

# INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION



## **BUDGET ESTIMATES**

FISCAL YEAR 2021

**CONGRESSIONAL SUBMISSION**

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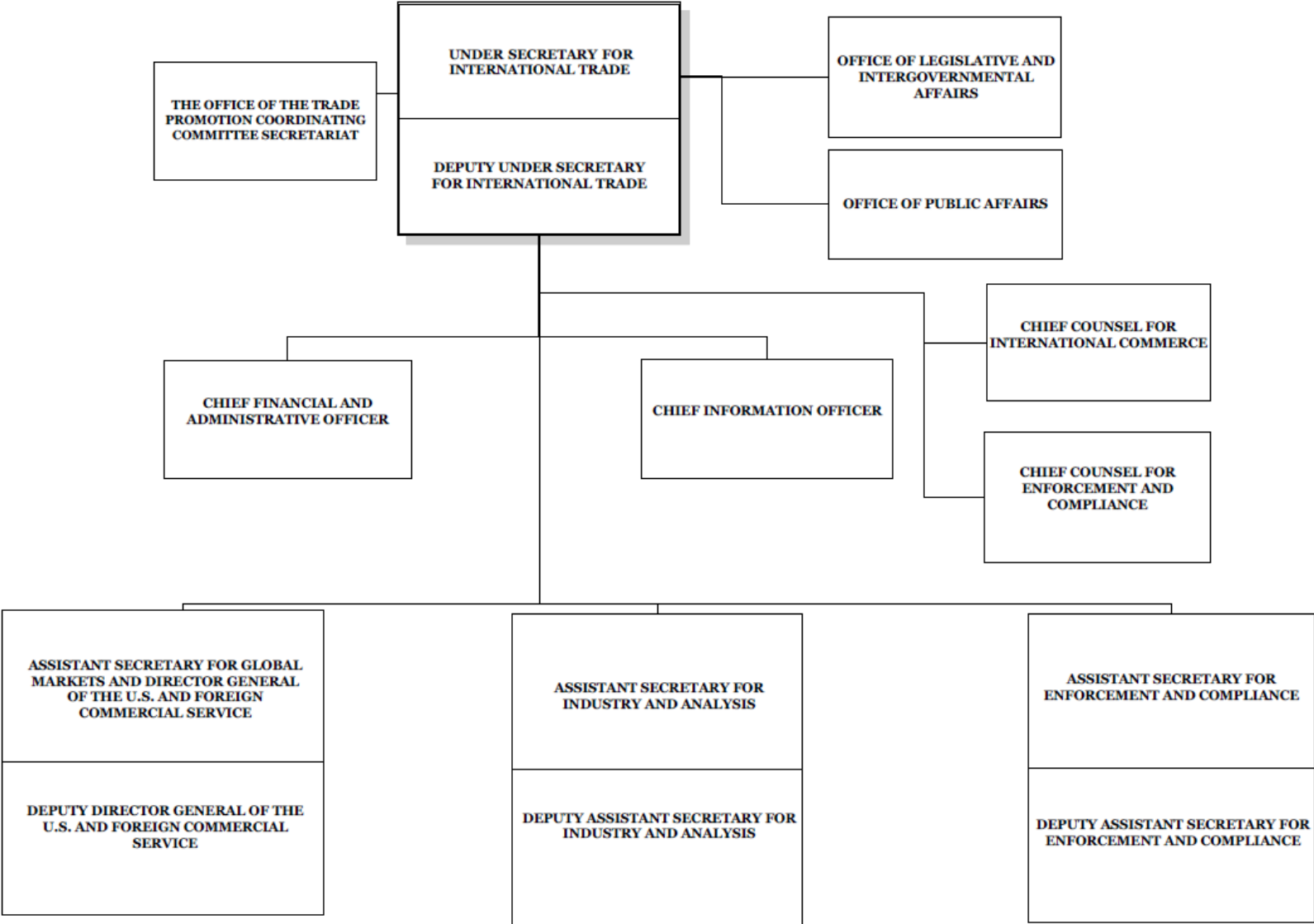
**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION  
Budget Estimates, Fiscal Year 2021  
Congressional Submission  
Table of Contents**

<u><b>Exhibit Number</b></u>	<u><b>Exhibit Name</b></u>	<u><b>Page Number</b></u>
Exhibit 1	Table of Contents	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 1</u></a>
Exhibit 2	Organization Chart	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 3</u></a>
Exhibit 3	Executive Summary	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 5</u></a>
Exhibit 3T	Transfer Change Detail by Object Class	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 9</u></a>
Exhibit 4A	Program Increases / Decreases / Terminations	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 11</u></a>
Exhibit 4T	FY 2021 Transfer Summary Table	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 13</u></a>
Exhibit 5	Summary of Resource Requirements	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 15</u></a>
Exhibit 6	Summary of Reimbursable Requirements	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 17</u></a>
Exhibit 7	Summary of Financing	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 19</u></a>
Exhibit 8	Adjustments to Base	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 21</u></a>
	<b>Industry And Analysis</b>	
Exhibit 10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 23</u></a>
Exhibit 11	Program and Performance: Reimbursable Obligations	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 25</u></a>
Exhibit 12	Justification of Program and Performance	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 27</u></a>
	<b>Enforcement and Compliance</b>	
Exhibit 10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 35</u></a>
Exhibit 11	Program and Performance: Reimbursable Obligations	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 37</u></a>
Exhibit 12	Justification of Program and Performance	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 39</u></a>
Exhibit 13	Program Change for 2020 – Support National Economic Security	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 47</u></a>
Exhibit 15	Program Change Detail by Object Class	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 49</u></a>
Exhibit 13	Program Change for 2020 – Managing U.S. AD/CVD Administrative Review Workload	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 51</u></a>
Exhibit 14	Program Change Personnel Detail for FY 2021	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 53</u></a>
Exhibit 15	Program Change Detail by Object Class	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 55</u></a>
	<b>Global Markets</b>	
Exhibit 10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 57</u></a>
Exhibit 11	Program and Performance: Reimbursable Obligations	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 59</u></a>
Exhibit 12	Justification of Program and Performance	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 61</u></a>
Exhibit 13	Program Change for 2020 – Rescale Export Promotion and Trade Barrier Efforts	<a href="#"><u>ITA - 67</u></a>

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION  
Budget Estimates, Fiscal Year 2021  
Congressional Submission  
Table of Contents**

Exhibit 14	Program Change Personnel Detail	<a href="#">ITA - 69</a>
Exhibit 15	Program Change Detail by Object Class	<a href="#">ITA - 71</a>
	<b>Executive Direction and Administration</b>	
Exhibit 10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	<a href="#">ITA - 73</a>
Exhibit 11	Program and Performance: Reimbursable Obligations	<a href="#">ITA - 75</a>
Exhibit 12	Justification of Program and Performance	<a href="#">ITA - 77</a>
Exhibit 16	Summary of Requirements by Object Class	<a href="#">ITA - 83</a>
Exhibit 16A	Select Activities by Object Class – Industry and Analysis	<a href="#">ITA - 85</a>
Exhibit 16A	Select Activities by Object Class – Enforcement and Compliance	<a href="#">ITA - 87</a>
Exhibit 16A	Select Activities by Object Class – Global Markets	<a href="#">ITA - 89</a>
Exhibit 16A	Select Activities by Object Class – Executive Administration	<a href="#">ITA - 91</a>
Exhibit 33	Appropriation Language and Code Citations	<a href="#">ITA - 93</a>
Exhibit 34	Advisory and Assistance Services	<a href="#">ITA - 105</a>
Exhibit 35	Periodicals, Pamphlets, and Audiovisual Services	<a href="#">ITA - 107</a>
Exhibit 36	Average Grade and Salaries	<a href="#">ITA - 109</a>
Exhibit 41	Implementation Status of GAO and OIG Recommendations	<a href="#">ITA - 111</a>
	Annual Performance Plan and Report Backup	<a href="#">APPR - 1</a>

**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration**



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**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Budget Estimates, Fiscal Year 2021**

Executive Summary

For Fiscal Year (FY) 2021, the International Trade Administration (ITA) proposes a budget of \$474,407,000 in discretionary appropriations, a decrease of \$35,843,000 from the FY 2020 Enacted. This budget supports ITA's vision of fostering economic growth and prosperity through global trade through its mission of creating 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. This will be achieved by continuing to: 1) ensure that U.S. industries and workers have an effective remedy for the injurious impact of dumped and subsidized goods entering the United States; 2) deliver high quality sectoral and analytical capacity to support trade to combat Chinese industrial policy; 3) support its Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) coordinator role to meet the expected increase in case load under Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act; and, 4) advocate for U.S. companies to win international government procurements. ITA will also continue to execute required sector reviews for Section 201 cases, Section 232 and Section 301 exclusion requests.

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 sectors. In addition, trade barriers and unfair foreign trade practices have a significant impact on U.S. businesses. ITA's work promotes fair and reciprocal trade through removal of trade barriers and enforcement of international agreements, expanding U.S. exports and growing the American economy. ITA recognizes these challenges and barriers must be addressed if U.S. companies and workers are to succeed internationally by supporting the American economy and workers across the country. ITA is committed also to combatting foreign government intervention in the form of preferential financing, import bans, and public procurement preferences that hurt U.S. industry, small businesses, and workers.

With respect to unfair trade practices more broadly and the impact of overcapacity and market-distorting foreign government policies on U.S. industries, many U.S. companies are seeking relief with increased filings of antidumping and countervailing duty (AD/CVD) petitions and resulting investigations. On average, over the past five years, ITA's Enforcement and Compliance (E&C) business unit has initiated nearly 62 AD/CVD investigations each year against foreign exports alleged to have been unfairly traded. In the majority of these proceedings, E&C has found the exported products to have been sold at dumped prices or subsidized by foreign governments and the International Trade Commission has ruled that these unfair trade practices injured or threatened to injure U.S. industries. As a result, the number of AD/CVD orders enforced by E&C has grown by over 60 percent in the last five years. ITA anticipates that AD/CVD casework will continue to rise as domestic manufacturers file a significant number of new AD/CVD petitions in FY 2021. To help domestic manufacturers and workers benefit from U.S. laws that protect them from the unfair trade practices of foreign exporters, ITA is investing an additional \$2,000,000 in its E&C unit to continue to effectively enforce the growing number of AD/CVD orders through administrative reviews, anticircumvention inquiries, and other related proceedings.

**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Budget Estimates, Fiscal Year 2021**

ITA's FY 2021 budget request an additional \$3,000,000 to continue its support of the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) in analyzing requests for exclusion from Section 232 duties on imported steel and aluminum products. In that regard, ITA will provide staff and product experts to examine documentation of duty exclusion requests and domestic industry objections in order to provide recommendations to BIS whether to grant or deny contested Section 232 exclusion requests for steel and aluminum products.

With industry and country experts located in Washington, D.C., to teams located in 118 international cities in 76 countries and 106 locations across the United States, 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.

The President has made it clear, free and fair trade is critical to the economy and the strategic position of 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 U.S. trade laws and open markets for U.S. products and services.

**Performance:**

The effectiveness of ITA investments is assessed using numerous internal and external performance measures including the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) goals. These efforts have been institutionalized in ITA operations to maintain quality control and use objective methods to assess ITA performance. For current performance please see the FY 2020/2018 Annual Performance Plan and Report.



**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Budget Estimates, Fiscal Year 2021**

**Adjustments:**

*Inflationary Adjustments*

ITA's FY 2021 Base includes a total of \$16,254,000 and 0 FTE/ 0 positions to account for the full funding requirement for inflationary adjustments to current programs for ITA activities. This includes the estimated 2021 civilian pay raise of 1.0 percent as well as inflationary increases for labor and non-labor activities, including benefits, service contracts, utilities, field office lease payments, and rent charges from the General Services Administration (GSA).

*Technical Adjustments (Transfers)*

ITA also requests the following transfers for a net decrease of \$1,812,555 and 0 FTE to the operating unit:

The Department of Commerce (DOC) is proposing to transfer nine projects and funding out of the Working Capital Fund and the Advances and Reimbursable account to the Departmental Management Salaries and Expense account as part of its annual review to properly align and account programs and costs. This transfer executes the ITA portion of the DOC transfer. For more information regarding the specific projects and funding transfers for the Department of Commerce please refer to Exhibit 3 of the Departmental Management FY 2021 Congressional Justification Budget.

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

**Activity:** Operations and Administration  
**Subactivity:** ITA Transfer to Departmental Management Salaries and Expenses Account

Object Class	2020 Enacted	2021 Transfer	2021 Base
11.1 Full-time permanent compensation	0	0	0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0	0	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	0	0	0
12 Civilian personnel benefits	0	0	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	0
22 Transportation of things	0	0	0
23 Rent, communications, and utilities	0	0	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0	0	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc charges	0	0	0
24 Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	0	0	0
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	0	(1,813)	(1,813)
25.4 Operation and maintenance facilities	0	0	0
25.5 Research and development contracts	0	0	0
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	0	0
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0	0	0
26 Supplies and materials	0	0	0
31 Equipment	0	0	0
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0
99 Total Obligations	0	(1,813)	(1,813)

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**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
FY 2021 PROGRAM INCREASES / DECREASES / TERMINATIONS**

(Dollar amounts in thousands)  
(By Appropriation, Largest to Smallest)

**Increases**

Page No In CJ	Appropriations	Budget Program	Title of Decrease	Positions	Budget Authority
ITA-47	Operations and Administration	Enforcement and Compliance	Support National Economic Security	0	3,000
ITA-51	Operations and Administration	Enforcement and Compliance	AD/CVD Administrative Review	8	2,000
Subtotal, Increases				8	5,000

**Decreases**

Page No In CJ	Appropriations	Budget Program	Title of Decrease	Positions	Budget Authority
ITA-67	Operations and Administration	Global Markets	Rescale Export Promotion and Trade Analysis Efforts	(114)	(55,284)
Subtotal, Decreases				(114)	(55,284)

**Terminations**

No program termination requests

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**Department of Commerce**  
**International Trade Administration**  
**FY 2021 TRANSFER SUMMARY TABLE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)  
(Grouped by Title of Transfer, Largest to Smallest)

Page No In CJ	Budget Program	Appropriations	Title of Transfer	Positions	Budget Authority
ITA-9	International Trade Administration <sup>1</sup>	Operations and Administration	Departmental Management Salary and Expenses Account	0	(261)
ITA-9	International Trade Administration <sup>1</sup>	Operations and Administration	Departmental Management Salary and Expenses Account	0	(1,552)
		Total, Transfers		0	(1,813)

<sup>1</sup> The Transfer Summary Table reflects ITA's portion of a transfer to the Department of Commerce, Departmental Management Salaries and Expense. As a result, the table reflects a non-zero total as shown above.

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

	Positions	FTE	Budget Authority	Direct Obligations
Appropriation Available, 2020	1,587	1,533	510,250	521,036
ITA-21 2021 Adjustments to Base				
Plus: Change in unobligated balance, start of year	0	0	0	(10,786)
Plus: Inflationary adjustments to base	0	0	14,441	14,441
2021 Base	1,587	1,533	524,691	524,691
Plus: 2021 Program changes	(106)	(106)	(50,284)	(50,284)
2021 Estimate	1,481	1,427	474,407	474,407

**Comparison by activity /subactivity  
with totals by activity**

		2019 Actual		2020 Currently		2021 Base		2021 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2021 Base		
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
ITA-23	Industry and Analysis	Pos./BA	185	52,551	243	62,450	243	67,218	243	67,218	0	0
		FTE/Obl	196	56,938	212	65,258	212	67,218	212	67,218	0	0
ITA-35	Enforcement and Compliance	Pos./BA	329	88,500	359	91,800	359	98,375	367	103,375	8	5,000
		FTE/Obl	337	101,952	347	92,032	347	98,375	353	103,375	6	5,000
ITA-57	Global Markets	Pos./BA	906	320,000	865	333,000	865	335,604	751	280,319	(114)	(55,284)
		FTE/Obl	889	334,442	856	338,362	856	335,604	744	280,319	(112)	(55,284)
ITA -73	Executive Direction/Administration	Pos./BA	97	22,949	120	23,000	120	23,495	120	23,495	0	0
		FTE/Obl	94	24,058	118	25,384	118	23,495	118	23,495	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>		Pos./BA	1,517	484,000	1,587	510,250	1,587	524,691	1,481	474,407	(106)	(50,284)
		FTE/Obl	1,516	517,390	1,533	521,036	1,533	524,691	1,427	474,407	(106)	(50,284)
Adjustments for												
	Recoveries		(18,712)		0		0		0		0	0
	Unobligated balance, start of year		(25,051)		(10,786)		0		0		0	0
	Unobligated balance transferred		0		0		0		0		0	0
	Unobligated balance expiring		344		0		0		0		0	0
	Unobligated balance, end of year		10,786		0		0		0		0	0
	Unobligated balance, EOY transferred		0		0		0		0		0	0
Financing from:												
	Transfer from other accounts (-)		(757)		0		0		0		0	0
Appropriation			484,000		510,250		524,691		474,407		(50,284)	

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

Comparison by activity		2019 Actual		2020 Currently Available		2021 Base		2021 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2021 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Industry and Analysis	Pos./BA	12	5,633	11	5,300	11	5,300	13	5,402	2	102
	FTE/Obl	8	5,633	8	5,300	8	5,300	10	5,402	2	102
Enforcement and Compliance	Pos./BA	0	39	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	0
	FTE/Obl	0	39	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	0
Global Markets	Pos./BA	36	22,119	36	22,236	36	22,236	36	22,236	0	0
	FTE/Obl	23	22,119	23	22,236	23	22,236	23	22,236	0	0
Executive	Pos./BA	2	928	1	789	1	789	1	789	0	0
Direction/Administration	FTE/Obl	1	928	1	789	1	789	1	789	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	50	28,719	48	28,366	48	28,366	48	28,468	2	102
	FTE/Obl	32	28,719	32	28,366	32	28,366	32	28,468	2	102

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

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Base	2021 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2021Base
Total Obligations	546,109	549,402	553,057	502,875	(50,182)
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal funds	(17,719)	(17,366)	(17,366)	(17,366)	0
Non-Federal funds (fees)	(11,000)	(11,000)	(11,000)	(11,102)	(102)
Recoveries	(18,712)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(25,051)	(10,786)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year (reimbursable)	(2,457)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	344	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	10,786	0	0	0	0
Rescission	0	0	0	0	0
Gross Budget Authority	482,300	510,250	524,691	474,407	(50,284)
Financing:					
Transferred to other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Transferred from other accounts	(757)	0	0	0	0
Net Budget Authority / Appropriation	481,543	510,250	524,691	474,407	(50,284)

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

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<b><u>Adjustments:</u></b>		
Transfer to Departmental Management Salaries and Expenses	0	(1,813)
Subtotal, Adjustments	0	(1,813)
 <b><u>Other Changes:</u></b>		
Annualization of FY 2020 Pay Raise		7,655
FY 2021 Pay Raise		1,866
Full-year cost in 2021 of positions financed part year 2020		0
Award Increases		1,859
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(38)
Federal Employees' Retirement System (Non-RAE)		1,204
Federal Employees' Retirement System (RAE)		298
Thrift Savings Plan		11
Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA/OASDI)		66
Health Insurance		53
Compensable Day		(874)
Employee Compensation Fund		(20)
Travel:		
Mileage		0
Per Diem - Domestic		55
Per Diem - Foreign		128
Rent payments to GSA		200

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

Postage		0	
GPO Printing		27	
Other services:			
Working Capital Fund		867	
Enterprise Services Direct Bill		271	
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) Charges		118	
CBS (bureau specific)		37	
International Cooperative Administrative Support			
Services (ICASS)		552	
Capital Security Cost Sharing Program (CSCSP/MCSP)		159	
NARA		3	
HCHB Water		1	
HCHB Steam		14	
PEPCO Electricity		67	
General Pricing Level Adjustment:			
Transportation of things		86	
Rent payments to others		11	
Communication and Utilities		41	
Other Services		1,306	
Supplies and materials		84	
Equipment		147	
Subtotal, other changes		0	16,254
<b>Total, Adjustments to Base</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>14,441</b>



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

Activity: Industry and Analysis

Line Item	2019 Actual		2020 Currently Available		2021 Base		2021 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2021 Base		
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Industry and Analysis	Pos./BA	185	52,551	243	62,450	243	67,218	243	67,218	0	0
	FTE/Obl	196	56,938	212	65,258	212	67,218	212	67,218	0	0
<b>Total</b>	Pos./BA	185	52,551	243	62,450	243	67,218	243	67,218	0	0
	FTE/Obl	196	56,938	212	65,258	212	67,218	212	67,218	0	0

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

Activity: Industry and Analysis

Line Item	2019 Actual		2020 Currently Available		2021 Base		2021 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2021 Base		
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Activities Supported by non-Federal Sources (Fees)	Pos./BA	12	3,793	11	3,536	11	3,563	13	3,638	2	102
	FTE/Obl.	8	3,793	8	3,536	8	3,563	10	3,638	2	102
Activities Supported by Federal Sources (Reimbursable)	Pos./BA	0	1,840	0	1,764	0	1,764	0	1,764	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	1,840	0	1,764	0	1,764	0	1,764	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	12	5,633	11	5,300	11	5,300	13	5,402	2	102
	FTE/Obl.	8	5,633	8	5,300	8	5,300	10	5,402	2	102

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**Department of Commerce**  
**International Trade Administration**  
**Operations and Administration**  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Industry and Analysis

Goal Statement

Industry and Analysis's (I&A) mission is to ensure fair competition in international trade for U.S. firms and workers and to strengthen the export capabilities of U.S. businesses. 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 in support of Department of Commerce 2018-2022 Strategic Plan, Strategic Objectives 2.3 Increase U.S. Exports, 2.4 Enforce the Nation's Trade Laws and Security Laws, and 3.3 Provide Accurate Data to Support Economic Activity.

Base Program

I&A's workforce of trade specialists, business and industry specialists, and economists provide unique sectoral and analytical expertise that supports U.S. government efforts to protect U.S. businesses and help them grow their exports. Their specialized knowledge across a broad range of sectors, policy programs, and economic activity is specifically tailored to inform decisions across the government, from trade negotiations, to trade enforcement, to investment and national security. I&A has also created data tools specifically designed to support our analytic work in trade and competitiveness. As a result, I&A analyses and data programs cannot be found in the private-sector or in any other agency. In addition to providing internal analysis, I&A also makes data, analytical tools, and market intelligence easily accessible to external decision-makers in the private sector and in government. I&A analysis and data are used by individual firms, industry associations, internal stakeholders, other U.S. government agencies (e.g., the U.S. Trade Representative, and the Departments of State, Transportation, and Homeland Security), and the White House.

The Administration has taken aggressive actions to improve U.S. competitiveness, many of which rely on I&A's analysis. Demand for I&A sectoral and analytical capabilities is increasing to support trade negotiations; to combat Chinese industrial policy; to analyze domestic production as part of the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill process; 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 conduct national security reviews as a statutory member of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) and meet the significant increase in cases due to the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act (FIRRMA); and to provide information on potential harm to domestic industry as part of Free Trade Zone application reviews. I&A expertise is also sought in U.S. government

**Department of Commerce**  
**International Trade Administration**  
**Operations and Administration**  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

policy discussions on critical sectors such as fifth generation (5G), semiconductors, critical minerals, autos, space, civil nuclear, biotechnology, and digital trade.

I&A contains four subunits focused on sectors and one subunit focused on economic analysis and cross-cutting trade issues. I&A also executes a collection of trade programs for U.S. firms at the I&A level. Some of I&A's programs meet the needs of specific sectors such as textiles and apparel, travel and tourism, and energy and environmental goods. Other programs cut across various industries, such as the U.S.-EU Privacy Shield, the U.S.-Swiss Privacy Shield, and the Export Trading Company Act. I&A's largest asset category is employee expertise, which must be maintained through both training and interaction with stakeholders in the private sector. Delivery of I&A products and services is dependent on reliable secure information technology platforms for research and analysis and for dissemination.

Statement of Operating Objectives

**Schedule and Milestones**

FY 2021–2025

- Provide economic modeling for trade, enforcement, and competitiveness policy options.
- Provide sector analysis for trade, enforcement, and competitiveness policy options.
- Engage with foreign governments to remove barriers to U.S. exports for services and manufactured goods.
- Engage with U.S. industry to promote U.S. exports for services and manufactured goods.
- Engage with U.S. industry to support domestic competitiveness for services and manufactured goods.
- Coordinate Department of Commerce-wide input for the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS).
- Coordinate U.S. government policy for travel and tourism exports.
- Administer the U.S.-EU and U.S. Swiss Privacy Shield Programs, which enable data transfers between those markets and the United States.
- Administer the Industry Trade Advisory Committee program, which enables U.S. industry input into trade negotiations.
- Administer the Export Trade Certificate of Review program, which enables firms to collaborate on export activities.
- Administer the provisions of U.S. trade agreements for textiles and apparel and trade preference programs for textiles and apparel.
- Administer the formal dispute settlement process under 14 current free trade agreements.

**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Operations and Administration  
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

**Deliverables**

- Provide domestic production information to the U.S. International Trade Commission for Miscellaneous Tariff Bills for approximately 3,500 petitions.
- Maintain and improve trade data tools for U.S. exporters, such as Trade Stats Express, the Market Diversification Tool, and the Free Trade Agreement Tariff Tool.
- Maintain and improve Stopfakes.gov, which provides exporter information on protecting intellectual property.
- Produce Top Markets Reports and other information and data products for targeted services and manufactured goods.
- Produce trade and economic data products 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.
- Produce inputs for sectoral and cross-cutting chapters of trade agreements.
- Conduct the Survey of International Air Travelers (SIAT), which provides critical data to calculate the balance of payments for the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and critical market intelligence for industry to increase travel and tourism exports. SIAT data includes demographic and psychographic data collected from overseas visitors to the United States.
- Interpret and disseminate full suite of interconnected travel and tourism data that provide critical market intelligence. SIAT data are one component of this overall suite of programs utilized on a monthly basis by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Department of State, Centers for Disease Control (CDC), BEA and the private sector.

Explanation and Justification

Line Item		2019 Actuals		2020 Enacted		2021 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Industry and Analysis	Pos/BA	219	52,551	243	62,450	243	67,218
	FTE/OBL	195	56,938	212	65,258	212	67,218
Industry and Analysis	Pos/BA	219	52,551	243	62,450	243	67,218
	FTE/OBL	195	56,938	212	65,258	212	67,218

In FY 2019, I&A continued investing in its unique economic modeling capabilities, which have been built over nearly 15 years. I&A relies on sophisticated economic modeling tools such as USAGE and the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) to conduct the various analyses requested

**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Operations and Administration  
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

by the Department and the Administration. Staff must receive an estimated 3-5 years of training to become proficient in these programs. Also in 2019, I&A, as the Department of Commerce's CFIUS lead, successfully piloted the implementation of FIRRMA, completed design and construction contracts for a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF), and hired additional CFIUS staff to handle the increased caseload.

In FY 2020 I&A will continue to support its CFIUS coordinator role by augmenting its CFIUS staff to meet the expected increase in case load from 200 to 1,000 under FIRRMA. I&A will hire additional sector specialists/economists to enable I&A to continue its current pace of work and simultaneously fulfill growing mandatory requirements such as CFIUS and Miscellaneous Tariff Bills. Over the past several years, demand has increased dramatically for I&A's expertise (1) to support Section 301, 201, and 232 trade actions, (2) to address and counter U.S. trading partners' retaliatory actions and (3) to maintain support for ITA and other agencies with data analytics and sectoral expertise in trade compliance and export promotion work. I&A will also continue to cover emerging sectors crucial to U.S. long-term competitiveness such as 5G, advanced manufacturing, digital trade, and blockchain. In FY 2021, I&A will continue to support these ongoing activities.

I&A maintains the following programs to accomplish these and other mission critical activities:

**Office of the Assistant Secretary (OAS):** OAS provides direction and policy guidance to I&A's five Deputy Assistant Secretaries and is responsible for general administrative management and oversight of I&A programs. OAS also houses several cross-cutting programs that it administers on behalf of ITA and other U.S. government agencies.

- **Trade Agreement Secretariat (TAS):** TAS is responsible for the fair and impartial administration of dispute settlement provisions under all U.S. free trade agreements (FTAs).
- **Market Development Cooperator Program (MDCP):** OAS administers MDCP awards on behalf of I&A. This program establishes cooperative agreements between ITA and non-profit industry groups like trade associations to support projects that help U.S. companies to compete in international markets. On average, MDCP projects generate \$357 in exports for every \$1 invested.
- **Industry Trade Advisory Committees (ITACs):** OAS administers the ITAC program on behalf of the Secretary of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative. The 14 ITACs are part of the USTR-led trade advisory committee system. They provide detailed policy and technical advice and recommendations regarding trade barriers, negotiations of trade agreements, and implementation of existing trade agreements; and perform other advisory functions relevant to U.S. trade policy matters.

**Trade Policy and Analysis (TPA):** TP&A provides data, analysis, recommendations and engagement on trade policy issues affecting U.S. industry competitiveness in a global setting. TPA also develops, maintains, and supports tools used by the private sector, state and local governments, and other federal agencies that enable decision-making. A sampling of TPA activities includes:



**Department of Commerce**  
**International Trade Administration**  
**Operations and Administration**  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

- **Cross-Sectoral Policy Analysis:** TP&A provides analysis on standards development, intellectual property, trade law compliance, tariffs, government procurement and rules of origin to inform policymakers in the federal government and in the private sector.
- **Economic Analysis:** TP&A provides in-depth economic analysis and economic modeling on a wide-variety of trade related issues including Section 232 investigations, Section 201 and Section 301 actions, removal of foreign trade barriers, and the downstream effects of trade actions.
- **Data & Data Tools:** TP&A creates and makes publicly available, in coordination with other Commerce agencies, unique data series (metropolitan export data, jobs supported by exports, exporter database). It also develops and maintains I&A's external trade data tools, including TradeStats Express, the FTA Tariff Tool, and the Market Diversification Tool.
- **Commerce CFIUS Coordinator:** TP&A coordinates the Department of Commerce's participation in CFIUS national security reviews of transactions involving the acquisition of U.S. companies by foreign firms.
- **IPR Outreach and Toolkits:** TP&A manages the STOPfakes Roadshows that deliver critically important information about intellectual property protection and enforcement to U.S. small and medium enterprises. TP&A also maintains the Stopfakes.gov website, which houses industry-specific toolkits and country snapshots providing information on intellectual property protections.
- **Standards:** TP&A is the principal ITA advisor on standards issues and leads a 200-member team that helps experts across ITA identify and resolve standards trade barriers faced by U.S. exporters. TP&A also provides training and support to the Standards Attaché program operated by the Foreign Commercial Service.

**Manufacturing:** The Manufacturing unit provides specialized sectoral and analytical expertise that underpins the U.S. government's trade and competitiveness objectives for manufactured goods in transportation and machinery products, health and information technologies, and energy and environmental industries. A sampling of Manufacturing activities includes:

- **National Semiconductor Leadership Strategy:** Manufacturing leads ITA's participation in the National Semiconductor Leadership Strategy (NSLS), a whole-of-government effort to protect and promote U.S. leadership in the semiconductor sector.
- **Fifth Generation (5G) Wireless Technology Initiative:** Manufacturing leads a strategic initiative to support and promote the competitiveness of U.S. companies in international markets for 5G wireless technology.
- **APEC Cybersecurity Project:** Manufacturing is in the process of implementing the first workshop in a long-term APEC workstream focused on cybersecurity policy and standards. The team received funding from State-USAID for five-years of work.
- **Conventional Arms Transfer Policy:** Manufacturing was part of the interagency team that developed this new policy, issued in April 2019. Manufacturing is currently implementing tasks assigned to ITA under the new policy.

**Department of Commerce**  
**International Trade Administration**  
**Operations and Administration**  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

- **Trade Data for Advanced Manufacturing:** Manufacturing is leading a project to develop a credible methodology to estimate the value of U.S. exports of digital services based on industrial machinery and equipment, which is not captured by current statistics.
- **President's Civil Nuclear Review:** In June 2017 the President highlighted his plans to "revive and expand our nuclear energy sector" and to undertake "a review of U.S. nuclear energy policy to help revitalize this crucial energy resource". Manufacturing has supported the review by: (1) drafting a market valuation report to inform the prioritization of 123 agreements; (2) creating an industry financing report; and (3) organizing U.S. industry programs.

**Textiles, Consumer Goods, and Materials (TCGM):** The TCGM unit provides specialized sectoral and analytical expertise that underpins the U.S. government's trade and competitiveness objectives for manufactured goods in textiles, apparel, footwear, processed foods, wine and spirits, recreational transportation, safety and security equipment, chemicals, building materials, forest products, metals, and composites. A sampling of TCGM's activities includes:

- **Implementation of Textile Agreements:** TCGM is responsible for matters affecting textile trade policy; supervising the implementation of certain textile and apparel provisions in Free Trade Agreements and preference programs, such as AGOA; and coordinating efforts to combat illegal textile and apparel transshipment. TCGM's Deputy Assistant Secretary chairs the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) that includes USTR, Treasury, State, and Labor, which are integral to developing and implementing textile trade policy.
- **Smart Fabrics Summit:** TCGM is collaborating with industry on the third Smart Fabrics Summit. The Summit will encourage U.S. manufacturing and trade in advanced technical fabrics for use in the defense, construction, infrastructure, health, and fashion industries.
- **Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Food Safety Initiative:** TCGM administers a public-private partnership in APEC on food safety capacity building and trade facilitation. The Food Safety Cooperation Forum receives funding from State, USAID, and the United States Trade and Development Agency.
- **Critical Minerals:** TCGM coordinates the Department's participation in the implementation of the *Federal Strategy to Ensure Secure and Reliable Supplies of Critical Minerals*, especially activities that ensure international trade and cooperation related to critical minerals. These activities enhance national and economic security and U.S. global competitiveness.
- **Data Collection and Analysis:** TCGM collects, analyzes, and publishes data on textile and apparel trade and employment. It also collects and analyzes data for the Department of Defense on consumption of critical and strategic materials in the defense industrial base.

**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Operations and Administration  
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

**Services:** The Services unit works to address impediments to the global flows of finance, services, goods, and people—as well as the cross-border data flows underpinning them all—that enable U.S. exports in virtually every industry. A sampling of Services activities includes:

- **Privacy Shield:** On behalf of the U.S. Government, Services administers the EU-U.S. and Swiss-U.S. Privacy Shield Frameworks that allow over 5,000 U.S. companies to securely transfer personal data from Europe to the United States in support of the \$7.1 trillion transatlantic economic relationship. 70 percent of Privacy Shield clients are small businesses.
- **APEC Cross Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) System:** Services leads the U.S. Government's administration of the APEC CBPR system. The CBPR mechanism within APEC facilitates cross border data flows and promotes internationally recognized data protection best practices. I&A received funding from USAID, the State Department, and APEC to support work on this issue.
- **Supply Chain Compliance:** Services works with stakeholders to mitigate supply chain costs and facilitate compliance with the pending Memorandum on Combatting Trafficking in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods and E.O. on Securing the Information and Technology and Services Supply Chain.
- **Trade and Development Finance:** Services supports the Department's engagement with the Export Import Bank and the Development Finance Corporation, including supporting the Secretary of Commerce in his board position.
- **Blockchain Competitiveness:** Services heads ITA's initiative to promote global U.S. blockchain competitiveness (with a particular focus on the insurance, trade finance, and supply chain industries) and leads discussions with industry, U.S. and foreign policymakers, and multilateral institutions.

**National Travel and Tourism Office (NTTO):** ITA is the lead agency and primary point of contact for travel and tourism (T&T) within the federal government. The agency is responsible for ensuring data for private- and public-sector decision-making, representing economic interests in national security discussions, and coordinating private-sector input and interagency progress on the National Travel and Tourism Strategy. NTTO also supports the Secretary of Commerce in his role as chair of the Tourism Policy Council, which was established by law to coordinate national policies related to travel and tourism.

- **Travel and Tourism Trade Data:** NTTO is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating international travel and tourism statistics for the United States. T&T is the nation's largest services sector – representing 30 percent of U.S. services exports and 10 percent of all U.S. exports (goods and services).
- **Survey of International Air Travelers (SIAT):** NTTO conducts the Survey of International Air Travelers as a key component of its statistical system to comply with requirements of the National Tourism Organization Act of 1996 that states Commerce is to collect

**Department of Commerce**  
**International Trade Administration**  
**Operations and Administration**  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

and publish comprehensive international travel and tourism statistics and other marketing information. These data are used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis to calculate the balance of payments and to provide critical market intelligence to enable the private sector to target international markets and develop products that will grow travel and tourism exports.

- **Corporation for Travel Promotion (d/b/a Brand USA):** Brand USA is the nation's destination marketing organization. The Secretary of Commerce appoints the Board of Directors and approves Brand USA's annual objectives in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security. DOC is the primary USG liaison to Brand USA and is responsible for processing Brand USA's \$100 million matching funds requests from the Travel Promotion Fund.
- **U.S. Travel and Tourism Advisory Board (TTAB):** This CEO-level private sector board works with stakeholders represented by the membership and provides advice to the Secretary of Commerce on current and emerging issues in the travel and tourism sector, ensuring regular contact between the government and industry.

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  
Operations and Administration  
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

Activity: Enforcement and Compliance

Line Item	2019 Actual		2020 Currently Available		2021 Base		2021 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2021 Base		
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Enforcement and Compliance	Pos./BA	329	88,500	359	91,800	359	98,375	367	103,375	8	5,000
	FTE/Obl	337	101,952	347	92,032	347	98,375	353	103,375	6	5,000
<b>Total</b>	Pos./BA	32	88,500	359	91,800	359	98,375	367	103,375	8	5,000
	FTE/Obl	337	101,952	347	92,032	347	98,375	353	103,375	6	5,000

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

Activity: Enforcement and Compliance

Line Item		2019 Actual		2020 Currently Available		2021 Base		2021 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2021 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Activities Supported by non-Federal Sources (Fees)	Pos./BA	0	16	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	16	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	0
Activities Supported by Federal Sources (Reimbursable)	Pos./BA	0	23	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	23	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	0	39	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	39	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	0

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**Department of Commerce**  
**International Trade Administration**  
**Operations and Administration**  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

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 in support of Department of Commerce 2018-2022 Strategic Plan, Strategic Objectives 2.4 Increase U.S. Exports, , 2.5 Increase Inward Investments into the United States, and 3.1 Enforce the Nation's Trade Laws and Security Laws.

Base Program

E&C promotes a level playing field for U.S. manufacturers, farmers, exporters, and workers by addressing unfairly traded imports and foreign trade barriers. E&C supports the competitive strength of U.S. industries against unfairly dumped or subsidized imports through the enforcement of U.S. antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) trade remedy laws. E&C also engages with U.S. trading partners to foster and promote adoption of fair and transparent practices in the administration of their own trade remedy laws. E&C experts identify and address foreign government subsidy programs that unfairly disadvantage U.S. exporters competing overseas. E&C works to monitor, investigate, evaluate, and secure foreign government compliance with bilateral and multilateral international trade agreements, helping American companies and their workers reap the intended benefits of those agreements. E&C supports U.S. manufacturing and jobs through its administration of the U.S. Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) program.

American businesses and workers should have a full and fair opportunity to compete in global markets. To help them realize that opportunity, E&C strives to address and resolve unfair trade practices and to enforce international trade agreements. E&C also encourages commercial activity in the U.S. through FTZ facilities that provide for the use of special customs procedures that facilitate the import and export of goods.

**Department of Commerce**  
**International Trade Administration**  
**Operations and Administration**  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

E&C administers the AD/CVD enforcement program as set forth by the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. E&C supports certain work related to Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. §1862) investigations conducted by the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security (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.

Statement of Operating Objectives

**Schedule and Milestones**

FY 2021-2025

- Work with U.S. companies and workers to ensure their full access to trade remedy laws and enforcement and compliance services;
- Exercise the functions of the "Secretary" and "administering authority" under U.S. Antidumping Duty (AD) and Countervailing Duty (CVD) laws within the meaning of Section 303 and Title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended;
- Coordinate the formulation and implementation of U.S. AD/CVD policies and programs;
- Ensure the proper enforcement of AD/CVD laws, including the expeditious conduct of investigations and administrative reviews, the administration of AD/CVD findings and orders, the issuance of instructions directing the U.S. Customs and Border Protection to collect duties under those findings and orders, and the administration of AD/CVD suspension agreements and other related bilateral and multilateral trade agreements;
- Work with program counsel in litigation defending actions taken by the Department under the AD/CVD laws;
- Conduct negotiations with foreign manufacturers or governments to suspend AD/CVD investigations in lieu of other appropriate remedial and address other unfair trade practices and trade barriers, where appropriate;
- Represent U.S. commercial interests in certain bilateral, multilateral, and regional trade and investment negotiations and oversee formulation and implementation of policies related to a wide range of areas covered by trade agreement disciplines, as well as areas where agreement disciplines are still being created.
- Monitor and ensure compliance with certain trade arrangements with foreign governments;
- Administer the Steel and Aluminum Import Monitoring and Analysis programs;

**Department of Commerce**  
**International Trade Administration**  
**Operations and Administration**  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

- Administer the Foreign Trade Zones program as alternate for the Secretary of Commerce on the Foreign Trade Zones Board and act in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Treasury's appointed Board member in all matters, including granting new foreign trade zones or modifying operations in existing zones; and
- Maintain staff and contractor resources needed to ensure timely and accurate analysis of Section 232 duty exclusion requests when opposed by domestic steel and aluminum industries.

**Deliverables**

- Provide information through E&C's Petition Counseling Unit 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.
- Conduct 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.
- Where appropriate, self-initiate AD/CVD investigations against unfairly traded foreign goods.
- Enforce the over 500 existing orders against products sold by foreign exporters at dumped prices or unfairly subsidized by their governments, of which approximately half impose remedial AD/CVD duties on unfairly traded Chinese exports.
- Develop a specialized unit to self-initiate anti-circumvention investigations directed at fraudulent schemes designed to circumvent AD/CVD orders by shipping products to the U.S. through third countries.
- Develop staff and technical resources necessary to modernize current steel import monitoring and licensing and reporting system and to develop new system to track imports of aluminum products and provide an early warning system for import surges.
- Administer the renegotiated 2019 Mexican tomatoes suspension agreement, negotiate final terms of amendments to Mexican sugar suspension agreements, and continue negotiations potentially to extend the Russian uranium suspension agreement.
- Fulfill the Department's statutory mandate to monitor multilateral, regional, and bilateral trade agreement operation and seek foreign governments' compliance with their obligations.
- Approve applications for new Foreign Trade Zone activities, including new operating sites and new manufacturing activities at existing sites.

Provide technical analysis of steel and aluminum exclusion requests and objections in support of BIS's administration of the Section 232 duty exclusion process.

**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Operations and Administration  
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Explanation and Justification

Line Item		2019 Actuals		2020 Enacted		2021 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Enforcement and Compliance	Pos/BA	351	88,500	359	91,800	359	98,375
	FTE/OBL	340	101,952	347	92,032	347	98,375
Enforcement and Compliance	Pos/BA	351	88,500	359	91,800	359	98,375
	FTE/OBL	340	101,952	347	92,032	347	98,375

- In FY 2019, E&C initiated 58 new AD/CVD investigations and 13 new anti-circumvention inquiries, including inquiries involving corrosion-resistant steel products from China and Taiwan. This marked the first time that Commerce has self-initiated anti-circumvention inquiries based on its own monitoring of trade patterns and the first self-initiation of multi-country anti-circumvention inquiries. Through its Trade Agreements Negotiations Compliance program, E&C successfully closed 37 compliance cases which exceeded the FY 2019 target of 36 cases. As the operational arm of the U.S. FTZs program, E&C's FTZ staff oversaw the licensing and regulation of all US foreign trade zones at the state and local levels, including decisions addressing the reorganization or expansion of 15 zones, 68 applications for new or expanded production authority, and an additional 269 requests for boundary modifications. E&C announced a new draft agreement suspending the ongoing AD investigation on fresh tomatoes from Mexico, ensuring that the domestic tomato industry can fairly compete in the North American market. E&C continued to administer various existing suspension agreements with Russia, Ukraine, Mexico, and Argentina, covering products such as steel, uranium, sugar, and lemon juice. In FY 2020 E&C, will continue to vigorously enforce the AD/CVD trade laws, ensure compliance with trade agreements and administer the FTZ program. E&C anticipates a continued upward trend in new AD/CVD investigations and anti-circumvention inquiries and expects domestic manufacturers to file a significant number of petitions and requests for relief from duty evasion schemes. In FY 2021, E&C will continue to support these ongoing activities.

E&C maintains the following programs to accomplish these and other major trade enforcement activities:

- 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. After examining evidence in a petition, if an AD or CVD investigation is initiated, E&C is required by law to complete the proceeding and issue its final determination within 215 days (305 days if fully extended). During that time, E&C analysts and accountants must collect

**Department of Commerce**  
**International Trade Administration**  
**Operations and Administration**  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

and examine detailed product sales and manufacturing cost information from the foreign exporters, compute preliminary dumping or subsidies rates, conduct overseas verifications to ensure the accuracy of the exporters' data, and draft comprehensive explanations of the methods and reasoning underlying their final duty rate calculations. While AD/CVD investigations vary widely in scope and complexity, E&C ensures that each proceeding is conducted in an open, transparent, and fair manner. 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's AD/CVD 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 2019, petition counseling sessions were conducted with a wide variety of U.S. businesses and industries.
- Once an AD/CVD investigation is completed, if E&C finds that the imported products are being dumped or unfairly subsidized and the International Trade Commission subsequently finds that those imported products 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. In 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 the unfair trade practices. Administrative reviews of AD and CVD orders are, in effect, a reinvestigation of the imported merchandise to determine whether dumping or subsidies continue and, if so, at what rate.
- To ensure the collection of AD/CVD duties owed to the U.S. Government and to help make certain that AD/CVD laws provide the intended relief to U.S. manufacturers, farmers, and workers, E&C also works closely with CBP to help stop duty evasion by foreign exporters and their U.S. importers. Dishonest exporters and 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.
- **Trade Agreements Compliance:** E&C fulfills the Department's statutory mandate to monitor multilateral, regional, and bilateral trade agreement operation and seek foreign governments' compliance with their obligations. E&C leads ITA efforts to identify non-tariff trade barriers caused by non-compliance; pursue foreign government compliance through securing voluntary changes to laws, regulations, and procedures; and engage industry stakeholders and interagency partners to execute this mission. In FY 2019, ITA initiated 96 new trade

**Department of Commerce**  
**International Trade Administration**  
**Operations and Administration**  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

agreements compliance cases and concluded 144, 37 of them as successes (unsuccessful case closures were often the result of changes in company priorities or lack of needed engagement with ITA). E&C works closely with USTR, representing the compliance mission in trade policy-making, including decisions on utilizing dispute settlement and other trade enforcement actions when compliance is not obtainable. E&C also evaluates whether existing trade agreement obligations are sufficient to guarantee fair treatment of U.S. companies and employs this expertise to seek strong, enforceable disciplines during U.S. trade agreement negotiations.

- **Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Program:** The FTZ program helps to encourage commercial activity at U.S. facilities in competition with foreign alternatives by allowing companies to use special FTZ customs procedures. Reducing costs through FTZ use can lead to more competitive U.S. operations, thereby helping to maintain U.S. activity and jobs. States and local communities also use zones as an element of their economic development efforts. E&C staff serve as the operational arm of the interagency FTZ Board, chaired by the Department of Commerce. Under the FTZ Act of 1934 (19 U.S.C. §81) and the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400), the Board licenses and regulates FTZs that are administered and operated on a local level. As of the end of 2019, there were over 250 FTZs that sponsored more than 1,000 single-user locations in the United States. In 2018, employment in U.S. foreign-trade zones and subzones exceeded 440,000 persons. In 2019, the FTZ Board processed 77 applications that included zone reorganizations, site/subzone designations, and manufacturing authority for individual companies within zones. Under delegated authority, FTZ Board staff processed an additional 268 requests – primarily requests for site designations for individual companies. E&C conducts monitoring and spot checks of FTZ activity and local administration for statutory, regulatory and policy compliance. E&C is also involved in outreach to communities to enhance awareness and understanding of the FTZ program as an economic development tool.
- **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, objections, rebuttals and surrebuttals, and then send a recommendation to BIS regarding whether 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.
- **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 2019, 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,

**Department of Commerce**  
**International Trade Administration**  
**Operations and Administration**  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

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.

- **Foreign Trade Remedy Compliance:** E&C tracks foreign government use of trade remedies, evaluating AD, CVD and safeguard laws and assisting 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 21 of these types of measures in FY 2019, keeping open approximately \$900 million in U.S. export markets.
- **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.
- **Trade Policy Staff Committee Secretariat:** E&C administers the agency's Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) Secretariat, serving as the primary vehicle for the Department to convey its official view on interagency trade policy matters. The TPSC is the first-line for consultation and interagency consensus building as part of the United States Government trade policy decision-making process led by USTR"

**Department of Commerce**  
**International Trade Administration**  
**Operations and Administration**  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

E&C statutory authority includes:

- Tariff Act of 1930, as amended
- Trade Act of 1974, as amended
- Uruguay Round Agreements Act
- North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act
- Foreign-Trade Zones
- Section 232 Investigations



**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Operations and Administration  
PROGRAM INCREASE FOR 2021  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

		2021 Base		2021 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2021 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Enforcement and Compliance	Pos/BA	359	98,375	359	101,375	0	3,000
	FTE/Obl.	347	98,375	347	101,375	0	3,000

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

This request provides additional funding to ITA for detailee staff, research and analysis contractors and product and industry experts who examine exclusion requests, objections by U.S. producers and rebuttals/surrebuttals in connection with Section 232 tariffs on imported steel and aluminum products.

Support from these contractors is vital to ensuring that ITA's Enforcement and Compliance (E&C) business unit can meet the 90-day processing deadline for each exclusion request and any related objection. This will allow the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) to promptly grant exclusions for imported steel and aluminum products determined not to be produced in the United States in a sufficient and reasonably available amount or of a satisfactory quality or where such relief is based upon specific national security considerations. 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. As of January 13, 2020, the Department of Commerce has received 157,561 steel and aluminum exclusion requests (including resubmissions) and 98,033 objections, rebuttals, and surrebuttals in connection with exclusion requests contested by domestic steel and aluminum producers (certain requests have multiple objections). Without continued support of support contractors, ITA will be unable to keep pace with the workload and processing of Section 232 exclusion requests and objections and would be forced to redirect the efforts of 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.

**Schedule and Milestones**

FY 2021-FY2025

- Renew staff augmentation task orders for research analysts and product/industry experts.
- Provide training to contractors and Departmental staff detailed to work on and support the exclusion review process.

**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Operations and Administration  
PROGRAM INCREASE FOR 2021  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

- Identify opportunities to streamline the efficiency of exclusion processing and ensure quality and consistency standards are met or exceeded in all instances.
- Support the continuing development of the new online Section 232 exclusion request portal.

**Deliverables**

- Continue to provide quality analyses of Section 232 exclusion requests and make recommendations to BIS in a timely and efficient manner.

**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	2019 Estimate	2020 Currently Available	2021 Base	2021 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2021 Base
11.1 Full-time permanent compensation	36,602	37,420	40,392	40,392	0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	906	881	881	881	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,230	0	1,675	1,675	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	38,738	38,301	42,948	42,948	0
12 Civilian personnel benefits	12,664	12,847	13,098	13,098	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	8	0	0	0	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	2,176	2,080	2,113	2,113	0
22 Transportation of things	20	35	36	36	0
23 Rent, communications, and utilities	0	0	0	0	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	5,911	2,006	2,032	2,032	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	210	1,946	1,947	1,947	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1,151	1,238	1,254	1,254	0
24 Printing and reproduction	3,069	21	24	24	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	5,006	2,508	2,535	2,535	0
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	6,961	4,650	4,909	4,909	0
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	22,142	18,959	20,208	23,208	3,000
25.4 Operation 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 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,245	2,523	2,523	2,523	0
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	(17)	24	26	26	0
26 Supplies and materials	460	514	533	533	0
31 Equipment	2,346	4,115	4,156	4,156	0
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	23	33	33	33	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	1	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99 Total obligations	102,114	91,800	98,375	101,375	3,000

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**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Operations and Administration  
PROGRAM INCREASE FOR 2021**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Line Item		2019 Estimate		2020 President's Budget		2021 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Enforcement and Compliance	Pos./BA	359	98,375	359	100,375	8	2,000
	FTE/Obl	347	98,375	353	100,375	6	2,000

**Managing U.S. Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Administrative Review Workload (+\$2,000, 6 FTE/8 Positions)** - This request will provide additional funding to support ITA's efficacious conduct of administrative reviews and other proceedings in connection with enforcement of the growing number of U.S. antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders against unfairly traded imports.

In recent years, ITA has experienced a surge in the number of AD and CVD petitions filed by domestic industries claiming to have been injured by unfairly dumped and subsidized imports. In the five-year period from FY 2010 through FY 2014, ITA received an annual average of 29 new petitions filed on behalf of domestic industries. In the subsequent five-year period from FY 2015 through FY 2019, that average more than doubled to 62 new petitions each year. ITA does not foresee a decline in the number of AD and CVD investigations as domestic manufacturers appear poised to continue filing petitions for relief from unfairly traded imports. The significant majority of investigations recently conducted by ITA have resulted in AD/CVD "orders" – instructions from ITA to Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to begin collecting remedial duty deposits – such that from the beginning of FY 2015 to the end of the first quarter of FY 2020, the number of AD/CVD orders enforced by ITA has grown from 302 to 515. Once an AD/CVD order is issued, in each succeeding year, interested parties may request that ITA conduct an administrative review to determine the actual amount of duties that should be collected to remedy the unfair trade practices. Administrative reviews of AD and CVD orders are, in effect, a reinvestigation of the imported merchandise to determine whether dumping or subsidies continue and, if so, at what rate. Administrative reviews of existing AD/CVD orders now make up the largest portion of ITA's AD/CVD workload.

As required by U.S. law, ITA also conducts several other types of proceedings in connection with existing AD/CVD orders. These include "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 inquiries to determine whether specific imported products are covered by outstanding AD/CVD orders. One of the most important proceedings that may be conducted by ITA in connection with an AD/CVD order is a circumvention inquiry; an examination of whether foreign exporters whose merchandise is subject to an existing AD/CVD order have, for example, changed trade patterns or made a slight modification to products or production operations in an effort to avoid paying AD/CVD import duties. The significant increase in the number of AD/CVD orders has created more opportunities for those exporters that look to avoid the payment of import duties on dumped or subsidized foreign goods. As a result, ITA has ramped up circumvention enforcement. For example, while circumvention

**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Operations and Administration  
PROGRAM INCREASE FOR 2021  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

inquiries have in the past been initiated based on petitions filed by, or on behalf of, a U.S. industry, in August 2019, ITA for the first time exercised its authority to self-initiate these proceedings by announcing anti-circumvention inquiries on imports of certain corrosion-resistant steel products (CORE) from Costa Rica, Guatemala, Malaysia, South Africa, and the United Arab Emirates. In these proceedings, ITA is examining whether U.S. imports of CORE from these countries are being manufactured from Chinese and Taiwanese substrate in an effort to circumvent existing AD/CVD orders on CORE from China and Taiwan. ITA will continue to self-initiate anti-circumvention investigations where appropriate to ensure the effective enforcement of existing AD/CVD orders.

Without additional resources, the number of respondents (foreign companies) selected for individual examination in AD/CVD administrative reviews will be reduced. More deadlines will be postponed, resulting in delayed relief to injured domestic industries, workers and communities. The number and duration of verifications will be reduced, and the thoroughness of AD/CVD analyses could be adversely impacted; potentially resulting in greater litigation risk as ITA defends its determination in U.S. courts and in dispute settlement proceedings under the United States – Mexico – Canada Agreement, and the World Trade Organization.

### **Schedule and Milestones**

FY 2021-FY2025

- Hire new International Trade Compliance Analysts to conduct AD/CVD administrative reviews.
- New and continual staff training for AD/CVD analysts from ITA's specialized AD/CVD Training and Professional Development Unit.
- Deploy staff resources among ITA's eight AD/CVD Enforcement Offices as part of management's ongoing process for balancing workload and staff resources within ITA.

### **Deliverables**

New AD/CVD analytical staff will support ITA's efforts to keep pace with the AD/CVD administrative workload resulting from the steady growth in AD/CVD orders, ensuring that injured domestic industries, workers, farmers and communities receive the relief due to them under the statute.

**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Operations and Administration  
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL FOR 2021**

**Activity:** Enforcement and Compliance

**Program Change:** Managing U.S. Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Administrative Review Workload

<b>Title</b>	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
International Trade Compliance Analysts	GS-11	4	78,861	315,444
International Trade Compliance Analysts	GS-9	4	65,176	260,704
Total		8		576,148
Less lapse	25.0%	<u>(2)</u>		<u>(144,037)</u>
Total full-time permanent (FTE)		6		432,111
2021 Pay Adjustment (1%)	1.0%			<u>4,321</u>
<b>Total</b>				<u>436,432</u>

**Personnel Data**

Full-time Equivalent Employment

Full-time permanent

6

Other than full-time permanent

0

**Total**

6

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent

8

Other than full-time permanent

0

**Total**

8

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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: Enforcement and Compliance

<b>Object Class</b>	<b>2019 Actual</b>	<b>2020 Enacted</b>	<b>2021 Base</b>	<b>2021 Estimate</b>	<b>Increase from 2021 Base</b>
11.1 Full-time permanent compensation	36,602	37,420	40,392	40,828	436
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	906	881	881	881	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,230	0	1,675	1,681	6
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	38,738	38,301	42,948	43,390	442
12 Civilian personnel benefits	12,664	12,847	13,098	13,249	151
13 Benefits for former personnel	8	0	0	0	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	2,176	2,080	2,113	2,385	272
22 Transportation of things	20	35	36	53	17
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	5,911	2,006	2,032	2,166	134
23.2 Rental Payments to others	210	1,946	1,947	1,947	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc charges	1,151	1,238	1,254	1,259	5
24 Printing and reproduction	3,069	21	24	39	15
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	5,006	2,508	2,535	2,959	424
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	6,961	4,650	4,909	5,041	132
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	22,142	18,959	20,208	20,365	157
25.4 Operation 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 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,245	2,523	2,523	2,523	0
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	(17)	24	26	26	0
26 Supplies and materials	460	514	533	551	18
31 Equipment	2,346	4,115	4,156	4,389	233
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	23	33	33	33	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	1	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99 Total obligations	102,114	91,800	98,375	100,375	2,000

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

Activity: Global Markets

Line Item	2019 Actual		2020 Currently Available		2021 Base		2021 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2021 Base		
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Global Markets											
	Pos./BA	906	320,000	865	333,000	865	335,604	751	280,319	(114)	(55,284)
	FTE/Obl	889	334,442	856	338,362	856	335,604	744	280,319	(112)	(55,284)
<b>Total</b>											
	Pos./BA	906	320,000	865	333,000	865	335,604	751	280,319	(114)	(55,284)
	FTE/Obl	889	334,442	856	338,362	856	335,604	744	280,319	(112)	(55,284)

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

Activity: Global Markets

Line Item		2019 Actual		2020 Currently Available		2021 Base		2021 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2021 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Activities Supported by non-Federal Sources (Fees)	Pos./BA	0	7,191	0	7,447	0	7,447	0	7,447	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	7,191	0	7,447	0	7,447	0	7,447	0	0
Activities Supported by Federal Sources (Reimbursable)	Pos./BA	36	14,928	36	14,789	36	14,789	36	14,789	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	23	14,928	23	14,789	23	14,789	23	14,789	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	36	22,119	36	22,236	36	22,236	36	22,236	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	23	22,119	23	22,236	23	22,236	23	22,236	0	0

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

Activity: Global Markets

Goal Statement

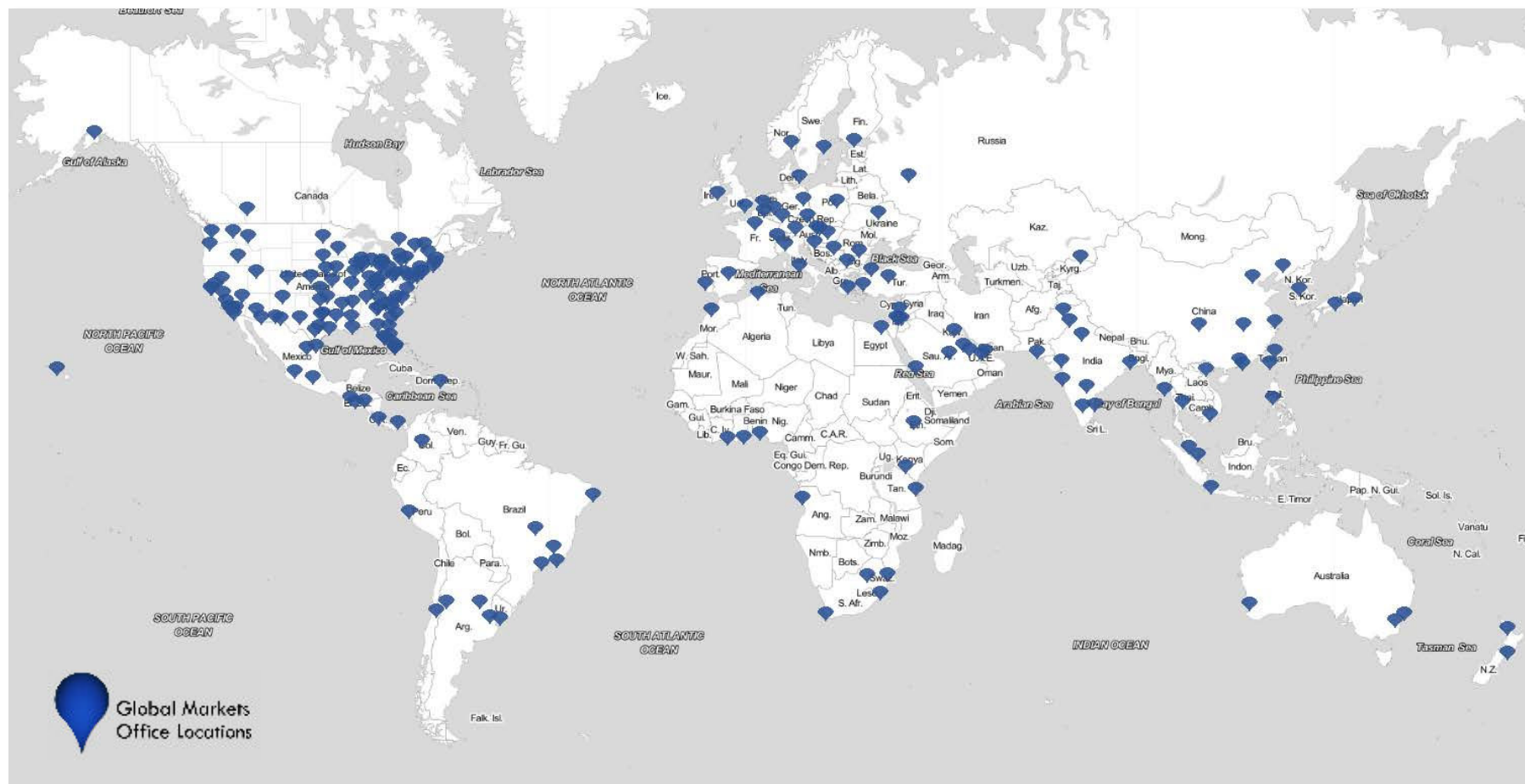
Global Markets (GM), also known as the U.S. Commercial Service, seeks to enhance job creation in the United States and strengthen U.S. economic and national security by increasing U.S. exports, attracting inward investment to the United States, and ensuring a level playing field in international trade for U.S. firms and workers.

Base Program

GM's global network of trade and investment professionals located in over 100 cities around the world and in over 100 cities across the country ensures that U.S. businesses and commercial interests have a robust advocate and first line of defense against unfair foreign trade practices and market access barriers. GM has a presence in international markets that represent nearly 95 percent of world GDP; in domestic locations that cover all U.S. states and territories; and at the table in U.S. interagency policy decision-making forums. GM's trusted expertise, impartial assistance, affordable services and global as well as local reach cannot be found in the private-sector or in any other U.S. government agency. As a result, GM is uniquely positioned to promote and protect U.S. commercial and economic interests abroad.

In addition to assisting U.S. businesses, GM also plays a key role in supporting the Administration's trade agenda. The Administration has taken aggressive actions to improve U.S. competitiveness and national/economic security in recent years, many of which have relied on GM's global network of experts. Demand is increasing for GM's assistance to help U.S. businesses impacted by market access barriers around world; support trade negotiations and policy dialogues; combat competitor nation influence in 3<sup>rd</sup> country markets; and garner a larger share of foreign direct investment for U.S. localities.

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





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

GM is organized into four sub-programs (**International Field, U.S. Field, Advocacy Center and SelectUSA**) that are focused on:

1. **Promoting U.S. Exports** by connecting U.S. companies, particularly, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), to foreign markets and buyers. While international markets offer new business opportunities, most U.S. companies do not export and of those that do, less than 8% are successful exporters with sales to ten or more countries<sup>2</sup>.
2. **Advocating for U.S. Business Interests** by leveling the playing field for U.S. companies competing for foreign government contracts. Purchases by foreign governments comprise 10-15% of their total gross domestic product<sup>3</sup>, but U.S. firms fail to win all or part of these purchases because of restrictive and unfair procurement rules and practices.
3. **Eliminating Foreign Trade Barriers** by addressing U.S. business and industry needs directly with foreign governments and in the U.S. interagency community to bring about an official host government action or decision benefiting the U.S. objectives in a market. In the past several years, non-tariff barriers and threats to U.S. competitiveness, such as foreign government support for domestic industries, business environments that are not conducive to U.S. commercial interests and restrictive legislation, have gradually risen.
4. **Attracting Foreign Investment** by promoting the United States as a prime investment destination. Inward investment plays an essential role in ensuring U.S. economic growth and prosperity, creating highly-compensated jobs, spurring innovation and driving exports.

Statement of Operating Objectives

U.S. exports and inward investment are critical factors for America's economic prosperity. GM will continue to connect U.S. companies, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, to global business opportunities, distribution channels and decision-makers. GM will also continue to advance U.S. commercial interests and level the playing field for American businesses and workers by addressing market barriers and unfair trading practices. In addition, GM will continue assisting U.S. states and localities to attract high-impact inward investment.

**Schedule and Milestones**

FY 2021–2025

- Defend U.S. business interests against foreign influence and competition on the ground overseas.
- Identify, reduce and remove foreign trade barriers.
- Collect commercial intelligence in real time around the globe to help shape U.S. trade policy.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/Press-Release/edb/2017/edbrel.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <https://ustr.gov/issue-areas/government-procurement>

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

- Provide early warning on trade policy issues affecting U.S. government interests, and market issues impacting U.S. firms.
- Solve problems and address market access issues overseas on a daily basis for American companies.
- Deliver services and support on the ground to U.S. businesses and economic development organizations.
- Convene meetings and connections between business, government and industry contacts around the world.
- Deepen networks with senior foreign government and industry interlocutors to affect U.S. policy interests.
- Lead U.S. government advocacy efforts for U.S. companies bidding on foreign government contracts.
- Identify and attract high impact, job creating foreign direct investment into the United States.
- Provide rural companies with in-depth, customized and actionable market intelligence to grow their exports.

**Deliverables**

- Facilitate \$118 billion in U.S. exports and inward investment supporting over 500,000 American jobs.
- Return \$350 to the U.S. economy for every \$1 appropriated by Congress.
- Respond to over 130,000 client inquiries from U.S. businesses, economic development organizations and foreign investors.
- Connect 35,000 U.S. companies (at least 75% small and medium-sized enterprises) to contacts and information overseas.
- Assist 6,500 U.S. economic development organizations and investment clients to increase foreign direct investment in U.S. localities.
- Convene tens of thousands of U.S. entities and foreign buyers/investors at events around the world and across the country.
- Reduce, remove and prevent over 130 trade barriers impacting U.S. businesses/industry.
- Help U.S. companies to secure 100 foreign government procurements.
- Boost two-way trade and investment between the U.S. and Africa through the Prosper Africa initiative.
- Increase U.S. private sector engagement in the Indo-Pacific region.
- Facilitate policy and commercial dialogues between the public and private sectors in the United States and partner countries.
- Conduct outreach events to educate U.S. companies on the benefits of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement.
- Host the 8<sup>th</sup> annual SelectUSA Summit; the largest investment promotion event in the United States.
- Organize the largest annual export promotion event in the United States (Discover Global Markets).
- Lead the largest annual USG trade mission overseas (Trade Winds).
- Grow rural exports through the Rural America Intelligence Services for Exporters (RAISE) initiative.
- Establish a world-class digital interface for assisting clients and providing market intelligence to U.S. companies.

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

Explanation and Justification

Line Item		2019 Actuals		2020 Enacted		2021 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Global Markets	Pos/BA	865	320,000	865	23,000	865	335,604
	FTE/OBL	856	334,442	856	23,384	856	335,604
Global Markets	Pos/BA	865	320,000	865	23,000	865	335,604
	FTE/OBL	856	334,442	856	23,384	856	335,604

GM maintains the following programs to accomplish these results and other mission critical activities:

- **International Field** program includes Foreign Service Officers and Locally Employed Staff located in over 100 cities in 76 countries of U.S. commercial significance worldwide and headquarters-based country and regional experts who advance U.S. commercial interests, identify opportunities for U.S. exports, clarify local regulations and standards, resolve disputes with foreign local government officials, and counsel companies on the best strategies to succeed in overseas markets. The program assists companies of all sizes to identify opportunities and develop strategies for successful market entry or expansion in countries around the globe. This includes bringing foreign buyers and U.S. companies together through business matchmaking services, promotional support and representation at trade shows and fairs, trade events, product launches, and technical seminars. Program staff also conduct advocacy on behalf of U.S. firms, providing official support for U.S. companies bidding on government contracts in overseas markets.
- **U.S. Field** program includes a network of trade specialists in over 100 U.S. Export Assistance Centers (USEACs) across the United States that focus primarily on the exporting needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Many U.S. companies, particularly SMEs, do not possess international business expertise in critically important functional areas, such as marketing, global logistics, international strategy development, international taxation, and trade finance. U.S. Field trade specialists help identify opportunities for U.S. exporters, develop international marketing strategies, find partners, overcome a range of hurdles to exporting, clarify foreign regulations and standards, provide support to clients who have business disputes abroad or encounter foreign market barriers, and counsel U.S. companies on the best strategies to succeed in overseas markets.

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

- **Advocacy Center** program leads the federal government's advocacy effort for U.S. companies bidding on foreign government procurement and project opportunities by coordinating federal resources to level the playing field on behalf of U.S. business interests as they compete against foreign firms. The Advocacy Center is comprised of both GM U.S. Field and International Field staff, including commercial liaisons to the five multilateral development banks, and also leverages the resources of GM's International Field to deliver on its mission of levelling the playing field on behalf of U.S. business interests. The Advocacy Center is focused on supporting U.S. business interests to take advantage of infrastructure project opportunities around the world, providing quality information earlier to clients, and increasing the number of U.S. companies bidding on foreign infrastructure projects, ultimately leading to more awards.
- **SelectUSA** program coordinates investment-related resources across more than 20 federal agencies and operates as a partner to state and local economic development efforts to promote the United States as the best market for investment in the world and addresses business climate concerns that may impede investment. SelectUSA serves as an information clearinghouse for the global investment community, an ombudsman for investors, and an advocate for U.S. cities, states, tribes, and regions. The SelectUSA program leverages the resources of GM's International Field and the U.S. Department of State around the world to deliver on its mission of promoting inward investment in the United States.

Operationally, GM uses cross-cutting ITA-wide global teams of international, domestic, and headquarters specialists whose portfolios focus on specific industries and markets. In fiscal years 2020-2021, ITA will continue a phased rollout of its exporter portal to build on ITA's successful implementation of a world-class customer relationship management system. This effort will enable GM to reach and support more U.S. companies and focus staff time on higher-valued added activities.

[Basic authorities for GM \(15 U.S.C. §4721\)](#)

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

**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Operations and Administration  
PROGRAM DECREASE FOR 2021**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Line Item	2019 Estimate		2020 President's Budget		2021 Base		
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Global Markets	Pos./BA	865	335,604	751	280,319	(114)	(55,284)
	FTE/Obl	856	335,604	744	280,319	(112)	(55,284)

**Rescale Export Promotion and Trade Barrier Efforts (-\$55,284, -112 FTE/-114 Positions)** – With this reduction ITA 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. ITA continues to support the Prosper Africa initiative and this rescaling will not result in the closure of any foreign offices or staff reductions to African posts. If enacted by Congress, 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 Foreign Service Officers, 77 Locally Employed Staff<sup>4</sup>, and 94 employees across headquarters and domestic field. With this rescaling, ITA will explore a range of options to address staffing, including transfers, Voluntary Early Retirement Authority (VERA) and Voluntary Separation Incentive Payments (VSIP), and other options will be requested and/or explored. The resulting footprint will support our highest priority export promotion and trade barrier efforts as supported by our resource allocation models. These models include a holistic set of components (such as market potential, market access, and exporter potential) to help inform how to match resources to locations.

**Schedule and Milestones:**

FY 2021-2025

- Maintain support for highest priority export promotion and trade barrier efforts.
- Strengthen focus on highest value-added activities through the exporter portal.

**Deliverables:**

- Rescale export promotion and trade barrier efforts.
- Reach and support more U.S. companies through the exporter portal.

<sup>4</sup> The reduction of -77 Locally Employed Staff (LES) only contributes -5 to the FTE and Position counts due to how LES are counted by the Department of State.

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**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Operations and Administration  
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL FOR 2021**

Activity: Global Markets  
Program Change: Rescale Export Promotion and Trade Barrier Efforts

Full-time permanent

Title		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	2.5%		2		259,648
Total full-time permanent (FTE)			(92)		(10,126,285)
2020 Pay adjustment	3.1%				(313,915)
2021 Pay Adjustment (2.0%)	1.0%				(104,402)
<b>Subtotal</b>					(10,544,602)
Locally Engaged Staff	Overseas		(77)	54,728	(4,214,056)
Subtotal			(77)		(4,214,056)
Less Lapse	0.0%		0		0
Total Full-time permanent:			(5)		(4,214,056)
2020 Pay adjustment	0.0%				0
2021 Pay Adjustment (2.0%)	0.0%				0
<b>Subtotal</b>					(4,214,056)

**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Operations and Administration  
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL FOR 2021**

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)
Foreign Service Officer	Overseas	FS-05	0	64,292	0
Subtotal			(15)		(1,758,951)
Less Lapse			0		0
Total Full-time permanent:					(1,758,951)
2020 Pay adjustment	3.1%				(54,527)
2021 Pay Adjustment	1.0%				(18,135)
<b>Subtotal</b>			(15)		(1,831,613)

**Total** (16,590,271)

Personnel Data Summary

Full-time Equivalent Employment (FTE)					
Full-time permanent			(112)		
Other than full-time permanent			0		
<b>Total</b>			(112)		
Authorized Positions					
Full-time permanent			(114)		
Other than full-time permanent			0		
<b>Total</b>			(114)		



**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	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Base	2021 Estimate	Decrease from 2021 Base
11.1 Full-time permanent compensation	89,914	99,631	101,323	82,796	(18,527)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	24,677	30,680	30,680	30,680	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	8,690	2,116	2,221	2,086	(135)
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	123,281	132,427	134,224	115,562	(18,662)
12 Civilian personnel benefits	48,214	55,219	58,892	53,002	(5,890)
13 Benefits for former personnel	2,049	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	9,578	8,090	8,216	5,607	(2,609)
22 Transportation of things	4,697	4,208	4,293	1,889	(2,404)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	8,909	11,684	12,838	11,759	(1,079)
23.2 Rental Payments to others	11,885	11,336	11,344	10,436	(908)
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc charges	6,005	7,211	7,306	7,059	(247)
24 Printing and reproduction	155	107	122	24	(98)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	18,785	10,382	7,195	2,195	(5,000)
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	5,384	8,652	8,952	4,964	(3,988)
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	77,063	62,610	60,820	47,346	(13,474)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	15	9	9	9	0
25.5 Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical care	88	40	40	40	(1)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	5,847	7,890	8,300	8,300	0
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	285	82	82	82	0
26 Supplies and materials	1,208	1,072	1,113	809	(304)
31 Equipment	9,880	7,790	7,668	7,054	(614)
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	341	190	190	183	(7)
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	7	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99 Total obligations	333,674	333,000	335,604	280,319	(55,284)

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

Activity: Executive Direction/Administration

Line Item		2019 Actual		2020 Currently Available		2021 Base		2021 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2021 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Executive Direction/ Administration	Pos./BA	97	22,949	120	23,000	120	23,495	120	23,495	0	0
	FTE/Obl	94	24,058	118	25,384	118	23,495	118	23,495	0	0
<b>Total</b>	Pos./BA	97	22,949	120	23,000	120	23,495	120	23,495	0	0
	FTE/Obl	94	24,058	118	25,384	118	23,495	118	23,495	0	0

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

Activity: Executive Direction/Administration

Line Item		2019 Actual		2020 Currently Available		2021 Base		2021 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2021 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Activities Supported by non-Federal Sources (Fees)	Pos./BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activities Supported by Federal Sources (Reimbursable)	Pos./BA	2	928	2	789	2	789	2	789	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	1	928	1	789	1	789	1	789	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	2	928	2	789	2	789	2	789	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	1	928	1	789	1	789	1	789	0	0

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

Activity: Executive Direction and Administration (ExAd)

Goal Statement

Executive Direction and Administration (ExAd) guides and supports both enforcement of 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 the International Trade Administration (ITA) business units in support of the Department of Commerce 2018-2022 Strategic Plan, Strategic Objectives 2.4 Increase U.S. Exports, 2.5 Increase Inward Investments into the United States, 3.1 Enforce the Nation's Trade Laws and Security Laws, 5.1 Engage Commerce Employees, 5.2 Accelerate Information Technology Modernization, and 5.3 Consolidate Functions for Cost Savings.

Base Program

Funding from this Activity supports ITA's Industry and Analysis, Global Markets, and Enforcement and Compliance business units, in their areas of responsibility, in direct support of ITA's mission to create prosperity by strengthening the international competitiveness of U.S. industry, promoting trade and investment, ensuring fair trade and compliance with trade laws and agreements, and fostering economic growth and prosperity through global trade.

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 develops, leads, and guides actions that are critical to the effectiveness and efficiency of ITA in the delivery of core missions and accountability to the public which 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.

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

- Information Technology (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 in FY 2021 will primarily 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, human resources and workplace planning and management, 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.

Statement of Operating Objectives

**Schedule and Milestones**

FY 2021-2025

The Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee Secretariat (TPCC)

- Engage with U.S. states to coordinate trade promotion activities across federal, state, and local governments.
- Conduct outreach to small business, startup, and entrepreneurship community to promote the benefits of trade and to provide trade education.

Office of the Chief Financial and Administrative Officer(Office of the Chief Financial and Administrative Officer OCFAO)

- Implement an ITA-wide workforce and recruitment plan to assist hiring managers to better plan and be prepared to make well-informed decisions regarding recruitment needs.
- Enhance and implement new hire onboarding orientation training.

Chief Information Office (CIO)

- 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.
- Complete deployment of Privacy Shield 2.0 enabling a more scalable solution to further automate and improve management of certification/recertification processes and better client experience.



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

- Complete deployment of anti-dumping (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) (AD/CVD) Case Management Enhancements enabling more efficient case management automation to reduce administrative overhead, increasing productivity.
- Complete implementation of enhanced 232 Exclusions Request portal, implementing integration of additional data sources for objection filings and increased functionality in public dashboards.

**Deliverables****Office of the Under Secretary:**

- Plan and develop integrated cross-ITA strategies, and lead activities that advance FY 2021 trade and investment goals.
- Coordinate an integrated outreach strategy for ITA's U.S. Field staff to communicate with state-based legislative and intergovernmental stakeholders on ITA's mission and services.
- USMCA website for small business exporters (TPCC).
- Two Startup Global events (TPCC).
- Evaluate the trade events programs to ensure additional value-added and trade shows that have TPCC agency involvement to support U.S. exporters (TPCC).

**Office of the Chief Financial and Administrative Officer (OCFAO)**

- Deliver a workforce plan that offers tools to assist hiring managers to plan for attrition and for new workforce needs.
- Provide the tools necessary for hiring managers to choose the appropriate job occupational series, grades, and the right skill set for employees in the various ITA mission critical occupations.
- Develop a plan for training and onboarding new hires.

**The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)**

- 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.
- Protect the Enterprise by reducing risk and reducing cost in Mission delivery through elimination of antiquated systems and enhancement of infrastructure and operational risk management capabilities, as well as enhancement of security and privacy of systems and data.
- Enable IT to leverage data as a strategic asset through implementation of technology and processes to operationalize the Foundations for Federal Evidenced Based Policy Act, focused on leveraging the full value of Federal data for mission, service, and the public good by practicing ethical governance, conscious design, and a learning culture.

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

Explanation and Justification

Line Item		2019 Actuals		2020 Enacted		2021 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Executive Direction and Administration	Pos/BA	120	22,949	120	23,000	120	23,495
	FTE/OBL	118	24,058	118	23,384	118	23,495
Executive Direction and Administration	Pos/BA	120	22,949	120	23,000	120	23,495
	FTE/OBL	118	24,058	118	23,384	118	23,495

The ExAd budget is organized into three main units:

- Office of the Under Secretary
- The Office of the Chief Financial and Administrative Officer (OCFAO)
- The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

**Office of the Under Secretary (OUS):** The OUS plans, determines, and coordinates policy, directs the programs, and is responsible for all activities of ITA. The Under Secretary coordinates all issues concerning trade promotion, commercial policy, market access, agreements, trade law enforcement, import administration, domestic, and international competitiveness. OUS also includes the following offices:

- **Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs (OLIA):** This office serves as the primary liaison for ITA with the members and staff of Congress. The office is responsible for the planning, direction, and coordination of legislative programs that are of immediate concern to the Office of the Under Secretary. Informs legislative and intergovernmental stakeholders about ITA services and activities resulting in increased U.S. exports and foreign market access, current international trade and investment matters and export opportunities; and advises on new trade-and-investment-related legislative initiatives.
- **Office of Public Affairs (OPA):** This office advises on issues that may be of interest to the public on international trade matters; communicates to the public the ITA mission while promoting the Administration’s trade agenda; responds to inquiries directed to OPA concerning public affairs and information service matters; provides oversight for publications programs.

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

- **The Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee Secretariat (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). The Secretariat supports the Secretary as chair of the interagency TPCC, coordinates formulation and development of the National Export Strategy within ITA and with other TPCC agencies; and develops ITA strategies to promote exports to priority markets and in priority sectors.

**Deputy Under Secretary for International Trade Office (DUS):** The DUS is responsible for the day-to-day management of ITA and represents ITA within and outside the Department at major meetings and fora. The Office of the Deputy Under Secretary includes:

- **Office of the Chief Financial and Administrative Officer (OCFAO):** Provides financial, administrative support to ITA. OCAO also includes the following offices:
  - **Human Capital:** This office plans and evaluates ITA's strategic human capital and workforce planning needs for the organization by performing people data analytics and making recommendations to leadership for action and improvement, as well as sharing data/reports with organization management for action as appropriate. The office serves as lead HR liaisons for ITA and offers consultative and advisory services, supports and advocates on behalf of executives (political and non-political), managers and employees on all HR operational services provided to ITA by various shared services providers.
  - **Management Operations:** This office conducts organizational management studies, develops and administers ITA's internal control program in accordance with the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act of 1982; develops policies for the international and domestic travel program; administers organizational directives, records, forms, files, correspondence, reports, facilities and space management, and property asset management functions for ITA; and manages the Freedom of Information Act Program. In addition, the office directs the ITA Continuity of Operations (COOP), Emergency Management, Operational Security, Physical Security, Information Security, Communications Security, and Personnel Security programs and acts as the Overseas Security Liaison.
  - **Budget & Finance:** This office formulates, presents and executes the ITA budget; administers financial and budgetary controls; provides accounting services and maintains ITA's integrated accounting system, including financial reporting and financial internal controls; prepares budget and accounting reports; and prepares formal financial statements. This office assures the availability, quality and cost effectiveness of centrally-provided administrative services.
  - **Analysis & Reporting:** This office plans manages ITA's organizational excellence strategies, performance management, data analysis, enterprise risk management, change management, evidence based reporting, Employee Viewpoint Survey efforts, and internal program reviews. This office serves as the ITA liaison to the Government Accountability Office and the Office of the Inspector General. It also administers property management functions. Activities in support of enterprise-wide strategic initiatives

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

include coordinating the Agency Priority Goal, managing WikITA, supporting special reviews such as employee workforce planning, and furthering an ITA-wide approach to change management.

- **Learning Division:** This office provides organizational strategy and vision for ITA's employee development and engagement. It leads and coordinates programs and initiatives that support employee engagement and development by enhancing the technical and non-technical skills of employees to meet mission, organizational, and employee performance goals. These include programs such as new hire, leadership, supervisory, management training and development as well as mandatory training
- **Knowledge Management:** This office plans, executes, and evaluates strategies that leverage internal experience and know-how to improve performance across ITA. Current and planned activities include knowledge capture and retention interviews for existing and retiring ITA subject matter experts, the development and execution of a succession plan to ensure critical knowledge remains in ITA, the expansion of the current ITA taxonomy to capture internal business processes, the development and implementation of a comprehensive Microsoft Office 365 solution to improve internal coordination and collaboration.

**The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO):** Also known as **Technology, Services and Innovation (TSI)**, is the office responsible for ensuring the disciplined capital planning and investment controls to acquire, use, maintain, and dispose of information technology enabling ITA to fulfill its mission through the innovative use of technology. Specifically, TSI partners with the ITA Business Units to understand and fulfill their technology needs, provides the leadership and planning on strategic and efficient use of nascent technologies, and delivers a secure, high-performing computing environment to its employees and clients ensuring the competitiveness of U.S. companies. In FY 2019, TSI re-established the IT investment governance program, ensuring that IT spend aligns with ITA strategic goals and objectives. TSI has established a Project Management Office, which provides oversight and standardized processes that ensure delivery of IT investments on time, within scope and budget. TSI completed 20 percent of the legacy IT modernization project. TSI established a Digital Strategy and Engagement organization that is working across ITA to develop ITA's ability to rapidly adopt technology and business processes to consistently optimize experiences that serve clients better and exponentially increase client reach. TSI has delivered key applications that drive success in ITA programs such as Market Diversification Tool that helps US exporters harness critical data that enables clients to be more efficient in connecting to foreign markets. In addition, TSI delivered the Free Trade Agreements (FTA) Tariff tool that helps ITA staff and clients find tariff information on all products covered under the agreement. In FY 2020, TSI will launch the new unified web presence "OneWeb" featuring the new Exporter Portal with dynamic content curation functionality and continue to transform all externally-facing information tools and service portals to conform to the new user experience standards. In addition, TSI will be focused on maturing IT Management programs that drive transparency and focus on strategic deployment of IT resources, cost efficiency, and assurance that the intended value of investments is achieved. In FY 2021, TSI will complete its IT modernization and will start the process of retiring legacy systems.

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

<b>Object Class</b>	<b>2019 Actual</b>	<b>2020 Enacted</b>	<b>2021 Base</b>	<b>2021 Estimate</b>	<b>Increase/(Decrease) from 2021 Base</b>
11.1 Full-time permanent	161,601	176,431	183,846	165,750	(18,095)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	26,167	31,718	31,418	31,418	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	10,677	2,225	4,846	4,717	(129)
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	198,445	210,374	220,110	201,886	(18,224)
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	72,205	81,710	85,635	79,896	(5,739)
13 Benefits for former personnel	2,063	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	13,222	11,658	11,841	9,504	(2,337)
22 Transportation of things	4,717	4,260	4,346	1,963	(2,383)
23 Rent, communications, and utilities					
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	18,809	15,183	16,383	15,438	(945)
23.2 Rental payments to others	12,096	14,731	14,742	13,834	(908)
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	8,170	9,371	9,495	9,253	(242)
24 Printing and reproduction	3,358	197	224	141	(83)
25 Other contractual services					
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	28,424	16,132	13,008	11,432	(1,576)
25.2 Other services	18,397	20,254	21,423	17,567	(3,856)
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Gov't accounts	110,278	92,547	93,212	79,895	(13,317)
25.4 Operations and maintenance of facilities	17	10	10	10	0
25.5 Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	88	40	40	40	0
25.7 Operations and maintenance of equipment	8,607	12,458	12,868	12,868	0

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

25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	262	129	129	129	0
26	Supplies and materials	2,987	2,199	2,283	1,997	(286)
31	Equipment	14,871	14,772	14,720	14,339	(381)
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	365	223	223	216	(7)
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	7	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>						
99.9	Total Direct Obligations	517,390	510,250	524,691	474,407	(50,284)
	Less prior year recoveries	(18,712)	0	0	0	
	Less prior year unobligated balance	(13,921)	0	0	0	
	Less transfers to/from other accounts	(757)				
<hr/>						
	Total Budget Authority	484,000	510,250	524,691	474,407	(50,284)
Personnel Data						
Full-Time equivalent Employment:						
	Full-time permanent	1,412	1,429	1,429	1,323	(106)
	Other than full-time permanent	104	104	104	104	0
<hr/>						
	Total	1,516	1,533	1,533	1,427	(106)
Authorized Positions:						
	Full-time permanent	1,451	1,483	1,483	1,377	(106)
	Other than full-time permanent	104	104	104	104	0
<hr/>						
	Total	1,555	1,587	1,587	1,481	(106)

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

<b>Object Class</b>	<b>2019 Actual</b>	<b>2020 Enacted</b>	<b>2021 Base</b>	<b>2021 Estimate</b>	<b>Increase/(Decrease) from 2021 Base</b>
11.1 Full-time permanent	23,357	26,611	28,937	28,937	0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	539	100	100	100	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	530	0	762	762	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	24,426	26,711	29,799	29,799	0
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	7,639	9,572	9,572	9,572	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	4	0	0	0	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	1,089	1,000	1,016	1,016	0
22 Transportation of things	3	8	8	8	0
23 Rent, Communications, and utilities		0	0	0	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	3,989	1,208	1,224	1,224	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	(0)	1,172	1,173	1,173	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	732	746	755	755	0
24 Printing and reproduction	129	42	47	47	0
25 Consulting and other services					
25.1 Consulting services	2,533	1,922	1,943	1,943	0
25.2 Other services	5,806	6,571	6,938	6,938	0
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Gov't accounts	7,740	9,074	10,278	10,278	0
25.4 Operations and maintenance of facilities	2	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	656	1,697	1,697	1,697	0

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

25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	(7)	18	18	18	0
26	Supplies and materials	1,187	481	500	500	0
31	Equipment	1,737	2,228	2,251	2,251	0
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	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
99.9	Total Direct Obligations	<u>57,666</u>	<u>62,450</u>	<u>67,218</u>	<u>67,218</u>	<u>0</u>
	Less Prior Year Recoveries		0	0	0	
	Less prior year unobligated balance		0	0	0	
	Total Budget Authority	<u>57,666</u>	<u>62,450</u>	<u>67,218</u>	<u>67,218</u>	<u>0</u>
	Personnel Data					
	Full-Time equivalent Employment:					
	Full-time permanent	191	207	207	207	0
	Other than full-time permanent	5	5	5	5	0
	Total	<u>196</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>0</u>
	Authorized Positions:					
	Full-time permanent	214	238	238	238	0
	Other than full-time permanent	5	5	5	5	0
	Total	<u>219</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>0</u>



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

<b>Object Class</b>	<b>2019 Actual</b>	<b>2020 Enacted</b>	<b>2021 Base</b>	<b>2021 Estimate</b>	<b>Increase/(Decrease) from 2021 Base</b>
11.1 Full-time permanent	36,602	37,420	40,392	40,824	432
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	906	881	881	881	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,230	0	1,675	1,681	6
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	38,738	38,301	42,949	43,387	438
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	12,664	12,847	13,098	13,249	151
13 Benefits for former personnel	8	0	0	0	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	2,176	2,080	2,113	2,385	272
22 Transportation of things	20	35	36	57	21
23 Rent, Communications, and utilities		0	0	0	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	5,911	2,006	2,032	2,166	134
23.2 Rental payments to others	210	1,946	1,947	1,947	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	1,151	1,238	1,254	1,259	5
24 Printing and reproduction	3,069	21	24	39	15
25 Consulting and other services					
25.1 Consulting services	5,006	2,508	2,535	5,959	3,424
25.2 Other services	6,961	4,650	4,909	5,041	132
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Gov't accounts	22,142	18,959	20,208	20,365	157
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

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

25.7	Operations and maintenance of equipment	1,245	2,523	2,523	2,523	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	(14)	26	26	26	0
26	Supplies and materials	460	514	533	551	18
31	Equipment	2,346	4,115	4,156	4,389	233
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	23	33	33	33	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	1	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99.9	Total Direct Obligations	102,114	91,800	98,375	103,375	5,000
	Less Prior Year Recoveries		0	0	0	
	Less prior year unobligated balance		0	0	0	
	Total Budget Authority	102,114	91,800	98,375	103,375	5,000
Personnel Data						
Full-Time equivalent Employment:						
	Full-time permanent	331	341	341	347	6
	Other than full-time permanent	6	6	6	6	0
	Total	337	347	347	353	6
Authorized Positions:						
	Full-time permanent	345	353	353	361	8
	Other than full-time permanent	6	6	6	6	0
	Total	351	359	359	367	8

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

<b>Object Class</b>	<b>2019 Actual</b>	<b>2020 Enacted</b>	<b>2021 Base</b>	<b>2021 Estimate</b>	<b>Increase/(Decrease) from 2021 Base</b>
11.1 Full-time permanent	89,914	99,631	101,323	82,796	(18,527)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	24,677	30,680	30,680	30,680	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	8,690	2,116	2,221	2,086	(135)
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	123,280	132,427	134,224	115,561	(18,662)
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	48,214	55,219	58,892	53,002	(5,890)
13 Benefits for former personnel	2,049	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	9,578	8,090	8,216	5,607	(2,609)
22 Transportation of things	4,697	4,208	4,293	1,889	(2,404)
23 Rent, Communications, and utilities		0	0	0	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	8,909	11,684	12,838	11,759	(1,079)
23.2 Rental payments to others	11,885	11,336	11,344	10,436	(908)
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	6,005	7,211	7,306	7,059	(247)
24 Printing and reproduction	155	107	122	24	(98)
25 Consulting and other services					
25.1 Consulting services	18,785	10,382	7,195	2,195	(5,000)
25.2 Other services	5,384	8,652	8,952	4,964	(3,988)
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Gov't accounts	77,063	62,610	60,820	47,346	(13,474)
25.4 Operations and maintenance of facilities	15	9	9	9	0
25.5 Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	88	40	40	40	0

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

25.7	Operations and maintenance of equipment	5,847	7,890	8,300	8,300	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	285	82	82	82	0
26	Supplies and materials	1,208	1,072	1,113	809	(304)
31	Equipment	9,880	7,790	7,668	7,054	(614)
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	341	190	190	183	(7)
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	7	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99.9	Total Direct Obligations	<u>333,674</u>	<u>333,000</u>	<u>335,604</u>	<u>280,319</u>	<u>(55,284)</u>
	Less Prior Year Recoveries		0	0	0	
	Less prior year unobligated balance		0	0	0	
	Total Budget Authority	<u>333,674</u>	<u>333,000</u>	<u>335,604</u>	<u>280,319</u>	<u>(55,284)</u>
Personnel Data						
Full-Time equivalent Employment:						
	Full-time permanent	806	773	773	661	(112)
	Other than full-time permanent	83	83	83	83	0
	Total	<u>889</u>	<u>856</u>	<u>856</u>	<u>744</u>	<u>(112)</u>
Authorized Positions:						
	Full-time permanent	782	782	782	668	(114)
	Other than full-time permanent	83	83	83	83	0
	Total	<u>865</u>	<u>865</u>	<u>865</u>	<u>751</u>	<u>(114)</u>

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

<b>Object Class</b>	<b>2019 Actual</b>	<b>2020 Enacted</b>	<b>2021 Base</b>	<b>2021 Estimate</b>	<b>Increase/(Decrease) from 2021 Base</b>
11.1 Full-time permanent	11,729	12,769	13,194	13,194	0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	45	57	(243)	(243)	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	227	109	188	188	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	12,001	12,935	13,139	13,139	0
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3,689	4,072	4,073	4,073	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	2	0	0	0	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	379	488	496	496	0
22 Transportation of things	(3)	9	9	9	0
23 Rent, Communications, and utilities	0	0	0	0	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0	286	289	289	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	2	277	277	277	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	283	176	179	179	0
24 Printing and reproduction	5	27	31	31	0
25 Consulting and other services					
25.1 Consulting services	2,099	1,321	1,335	1,335	0
25.2 Other services	246	382	625	625	0
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Gov't accounts	3,333	1,903	1,907	1,907	0
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	858	348	348	348	0

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

25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	(1)	4	4	4	0
26	Supplies and materials	132	132	137	137	0
31	Equipment	908	639	645	645	0
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	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
99.9	Total Direct Obligations	<u>23,936</u>	<u>23,000</u>	<u>23,495</u>	<u>23,495</u>	<u>0</u>
	Less Prior Year Recoveries		0	0	0	
	Less prior year unobligated balance		0	0	0	
	Total Budget Authority	<u>23,936</u>	<u>23,000</u>	<u>23,495</u>	<u>23,495</u>	<u>0</u>
Personnel Data						
Full-Time equivalent Employment:						
	Full-time permanent	84	108	108	108	0
	Other than full-time permanent	10	10	10	10	0
	Total	<u>94</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>0</u>
Authorized Positions:						
	Full-time permanent	110	110	110	110	0
	Other than full-time permanent	10	10	10	10	0
	Total	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>0</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	19 U.S.C. 81a et seq.	19 U.S.C. 2354	22 U.S.C. 4723a
15 U.S.C. 141 et seq.	19 U.S.C. 1318 and 1502(a)	19 U.S.C. 2411 et seq.	22 U.S.C. 5462
15 U.S.C. 649b-649d	19 U.S.C. 1339(b)	19 U.S.C. 2451 sec. 411	22 U.S.C. 5812(b)
15 U.S.C. 1151 et seq.	19 U.S.C. 1514-1516	19 U.S.C. 3201 nt.	22 U.S.C. 5821
15 U.S.C. 1501 et seq. and 15 U.S.C. 172 et seq.	19 U.S.C. 1592A(b)	19 U.S.C. 3538(b), (c), and (d)	22 U.S.C. 5823(b)
15 U.S.C. 1512 et seq.	19 U.S.C. 1617	19 U.S.C. 3571(a), (b), (c), (e), and (f), and 3572(d)	22 U.S.C. 5824
15 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.	19 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.	19 U.S.C. 3721(b)(3)(C)	22 U.S.C. 5872
15 U.S.C. 4011 et seq.	19 U.S.C. 1673 et seq.	19 U.S.C. 3802(c)(3)	26 U.S.C. 4221 and 19 U.S.C. 1309
15 U.S.C. 4721 and 22 U.S.C. 262s-2	19 U.S.C. 1677k and 1677n	22 U.S.C. 262s-2 nt.	28 U.S.C. 2631 et seq.
15 U.S.C. 4723	19 U.S.C. 1862	22 U.S.C. 1471 nt.	42 U.S.C. 6951 et seq.
15 U.S.C. 4725	19 U.S.C. 2031	22 U.S.C. 2351(b)(1)	46 U.S.C. 1122b
15 U.S.C. 4726	19 U.S.C. 2114 and 2155	22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.	50 U.S.C. 98-98h
15 U.S.C. 4727	19 U.S.C. 2114b	22 U.S.C. 2651 et seq.	50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.
15 U.S.C. 4728	19 U.S.C. 2171 nt.	22 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.	
15 U.S.C. 4729	19 U.S.C. 2252(h)(3)(A)	22 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.	

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

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.



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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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

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).

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

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.

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

4. "travel and transportation of employees of the International Trade Administration 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.

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

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;”

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

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. "\$485,407,000 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.



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

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.

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

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Estimate
Consulting services	2,955	1,265	1,265
Management and professional services	378	326	502
Special studies and analyses	571	152	152
Engineering and technical services	23,519	14,389	9,513
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,423</b>	<b>16,132</b>	<b>11,432</b>

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)**

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Estimate
Periodicals	1,554	726	726
Pamphlets	3	3	3
Audiovisuals	1	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>731</b>

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**

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Estimate
Average ES Grade	\$168,400	\$173,620	\$174,489
Average GS/GM Grade	12.9	12.9	12.9
Average GS/GM Salary	\$116,345	\$118,148	\$118,739
Average grade and salary established by the Foreign Service Act:			
Average Senior Foreign Service salary	\$179,652	\$182,437	\$182,437
Average Foreign Service Officer grade	1.7	1.7	1.7
Average Foreign Service Officer salary	\$140,457	\$142,634	\$142,634
Average Foreign Service Staff salary	\$112,492	\$114,236	\$114,236
Average Foreign Service salary in foreign countries	\$135,852	\$137,958	\$137,958

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**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Operations and Administration  
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF GAO AND OIG RECOMMENDATIONS**

31 U.S.C. 720, as amended January 3, 2019, requires the head of a federal agency to submit a written statement of the actions taken or planned on Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommendations to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations with the agency's first request for appropriations made more than 180 calendar days after the date of the report.

The Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act (GAO-IG Act), passed on January 3, 2019, (P.L. 115-414) requires each agency to include, in its annual budget justification, a report that identifies each public recommendation issued by GAO and the agency's office of the inspector general (OIG) which has remained unimplemented for one year or more from the annual budget justification submission date. In addition, the Act requires a reconciliation between the agency records and the IGs' Semiannual Report to Congress (SAR).

**Section 1. Recommendations for which action plans were finalized since the last appropriations request.**

Include information on recommendations for which an action plan has been completed since the last budget report. If you have nothing to report, state "Nothing to Report."

Report Number	Nothing to Report
Report Title	
Issue Date	
Recommendation Number	
Recommendation	
Action(s) Planned	
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	
Target Completion Date	
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	

Alternative form if more than one report:

Report Number	Report Title	Issue Date	Recommendation Number	Recommendation	Action(s) Planned	Action Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	Target Completion Date	Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)

**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Operations and Administration  
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF GAO AND OIG RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Section 2. Implementation of GAO public recommendations issued no less than one year ago that are designated by GAO as ‘Open’ or ‘Closed-Unimplemented.’**

Open Recommendation(s) the Department has decided not to implement.

Include information on all open recommendations made one year or more ago that the Department / bureau do not plan to implement. GAO recommendations are open until officially closed by GAO.

Report Number	
Report Title	
Issue Date	
Recommendation Number	
Recommendation	
Reason for the Decision not to Implement	

Alternative form if more than one report:

Report Number	Report Title	Issue Date	Recommendation Number	Recommendation	Reason for the Decision Not to Implement

Open Recommendation(s) the Department plans to implement.

Include information on all open recommendations made one year or more ago that the Department / bureau plans to implement. GAO recommendations are open until officially closed by GAO.

Report Number	GAO-13-644
Report Title	Export Promotion: Better Information Needed about Federal Resources
Issue Date	Aug 14, 2013
Recommendation Number	2
Recommendation	GAO recommends that TPCC (1) develop and distribute guidance for member agencies on what information they should provide the TPCC on the resources they spend on export promotion activities; and (2) report in its National Export Strategies on how resources are allocated by agency and aligned with the strategy's priorities.

**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Operations and Administration  
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF GAO AND OIG RECOMMENDATIONS**

Target Implementation Date	Budget table with FY19 actuals and FY20 request has been updated to reflect Administration priorities – pending State Department input on their budget.
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	No
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Alternative form if more than one report:

Report Number	Report Title	Issue Date	Recommendation Number	Recommendation	Target Implementation Date	Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)
16-699	<b>Advanced Technologies: Strengthened Federal Approach Needed to Help Identify and Mitigate Supply Risks for Critical Raw Materials</b>	Oct 3, 2016	1	To fulfill the role assigned to it under the 1980 Act, the Secretary of Commerce should engage with industry stakeholders and continually identify and assess critical materials needs across a broad range of industrial sectors.	June 30, 2020	No	No
16-805	<b>SEC Conflict Minerals Rule: Companies Face Continuing Challenges in Determining Whether Their Conflict Minerals Benefit Armed Groups</b>	Aug 25, 2016	1	To improve the effectiveness of the SEC's conflict minerals disclosure rule, the Secretary of Commerce should submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan outlining steps that Commerce will take, with associated time frames, to (1) assess the accuracy of the independent private sector audits (IPSA) and other due diligence processes described under section 13(p) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; (2) develop recommendations for the process used to carry out such audits, including ways to improve the accuracy of the audits and establish standards of best practices for such audits; and (3) acquire the necessary	In National Association of Manufacturers v. United States SEC, the District Court for the District of Columbia declared an element of the relevant SEC rule unconstitutional, necessitating that the SEC determine how that decision affects overall implementation of the Conflict Minerals rule. Until the SEC completes its	No	No

**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Operations and Administration  
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF GAO AND OIG RECOMMENDATIONS**

				knowledge, skills, and abilities to carry out these responsibilities.	deliberative process, makes such determination, and implements any necessary revisions to the rule, the Department does not intend to undertake additional work under Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act with regard to the assessment of the accuracy of the audits and other due diligence processes or recommendations regarding the audits.		

Recommendations designated by GAO as "Closed-Unimplemented for the past 5 years (2015-2019). Future reports will cover a one-year period.

Report Number	
Report Title	
Issue Date	
Recommendation Number	
Recommendation	
Reason Not Implemented	

Alternative form if more than one report:

Report Number	Report Title	Issue Date	Recommendation Number	Recommendation	Reason Not Implemented	

**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Operations and Administration  
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF GAO AND OIG RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Section 3. Implementation of OIG public recommendations issued no less than one year for which Final Action has not been Taken or Action Not Recommended has been Taken**

Include information on all OIG recommendations that are still officially open. Commerce OIG recommendations are open until closed by the Department OIG Liaison.

Report Number	
Report Title	
Issue Date	
Recommendation Number	
Recommendation	
Target Implementation Date	
Reason No Final Action Taken or Action Not Recommended Taken	
Closure Request Pending	

Alternative form if more than one report:

Report Number	Report Title	Issue Date	Recommendation Number	Recommendation	Target Implementation Date	Reason no Final Action Taken or Action Not recommended taken	Closure Request Pending (Yes/No)

**Section 4. Discrepancies between this report and the semiannual reports submitted by the Commerce Office of Inspector General or reports submitted by the GAO**

Report Number	OIG-18-017
Report Title	ITA Needs a Stronger Commitment to Safeguard its Cloud-Based Systems
Issue Date	03/27/2018
Recommendation Number	7

**Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration  
Operations and Administration  
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF GAO AND OIG RECOMMENDATIONS**

Recommendation	The OIG recommends that the Under Secretary for International Trade direct the ITA Chief Information Officer to enhance ITA patching process by: (a) reconciling differences between management direction and ITA policy; (b) adhering to the Department patching timeframes; and (c) testing patches prior to deployment as required by Department policy.
Discrepancy	Recommendation 7 is closed.
Reason for Discrepancy	The OIG closed recommendation 7 on January 7, 2020

Alternative form if more than one report:

Report Number	Report Title	Issue Date	Recommendation Number	Recommendation	Discrepancy	Reason for Discrepancy

## FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan / FY 2019 Annual Performance Report (APPR) Backup SUMMARY

### Overview of Bureau 2019 Accomplishments

In FY 2019, ITA facilitated over \$107.4 billion in U.S. exports and inward investment supporting over 488,000 American jobs.

SO 2.4: In FY 2019, ITA responded to over 112,000 inquiries from more than 29,500 U.S. exporters, 77 percent of which were small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). On average, U.S. exporter clients reported an increase of \$2 million or 10 percent in annual revenue due to ITA's assistance. ITA facilitated \$88.9 billion in U.S. exports supporting over 463,000 American jobs through export promotion; commercial diplomacy/advocacy; and the reduction, removal, and prevention of trade barriers around the world.

SO 2.5: In FY 2019, ITA assisted 6,471 investment clients (exceeding its annual target of 3,800) to facilitate \$18.5 billion in inward investment supporting over 24,000 American jobs. In June 2019, ITA organized the sixth annual SelectUSA Investment Summit, the nation's premier event for promoting foreign direct investment (FDI) into the United States. The 2019 Summit attracted more than 3,100 attendees, including 1,200 global business representatives from 79 international markets, over 700 economic development professionals, and approximately 200 service providers from 49 states and territories. Four Cabinet secretaries spoke at the event: the Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Energy. SelectUSA formally launched the SelectUSA Tech program at the 2019 Investment Summit, where over 100 early-stage tech companies from more than 25 markets participated and exhibited their products to an audience of venture capitalists, private equity firms, and economic developers at the event. Four new investment projects were announced onsite, worth more than \$85 million. An Advisor to the President also joined the Secretary of Commerce as 65 international companies signed the Pledge to America's Workers, committing to create more than 900,000 workforce development opportunities.

**SO 3.1:** FY 2019, ITA reduced, removed, or prevented 142 trade barriers (exceeding its annual target of 136), which enabled \$14.4 billion in U.S. exports. ITA initiated 58 new Antidumping and Countervailing Duty (AD/CVD) investigations and 13 new anticircumvention inquiries, including anticircumvention inquiries of corrosion-resistant steel products from China and Taiwan, which represents an increase of 85.7 percent over anticircumvention inquiries initiated in FY 2018. This marked the first time that Commerce has self-initiated anticircumvention inquiries based on its own monitoring of trade patterns and the first self-initiation of multi-country anticircumvention inquiries. ITA anticipates a continued upward trend in new AD/CVD investigations and anticircumvention inquiries and expects domestic manufacturers to file a significant number of petitions and requests for relief from duty evasion schemes in FY 2020. In FY 2019, ITA enforced 496 AD/CVD orders against unfairly traded foreign goods, an increase of over 67 percent in the five years since the end of FY 2015. Over the past five fiscal years, ITA has averaged 61 new AD/CVD investigations initiated annually, an increase of almost 110 percent over the previous five-year period. In FY 2019, ITA successfully closed 37 compliance cases, which exceeded the FY 2019 target of 36, through its Trade Agreements Compliance Program.

## FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan / FY 2019 Annual Performance Report (APPR) Backup SUMMARY

### Agency Priority Goal(s)

**Remove Foreign Trade Barriers:** ITA exceeded its Agency Priority Goal target for FY 2019. There were 142 foreign trade barriers reduced, removed, or prevented, which exceeded the FY 2019 target of 136. ITA's Agency Priority Goal (APG) was focused on the collaborative work done across ITA to address government actions and policies that impede exports of goods and services and monitor and ensure compliance with trade agreements. The FY 2018-2019 APG was "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." The APG was aligned with the President's FY 2019 Budget as well as the Secretary's priorities articulated in the Commerce 2018-2022 Strategic Plan. ITA noted that because this metric requires an action by a foreign government, external factors heavily influenced progress toward achieving this goal.

### Planned Actions for FY 2021

ITA data and analysis show that the strategies detailed in the FY 2018-2022 Strategic Plan are working and ITA is effectively executing its mission and carrying out the Administration's priorities. ITA does not seek changes to the strategies addressing SO 2.4, 2.5, and 3.1.

One anticipated change in ITA's performance indicators designed to track and report on ITA progress is a shift from the FY 2018-2019 Agency Priority Goal (APG) of a 10 percent annual increase of the number of trade barriers reduced, removed, or prevented to an FY 2020-2021 APG of a 10 percent annual increase of the dollar value of U.S. exports and inward investment facilitated, while ensuring that over 75 percent of U.S. exporter clients assisted are SMEs. This change has been approved by ITA and the Department and is pending final Office of Management and Budget approval. Assuming approval of the proposed FY 2020-2021 APG, ITA will further focus its efforts to capture and report on the totality of its dollar value impact.

Actions include the following:

- Maintain the Department's self-service trade problem reporting mechanisms (such as ITA's "report a trade barrier" hotline). ITA regularly engages individual businesses, industry groups, and trade associations on these matters and seeks current business perspectives and actionable market intelligence on matters that help to direct market access, compliance, and enforcement efforts and guide U.S. Government negotiating and policy objectives. ITA is developing new tools to improve upon this work.
- Conduct outreach to U.S. businesses, workers, and trade associations to raise awareness of ITA's market access, trade



## FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan / FY 2019 Annual Performance Report (APPR) Backup SUMMARY

enforcement and compliance responsibilities, identify industry trade problems in these areas, and advertise ITA resources and efforts available to address them.

- Engage individual businesses, industry groups, and trade associations on enforcement efforts and seek current business perspectives and actionable market intelligence on matters that help to direct ITA market access, compliance, and enforcement efforts and guide U.S. Government negotiating and policy objectives.
- Negotiate strong trade agreement disciplines and secure ongoing trading partner compliance with those agreements. ITA leads negotiating efforts relating to World Trade Organization antidumping rules and works closely with the Office of the United States Trade Representative on negotiations relating to a broad range of non-tariff issues such as customs problems, technical barriers to trade, unfair government procurement practices, and subsidies and discriminatory trade remedy regimes. As the Department's representative on U.S. negotiating delegations for non-tariff barrier disciplines, ITA uses active negotiations to aggressively pursue barriers that have resulted from either the absence of binding commitments or from a lack of clarity in existing agreements.
- Coordinate a unified Commerce approach to addressing systemic industrial competitiveness concerns.
- Address a currently unmet need for specialized resources dedicated to strategically and proactively identify, understand, and quantify large-scale trade competitiveness concerns (such as localization and sectoral overcapacity) so that they can be addressed as quickly as possible using all available ITA and DOC tools, expertise, and approaches.
- Continue to actively lead strategic business-driven initiatives to promote U.S. exports, especially from SMEs, and level the playing field for American-made products and services in foreign markets.
- Continue improving its operational tools (e.g., the Overseas and Domestic Resource Allocation Models) and develop new tools to meet organizational challenges, effectively manage costs, and better align organizational capabilities to export strategy.

## FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan / FY 2019 Annual Performance Report (APPR) Backup SUMMARY

### Analysis of Performance Indicators

**Funding Levels and Performance Results:** A couple of key factors account for ITA's strong results beginning in FY 2018-2019 – technology and strategic focus. ITA's customer relationship management (Salesforce) implementation in FY 2015 and its gradual adoption across the organization, combined with ITA's FY 2017 reinvigorated strategic planning process led to efficiency gains and record performance outcomes while gradually losing staff. Although ITA was able to enhance performance multiple years in a row despite staffing losses in ITA's Global Markets unit (22 percent since FY 2015), the organization reached a tipping point and realized an expected decline in FY 2019 for some of its year-end actuals, for example the number of U.S. exporters assisted (e.g., FY 2018 actual = 33,086 and FY 2019 actual = 29,557). To ensure that ITA maintains a positive performance trajectory, at a minimum, ITA's funding level should continue to allow for hiring to compensate for losses since FY 2017.

ITA is at the forefront of aiding U.S. industries in combatting unfair trade practices, removing trade barriers, and enforcing international agreements. U.S. companies are seeking relief by filing AD/CVD petitions with ITA alleging that imports are being dumped or unfairly subsidized, and that those imports are materially injuring or threatening substantial injury to the competing U.S. industry. Since the beginning of the Administration, ITA has instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection to begin collecting remedial duties under 127 new AD/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 and request more reviews of existing AD/CVD orders for FY 2020.

**Targets for FY 2020 and FY 2021:** ITA's performance measure targets for FY 2020 and FY 2021 are based upon FY 2019 actuals, improved efficiencies, and the 2020 budget. While ITA will continue to strive for more efficiency gains, staffing targets must be maintained to support performance goals. We project that the effects of inflation may limit future hiring and consequently take a toll on future performance results.

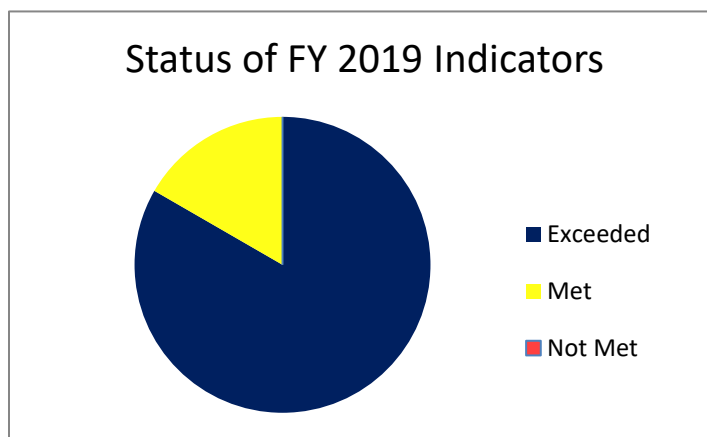
**Evolution of the Performance Indicators:** In FY 2018-2019, ITA met its APG annual targets of trade barriers reduced, removed, or prevented. As significant as this accomplishment was to "Enforcing the Nation's Trade and Security Laws" (SO 3.1) and ensuring fair, balanced, and reciprocal trade for U.S. manufacturers and exporters, it presented only one aspect of ITA's total contribution to the U.S. economy. To challenge the organization to increase its total economic impact across all core functions, ITA's executive leadership proposed a change in the APG for FY 2020-2021. (Note: As of January 15, 2020, the APG change is pending final OMB approval.)

## FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan / FY 2019 Annual Performance Report (APPR) Backup SUMMARY

**Performance Data Validation and Verification:** Each ITA program has a routine data tracking, validation, and reporting process. For example, ITA's Office of Strategic Planning produces monthly, quarterly, and annual data reports (Dashboards) to ensure that ITA's regions and programs (Advocacy Center and SelectUSA) are on track to meet respective performance targets. In addition, ITA maintains the AD/CVD Case Management System to track AD/CVD workflow.

### Summary of Performance Indicators

The colors shown below point out metrics that were **Exceeded 83%** (over 100% of target); **Met 17%** (90%-100% of target); **Not Met 0%** (below 90% of target). The status of ITA's indicators as reflected in this chart is based on year-to-date data. The indicators that are on track have been categorized as Not Met pending end-of-year actuals. We expect those indicators that are currently on track to at least meet their target by year-end.



**FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan / FY 2019 Annual Performance Report (APPR) Backup  
SUMMARY**

**Summary of FY 2019 Indicators Performance**

**Recurring Indicators**

**Strategic Goal 2 – Enhance Job Creation**

**Objective 2.4: Increase U.S. Exports**

Indicator	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	Status
Percentage of U.S. exporter clients that achieved their export objectives	74%	78%	Exceeded
Number of U.S. exporters assisted	30,000	29,557	Met
Number of Commercial Diplomacy/Advocacy Written Impact Narratives (WINS)	300	470	Exceeded

**Objective 2.5: Increase Inward Investment into the United States**

Indicator	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual (July 31)	Status
Number of investment clients assisted	3,800	6,471	Exceeded

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

**Objective 3.1: Enforce the Nation’s Trade Laws and Security Laws**

Indicator	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	Status
Trade barriers removed, reduced, or prevented (annual) Agency Priority Goal	136	142	Exceeded
Number of trade agreement compliance cases resolved successfully	36	37	Exceeded

**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 75 percent of companies assisted are small and medium-sized enterprises.

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Target	23,000	23,000	28,000	24,000	30,000	30,000	35,000
Actual	25,029	28,692	30,110	33,086	29,557		
Status	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Met		

Explanation (if not met in FY 2019)	
Actions to be taken to correct not meeting target	
Adjustments to targets	
Action(s) to achieve FY 2021 target	
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	

**Detailed Indicator Plans and Performance  
Current /Recurring Indicators**

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 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Target	71%	73%	75%	74%	74%	78%	78%
Actual	73%	78%	78%	81%	78%		
Status	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded		

Explanation (if not met in FY 2019)	
Actions to be taken to correct not meeting target	
Adjustments to targets	
Action(s) to achieve FY 2021 target	
Notes	
Information Gaps	

## Detailed Indicator Plans and Performance Current /Recurring Indicators

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 ITA's diplomatic engagement with foreign governments in support of a U.S. company or industry. A WIN occurs when an ITA-facilitated foreign government action/decision 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 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Target	250	300	330	240	300		
Actual	287	472	459	479	470		
Status	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded		

Explanation (if not met in FY 2019)	
Actions to be taken to correct not meeting target	
Adjustments to targets	
Action(s) to achieve FY 2021 target	
Notes	This metric includes Trade Barrier WINS, Advocacy WINS, and other Commercial Diplomacy WINS. This indicator does not have FY 2020/2021 targets since it is being discontinued. The indicator is still in this section since we are reporting on FY 2019 in this document.
Information Gaps	

**Detailed Indicator Plans and Performance  
Current /Recurring Indicators**

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 United States Government.

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Target	1,600	1,760	2,400	3,500	3,800	6,500	6,500
Actual	1,651	6,072	6,671	6,850	6,471		
Status	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded		

Explanation (if not met in FY 2019)	
Actions to be taken to correct not meeting target	
Adjustments to targets	
Action(s) to achieve FY 2021 target	
Notes	
Information Gaps	



## Detailed Indicator Plans and Performance Current /Recurring Indicators

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 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Target	70	75	80	126	136	130	130
Actual	41	110	115	138	142		
Status	Not Met	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded		

Explanation (if not met in FY 2019)	
Actions to be taken to correct not meeting target	
Adjustments to targets	The FY 2020 target represents the average of the last three fiscal years actuals.
Action(s) to achieve FY 2021 target	
Notes	
Information Gaps	

## Detailed Indicator Plans and Performance Current /Recurring Indicators

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 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Target	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Actual	24	33	36	39	37		
Status	Not Met	Met	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded		

Explanation (if not met in FY 2019)	
Actions to be taken to correct not meeting target	
Adjustments to targets	None
Action(s) to achieve FY 2021 target	
Notes	
Information Gaps	Not applicable

## Detailed Indicator Plans and Performance Current /Recurring Indicators

### Proposed New Indicators

Strategic Goal	Enhance Job Creation
Objective #	Increase U.S. Exports
Indicator	Number of ITA-facilitated foreign government actions benefiting U.S. companies and industry
Category	Key
Type	Immediate
Description	

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Actual						450	490

Trend	
Actions to be taken / Future Plans	This measure captures the results of ITA's diplomatic engagement with foreign governments in support of a U.S. company or industry. A WIN occurs when an ITA-facilitated foreign government action/decision 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. This indicator was previously stated as "Number of Commercial Diplomacy/Advocacy Written Impact Narratives (WINS).
Adjustments to targets	
Notes	
Information Gaps	
Reason for Not Having a Target	

## Detailed Indicator Plans and Performance Current /Recurring Indicators

### Discontinued Indicators

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 indicator is being discontinued in FY 2019. It is being replaced by a proposed new indicator, "Number of ITA-facilitated foreign government actions benefiting U.S. companies and industry." This measure captures the results of ITA's diplomatic engagement with foreign governments in support of a U.S. company or industry. A WIN occurs when an ITA-facilitated foreign government action/decision 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 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Target	250	30	330	300	300		
Actual	287	47	459	479	470		
Status	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded	Exceeded		

Explanation (if not met in FY 2019)	
Actions to be taken to correct not meeting target	
Adjustments to targets	
Action(s) to achieve FY 2021 target	
Notes	This metric includes Trade Barrier WINS, Advocacy WINS, and other Commercial Diplomacy WINS.
Information Gaps	

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