>(30,697)</u>
	Less Prior Year Recoveries	(11,353)	0	0	(2,083)	0
	Less Unobligated balance, start of year	(31,916)	0	0	(917)	0
	Less Unobligated balance, transferred	0	0	0	0	0
	Plus Unobligated Balance, expiring	1,793	0	0	0	0
	Plus Unobligated balance, end of year	25,001	0	0	0	0
	Plus Unobligated balance, end of year transferred	52	0	0	0	0
	Plus Rescission	0	0	0	3,000	0
	Plus Transfers to other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
	Less Transfers from other accounts	(2,076)	0	0	0	0
	Net Budget Authority / Appropriation	<u>482,000</u>	<u>484,000</u>	<u>490,793</u>	<u>460,096</u>	<u>(30,697)</u>

Personnel Data

Full-Time equivalent Employment:

Full-time permanent	1,425	1,518	1,518	1,436	(82)
Other than full-time permanent	117	99	99	99	0
Total	<u>1,542</u>	<u>1,617</u>	<u>1,617</u>	<u>1,535</u>	<u>(82)</u>

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent	1,647	1,585	1,585	1,502	(83)
Other than full-time permanent	117	99	99	99	0
Total	<u>1,764</u>	<u>1,684</u>	<u>1,684</u>	<u>1,601</u>	<u>(83)</u>

Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
Industry and Analysis
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	2018 Actual	2019 Enacted	2020 Base	2020 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	22,550	24,679	25,365	27,430	2,065
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	514	100	100	100	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	662	682	682	709	27
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	23,726	25,461	26,147	28,239	2,092
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	7,621	7,690	7,742	8,464	722
13 Benefits for former personnel	267	42	42	42	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	982	1,215	1,236	1,482	246
22 Transportation of things	8	11	11	104	93
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	3,390	2,913	3,014	3,366	352
23.2 Rental payments to others	4	4	4	4	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	794	1,309	1,382	1,404	22
24 Printing and reproduction	118	205	205	240	35
25 Consulting and other services					
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,610	1,722	1,722	1,922	200
25.2 Other services	6,700	1,167	1,167	5,786	4,619
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Gov't accounts	7,034	7,386	7,274	7,968	694
25.4 Operations and maintenance of facilities	1	1	1	1	0
25.5 Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operations and maintenance of equipment	495	1,152	1,152	1,152	0
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	14	14	14	14	0

Exhibit 16A

26	Supplies and materials	673	499	499	546	47
31	Equipment	882	1,611	1,611	1,689	78
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	150	150	150	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99	Total Direct Obligations	55,319	52,551	53,371	62,571	9,200

Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
Enforcement and Compliance
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	2018 Actual	2019 Enacted	2020 Base	2020 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	34,635	30,710	31,567	31,929	362
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	994	881	881	881	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,031	778	778	783	5
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	36,660	32,370	33,227	33,594	367
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	12,312	10,246	10,319	10,433	114
13 Benefits for former personnel	55	55	55	55	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	2,793	2,321	2,362	2,405	43
22 Transportation of things	29	89	89	107	18
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	4,138	4,392	4,543	4,609	66
23.2 Rental payments to others	93	93	93	93	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	1,210	1,285	1,392	1,395	3
24 Printing and reproduction	1,417	1,028	1,028	1,035	7
25 Consulting and other services					
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4,004	2,508	2,508	2,508	0
25.2 Other services	8,415	7,902	7,902	11,081	3,179
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Gov't accounts	21,310	20,040	20,154	20,285	131
25.4 Operations and maintenance of facilities	0	0	0	0	0
25.5 Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operations and maintenance of equipment	728	2,055	2,055	2,055	0
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	28	17	17	17	0

Exhibit 16A

26	Supplies and materials	416	1,600	1,600	1,608	8
31	Equipment	1,394	2,467	2,467	2,531	64
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	24	7	7	7	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	85	26	26	26	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99	Total Direct Obligations	<u>95,111</u>	<u>88,500</u>	<u>89,844</u>	<u>93,844</u>	<u>4,000</u>

Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
Global Markets
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	2018 Actual	2019 Enacted	2020 Base	2020 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	91,533	91,076	93,024	78,275	(14,749)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	26,546	27,327	27,327	27,327	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	7,147	5,288	5,288	5,153	(135)
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	125,226	123,691	125,639	110,755	(14,884)
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	51,977	47,987	48,255	43,848	(4,407)
13 Benefits for former personnel	1,817	1,422	1,362	1,362	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	9,883	8,421	8,542	5,933	(2,609)
22 Transportation of things	5,103	4,201	4,201	1,797	(2,404)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	7,810	6,584	6,811	5,998	(813)
23.2 Rental payments to others	14,992	13,403	13,403	12,495	(908)
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	5,435	5,668	5,754	5,517	(237)
24 Printing and reproduction	116	115	115	17	(98)
25 Consulting and other services					
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	18,845	11,301	11,301	3,040	(8,261)
25.2 Other services	4,094	5,172	5,172	2,162	(3,010)
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Gov't accounts	65,976	68,520	67,808	62,467	(5,341)
25.4 Operations and maintenance of facilities	10	10	10	10	0
25.5 Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	46	44	44	44	0
25.7 Operations and maintenance of equipment	4,355	9,099	9,099	9,099	0
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	302	105	105	105	0

Exhibit 16A

26	Supplies and materials	1,903	1,887	1,887	1,583	(304)
31	Equipment	9,529	12,077	12,077	11,463	(614)
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	245	281	281	274	(7)
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	12	12	12	12	0
43	Interest and dividends	2	2	2	2	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99	Total Direct Obligations	<u>327,678</u>	<u>320,000</u>	<u>321,879</u>	<u>277,982</u>	<u>(43,897)</u>

Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE AND CODE CITATIONS

1. " For necessary expenses for international trade activities of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, to carry out activities associated with facilitating, attracting, and retaining business investment in the United States, and for engaging in trade promotional activities abroad, including expenses of grants and cooperative agreements for the purpose of promoting exports of United States firms,

13 U.S.C. 301(a) and 305
15 U.S.C. 141 et seq.
15 U.S.C. 649b-649d
15 U.S.C. 1151 et seq.
15 U.S.C. 1501 et seq. and 15 U.S.C. 172 et seq.
15 U.S.C. 1512 et seq.
15 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.
15 U.S.C. 4011 et seq.
15 U.S.C. 4721 and 22 U.S.C. 262s-2
15 U.S.C. 4723
15 U.S.C. 4724
15 U.S.C. 4725
15 U.S.C. 4726
15 U.S.C. 4727
15 U.S.C. 4728
15 U.S.C. 4729
19 U.S.C. 81a et seq.
19 U.S.C. 1318 and 1502(a)
19 U.S.C. 1339(b)
19 U.S.C. 1514-1516
19 U.S.C. 1592A(b)
19 U.S.C. 1617
19 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.
19 U.S.C. 1673 et seq.
19 U.S.C. 1677k and 1677n

19 U.S.C. 1862
19 U.S.C. 2031
19 U.S.C. 2114 and 2155
19 U.S.C. 2114b
19 U.S.C. 2171 nt.
19 U.S.C. 2252(h)(3)(A)
19 U.S.C. 2354
19 U.S.C. 2411 et seq.
19 U.S.C. 2451 sec. 411
19 U.S.C. 3201 nt.
19 U.S.C. 3538(b), (c), and (d)
19 U.S.C. 3571(a), (b), (c), (e), and (f), and 3572(d)
19 U.S.C. 3721(b)(3)(C)
19 U.S.C. 3802(c)(3)
22 U.S.C. 262s-2 nt.
22 U.S.C. 1471 nt.
22 U.S.C. 2351(b)(1)
22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.
22 U.S.C. 2651 et seq.
22 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.
22 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.
22 U.S.C. 4723a
22 U.S.C. 5462
22 U.S.C. 5812(b)
22 U.S.C. 5821
22 U.S.C. 5823(b)
22 U.S.C. 5824
22 U.S.C. 5872
26 U.S.C. 4221 and 19 U.S.C. 1309
28 U.S.C. 2631 et seq.
42 U.S.C. 6951 et seq.
46 U.S.C. 1122b
50 U.S.C. 98-98h
50 U.S.C. 401 et seq

Exhibit 33

13 U.S.C. 301(a) and (305) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to collect, compile, and publish real-time, detailed, steel imports statistics pertaining to, and acquired through, the steel licensing program called the Steel Import Monitoring and Analysis (SIMA) System, as well as the authority to make such rules, regulations, and orders necessary to administer the program.

15 U.S.C. 141 et seq. provides for the formation, regulation and termination of China Trade Act corporations.

15 U.S.C. 649b-649d authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to award grants (including contracts and cooperative agreements) to encourage the development and implementation of small business international marketing programs.

15 U.S.C. 1151 et seq. provides for the Department of Commerce to serve as a clearinghouse for technical information, as is necessary for the preparation and dissemination of business and international economic information.

15 U.S.C. 1501 et seq. and 15 U.S.C. 172 et seq. provide the basic authority for performance of those functions and activities of ITA which promote an improved trade posture for United States industry.

15 U.S.C. 4001 et seq. provides for the development and promotion of U.S. export trading companies and associations.

15 U.S.C. 4011 et seq. authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to promote and encourage export trade, the Secretary may issue certificates of review and advise and assist any person with respect to applying for certificates of review.

15 U.S.C. 4721 and 22 U.S.C. 262s-2 provides the basic authorities for the GM-United States and Foreign Commercial Service.

15 U.S.C. 4723 provides the basic authorities for the Market Development Cooperator Program.

15 U.S.C. 4723a authorizes United States Commercial Centers in Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

15 U.S.C. 4724 provides for Department of Commerce support of Trade Shows.

15 U.S.C. 4725 provides for the United States and Foreign Commercial Service Pacific Rim Initiative.

15 U.S.C. 4726 provides for the Indian Tribes Export Program.

15 U.S.C. 4727 establishes the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee.

15 U.S.C. 4728 authorizes Department of Commerce environmental trade promotion activities.

15 U.S.C. 4729 provides for a Department of Commerce report on export policy.

19 U.S.C. 81a et seq. establishes the Foreign-Trade Zones Board and designates the Secretary of Commerce as chairman and executive officer of the Board.

19 U.S.C. 1318 and 1502(a) relates to antidumping and countervailing duty investigations and the assessment of duties.

19 U.S.C. 1339(b) relates to technical assistance to eligible small businesses as to the antidumping and countervailing duty laws.

19 U.S.C. 1514-1516 [and section 5(a)(1)(D) of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979] relate to any protest, petition, or notice of desire to contest described in section 1002(b)(1) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979.

19 U.S.C. 1592A(b) relates to providing advice to the President or his or her designee regarding a listing of countries in which illegal activities have occurred regarding transshipped textiles or apparel products.

19 U.S.C. 1617 relates to any compromise of a claim for antidumping or countervailing duties upon recommendation by the Department of Commerce's General Counsel.

19 U.S.C. 1671 et seq. authorizes the investigation as to whether a foreign government has paid or pays a subsidy upon the manufacture, production, or export of merchandise imported into the United States, and if the International Trade Commission finds requisite injury, requires the determination and imposition of countervailing duties upon such merchandise. This section applies to merchandise from countries covered by the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures or from countries which have assumed obligations similar to those contained in the Agreement.

19 U.S.C. 1673 et seq. authorizes the investigations as to whether foreign merchandise is, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value and if the International Trade Commission finds requisite injury, requires the determination and imposition of antidumping duties upon such merchandise.

19 U.S.C. 1677k and 1677n relate to actions by the "administering authority" or the Department of Commerce concerning third-country dumping.

19 U.S.C. 1862 with respect to consultations *with* the Bureau of Industry and Security regarding the development of recommendations on proposed remedies if there is a finding of threat to impair the national security, and regarding implementation issues, including consultation prior to discussions with foreign governments on implementations issues.

19 U.S. C. 2031 provides the authority to promulgate rules and regulations pertaining thereto under the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (19 U. S. C. 2001 et seq.).

19 U.S.C. 2114 and 2155 authorizes the President to organize through the U.S. Trade Representative and the Secretaries of Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, the Treasury, or other executive departments, as appropriate, general policy advisory committees composed of representatives of all industry, labor, agricultural, service, investment, defense, and other interests.

19 U.S.C. 2155 [regarding the industry consultation program] also authorizes the President to organize, through the U.S. Trade Representative and the Secretaries of Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, the Treasury, or other executive departments, as appropriate, sectoral or functional advisory committees composed of representatives from industry, labor, agriculture, and services. These committees provide policy and technical advice on international trade negotiating objectives and bargaining positions, the operation of trade agreements, and with respect to other matters involving the development, implementation, and administration of U.S. trade policy.

19 U.S.C. 2114b establishes a service industries development program.

19 U.S.C. 2171 nt. [Section 2(a) of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979] provides the Secretary of Commerce with "general operational responsibilities for major non-agricultural international trade functions of the United States Government," including "export development," "commercial representation abroad," "research and analysis," and "monitoring compliance with international trade agreements to which the United States is a party".

19 U.S.C. 2252(h)(3)(A) relates to the integration of articles subject to the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing.

19 U.S.C. 2354 provides for studies, reports and information activities in response to investigations and findings of the International Trade Commission.

19 U.S.C. 2411 et seq. provides procedures for determinations and actions to be taken to enforce the rights of the United States under any trade agreement, or to respond to any act, policy, or practice of a foreign country that is inconsistent with the provisions or any trade agreement, that burdens or restricts United States commerce.

19 U.S.C. 3201 nt. [as delegated by section 2(a) of E.O. 13277,] relates to consultations with the United States Trade Representative regarding the authorities and functions thereof.

19 U.S.C. 3538(a), (b) and (c) relate to actions by the "administering authority" as to World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute settlement panel reports.

19 U.S.C. 3571(a), (b), (c), (e), and (f), and 3572(d) relate to enforcement of the WTO Subsidies Agreement by the "administering authority" and conduct by the Secretary of Commerce of ongoing review of, and report to the Congress on, the WTO Subsidies Agreement.

19 U.S.C. 3721(b)(3)(C) relates to monitoring of imports and addressing a surge in imports.

19 U.S.C. 3802(c)(3) [as delegated by section 1(c)(ii) of E.O. 13277,] relates to advice to the Secretary of State regarding the establishment of consultative mechanisms among parties to trade agreements.

22 U.S.C. 262s-2 nt. authorizes the appointment of additional procurement officers for each multilateral development bank.

Exhibit 33

22 U.S.C. 1471 nt. with respect to a contract requirement for Voice of America modernization projects, provides for certification by the Secretary of Commerce that a foreign bidder is not in receipt of direct subsidies from any government which would disadvantage the competitive position of U.S. bidders competing on the same project.

22 U.S.C. 2351(b)(1) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce [under E.O. 12163 of September 29, 1979,] to draw the attention of private enterprise to opportunities for investment and development in less developed friendly countries and areas.

22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq. relates to the promotion of international trade and collection of contributions under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961.

22 U.S.C. 2651 et seq. establishes the Department of State and provides authority for a number of overseas operations. Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979 and Executive Order 12188 authorize the utilization of certain of these authorities in connection with the operation of the Foreign Commercial Service.

22 U.S.C. 3101 et seq. authorizes the President to conduct surveys and studies of both United States direct investments abroad as well as foreign direct and portfolio investment in the United States. ITA monitors, analyzes, and reports to Congress on specific aspects of international investment, which may have significant implications for the economic welfare, and national security of the United States.

22 U.S.C. 3901 et seq. [and such laws the exercise of which are authorized to the Secretary of Commerce under section 5(b)(2) of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979 and by section 1-104 of E.O. 12188 of January 2, 1989, as amended] relate to the Foreign Service of the United States.

22 U.S.C. 5462 [and Section 3 of E.O. 12703 of February 20, 1990,] establishes a Support for East European Democracy Information Center System.

22 U.S.C. 5812(b) relates to the coordination of export promotion activities.

22 U.S.C. 5821 relates to the establishment and operation of American Business Centers.

22 U.S.C. 5823(b) relates to the design and implementation of programs to provide adequate commercial and technical assistance to U.S. businesses seeking markets in the independent states of the former Soviet Union.

22 U.S.C. 5824 relates to the interagency working group on energy of the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee.

22 U.S.C. 5872 relates to the Office of Space Commerce.

26 U.S.C. 4221 and 19 U.S.C. 1309 relate to findings regarding exemptions from taxes and import duties on supplies and equipment for aircraft.

28 U.S.C. 2631 et seq. relates to actions taken by the Secretary of Commerce reviewable under section 516A of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1516a).

40 U.S.C. 512 provides authority for the administration of the Foreign Excess Property program.

42 U.S.C. 6951 et seq. provides for the stimulation of development of markets for recovered materials, promotion of proven technology, and a forum for the exchange of technical and economic data regarding resource recovery facilities.

46 U.S.C. 1122b relates to foreign shipping practices.

2. "without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44 U.S.C. 3702 and 3703;

No Specific Authority

44 U.S.C. 3702 specifies that an executive department may not publish or pay for advertisements without written authority from the head of that department.

The nature of ITA's overseas exhibition program requires maximum flexibility in advertising requirements since exhibitions may be changed, added, or canceled. When such changes take place, advertisements must be placed as soon as possible to inform the local business community. This exception from 44 U.S.C. 3702 will provide the flexibility, which is required to effectively advertise for these exhibitions.

44 U.S.C. 3703 stipulates that prices paid for advertising may not exceed the commercial rates charged to provide individuals, with the usual discounts. Since the United States Government does not have sovereign status in other countries and is charged commercial rates without the discounts required by 44 U.S.C. 3703, this exception is necessary to permit contracting in a manner which conforms to the realities of foreign advertising markets.

3. "full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas and employees temporarily posted overseas;"

No Specific Authority

This language permits the International Trade Administration to extend to certain of its overseas employees the same benefits afforded domestically employed Federal employees and employees of ITA in equivalent positions overseas.

4. "travel and transportation of employees of the GM-United States and Foreign Commercial Service between two points abroad, without regard to 49 U.S.C. 40118;"

No Specific Authority

In 1979, the Congress exempted Foreign Service agencies from the requirement that government travel between two points outside the United States be accomplished by U.S. air carrier. This phrase clarifies that the International Trade Administration is included in the exemption and overturns a Comptroller General decision to the contrary.

5. "employment of Americans and aliens by contract for services;"

No Specific Authority

44 CG 761, OPM guidance, and House Report 89-188 have concluded that Federal agencies must have specific authority to employ personnel by contract. In order to present its overseas exhibitions ITA often requires the use of narrators, demonstrators, receptionists, clerical, and facilities maintenance personnel who speak the language of the host country; are familiar with local practices and procedures; or who only need to be employed for a short period of time. In some cases, however, it is more advantageous to employ U.S. citizens in the host country (generally members of an employee's family) because they have greater familiarity with American methods and, therefore, require less effort to train.

6. "rental of space abroad for periods not exceeding 10 years, and expenses of alternation, repair, or improvement;"

No Specific Authority

Buildings, pavilions, and space in such structures must be rented for exhibitions. Rental terms are established by fair authorities. The program may desire to exhibit at certain fairs, which support ITA's trade development objectives. The installation of exhibits in rented buildings requires that certain alterations and improvements be made. To limit expenditures for such alterations and improvements would seriously restrict the quality and effectiveness of the exhibitions.

7. "purchase or construction of temporary demountable exhibition structures for use abroad;"

No Specific Authority

40 U.S.C. 601 prohibits the construction of public buildings except by the Administrator of the General Services Administration. Authority to purchase or construct such demountable structures is necessary to allow ITA to present exhibitions overseas when permanent exhibition facilities is not available. 41 U.S.C. 10a permits the purchase of articles, materials, or supplies in foreign countries when they are to be used in that country.

8. "payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of 28 U.S.C. 2672 when such claims arise in foreign countries;"

No Specific Authority

28 U.S.C. 2672 provides for settlement of tort claims for money damages of \$25,000 or less against the United States by the head of each federal agency for loss of property or personal injury or death caused by a negligent or wrongful act of any employee of the Government while acting within the scope of his employment in circumstances where the United States, if a private person, would be liable under local law. However, 28 U.S.C. 2680 exempts the settlement of tort claims which arise abroad from the provisions of 28 U.S.C. 2672. The language requested would exempt ITA from 28 U.S.C. 2680 and would cover the settlement of tort claims against the United States, which arise in connection with the ITA's trade promotion activities abroad.

9. "not to exceed \$294,00 for official representation expenses abroad;"

No Specific Authority

5 U.S.C. 5536 prohibits additional pay, extra allowances, or compensation unless the appropriation explicitly states that it is for such additional pay, extra allowances, or compensation.

10. “purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use abroad, not to exceed \$45,000 per vehicle; obtaining insurance on official motor vehicles, and rental of tie lines;”

No Specific Authority

31 U.S.C. 1343 authorizes the purchase of passenger motor vehicles and purchase of motor vehicles for law enforcement use of the U.S. Capitol Police without regard to any price limitation otherwise established by law.

This section also prohibits the purchase of passenger motor vehicles unless specifically authorized by the appropriation concerned or other law with the exception of those for the use of the President of the United States, the secretaries to the President or the head of certain executive departments.

11. “\$471,096,000 to remain available until September 30, 2021, of which \$11,000,000 is to be derived from fees to be retained and used by the International Trade Administration, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302”

No Specific Authority

31 U.S.C. 1301(c) provides that an appropriation in a regular, annual appropriation law may be construed to be permanent or available continuously if the appropriation expressly provides that it is available after the fiscal year covered by the law in which it appears.

31 U.S.C. 3302 provides ITA administrative flexibility to retain and use fees collected without the need to follow the restrictions of 31 U.S.C. 3302, which requires fees collected to be deposited in the US Treasury.

12. “That the provisions of the first sentence of section 105(f) and all of section 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2455(f) and 2458(c)) shall apply in carrying out these activities without regard to section 5412 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4912);”

No Specific Authority

22 U.S.C. 2455(f) provides authority to accept contributions of funds, property and services from foreign governments, international organizations and private individuals, firms, associations, agencies, and other groups in carrying out the activities concerned with exhibits pursuant to the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961.

22 U.S.C. 2458(c) provides authorization for all necessary expenditures involved in the selection, purchase, rental, construction, or other acquisition of exhibitions and the necessary supplies.

15 U.S.C. 4912 The Secretary shall provide reasonable public services and access (including electronic access) to any information maintained as part of the Data Bank and may charge reasonable fees consistent with section 552 of title 5.

13. “and that for the purpose of this Act, contributions under the provisions of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act shall include payment for assessments for services provided as part of these activities.”
This phrase provides for extension of this authority and permits ITA to collect funds for use in conducting trade promotion events abroad.

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
ADVISORY AND ASSISTANCE SERVICES
(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

	2018 Actual	2019 Enacted	2020 Estimate
Consulting services	2,463	2,513	1,265
Management and professional services	1,467	1,617	1,326
Special studies and analyses	877	746	152
Engineering and technical services	22,840	11,975	6,047
Total	27,647	16,851	8,790

Consulting services: ITA uses consulting services to meet relatively short-term requirements for industry and/or economic expertise, and to focus on specific areas such as export promotion events, negotiations, antidumping and countervailing duty cases. It is more economical to employ intermittent short-term expertise to meet these demands rather than maintain a permanent staff.

Management and professional support services: These services include sector specific market research studies, interpretation, and stenographic support services.

Special studies and analyses: Provides contract support for evaluation of policy development and possible information technology changes.

Engineering and technical; services: Support modification, development and architectural design and integration efforts to ITA information technology systems.

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**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PERIODICALS, PAMPHLETS, AND AUDIOVISUAL PRODUCTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Enacted	2020 Estimate
Periodicals	107	1,452	1,234	726
Pamphlets	22	3	3	3
Audiovisuals	24	2	2	2
Total	153	1,457	1,239	731

ITA publications, and pamphlets are some of the most essential tools with which the organization fulfills its mission to carry out the U.S. Government's non-agricultural trade activities, to encourage and promote U.S. exports of manufactured goods, to administer U.S. statutes and agreements dealing with foreign trade, and to advise on U.S. international and domestic trade and commercial policy.

Individual publications include economic and market research studies, and inward investment reports. ITA plays an essential role in disseminating these publications to keep the business public informed on particular aspects of the global business picture.

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**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
AVERAGE GRADE AND SALARIES**

	2018 Actual	2019 Enacted	2020 Estimate
Average ES Grade	\$175,300	\$178,981	\$182,740
Average GS/GM Grade	12.9	12.9	12.9
Average GS/GM Salary	\$113,309	\$115,688	\$118,118
Average grade and salary established by the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (U.S.C. 801-1158):			
Average Senior Foreign Service salary	\$134,477	\$137,301	\$140,184
Average Foreign Service Officer grade	1.8	1.8	1.8
Average Foreign Service Officer salary	\$134,477	\$137,301	\$140,184
Average Foreign Service Staff salary	\$106,337	\$108,570	\$110,850
Average Foreign Service salary in foreign countries	\$132,482	\$135,264	\$138,105

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FY 2020 Annual Performance Plan / FY 2018 Annual Performance Report (APPR) Backup
(International Trade Administration)

Overview

The President has made it clear that free, fair and reciprocal trade is critical to the economy and the strategic position of the United States, and through both leadership and action, the President is directing the Department of Commerce to drive free, fair and reciprocal trade, as well as investment into the United States. To implement the President's directives and help American job creators overcome the challenges they face abroad, ITA will utilize its global network of trade, industry, and country experts, to enforce our trade laws and open markets for U.S. products and services. With industry and country experts currently located in Washington, D.C., to teams located in 119 international cities in 77 markets and in 106 U.S. locations, ITA is well positioned to eliminate trade barriers, negotiate fair trade deals, ensure compliance with trade laws and agreements, and expand trade and investment opportunities for U.S. businesses.

During FY 2018, ITA directly assisted over 30,500 U.S. businesses across all 50 U.S. states, the vast majority being small and medium-sized enterprises. ITA enabled \$73.3 billion in U.S. exports, while simultaneously facilitating \$2.4 billion in foreign investment into the United States. As of August 20, 2018, ITA initiated 55 new investigations, administered 458 Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty orders, and successfully removed, reduced, or prevented 107 foreign trade barriers. The leadership provided by ITA to gain access to foreign markets for U.S. goods and services, remove barriers to trade, and ensure compliance with trade agreements, has resulted in increased U.S. exports and American jobs. According to the latest available data, the work of ITA supported over an estimated 380,000 American jobs during FY 2017.

Bureau Mission Statement

The mission of the International Trade Administration (ITA) is to create prosperity by strengthening the international competitiveness of U.S. industry, promoting trade and investment, and ensuring fair trade and compliance with trade laws and agreements.

CROSS-AGENCY PRIORITY (CAP) GOALS

Not applicable. ITA is not contributing to any of the CAP goals.

TRACKING PROGRESS ON STRATEGIC GOAL(S)

ITA publishes a monthly Executive Dashboard to track progress on the strategic objectives.

STRATEGIC GOAL(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) AND PROGRESS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.4: Increase U.S. Exports

Year in brief

Responded to over 137,000 inquiries from more than 33,000 U.S. exporters, 83% of which were small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). On average, clients reported an increase of 20% in revenue due to ITA's assistance. Overall, in FY 2018, ITA helped support over 550,000 jobs in the United States. The FY 2018 initial estimate is \$85.7 billion in program impact of which \$6.1 billion is exports enabled by trade barriers reduced, removed, or prevented.

Addressing Foreign Government Actions and Policies Impeding U.S. Exports

ITA exceeded its FY 2018 target by 10 percent and reduced, removed, or prevented 138 foreign trade barriers. This is an estimated impact worth approximately \$6.1 billion in economic benefit to American businesses.

United States- Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)

ITA actively supported negotiations and outreach to U.S. companies to identify and work to remove, reduce, and eliminate trade barriers and generate new commercial opportunities for U.S. businesses.

Early-Warning System

An early-warning pilot system was created to identify and eliminate non-tariff barriers (NTBs) before they become official foreign trade policies and regulations. ITA is working to fully implement this approach across the enterprise in FY 2019.

Deal Teams

In FY 2018, ITA successfully led interagency deal teams that included the State Department, Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA), and U.S. Exim Bank to provide U.S. exporters with comprehensive U.S. Government aid and secure U.S. export deals. In Brazil alone, a Deal Team approach resulted in U.S. companies winning over \$300 million in projects.

Discover Global Market (DGM) Design and Construction

The 17th annual DGM event organized by ITA had an estimated 350 attendees from 28 States, over 500 one-on-one "business to government" meetings with foreign officials from 23 countries, and over 400 "business to business" matchmaking meetings with foreign buyers from 16 countries.

Advocacy Deals

In FY 2018, ITA helped facilitate 97 signed contracts with an estimated U.S. export content of \$75.8 billion. This accomplishment represents an almost 80% increase of the U.S. export dollar value in Advocacy deals from the \$42.3 billion reported in FY 2017.

Access Asia

In FY 2018, ITA developed an Access Asia effort in support of the Administration's Indo-Pacific strategy. ITA held a series of events in twelve cities and reached 350 new U.S. exporters. ITA provided U.S. exporters with market expertise and opportunities in Indo-Pacific countries (e.g., Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, India, and others) and focused on fast-growing sectors such as aerospace, defense, life sciences, information and communication technology, energy, and advanced manufacturing.

President's Advisory Council on Doing Business in Africa (PAC-DBIA)

A PAC-DBIA mission to Ethiopia, Kenya, Cote d'Ivoire, and Ghana (June 24 - July 6) was led by the Secretary and ITA executives. In addition to over \$1 billion in private sector deals announced during the trip, Commerce signed groundbreaking MOUs with the governments of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Ghana that aim to drive expansion of the U.S. business presence in those markets.

Thessaloniki International Fair (TIF)

September 6-7, 2018, ITA in partnership with AmCham Greece organized a U.S. pavilion for 55 U.S. companies from a variety of industry sectors under the theme "Harnessing the Power of Innovation and Creativity." The Secretary attended the TIF as the head of the U.S. delegation and met with the Prime Minister. The United States was selected as the Honored Country for 2018. Following the event, Envipco, a minority-owned Connecticut small manufacturer of consumer recycling equipment, had their first of 14 recycling centers inaugurated by the Greek Ministry of Defense. Envipco reported \$9 million worth of U.S. exports to Greece in 2018.

Ukraine/GE Locomotives

In February 2018, GE Transportation signed a \$1 billion long-term agreement with Ukraine's railway system that included an initial \$99 million purchase of 30 U.S. made freight locomotives. Commerce Department offices in Washington and in the Ukraine worked together with GE and Ukrainian counterparts for more than two years to help Ukraine replace aging, Soviet-area equipment with modern, U.S. rail technology. The first locomotive was rolled off assembly lines in Erie, PA in July 2018.

Strategic Bilateral Commercial Dialogues

ITA continues to lead business-driven strategic commercial dialogues to remove, reduce, and prevent trade barriers affecting U.S. exports. Dialogues were held with:

- **Nigeria:** Established the U.S.-Nigeria Commercial & Investment Dialogue. (November 2017)
- **Qatar:** Established the first ever U.S.-Qatar Strategic & Economic Dialogue. (February 2018)
- **Japan:** The Vice President and Deputy Prime Minister met to discuss Economic Dialogue. (October 2017) Working level meeting of the Bilateral Trade Working Group. (January 2018)
- **India:** The Secretary launched the first session of the U.S. - India Commercial Dialogue to expand trade and investment opportunities and promote cooperation in standards, ease of doing business, and travel and tourism. (October 2017)

Online Tools for Exporters

In FY 2018, ITA continued developing and improving online tools for U.S. Exporters. Tools included: Interactive Global Steel Trade Monitor, Market Diversification Tool, eCommerce Innovation Lab and Exporter Portal. These tools aim to maximize ITA's digital service delivery, engage and serve more U.S. exporters, and improve efficiency for staff and businesses. The tools support the President's Management Agenda Goals of improving customer service, IT modernization, and replacing low value work with high value work.

Strategic Conclusions and Recommendations

Significant digital improvements (Digital Portal) should continue to provide U.S. companies better access to information and exporter services through self-service options on a website. Major new responsibilities regarding tariff exceptions impact the execution of core programs (see Strategic Objective 3.1). Updates to the ITA business model will require new workforce skill sets. To meet these challenges cost effectively and better align organizational capabilities to export strategy, existing tools are being recalibrated (the Overseas Resource Allocation Model) and new tools are in development. The Exporter Portal, Interagency Deal Team, and Indo-Pacific Commercial Strategy are designed to have a positive outsized impact; therefore, *Strategic Objective 2.4 is on track.*

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.5: Increase Inward Investment into the United States

Facilitate Job-Creating Investment in the United States

FY 2018 resulted in a total of 148 investment promotion WINs totaling an estimated \$20.1 billion, creating 22,181 jobs, and retaining 4,932 existing jobs.

SelectUSA Investment Summit

In June 2018, ITA organized the fifth SelectUSA Investment Summit, the nation's premier event for promoting foreign direct investment (FDI) into the United States. The 2018 Summit, held in the Washington, D.C. area, brought together more than 3,000 attendees from over 66 international markets, including over 1,000 representatives of international firms and over 700 representatives of the U.S. economic development organization (EDO) community. Over 20 U.S. federal agencies and programs impacting FDI were convened at the U.S. Government Pavilion where they answered questions from investors and U.S. EDOs. Investment projects worth more than \$600 million were announced at the Summit.

FDI in Rural America Report

SelectUSA released its third original research report, *Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the Rural United States*, at the 2018 SelectUSA Investment Summit. The Deputy Secretary and U.S. governors promoted the research during a press conference.

Findings from the report include:

- Since 2003, the value of greenfield FDI in non-metro areas has totaled nearly \$56.8 billion and created nearly 95,000 jobs.
- The average value of an FDI project in a non-metro area is \$64.5 million, which is 89 percent higher than those in metro areas.
- The average number of jobs created by an FDI project in a non-metro area is also greater than that in a metro area: 108 jobs created in a non-metro area, compared to an average of 86 jobs created by projects in metro areas.
- More than 18 percent of all greenfield FDI projects in non-metro areas are in the automotive components sector.

International Road Shows

ITA completed four international road shows in key FDI markets. These events connected U.S. economic development organizations with overseas investors and took place in Italy, Brazil, China, and the Nordics – Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

International Engagement Ready Communities (IERC) Toolkit

The IERC Toolkit is a study of key success factors for effective international engagement strategies. Recommendations for EDOs were based on findings. This work was a collaboration among ITA, the Economic Development Administration (EDA), and the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee (TPCC) and was funded through the Job-Creating Investment (JCI) Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) Goal.

Training Modules

ITA, through the JCI CAP Goal initiative, developed five training modules to scale investment promotion services across ITA. These modules will be on-line and provide a fundamental understanding of ITA investment promotion services, and FDI data and resources. Modules will be available to ITA staff in early FY 2019.

Strategic Conclusions and Recommendations

In FY 2019, ITA will increase targeted training sessions and support to domestic and overseas staff in strategic markets. ITA will leverage regional state and EDO events to conduct focus groups to use feedback to improve services and develop the resources clients need.

ITA will continue developing new data resources and tools for businesses looking to invest in the United States and EDOs seeking to attract investment into their localities.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.1: Enforce the Nation's Trade Laws and Security Laws

Antidumping (AD)/Countervailing Duty (CVD) Investigations

In FY 2018, ITA initiated 59 new AD/CVD investigations, including the investigations of aluminum sheet from China, which were the first self-initiated by ITA in over 25 years. ITA anticipates a continued upward trend in new AD/CVD investigations and expects domestic manufacturers to file a significant number of petitions in FY 2019. Over the last three years, ITA issued an average of 395 AD/CVD determinations per fiscal year. In FY 2018, ITA issued 405 preliminary and final AD/CVD determinations compared to 403 issued in FY 2017.

Trade Agreements Compliance

In FY 2018, ITA successfully closed 39 compliance cases (FY 2018 target = 35) through its *Trade Agreements Compliance Program*. Executing the Department's statutory mandate to monitor and seek compliance with trade agreements, ITA investigates non-tariff barriers (NTBs) that may indicate country non-compliance with their multilateral, regional, and/or bilateral agreement obligations and engages offending governments to seek their voluntary compliance so enforcement actions aren't necessary.

Trade Barriers and Export Enforcement

ITA has reached and exceeded its Agency Priority Goal target for FY 2018 with a final result of 138 foreign trade barriers reduced, removed, or prevented (FY 2018 target = 126).

Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act (FIRRMA)

DOC implemented FIRRMA in August 2018. FIRRMA strengthened the ability of the Committee on Foreign Investment to review transactions involving foreign entities that could present national security concerns. In FY 2019, DOC will meet the President's call for prompt implementation by engaging in rule-making and setting up pilot provisions authorized in the legislation.

Review and Remedy of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Violations (Section 301 Review)

Commerce supports the U.S. Trade Representative's (USTR) review of objectionable Chinese IPR and technology transfer practices and identification of appropriate remedies. Through ITA, USPTO, NTIA, and others, Commerce contributed information and expertise to USTR's Section 301 report. During trade remedies phases of investigations, ITA has informed Administration policy with expertise on tariff options, domestic economic impact, and stakeholder concerns. ITA and other DOC components also assisted in gathering stakeholder perspectives by examining submissions and public testimony and making recommendations based on an assessment of domestic economic impact.

Advances in Intellectual Property Rights

- Brazil: USPTO and their Brazilian counterpart finalized the Patent Prosecution Highway Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).
- India: progress continues on a MOU and Trade Policy Forum discussions.
- China: a new system is in place for priority document exchange.
- Chile: the USPTO and the National Institute of Industrial Property of Chile are improving work-sharing and are working on a MOU.

- Progress continues on cooperative agreements with the Philippines, Vietnam, Taiwan, Tunisia, Eurasia, Saudi Arabia, Mexico, Bhutan, and the Pacific Islands Forum.

Tariff Exclusion Requests

President Trump accepted the Commerce Department's conclusion that imported steel and aluminum "threaten to impair the national security," and acted. Presidential Proclamations 9704 and 9705 order Section 232 tariffs to be collected on imports of steel and aluminum products. As of December 10, 2018, Commerce has received 62,624 steel and aluminum exclusion requests, including resubmissions, and 54,617 objections to exclusion requests. ITA and BIS staff are reviewing these submissions.

Other Investigations

ITA was involved in Section 201 safeguard investigations regarding solar cells and large residential washers.

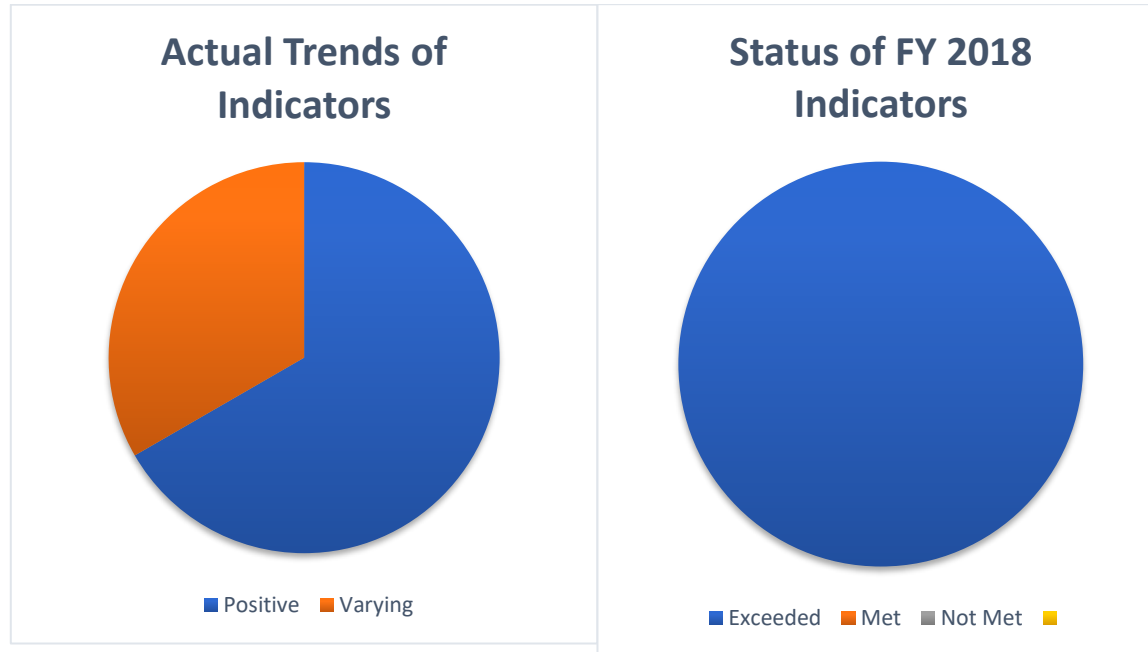
Strategic Conclusions and Recommendations

Action on foreign trade barriers and compliance with trade agreements is dependent on foreign governments willing to fix the problem. However, ITA will continue to identify barriers and influence resolution. ITA will be challenged to execute Sections 232 and 301 demands in expected timeframes, especially if there is additional executive action. Demand may divert resources from foreign trade barrier work. FIRRMA will also require ITA and BIS resources dedicated to fulfilling DOC's statutory responsibilities. There will be resource challenges in FY 19. To overcome these challenges, ITA will continue to negotiate trade barriers, advocate for enhancements to the Automated Commercial Environment AD/DVD Portal, utilize technology to support 301 reviews, and provide additional training to staff.

AGENCY PRIORITY GOALS

Remove Foreign Trade Barriers: ITA will facilitate fair competition in international trade for U.S. firms and workers by improving the number of trade barriers reduced, removed, or prevented by 10 percent annually in fiscal years 2018 and 2019. ITA has reached and exceeded its Agency Priority Goal target for FY 2018 with a result of 138 foreign trade barriers reduced, removed, or prevented (FY 2018 target = 126).

PERFORMANCE RESULTS
Summary of Performance



Trends:
4 (67%) indicators Positive
2 (33%) indicators Varying

Status:
6 (100%) indicators Exceeded Target

In FY 2018, ITA, reported results on 6 of 6 performance indicators. Of those indicators, ITA exceeded 6 targets (100%). Of the 6 indicators, 4 (67%) had a positive trend, 0 (0%) had a negative trend, 2 (33%) had a varying trend, and 0 (0%) did not have enough data to determine a trend.

Summary of FY 2018 Indicators Performance

Recurring Indicators

Strategic Goal 2- Enhance Job Creation

Objective 2.4: Increase U.S. Exports

Indicator	Target	Actual	Status	Trend
Percentage of U.S. exporter clients that achieved their export objectives	74%	81%	Exceeded	Positive
Number of U.S. exporters assisted	24,000	33,086	Exceeded	Positive
Number of Commercial Diplomacy/Advocacy Written Impact Narratives (WINS)	240	479	Exceeded	Varying

Objective 2.5: Increase Inward Investment into the United States

Indicator	Target	Actual	Status	Trend
Number of investment clients assisted	3,500	6,850	Exceeded	Positive

Strategic Goal 3- Strengthen U.S. Economic and National Security

Objective 3.1: Enforce the Nation's Trade Laws and Security Laws

Indicator	Target	Actual	Status	Trend
Trade barriers removed, reduced, or prevented (annual) Agency Priority Goal	126	138	Exceeded	Varying
Number of trade agreement compliance cases resolved successfully	35	39	Exceeded	Positive

Detailed Indicator Plans and Performance
Current / Recurring Indicators

Current Recurring Indicators

Strategic Goal	Enhance Job Creation							
Objective #	2.4: Increase U.S. Exports							
Indicator	Number of U.S exporters assisted							
Category	Key							
Type	Output							
Description	This indicator illustrates ITA's reach into the U.S. business community. Historical data indicates that over 80 percent of companies assisted are small and medium-sized enterprises.							
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Target	20,800	22,150	23,000	23,000	28,000	24,000	24,000	28,750
Actual	18,126	17,593	25,029	28,692	30,110	33,086		
Status	Not met	Not met	Not met	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded		
Trend	Positive							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2018)								
Actions to be taken to correct not meeting target								
Adjustments to targets								
Action(s) to achieve FY 2020 target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build on ITA's successful implementation of a world-class customer relationship management system (Salesforce), to improve the web experience for export clients. Through this project, ITA will maximize digital client service delivery; help ITA engage and serve more U.S. exporters, and improve efficiency for ITA staff and U.S. exporters. - ITA is currently focusing on improving the efficiency of operations, such as through enhancements to digital services. Once efficiency measures are fully implemented, ITA expects the number of clients assisted to increase. - See above for other actions planned for strategic objective 2.4 							
Notes	This measure illustrates Global Markets' annual effectiveness in providing export counseling and assistance to additional U.S. companies. Please note that this has been edited. It was previously stated as the number of trade assistance clients assisted.							
Information Gaps								

Strategic Goal	Enhance Job Creation							
Objective #	2.4: Increase U.S. Exports							
Indicator	Percentage of U.S. exporter clients that achieved their export objectives.							
Category	Key							
Type	Customer Service							
Description	This measure evaluates Global Markets' effectiveness in helping companies achieve their export objectives. Global Markets offers U.S. companies a robust set of capabilities to help them achieve their international exporting goals, whether those goals are to set up an overseas distribution channel, gain easier access to challenging markets, or meet additional foreign buyers for their goods. Global Markets focuses on understanding clients' exporting needs and providing services to meet those needs.							
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Target		69%	71%	73%	75%	74%	74%	73%
Actual	67%	73%	73%	78%	78%	81%		
Status			Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded		
Trend	Positive							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2018)								
Actions to be taken to correct not meeting target								
Adjustments to targets								
Action(s) to achieve FY 2020 target	Build on ITA's successful implementation of a world-class customer relationship management system (Salesforce), to improve the web experience for export clients. Through this project, ITA will maximize digital client service delivery; help ITA engage and serve more U.S. exporters, and improve efficiency for ITA staff and U.S. exporters. See above for other actions planned for strategic objective 2.4.							
Notes	Please note that this indicator has been revised. It previously stated the percentage of trade assisted clients that achieved their export objectives.							
Information Gaps	The data source is only from GM's fee-based services.							

Strategic Goal	Enhance Job Creation							
Objective #	2.4: Increase U.S. Exports							
Indicator	Number of Commercial Diplomacy/Advocacy Written Impact Narratives (WINS)							
Category	Key							
Type	Immediate Outcome							
Description	This measure captures the results of Global Markets' front-line diplomatic engagement with foreign governments in support of a U.S. company or industry. A WIN occurs when a foreign government action/decision as a result of GM engagement results in the following outcomes for a U.S. company or industry: Reduced/removed/prevented trade barrier; Reduced/removed threat to U.S. business/economic interest; Foreign compliance with a trade agreement; Facilitated an export transaction; or a U.S. company has a signed contract for a foreign procurement.							
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Target		225	250	300	330	240	240	450
Actual		343	287	472	459	479		
Status		Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded		
Trend	Varying							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2018)								
Actions to be taken to correct not meeting target								
Adjustments to targets								
Action(s) to achieve FY 2020 target	See above for actions planned for strategic objective 2.4 and 3.1							
Notes								
Information Gaps								

Strategic Goal	Enhance Job Creation							
Objective #	2.5: Increase Inward Investment into the United States							
Indicator	Number of investment clients assisted							
Category	Key							
Type	Output							
Description	This measure captures the number of domestic and foreign firms, as well as domestic Economic Development Organizations, assisted by the Department of Commerce to attract inward investment into the United States. Commerce serves as the co-chair for the interagency Investment Working Group and is the lead coordinator of investment promotion across the USG.							
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Target		900	1,600	1,760	2,400	3,500	3,040	3,190
Actual		1,038	1,651	6,072	6,671	6,850		
Status		Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded		
Trend	Positive							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2018)								
Actions to be taken to correct not meeting target								
Adjustments to targets	Targets for FY20 were revised downwards because the SelectUSA Summit, which contributes to roughly 35% of this metric, is being proposed to occur in FY21 instead.							
Action(s) to achieve FY 2020 target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upload five FDI-related training modules to the Commerce Learning Center (CLC) to provide a foundational understanding of SelectUSA and its services and scale introductory investment promotion service delivery across ITA and GM. Modules include: SelectUSA 101, FDI Data Training. Services to Firms, Services to Economic Development Organizations (EDOs), and Evaluation and Follow-up. • Launch "FDI Certification" for ITA and GM staff that complete SelectUSA training modules. • Organize the 6th SelectUSA Investment Summit, an event that brings thousands of vetted foreign investors and EDOs to Washington D.C. for encouraging FDI, on June 10-12, 2019. • Organize in-demand client-facing events, such as SelectUSA Roadshows and investment missions, in strategic FDI markets. • See above for other actions planned for strategic objective 2.5. 							
Notes								
Information Gaps								

Strategic Goal	Strengthen U.S. Economic and National Security							
Objective #	3.1: Enforce the Nation's Trade Laws and Security Laws							
Indicator	Trade barriers removed, reduced, or prevented (annual) – Agency Priority Goal							
Category	Supporting (Non-Strategic Plan)							
Type	Output							
Description	This indicator captures the results of ITA's efforts to level the playing field for U.S. business by increasing the number of trade barriers reduced, removed, or prevented. The measure tends to fluctuate over time as the outcome (foreign governments agreeing to voluntarily honor trade agreement obligations) is dependent on actions by sovereign nations which are outside of direct U.S. control.							
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Target			70	75	80	126	136	150
Actual		74	41	110	115	138		
Status			Not Met	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded		
Trend	Varying							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2018)								
Actions to be taken to correct not meeting target								
Adjustments to targets								
Action(s) to achieve FY 2020 target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain the Department's self-service trade problem reporting mechanisms (such as ITA's "report a trade barrier" hotline). - Monitor foreign government implementation of international trade agreements signed with the U.S. - Monitor, analyze, counsel and provide advocacy services to U.S. parties harmed by unfair foreign government subsidization and related practices. - Negotiate strong trade agreement disciplines and secure ongoing trading partner compliance with those agreements. - Coordinate a whole of Commerce approach to addressing systemic competitiveness concerns. - Identify, understand, and quantify large-scale trade competitiveness concerns (such as localization and sectoral overcapacity). - Provide assistance to U.S. companies facing potential obstacles in accessing export markets due to foreign trade remedy cases. 							
Notes								
Information Gaps								

Strategic Goal	Strengthen U.S. Economic and National Security							
Objective #	3.1: Enforce the Nation's Trade Laws and Security Laws							
Indicator	Number of trade agreement compliance cases resolved successfully							
Category	Key							
Type	Output							
Description	This indicator provides the number of successful case conclusions (usually barriers removed) in trade agreements compliance cases, i.e., agreement relevant cases where E&C staff are the responsible Issue Experts. The measure tends to fluctuate over time as the outcome is dependent on the actions by sovereign nations (foreign governments agreeing to voluntarily honor trade agreement obligations) which are outside of direct U.S. control.							
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Target			32	33	34	35	36	37
Actual	39	20	24	33	36	39		
Status			Not Met	Met	Exceeded	Exceeded		
Trend	Positive							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2018)								
Actions to be taken to correct not meeting target								
Adjustments to targets	None							
Action(s) to achieve FY 2020 target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the Department's self-service trade problem reporting mechanisms (such as ITA's "report a trade barrier" hotline). • Monitor foreign government implementation of international trade agreements signed with the U.S. • Identify foreign government compliance problems. • Coordinate a whole of Commerce approach to addressing systemic competitiveness concerns. • Identify, understand, and quantify large-scale trade competitiveness concerns (such as localization and sectoral overcapacity). • Monitor, analyze, counsel and provide advocacy services to U.S. parties harmed by foreign government noncompliance with international trade agreements negotiated with the U.S. 							
Notes								
Information Gaps	Not applicable							

Proposed New Indicators

Strategic Goal	Enhance Job Creation							
Objective #	2.4: Increase U.S. Exports							
Indicator	Annual dollar value impact of clients receiving export assistance							
Category	Supporting							
Type	Contextual							
Description	This indicator measures the combined impact of export promotion, Advocacy, and commercial diplomacy assistance. The annual value of export promotion work is extrapolated from annual client survey results, Advocacy impact value is based on the dollar value of WINs reported to the Advocacy Center and commercial diplomacy value represents the value of trade barriers reduced, removed or prevented based on economic impact analysis.							
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Target								
Actual						\$84B		
Status								
Trend	Positive							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2018)								
Actions to be taken to correct not meeting target								
Adjustments to targets								
Action(s) to achieve FY 2020 target								
Notes	New Supporting Indicator (Not a Quarterly Metric and no Target)							
Information Gaps								

Strategic Goal	Enhance Job Creation							
Objective #	2.5: Increase Inward Investment into United States							
Indicator	Annual dollar value of Written Impact Narratives (WINS) which ITA facilitated							
Category	Supporting							
Type	Contextual							
Description	This indicator illustrates the number of successful outcomes resulting from Advocacy work. It captures the annual dollar value of client-verified investment WINS. The dollar value of investment deals can vary greatly from year to year and reflects global market demand as well as ITA investment attraction efforts.							
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Target								
Actual						\$20B		
Status								
Trend								
Explanation (if not met in FY 2018)								
Actions to be taken to correct not meeting target								
Adjustments to targets								
Action(s) to achieve FY 2020 target								
Notes	New Supporting Indicator (Not a Quarterly Metric and no Target)							
Information Gaps								

Non-Recurring Indicators

Indicator	Export impact of prevention, reduction or removal of trade barriers – dollars of exports created or retained (millions)*							
Category	Supporting (Non-Strategic Plan)							
Type	Intermediate Outcome							
Description	This indicator captures the total export impact of the collaborative work done by ITA and its federal partners to resolve trade barriers by their removal, prevention or reduction. Trade barriers can include tariffs and a variety of non-tariff indicators such as: standards; domestic content requirements; foreign ownership requirements; intellectual property rights; and, import barriers such as licensing, customs and regulations.							
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	
Target				\$1,500M	\$1,650M	\$1,800M	\$1,800M	
Actual		\$1,784M	\$151M	\$3,576M	\$4.2B	\$4.3B	TBD	
Status				Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	TBD	
Trend	Positive							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2018)								
Actions to be taken / Future Plans	ITA will continue to assess this metric to determine whether any further improvements may be warranted.							
Adjustments to targets								
Action(s) to achieve FY 2020 target								
Notes	FY 18 actuals not available at the time of this report.							
Information Gaps								
Reason for removal	For the purposes of the Department and reporting, ITA is discontinuing this supporting indicator. However, this does not preclude ITA's unit from tracking progress internally on this indicator.							
Indicator(s) being replaced								

Indicator	Dollar exports generated from Export Trading Companies (billions)							
Category	Supporting (Non-Strategic Plan)							
Type	Intermediate							
Description	The Export Trading Company Act allows U.S. businesses to form export joint ventures called Export Trading Companies (ETC). These ETCs are formed for various purposes such as to negotiate lower shipping rates, pool resources to expand an export market base, avoid export rivalry by coordinating an export strategy, and sell under a single label. ITA, with the concurrence of the Justice Department, issues a Certificate of Review under the Act. This indicator captures the actual export sales in billions of dollars.							
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	
Target				\$22.5B	\$23.5B	\$24.0B	\$24.0B	
Actual	\$24.5B	\$25.2B	\$23.8B	\$24.8B	\$21.0B	\$23.5B	TBD	
Status				Exceeded	Met	Met	TBD	
Trend	Varying							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2018)								
Actions to be taken / Future Plans								
Adjustments to targets	None							
Action(s) to achieve FY 2020 target								
Notes	Pursuant to 15 CFR Part 325, full receipt by ITA of all current participating ETC's reported export sales generally lags about 12 months from reporting year. Accordingly, FY 18 Actual not available at the time of this report.							
Information Gaps								
Reason for removal	For the purposes of the Department and reporting, ITA is discontinuing this supporting indicator. However, this does not preclude ITA's unit from tracking progress internally on this indicator.							
Indicator(s) being replaced								

Indicator	Percentage of clients highly likely to recommend Global Markets assistance.							
Category	Supporting (Non-Strategic Plan)							
Type	Customer Service							
Description	This indicator illustrates the level of client satisfaction with Global Markets and will be used to improve the quality and efficiency of service delivery. Note: this represents the historic five-year average and already exceeds private and government sector standards.							
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	
Target		66%	69%	71%	81%	82%	83%	
Actual	82%	78%	83%	84%	86%	86%	87%	
Status		Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	
Trend	Positive							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2018)								
Actions to be taken / Future Plans								
Adjustments to targets	None							
Action(s) to achieve FY 2020 target								
Notes								
Information Gaps	The data source is only from GM's fee-based services.							
Reason for removal	For the purposes of the Department and reporting, ITA is discontinuing this supporting indicator. However, this does not preclude ITA's unit from tracking progress internally on this indicator.							
Indicator(s) being replaced								

Indicator	Percentage of compliance and market access cases initiated that are reviewed for Agreement Relevancy within the established time frame							
Category	Supporting (Non-Strategic Plan)							
Type	Process							
Description	This indicator captures the timely analysis and determination of whether a compliance and market access case is subject to a Relevant Agreement for cases. E&C has 10 business days in which to examine a possible trade barrier comparing it with any trade agreement obligations and determining if an agreement is relevant to helping to solve the case. Making this determination is an important basis for forming an action plan, since it may or may not provide leverage to help carry out the plan. This determination also dictates if the trade barrier will be termed a "compliance" case. Cases for which the agreement expert has reviewed the facts obtained and has determined that sufficient information is not yet available will be categorized as pending while additional information is being obtained.							
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	
Target			85%	90%	90%	90%	90%	
Actual	91%	89%	96%	95%	100%	100%	100%	
Status				Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	
Trend	Stable							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2018)	Not applicable							
Actions to be taken / Future Plans	Not applicable							
Adjustments to targets	None							
Action(s) to achieve FY 2020 target								
Notes	Actual performance data is available from FY 2010. Actual planning and data collection started in FY 2015							
Information Gaps	Not applicable							
Reason for removal	For the purposes of the Department and reporting, ITA is discontinuing this supporting indicator. However, this does not preclude ITA's unit from tracking progress internally on this indicator.							
Indicator(s) being replaced								

Indicator	Percentage of AD and CVD duty cash deposit and liquidation instructions issued timely to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)							
Category	Supporting (Non-Strategic Plan)							
Type	Process							
Description	This indicator captures the timeliness of cash deposit and liquidation instructions issued by E&C to CBP to ensure collection and appropriate duties for merchandise subject to AD and CVD proceedings.							
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	
Target				88%	88%	88%	88%	
Actual			93%	94%	93%	95%	94%	
Status				Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	
Trend	Stable							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2017)	Not Applicable							
Actions to be taken / Future Plans	This indicator was introduced in FY 2015 and there are no plans for it to be modified or discontinued.							
Adjustments to targets	None							
Action(s) to achieve FY 2020 targets								
Notes	None							
Information Gaps	Not applicable							
Reason for removal	For the purposes of the Department and reporting, ITA is discontinuing this supporting indicator. However, this does not preclude ITA's unit from tracking progress internally on this indicator.							
Indicator(s) being replaced								

Indicator	Percentage of AD and CVD duty cash deposit and liquidation instructions issued accurately to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)							
Type	Process							
Description	The indicator captures the accuracy of cash deposit and liquidation instructions issued by E&C to CBP to ensure collection of appropriate and accurate duties for merchandise subject to AD and CVD proceedings.							
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	
Target				86%	86%	86%	86%	
Actual			97%	97%	99%	99%	98%	
Status				Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	
Trend	Stable							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2018)	Not Applicable							
Actions	This indicator was introduced in FY 2015 and there are no plans for it to be modified or discontinued.							
Action(s) to achieve FY 2020 targets	None							
Notes	None							
Information Gaps	Not applicable							
Reason for removal	For the purposes of the Department and reporting, ITA is discontinuing this supporting indicator. However, this does not preclude ITA's unit from tracking progress internally on this indicator.							
Indicator(s) being replaced								

Indicator	Number of antidumping and countervailing duty petition counseling sessions							
Category	Supporting (Non-Strategic Plan)							
Type	Output							
Description	This measure captures petition counseling assistance to U.S. companies and their workers, including counseling resulting from contacts initiated by companies or their workers and outreach to U.S. companies. Such counseling improves the understanding of, and access to, the U.S. trade laws dealing with injurious dumping and foreign government subsidies that can impede the competitiveness of U.S. companies and workers.							
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	
Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	259	298	298	
Actual					655	1,038	632	
Status					Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	
Trend	Not Enough Data							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2018)	Not Applicable							
Actions to be taken / Future Plans	This indicator was introduced in FY 2016.							
Adjustments to targets	None							
Action(s) to achieve FY 2020 targets								
Notes								
Information Gaps	Not Applicable							
Reason for Removal	For the purposes of the Department and reporting, ITA is discontinuing this supporting indicator. However, this does not preclude ITA's unit from tracking progress internally on this indicator.							
Indicator(s) being replaced								

Indicator	Percent of antidumping (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) determinations issued within statutory and/or regulatory deadlines							
Category	Key							
Type	Process							
Description	This indicator captures the timely completion of all AD/CVD determinations associated with on-going investigations, reviews (including administrative, new shipper and changed circumstance reviews), scope, and circumvention inquiries conducted pursuant to U.S. laws and regulations. The indicator will increase certainty within the trade community as to which importers will be liable for the payment of antidumping and/or countervailing duties, the amount of the potential duties owed, and when those duties will be collected. It will also signal to domestic producers the level of potential relief provided to offset the unfair trading practices of foreign producers/exporters and governments.							
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Target	90%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%
Actual	96%	92%	93%	95%	96%	98%		
Status	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded		
Trend	Stable							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2018)								
Actions to be taken to correct not meeting target								
Adjustments to targets								
Action(s) to achieve FY 2020 target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue antidumping duty and countervailing duty determinations within statutory and regulatory deadlines to provide U.S. domestic producers the level of potential relief provided to offset the unfair trading practices of foreign producers/exporters and governments identified in the context of an AD/CVD proceeding. Issue timely cash deposit and liquidation instructions to Customs and Border Protection to ensure collection and appropriate duties for merchandise subject to AD and CVD proceedings. Establish a dedicated team to investigate and develop strategies that address circumvention and duty evasion of AD/CVD orders. 							
Notes								
Information Gaps	Not applicable							
Reason for Removal	For the purposes of the Department and reporting, ITA is discontinuing this supporting indicator. However, this does not preclude ITA's unit from tracking progress internally on this indicator.							
Indicator(s) being replaced								

Resource Requirements Table

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Base	Increase/ Decrease	FY 2020 Request
STATE APPLICABLE GOAL(S)										
Total Budget Authority										
Direct	438,492	460,561	462,000	483,000	483,000	482,000	484,000	490,793	-30,697	460,096
Reimbursable	23,791	23,886	23,949	30,557	25,826	27,000	25,000	25,000	-119	24,881
Total	462,283	484,447	485,949	513,557	508,826	509,000	509,000	515,793	-30,816	484,997
Total Positions	2005	2040	1938	1878	1880	1813	1733	1733	-84	1649
Positions do not include staff funded by the Working Capital fund.										