

Executive Office of the President



Office of the United States Trade Representative

Fiscal Year 2021 Budget

Executive Office of the President
Office of the United States Trade Representative

Salaries and Expenses

Resource Estimates Fiscal Year 2021

Congressional Budget Submission

February 2020

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FY 2021 BUDGET JUSTIFICATION SUMMARY

Mission Statement and Background

The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) is responsible for developing and coordinating United States (U.S.) policies with regard to international trade, commodities, and direct investment to the extent it involves international trade. The agency also oversees all trade negotiations with other countries and monitors and enforces U.S. rights under our trade agreements. The head of USTR has Cabinet-rank status and serves as the President's principal trade advisor, negotiator, and spokesperson on trade issues.

Overview

For Fiscal Year (FY) 2021, the funding requirement for the Office of the United States Trade Representative is \$73.0 million, supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 280. This topline includes \$60.0 million available directly to USTR and \$13.0 million allocated through the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund (TETF). This request is \$4.0 million or 5.8% above the FY 2020 appropriation. The proposed staffing level for FY 2021 of 280 is an increase of sixteen (16) FTEs above the FY 2020 estimated level of 264 FTE.

At this level, the budget will enable USTR to continue effectively leading President Trump's ambitious trade agenda by: (1) adopting trade policies that support our national security; (2) strengthening the U.S. economy; (3) negotiating better trade deals that work for all Americans; (4) enforcing U.S. trade laws and U.S. rights under existing trade agreements; and (5) reforming the multilateral trading system.

To achieve these key objectives, the Administration is undertaking a number of challenging and demanding trade tasks simultaneously. The United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) is a new trade regime for North America that will treat American workers and businesses much better than the outdated NAFTA.

"USMCA is a great deal for all three countries, solves the many deficiencies and mistakes in NAFTA, greatly opens markets to our farmers and manufacturers, reduces trade barriers to the U.S. and will bring all three Great Nations together in competition with the rest of the world."

President Donald J. Trump

The ratification of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) marks the start of a new, intensive phase of engagement with Canada and Mexico to guarantee that each adopts measures necessary to comply with obligations in the Agreement and, for years beyond that, to ensure that both countries live up to those obligations through the robust monitoring and enforcement that Congress expects of the USTR. The legislation implementing this Agreement establishes several interagency committees, covering environment, labor, and autos commitments, and provides for detailees from multiple agencies to be stationed in Mexico and managed by USTR. The law also requires regular and frequent assessments of Canada's and Mexico's compliance with key obligations. USTR will also make use of the Agreement's state-to-state dispute settlement mechanisms, the rapid response mechanism covering core labor obligations with respect to Mexico, and the customs verification mechanism. USTR's budget request, in conjunction with the USMCA Supplemental Appropriations Act, will better enable USTR perform these enhanced

monitoring and enforcement mechanisms that are critical to guaranteeing that this new Agreement works as intended.

The Administration's efforts to press China to address long-standing U.S. concerns about unfair practices in that country has successfully concluded the U.S.-China Phase One Agreement. This historic and enforceable agreement requires structural reforms and other changes to China's economic and trade regime in the areas of intellectual property, technology transfer, agriculture, financial services, and currency and foreign exchange. The success of reaching this landmark agreement was due in large part to the aggressive tariffs imposed on China imports. To efficiently and effectively operate a critical tariff exclusion process, USTR acquired additional office space and stood up a substantial exclusion team of employees, contractors, consultants and detailees of more than 50 FTE. USTR anticipates that this effort will continue through FY 2020 and into FY 2021.

The Phase One Agreement also includes a commitment by China that it will make substantial additional purchases of U.S. goods and services in the coming years. Importantly, the agreement establishes a strong dispute resolution system that ensures prompt and effective implementation and enforcement. In the past, China has not abided by their promises. Therefore, the implementation, monitoring, enforcement, and resolution of disputes under the Phase One Agreement with China will require significant additional resources. For example, USTR must ensure that China keeps its commitments regarding intellectual property, including with respect to trade secrets and confidential business information, pharmaceuticals, patents, piracy and counterfeiting, and trademarks. USTR must also monitor and ensure that China's policies with respect to technology transfer are consistent with its commitments in the Agreement. China's commitments with respect to trade in food and agricultural products – including expanded exports from the United States to China in those products – will require significant resources from USTR to ensure compliance. The Agreement also establishes a Bilateral Evaluation and Dispute Resolution Office that USTR must staff and operate. USTR's budget request is commensurate with the need to implement, monitor, and enforce the landmark new Phase One agreement with China.

USTR and Japan signed the U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement and U.S.-Japan Digital Trade Agreement. The United States-Japan Trade Agreement will eliminate or reduce tariffs on certain agricultural and industrial products to enhance bilateral trade in a robust, stable, and mutually beneficial manner between our nations, which together account for approximately 30 percent of global gross domestic product. The United States-Japan Digital Trade Agreement establishes high-standard rules in this area, demonstrating the continued leading role that both nations play in global rule-making on digital trade. In addition, the United States and Japan intend to enter into negotiations in the areas of customs duties and other restrictions on trade, barriers to trade in services and investment, and other issues in order to promote mutually beneficial, fair, and reciprocal trade.

To strengthen the economic and national security relationship between the U.S. and Korea, the Administration sought to rebalance U.S.-Korea trade by reducing the trade deficit. Through negotiations to improve KORUS, the United States has secured changes that will reduce the trade deficit and ensure that KORUS is a good deal for American workers, farmers and businesses.

USTR will focus increased attention on trade with the European Union and the United Kingdom and Phase 2 agreements with China and Japan. President Trump recently announced the intent to initiate trade agreement negotiations with the Republic of Kenya following a meeting with Kenyan President Kenyatta. As further opportunities present themselves to upgrade and adjust U.S. trade policy to the realities of the

21st century economy, potentially USTR will seek trade agreements with India and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

Each of these trade agreement negotiations is resource intensive, requiring highly capable trade policy analysts and trade attorneys meeting aggressive time schedules both in the U.S. and overseas. Geographical offices as well as functional offices require the necessary staffing to conduct concurrent trade negotiations and monitor and enforce the commitments of our foreign trading partners.

USTR must fulfill the Administration's trade agenda by vigorously monitoring and enforcing trade policy. The Administration will continue to monitor unfair trade practices and receive input from American industry and labor to aggressively self-initiate trade litigation, consistent with U.S. law. In particular, USTR has determined that the French Digital Services Tax (DST) is unreasonable, discriminatory, and burdens U.S. commerce. USTR is considering actions, which include additional duties on certain French products and fees on French services. Italy has followed France in levying a similar tax. The World Trade Organization (WTO) for the sixth time has found that EU subsidies to Airbus break WTO rules. As a result of the EU's failure to address these subsidies, the United States imposed tariffs on large civil aircraft and on agricultural and other products. With a lack of progress in efforts to resolve this dispute, the United States is initiating a process to assess increasing the tariff rates and subjecting additional EU products to the tariff.

In 2019, the Trump Administration took significant steps to rebalance U.S. trade so that American businesses and workers would share in the benefits of our trade relationships. To this end, the Administration engaged with strategic trade partners to renegotiate existing agreements and to begin negotiating new agreements. The Administration also continued to enforce U.S. trade rights in both domestic and international fora, and stood up for America's interests under existing trade agreements. In 2021, we will continue these efforts, as we take further steps to rebalance America's trade relationships and the global economy. USTR will continue work with the World Trade Organization to design and implement a new structure for the organization that will make the WTO relevant and performing to today's requirements, thereby ensuring fairness in its treatment of the U.S.

The Administration is committed to ensuring that CFIUS agencies have the resources needed to meet current and evolving challenges and to effectively implement the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act (FIRRMA). To this end, this request includes FTE for full implementation of FIRRMA.

ORGANIZATION SUMMARY

USTR is responsible for developing and coordinating America's trade policy, leading trade negotiations with other nations, and enforcing compliance with our trade agreements and U.S. trade laws. USTR also coordinates with other Federal agencies in developing trade policy and advising the President on trade matters. "USTR" refers both to the office and its head, the U.S. Trade Representative, who is a member of the President's cabinet. USTR is the principal trade advisor and negotiator for the President. USTR operates in three locations: Washington, DC, Geneva, Switzerland, and Beijing, China. USTR also has a representative in Brussels serving as the USTR delegate to the European Commission's Directorate-General for Trade.

USTR provides trade policy leadership and negotiating expertise in its major areas of responsibility. Among these are the following: industrial, textile, agricultural, and services trade policy; bilateral, regional, and multilateral trade and investment issues; trade-related intellectual property protection, labor and environmental issues; all matters within the WTO, and direct investment matters dealt with by international institutions such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Conference on Trade Development (UNCTAD). USTR is organized to accommodate sectoral, regional, and functional policy perspectives, which are integrated into the decision-making process and coordinated externally with the Congress, other government agencies, the private sector, and foreign entities.

Interagency coordination is accomplished through the Trade Policy Committee (TPC). The TPC is the senior U.S. Government interagency trade committee established to provide broad guidance on trade issues. It is chaired by the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) and is composed of other cabinet officers. The Trade Policy Review Group (TPRG) and the Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC), administered and chaired by USTR and composed of twenty (20) Federal agencies and departments, make up the sub-cabinet mechanism for developing and coordinating positions on international trade issues. The United States International Trade Commission (ITC) is a non-voting member of the TPSC and an observer of TPRG meetings.

The TPSC is the first line operating group, with representation at the senior civil servant level. The TPSC is supported by eighty (80) subcommittees, each of which is chaired by a USTR staff member. If agreement is not reached in the TPSC, or if particularly significant policy questions are being considered, issues are taken up to the TPRG or the Deputy Group of the National Economic Council, two sub-cabinet-level groups. The final tier of the interagency trade policy mechanism is the Trade Policy Committee, or TPC, chaired by the USTR.

USTR also serves as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), is a non-voting member of the Export-Import Bank, is a member of the National Advisory Committee (NAC) on International Monetary and Financial Policies, and on the Board of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC).

USTR also has administrative responsibility for the GSP program, the AGOA preference program, and Section 301 complaints against foreign unfair trade practices, as well as coordinating recommendations to the President on ITC determinations under Section 337 and import relief cases under Section 201. The Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Trade Act of 1988) transferred authority to the USTR to take action under Section 301, subject to the direction of the President.

USTR's private sector advisory committees provide information and advice on U.S. negotiating objectives and bargaining positions before entering into trade agreements, on the operation of any trade agreement once entered into, and on other matters arising in connection with the development, implementation, and administration of U.S. trade policy.

The private sector advisory committee system consists of 28 advisory committees, with a significant number of advisors. The system is arranged in three tiers: the President's Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations (ACTPN); five policy advisory committees; and 22 technical, sectoral, and functional advisory committees. The President appoints up to 45 ACTPN members for two-year terms. The 1974 Trade Act requires that ACTPN membership broadly represents key economic sectors affected by trade, and that the Committee consider trade policy issues in the context of the overall national interest.

Members of the five policy advisory committees are appointed by USTR or in conjunction with other Cabinet members. The Intergovernmental Policy Advisory Committee (IGPAC), the Trade and Environment Policy Advisory Committee (TEPAC), and the Trade Advisory Committee for Africa (TACA) are appointed and managed by USTR. The Agricultural Policy Advisory Committee (APAC) is managed jointly with the Department of Agriculture and the Labor Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations and Trade Policy (LAC) is managed jointly with the Department of Labor. Each committee provides advice based upon the perspectives of its specific sector or area.

The 22 sector-specific, functional, and technical advisory committees are organized in two areas: industry and agriculture. The USTR and the Secretaries of Commerce and Agriculture jointly appoint representatives, respectively. Each sectoral or technical committee represents a specific sector or commodity group (such as sewn products or dairy products) and provides specific technical advice concerning the effect that a trade policy decision may have on its sector. The four functional advisory committees provide cross-sectoral advice on customs, standards, e-commerce, and intellectual property issues.

In the Trade Act of 1974, Congress broadened and codified USTR's trade policymaking and negotiating functions and established close congressional relationships with the office. As a matter of comity, five members from each House serve as congressional advisors on trade policy, and additional Members may serve as advisors on particular issues or negotiations. The Washington, DC office has a range of operations: Bilateral and Regional activities: (China Affairs; Western Hemisphere; Europe and the Middle East; African Affairs; Central & South Asian Affairs; Southeast Asia & the Pacific; Japan, Korea & APEC Affairs); WTO and Multilateral Affairs; Sectoral Activities (American Competitiveness and Enterprise; Agriculture; Labor; Environment and Natural Resources; Textiles; Small Business, Market Access & Industrial Competitiveness; Services and Investment; and Intellectual Property & Innovation); and General Support (General Counsel, including Monitoring and Enforcement; the Interagency Center on Trade Implementation, Monitoring, and Enforcement (ICTIME); Congressional Affairs; Administration; Public and Media Affairs; Intergovernmental Affairs and Public Liaison; and Trade Policy and Economics).

The Geneva Office is organized to cover general WTO Affairs, Tariff and non-Tariff Agreements and Agricultural Policy and Commodity Policy. The Geneva Deputy USTR is the U.S. Ambassador to the WTO and to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on specific trade related issues. The office also works with Other International Organizations in Geneva to address trade issues that come up in the other international organizations headquartered in Geneva.

The Beijing office is headed by a Minister Counsellor who has one Deputy Trade Attaché and two Foreign Service Nationals (FSN) on staff. USTR's local presence in China is important to USTR's effectiveness in a country with a large number of trade-related issues.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations Language

For necessary expenses of the Office of the United States Trade Representative, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and the employment of experts and consultants as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$60,000,000 of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$124,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

For activities of the United States Trade Representative authorized by section 611 of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (19 U.S.C. 4405), including transfers, \$13,000,000, to be derived from the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund: Provided, That any transfer pursuant to subsection (d)(1) of such section shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 5005 of this Act; and any unused funds shall be kept in the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund.

SUMMARY OF FY 2021 BUDGET REQUEST

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	FY20/FY21 Difference
USTR Direct Appropriation	53,000	54,000	60,000	6,000
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund (TETF)	15,000	15,000	13,000	-2,000

FTE Levels by Fiscal Year

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	FY20/FY21 Difference
FTE	254	264	280	16

SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

(Combined USTR expenses and trade enforcement trust fund in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY20/FY21
	Actual	Estimate	Request	Difference
Personnel Compensation & Benefits	48,942	52,453	57,591	5,138
Travel and Transportation of Persons	4,061	4,061	4,792	731
Transportation of Things	0	0	0	0
Comm., Utilities, & Misc. Charges	927	1,541	1,541	0
Printing and Reproduction	301	301	208	-93
Other Contractual Services	14,342	9,080	8,237	-843
Supplies and Materials	379	379	451	72
Official Reception and Representation	68	124	124	0
Equipment	1,061	1,061	56	-1,005
Land and Structures	0	0	0	0
Claims & Liabilities	0	0	0	0
Totals	70,081	69,000	73,000	4,000

Personnel Compensation and Benefits

(in thousands of dollars)

FY 19 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	FY20/FY21 Difference
48,952	52,453	57,591	5,138

USTR's pursuit of multiple, simultaneous bilateral trade agreements and aggressive trade enforcement initiatives play a key role in executing the President's Trade Agenda. An increase in staffing is necessary to effectively accomplish USTR's missions. Sufficient staffing is critical to USTR's ability to simultaneously address critical trade enforcement matters and conduct bilateral trade negotiations.

Travel and Transportation of Persons

(in thousands of dollars)

FY 19 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	FY20/FY21 Difference
4,061	4,061	4,792	731

Increased travel costs are consistent with executing the Administration's trade negotiations and enforcement agenda with greater efficiency. During FY 2021, USTR will continue bilateral trade negotiations that commenced during FY 2020 and may launch new bilateral negotiations. USTR has made progress in FY 2019 and FY 2020 to increase its staffing to strengthen its trade enforcement capability.

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges

(in thousands of dollars)

FY 19 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	FY20/FY21 Difference)
927	1,541	1,541	0

Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous charges consist of those costs incurred for supporting USTR hosted trade negotiations, Geneva and Beijing offices, rental of our Ambassador's residence in Geneva, and overtime utilities in our Washington office. The requested funding is necessary to support bilateral negotiations anticipated in FY 2021. U.S. hosted negotiations have logistical requirements including meeting room rentals at hotel/conference center venues and audio/visual needs. These incremental costs are reported here. Multiple trade negotiation rounds (estimate 8) will require the necessary resources to host the negotiations, an important component to the success of the President's trade agenda.

Printing and Reproduction

(in thousands of dollars)

FY 19 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	FY20/FY21 Difference
301	301	208	-93

USTR has recurring annual printing costs related to the publication of the National Trade Estimates and the USTR Annual Report and other necessary reports to Congress. As part of public announcements, we will continue to publish Federal Register notices as necessary. During the normal course of business, there are ad hoc printing requests that occur regularly as well.

Other Contractual Services

(in thousands of dollars)

FY 19 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	FY20/FY21 Difference
14,342	9,080	8,237	-843

Other Contractual Services include a wide range of commercial and government services such as the Department of State's assessments for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) and Capital Security Costs (CSC) for global embassy funding, language services, security, office equipment maintenance, training and professional service contracts. The latter include the three staffing contracts and Salesforce application support that USTR is using to operate the 301 tariff exclusion process and are anticipated to support increased trade agreement enforcement.

Trade negotiations during FY 2021 will mean logistical support is required as the protocol of rotating hosting negotiations is continued. U.S. hosted negotiations will require that we contract outside security to ensure the safety of negotiators and safeguarding of sensitive and confidential talks at the hotel/conference centers where the meetings are held. These costs are reported here in our forecast.

Supplies and Materials

(in thousands of dollars)

FY 19 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	FY20/FY21 Difference
379	379	451	72

Proprietary databases, subscriptions and diverse supplies. Corresponds to the support requirements for bilateral trade negotiations and additional requirements for trade research. This is normal protocol for all-day negotiations with our foreign government counterparts.

Official Reception and Representation

(in thousands of dollars)

FY 19 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	FY20/FY21 Difference
68	124	124	0

Representation funds are used for extending relations with foreign governments in conducting our trade missions.

Equipment

(in thousands of dollars)

FY 19 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	FY20/FY1921 Difference
1,061	1,061	56	-1,005

Major costs for this category in previous years are the office and facility investment projects to renovate and outfit the 1800 G Street space acquired for the 301 tariff exclusion team and anticipated USMCA and China Phase 1 Agreement enforcement teams; this will all be completed in FY 2020.

FISCAL YEAR 2021 GOALS AND MEASUREMENTS

USTR's 2021 Annual Performance Goals and Measurements support the overarching Strategic Goals and Objectives drawn from its Strategic Plan.

Goal 1: Support American Interests by Opening Foreign Markets and Combating Unfair Trade

Consistent with the President's trade policy agenda and with the primary goals of supporting and sustaining well-paying American jobs, farm incomes, value-added production, innovation, and economic growth, USTR seeks to open foreign export markets, combat unfair trading practices, enforce U.S. trade laws, and reduce trade distortions by negotiating and implementing agreements consistent with U.S. interests.

Objectives:

- Negotiate and implement agreements that sustain well-paying American jobs, advance the overall trade and economic interests of the United States, and further the objectives of U.S. trade policies by opening foreign markets to U.S. manufactured goods, agricultural products, natural resources, and services.
- Address and respond effectively to unfair trade practices, ensure adequate and effective protection and enforcement of U.S. intellectual property rights; defend U.S. interests in digital trade and digitally delivered services; and address trade-related labor and environmental issues.
- Effectively represent U.S. interests in international bodies that have been established under multilateral and other international agreements to achieve the Administration's international trade policy goals.
- Ensure that developing economies, economies in transition, and emerging economies implement international trade obligations, and take trade and investment actions that promote freer and fairer trade and encourage market efficiency.

Measurements:

- With all free trade agreement (FTA) partners, identify and work to address priority trade issues of U.S. stakeholders, including the elimination of barriers to U.S. exports.
- With all free trade agreement (FTA) partners, assess if FTAs would benefit from updating to reflect recently negotiated outcomes.
- Develop and implement initiatives to promote U.S. trade objectives and respond to tariff differentiation, trade restrictive regulatory measures, and other potential impacts to U.S. exporters resulting from other countries' trade policies and practices.
- Engage in negotiations to resolve specific agricultural bilateral trade concerns in key U.S. export markets to ensure U.S. exporters are treated fairly.

- Secure expanded access for U.S. food, agricultural and manufactured goods exports to key markets through resolution of trade-restrictive sanitary and phytosanitary and technical barriers.
- Negotiate equivalency agreements with countries that are key markets for U.S. organic exports, promoting increased exports of U.S. organic food and agriculture products.
- Provide leadership in international fora on science-based regulatory approaches to promote trade in products derived from agricultural biotechnology.
- Advance U.S. interests in the development and adoption of standards in the Codex Alimentarius Commission that facilitate trade in U.S. food and agricultural products.
- Provide leadership in international fora to ensure that resolutions, commitments, and other international initiatives support and protect the interests of U.S. food and agricultural producers and exporters.
- Advance the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights, and related innovation issues, through bilateral engagements and the negotiation and implementation of trade agreements.
- Negotiate and implement mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) with select countries to facilitate U.S. exports of telecommunications equipment and pharmaceuticals.
- Work with trading partners and relevant U.S. agencies to maintain or expand acceptance of U.S. automotive safety standards in overseas markets.
- Continue to engage key trade partners and stakeholders on ways to improve labor standards abroad.
- Develop and continue initiatives to combat timber and wildlife trafficking and related corruption and to stem illegal trade in timber and wildlife and related products.
- Develop and continue initiatives to combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and seafood fraud, including working closely with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) on implementation of relevant fisheries conventions and rules, such as the seafood traceability rule.
- Partner with the Department of State, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other U.S. government agencies to ensure outcomes under environmental agreements and negotiations are consistent with U.S. trade policy.
- Provide policy guidance and support for international negotiations or initiatives affecting the textile and apparel sector to ensure that the interests of U.S. industry and workers are taken into account and, where possible, to provide new or enhanced export opportunities for U.S. industry.
- Conduct reviews of commercial availability petitions regarding textile and apparel products and negotiate corresponding FTA rules of origin changes, where appropriate, in a manner that takes into account market conditions while preserving export opportunities for U.S. producers and employment opportunities for U.S. workers.

- In partnership with other agencies, such as the Small Business Administration and the Department of Commerce, encourage small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) to expand trade through new and existing trade policy initiatives.
- Monitor implementation of improvements to the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS).
- Monitor Canada's and Mexico's implementation and compliance with the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) agreement.
- Continue to work with Mexico to ensure effective implementation of labor justice reforms, including the creation of new labor courts and other administrative institutions, to protect worker representation in collective bargaining, as required by the USMCA labor provisions and the USMCA's Annex on Worker Representation and Collective Bargaining in Mexico.
- Continue to work with Mexico to ensure secure, efficient, and legal crossing of goods across our shared border.
- Advance implementation of environment commitments by trade agreement partners, including through environmental cooperation work programs designed to enhance implementation of FTA environment commitments. In particular, continue to work with Peru as it implements reforms to combat illegal logging and monitor and enforce Peru's environmental obligations under the Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA), and Korea as it strengthens its regime to combat illegal fishing.
- Advance implementation of labor commitments by trade agreement partners, including through labor cooperation mechanisms and capacity building initiatives designed to support their efforts. In particular, continue cooperative efforts with Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Guatemala, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, Bahrain, and Korea as they implement legislative and administrative reforms and other changes to their labor regimes.
- Continue to engage with our Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) partners through bilateral interactions and through under CAFTA-DR mechanisms to strengthen implementation and ensure adherence to CAFTA-DR commitments to maximize U.S. export opportunities, promote American jobs, and protect and enforce U.S. intellectual property rights.
- Continue to engage under CAFTA-DR working groups and committees to strengthen the agreement and address non-tariff trade impediments; provide capacity building in trade-related regulation and practice on customs, border and market access issues, including agriculture and sanitary and phytosanitary regulation, to avoid barriers to trade.
- Engage key trade partners, including non-FTA partners such as China, India, Malaysia, and Vietnam, and stakeholders on ways to improve environmental protection, labor rights and working conditions, and intellectual property rights protection and enforcement in order to ensure a level playing field for U.S. workers.
- Continue engaging with potential trade agreement candidates in the Indo-Pacific region, Europe, sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, and the Western Hemisphere, to lay the groundwork

for outcomes that create jobs, ensure fairness, and provide new export opportunities for U.S. agriculture and industry. This engagement is also aimed at promoting U.S. services and investment objectives, strengthening protections and enforcement of intellectual property rights and promoting innovation and creativity, protecting worker rights, and enhancing environmental protection in participating countries, thereby helping to level the playing field for American workers and businesses.

- Engage relevant trade partners to address regulatory issues potentially affecting the U.S. textile and apparel industry's market access opportunities.
- Negotiate with the European Union (EU) and its Member States, including through the Executive Working Group initiative launched by the President and European Commission President Juncker in July 2018, to address both tariff and non-tariff barriers and to achieve fairer, more balanced trade.
- Negotiate the U.S.-UK Trade Agreement to address both tariff and non-tariff barriers and to achieve fairer and deeper trade with the United Kingdom.
- Continue to engage to ensure that U.S. exporters retain previously established market access into the UK and EU post-Brexit.
- Negotiate the second stage of the U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement to address both tariff and non-tariff barriers and to achieve fairer, more balanced trade with Japan.
- Continue to engage with Kenya through the U.S.-Kenya Trade and Investment Working Group to deepen bilateral trade and investment with a view to laying the groundwork for an FTA with the United States.
- Advance bilateral discussions with Israel on expanded access for U.S. food and agricultural exports.
- Work to achieve fundamental changes to China's trade regime by taking actions against state-led policies and practices such as market-distorting subsidies and other support measures, industrial policies designed to disadvantage foreign industries and companies, technology transfer, inadequate intellectual property protection and enforcement, agricultural market access restrictions, and services sector market access restrictions.
- Utilize a full range of trade tools to ensure that China treats U.S. companies and U.S. exports fairly and that inward and outward investment promotes U.S. interests.
- Continue and enhance engagement with like-minded trading partners, such as Japan and the EU, to jointly address problematic Chinese trade policies and practices.
- Hold China fully accountable for strict adherence to its WTO obligations using WTO committee and council meetings and other WTO mechanisms, including dispute settlement as appropriate.
- Continue to engage in dialogue with Taiwan on continued areas of concern in our trade relationship, including removal of barriers for U.S. beef and pork exports, intellectual property protection and enforcement, including with respect to digital piracy, and issues related to pharmaceutical and medical devices, and explore opportunities for deepening our cooperation.

- Hold Russia accountable for full compliance with its WTO obligations by employing the platforms of numerous WTO committees to raise concerns about Russia's compliance with its WTO commitments and to highlight Russia's protectionist policies. In particular, focus on Russia's increasing reliance on local content requirements and import substitution policies. Continue to use the full panoply of tools at USTR's disposal to keep Russia's market open to U.S. exports and to address Russia's inadequate WTO compliance.
- Support the reform efforts of the governments of Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, and Armenia through enhanced bilateral engagement to strengthen their economies and open their markets to U.S. exports.
- Continue to use Working Groups established under the United States–Ukraine Trade and Investment Council to pursue legislative and regulatory reforms to foster a transparent and predictable business environment based on the rule of law.
- Continue to engage with India, including as appropriate through the bilateral Trade Policy Forum (TPF), focusing on key priorities in intellectual property rights and market access, including for agriculture, non-agricultural goods, and services to achieve strong concrete outcomes to eliminate barriers in the Indian market and advance U.S. trade and investment interests.
- Continue to focus on advancing implementation by India of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement and promoting regulatory reforms in India.
- Continue to promote job-supporting, two-way trade and investment with Brazil through bilateral consultation mechanisms.
- Deepen trade and investment engagement with Argentina through the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement and its subsidiary Innovation and Creativity Forum.
- Deepen trade and investment engagement with the Caribbean community (CARICOM) through the Trade and Investment Council Agreement.
- Provide policy guidance and support for the ongoing committee work at the WTO and other international trade organizations to represent U.S. interests effectively and resolve trade barriers negatively affecting U.S. suppliers.
- Intensify leadership of efforts to address key WTO institutional shortcomings, notably with regard to differentiation among self-declared developing countries, notifications and transparency, and dispute settlement.
- As feasible, identify negotiating objectives within the WTO that are achievable and can promote freer and fairer trade benefitting U.S. stakeholders.
- Continue to develop and implement strategies to make systemic improvements to the WTO, including with regard to transparency and approaches to development.

- Negotiate and conclude WTO accession agreements with candidates that undertake trade-liberalizing and market-oriented reforms and commitments that meet Administration priorities and are supported by the Congress.
- In cooperation with other relevant agencies, as appropriate, work to ensure that the WTO's work on Aid for Trade and other activities for assisting developing countries is aimed at integrating trade into the development plans of these countries and supports their effective participation in the international trading system while not exceeding the institutional mandate of the WTO as a trade organization.
- Work with U.S. Government agencies that provide trade capacity building assistance to ensure that their assistance programs help developing countries to implement international trade obligations in a transparent manner that opens export markets and promotes fair and reciprocal trade. Further, in cooperation with other relevant agencies, work with other donor countries and international institutions to make the most coherent and effective use of scarce capacity building resources, prioritizing assistance to those countries that have demonstrated a commitment to implementing pro-trade domestic reforms.
- Review the impact of existing and prospective international trade agreements and determine next steps, including with regard to the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) expansion, the Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA), and the Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA).
- Conclude a WTO agreement to prohibit unfair and harmful fisheries subsidies, including those that contribute to IUU fishing, overfishing and overcapacity. Ensure that these negotiations do not result in an agreement that carves out many of the worlds' largest economies.
- Work with WTO Members to achieve full implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.
- Develop and implement strategic engagement at the WTO on resetting agriculture negotiations on domestic support, export competition, and market access through enhanced transparency and analysis of current problems facing agriculture trade.
- Building on U.S. leadership to promote transparent and science-based decision making for crop protection tools, construct coalitions with other countries to advance understanding and adoption of science-based regulations for pesticide maximum residue levels.
- Promote cooperation with other countries to enhance trade in wine through active participation in the World Wine Trade Group.
- Work with U.S. Government agencies that have the lead on certain international organizations (WIPO, WFP, UNCTAD, OECD, G7, G20, WHO, FAO, PAHO, OAS, UN, HRC, and IDB) to ensure that these organizations operate within their defined scope and mandate with respect to trade-related issues and that their trade-related deliverables promote U.S. policies and objectives. Ensure that in these organizations, resolutions and outcomes are consistent with U.S. trade policy and do not promote trade-restrictive barriers.

- Utilize the OECD Trade Committee to produce economic analysis that supports open markets and to build coalitions of like-minded economies that can advance U.S. trade policy goals in multilateral institutions. Ensure OECD accessions, if any, support U.S. interests.
- Through APEC, promote the full implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement by APEC economies.
- Achieve through the APEC forum concrete and meaningful outcomes to raise standards in APEC economies that address key trade and investment barriers, as well as unfair trade practices, affecting U.S. goods and services exports across the Asia-Pacific region.
- Promote through APEC's Committee on Trade and Investment key U.S. trade interests in areas such as digital economy, services, agriculture, labor, environment, and intellectual property, thereby preparing APEC economies to potentially participate in FTAs with the United States.
- Advance work in APEC to identify and address non-tariff barriers that distort trade and investment in all sectors, including environmental goods and services, manufactured goods, and agricultural products.
- Advance work in the APEC Experts Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade to identify cooperative actions and activities to combat illegal forest products trade that harms legitimate U.S. businesses.
- Develop work in APEC to document and address barriers to U.S. agricultural exports.
- Through APEC, promote adoption of international sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards as well as science-based regulatory systems for agricultural biotechnology and address common challenges.
- In APEC, promote high standards for intellectual property and enforcement.
- Utilize APEC to promote the application of good regulatory practices in order to avoid barriers to trade.
- Continue to engage with Southeast Asian countries to encourage them to pursue trade policy reforms that will benefit the United States.
- Develop new initiatives with countries in East and Southeast Asia to break down barriers to U.S. exports in key sectors through negotiations, dispute settlement, and other actions as appropriate.
- Continue to develop initiatives and promote policy reforms under our Trade and Investment Framework Arrangement (TIFA) with ASEAN and our bilateral TIFAs to expand U.S. exports to this fast-growing region.
- Develop and implement new initiatives under our TIFAs with Southeast Asian countries including Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, and Thailand, to address and resolve U.S. concerns and remove barriers to U.S. exports and improve intellectual property protection and enforcement.

- Continue to develop cutting-edge trade commitments to advance the digital trade and digital services agenda in bilateral trade relations, including among countries in the Middle East and North Africa, and among ASEAN countries.
- Utilize the U.S.-Turkey TIFA and other mechanisms as appropriate to promote U.S.-Turkey trade and investment.
- Pursue negotiations and other efforts, through existing FTAs, TIFAs or other mechanisms, as appropriate, to advance with countries of the Middle East and North Africa U.S. initiatives involving services, investment, intellectual property, information and communication technology, trade facilitation, agriculture, and other areas.
- Explore opportunities to increase U.S. market access in countries in the Middle East and North Africa, as well as in the Caucasus, particularly as the EU and other trading partners gain market access to these regions for their products.
- Continue engagement on key issues with Mongolia through our TIFA, and continue to monitor Mongolia's compliance with the United States-Mongolia Transparency Agreement.
- Use TIFAs with sub-Saharan African countries and regional economic communities to address trade barriers in a timely manner, promote transparency, and to advance U.S.-Africa trade and investment cooperation.
- Explore opportunities to increase U.S. market access in important sub-Saharan African markets, particularly as the EU and other trading partners gain market access to African markets for their products.
- Continue to develop and implement initiatives that promote the U.S. trade agenda in Africa, including potential free trade agreements, promotion of U.S. exports and investment, and encouragement of trade and economic reforms that are consistent with U.S. trade priorities.
- Promote U.S. commercial interests in Africa through providing policy advice to officials involved in the negotiation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).
- Use TIFAs with South and Central Asian countries to address persistent barriers to U.S. exports and promote practices that ensure a level playing field for U.S. exporters and strengthen protection and enforcement of intellectual property. Additionally, encourage TIFA partners to initiate and follow through on key ease-of-doing-business reforms.
- Develop new initiatives to enhance trade and investment engagement with South and Central Asia countries and identify areas in which regional efforts to increase connectivity can contribute to increased U.S. exports to the region.
- Develop and intensify initiatives associated with implementation of TIFAs with South and Central Asia partners that expand opportunities for U.S. exports, including through working groups.

- Continue outreach efforts in low capacity developing countries in South and Central Asia, such as Afghanistan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka to explain U.S. preference programs.

Goal 2: Fully Enforce U.S. Trade Laws, Monitor Compliance with Agreements, and Use All Available Tools to Hold Other Countries Accountable

Consistent with the President's trade policy agenda and with the primary goals of supporting and sustaining well-paying American jobs, farm incomes, value-added production, innovation, and economic growth, USTR will use all available tools to fight unfair trading practices, fully enforce U.S. trade laws, closely monitor foreign countries' compliance with trade obligations and vigorously enforce U.S. rights. This objective aims to ensure that American workers, farmers, ranchers, manufacturers, innovators, service providers, consumers, and investors receive fair treatment in trade and win the full benefit of the economic opportunities the United States has negotiated.

Objectives:

- Effectively utilize USTR and leverage other U.S. government resources to break down foreign trade barriers and promote fair and reciprocal trade.
- Fully enforce U.S. trade laws, including Section 201, Section 301, and others.
- Vigorously deploy all available tools, including dispute settlement mechanisms, to enforce U.S. rights under trade agreements, to ensure that they meet their potential to create and sustain well-paying American jobs.
- Monitor beneficiary country compliance with statutory criteria in trade preference programs including the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), and the Nepal Trade Preference Program.
- Effectively utilize USTR and leverage other U.S. government resources to monitor unfair foreign trade barriers and practices, as well as compliance by trading partners with U.S. trade agreements.
- Engage stakeholders to collaborate with USTR on enforcement issues.

Measurements:

- Utilize Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 to take action against unfair trade practices that harm American workers, farmers, ranchers, services providers, and other businesses and to encourage foreign countries to adopt more market-friendly policies.
- Implement responsive actions as appropriate in connection with the Section 301 investigation of China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation.
- In the Section 301 investigation of China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation, maintain as appropriate a fair and efficient system for considering requests for exclusions from trade actions taken in the investigation.
- Monitor and ensure China's full compliance with the Memorandum of Understanding addressing the importation and distribution of films for theatrical release in China and secure further meaningful compensation for the United States.

- Continue to press China to address its excess capacity in industrial sectors, particularly steel and aluminum through fora such as the OECD Steel Committee and the North American Steel Trade Committee.
- Seek fundamental changes to China's state-led trade regime in line with Administration objectives.
- Continue to push Chinese regulators to adopt international best practices, such as with regard to the regulation of innovative pharmaceutical products, active pharmaceutical ingredients, and medical devices.
- Continue to pursue strong intellectual property protection and enforcement and improve market access for Americans who rely on intellectual property protection, with U.S. trading partners including in markets identified in the Special 301 Report and those with major pending intellectual property legislation or regulations.
- Issue a timely, high-quality report to Congress, backed by year-round engagement with trading partners, on the adequacy and effectiveness of intellectual property protection and enforcement and market access for Americans who rely on intellectual property protection. Continue improvements to the Special 301 process (*e.g.*, hearings, notorious markets out-of-cycle review (OCR), and action plans for Priority Watch List countries). Use the Notorious Markets OCR to encourage reform by state and non-state actors to effectively combat piracy and counterfeiting.
- Conduct comprehensive annual Section 1377 review of telecommunications barriers and utilize this review to facilitate progress in removal of major foreign barriers impeding market access of U.S. telecommunications goods and services suppliers. Maintain efforts to eliminate trade-restrictive barriers to the Internet and Internet-enabled services, including unjustified website blocking.
- Identify disputes to be pursued, including barriers to U.S. exports due to trade-distorting subsidization, use of border measures, localization measures discriminating against imported goods, and trade-restrictive SPS and TBT barriers.
- Coordinate USTR resources, and those of partner agencies, to identify priority foreign trade barriers and practices, analyze their consistency with international trade agreements, and devise effective strategies to bring about or maintain compliance with those agreements.
- Where positive outcomes have been achieved in offensive disputes, closely monitor trading partners' actions to ensure full implementation, and where trading partners have not complied, use all appropriate tools to obtain compliance.
- Vigorously pursue existing offensive trade disputes to ensure timely resolution. Through prudent management of personnel and disputes, use existing USTR resources and leverage other U.S. government resources effectively to maximize the likelihood of positive outcomes vindicating U.S. rights.

- Vigorously defend the United States in defensive trade disputes and, as necessary, devise appropriate implementation strategies to maintain effectiveness of U.S. measures, including trade remedy measures.
- Continue to coordinate within USTR and with partner agencies on incorporating and using the best analytical tools and providing the best analysis to measure damage from foreign trade partners' violations as well as defending U.S. laws and practices from any foreign trade partner's complaints.
- Continue to build a strong Interagency Center on Trade Implementation, Monitoring and Enforcement (ICTIME) organization to carry out ICTIME's statutory directives, including by obtaining additional staff with necessary regional, linguistic, and quantitative expertise in a variety of trade disciplines.
- Expand interagency contacts and coordination, identify appropriate interagency expertise for ICTIME regarding enforcement matters, and create mechanisms to simplify sharing of interagency expertise.
- Review implementation of trade agreements, particularly through the preparation of the *Annual Report of the President on the Trade Agreements Program*, and the *National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers*, and identify strategies for resolving implementation problems.
- Continue robust monitoring of existing FTAs through annual Free Trade Commission and Joint Committee meetings.
- Employ trade agreement committees and bilateral engagements as appropriate to resolve identified breaches of U.S. trade agreements.
- Identify and negotiate resolution of trade-restrictive sanitary and phytosanitary barriers to U.S. food and agriculture exports in key export markets.
- Monitor and participate in international negotiations led by other agencies on topics affecting trade in food and agriculture, food regulations, and food and health policy.
- Work with existing FTA partners, including Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Jordan, Korea, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Peru, and Singapore, to ensure that agreements are fully and properly implemented, and address non-compliance issues that are identified.
- Work with industry, Congress, and Customs and Border Protection to address industry concerns about the effectiveness of Customs enforcement of U.S. trade agreements, in order to ensure the integrity of agreement commitments.
- Consult regularly with other agencies, Congress, stakeholders, and foreign officials to obtain information on new barriers to trade with bilateral and regional partners.
- Use all appropriate tools to deliver the full benefit of intellectual property provisions of existing FTAs and other trade agreements to stakeholders. Priorities include the agreements with Korea, Australia, Colombia, Panama, CAFTA-DR, and Chile (including obligations with transition periods) as well as

progress on outstanding implementation issues with other FTA partners and issue-specific agreements (e.g. China films, etc.).

- Monitor, provide input, and participate in international negotiations led by other agencies on any topics (e.g., biodiversity, traditional knowledge, pharmaceuticals, and health) in which the proposed inclusion of intellectual property language may have implications for trade policy.
- Continue to coordinate with other U.S. agencies, particularly the Departments of State and Labor, to prioritize opportunities to engage with FTA partner countries to improve respect for labor rights, including by advancing efforts to reform labor laws, improve labor institutional capacity, and monitor working conditions.
- Convene environmental affairs councils and related fora under existing FTAs to monitor and review implementation of FTA partners' environmental commitments, and engage with FTA partners at senior levels on specific environmental implementation issues.
- Continue to lead a robust interagency process for monitoring implementation of FTA environment obligations across all existing FTA partners, including by identifying and prioritizing environmental and conservation issues that can disadvantage U.S. manufacturers and exporters.
- Use all appropriate tools to closely monitor and enforce U.S. FTA Environment Chapters, including the Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA) Environment Chapter and Forest Annex, including its efforts to combat illegal logging and associated trade.
- Chair the Interagency Committee on Trade in Timber Products from Peru, and ensure that the Committee continues to actively monitor Peru's implementation of its obligations under the PTPA, as well as the actions that Peru committed to take to address the Committee's timber verification findings and recommendations.
- In the Western Hemisphere, ensure that the secretariats that have been established under the NAAEC, CAFTA-DR, Colombia, Panama, and Peru FTAs to receive submissions from the public alleging that a Party is failing to enforce its environmental laws function fully and effectively.
- Continue to participate in meetings of regional fisheries management organizations (RMFOs), such as the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), in order to monitor implementation of trading partners' efforts to combat illegal fishing and promote fisheries management.
- Continue to research, monitor and analyze WTO Members fisheries subsidies programs, in order to ensure that the WTO fisheries subsidies agreement is effective in curbing harmful subsidies.
- Closely collaborate with industry and other offices and Departments to monitor trade actions taken by partner countries on textiles and apparel to ensure that such actions are consistent with trade agreement obligations and do not impede U.S. export opportunities.

- Research and monitor policy support measures for the textile sector, in particular in China, India, and other large textile producing and exporting countries, to ensure compliance with international agreements.
- As a member of the interagency Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS), continue to ensure that CFIUS decisions effectively protect the national security consistent with applicable laws and regulations and the United States' overall investment policy.
- Monitor international negotiations and bilateral dialogues led by other agencies where services and investment issues may arise.
- Maintain a significant role in the interagency process regarding potential impacts of proposed cybersecurity-related legislation and policy on U.S. trade and investment interests.
- Consider and address enforcement concerns that affect small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Identify ways to engage small and medium-sized enterprises regarding trade, including small businesses owned by women and minorities, and agricultural and rural SMEs.
- Utilize existing USTR resources and leverage other U.S. government resources to effectively pursue the timely resolution of specific trade concerns addressed in the WTO standing committees.
- Effectively utilize the WTO standing committees to oversee the implementation of the WTO agreements, working with affected U.S. suppliers and with like-minded WTO Members to press countries that may be contravening WTO rules to address specific trade concerns. Utilize the Trade Facilitation Committee to continue to promote the full implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.
- Monitor the development and implementation of EU regulations and policies, as well as those of EU Member States and other European countries that may impact U.S. exporter access to the European Union market or European trading partners and engage EU and its member states to address concerns regarding changes in its regulatory environment that impact U.S. exports.
- Monitor the development and implementation of UK regulations and policies after Brexit that may impact U.S. exporter access to the UK market and engage the UK to address concerns regarding changes in its regulatory environment that impact U.S. exports.
- Ensure no loss in previously established U.S. market access into the UK and EU as a result of Brexit.
- Ensure greater market access for U.S. companies in South and Central Asia, focusing on the elimination of localization requirements, and other non-tariff barriers, and seek improved compliance with WTO obligations.
- Conduct the annual report to Congress on the Implementation and Enforcement of Russia's Commitments.
- Conduct the annual Report to Congress on China's WTO Compliance.

- Continue vigorous U.S. participation in the WTO Committee on Trade-Related Investment Measures as well as bilateral efforts to promote elimination of distortive local content measures, including in Nigeria, Indonesia, Brazil, China, and India.
- Continue to make regular use of bilateral and multilateral fora, including WTO committees, to challenge India's localization requirements and other technical barriers to trade.
- Press for implementation of the government of India's obligation to eliminate all export subsidies for industrial goods, including textiles and apparel.
- Take pro-active measures to ensure that Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) beneficiary countries comply with the statutory eligibility criteria, based on the enhanced enforcement program the Administration announced in September 2017.
- Work closely with our inter-agency partners, including the Departments of State and Labor, to monitor, prioritize, and engage GSP beneficiary countries with respect to the worker rights, market access, intellectual property, and other criteria of our trade preference programs by facilitating prompt response to GSP petitions, continuing to advance efforts on worker rights and intellectual property in countries of special concern, and self-initiating reviews of eligibility when appropriate.
- Continue to work closely with other agencies and relevant stakeholders to promote the capacity of African nations to take advantage of AGOA and to foster the adoption of sound trade and investment policies, including through regular reviews of compliance with eligibility criteria.
- Continue to work with the U.S. textile and apparel industry to promote exports and other opportunities under our free trade agreements and preference programs, by actively engaging with stakeholders and industry associations and participating, as appropriate, in industry trade shows.

Goal 3: Develop Sound Trade Policy

Consistent with the President's trade policy agenda, USTR will develop the Administration's trade policy through extensive consultations with the Congress, stakeholders, and its trade advisory committees. USTR will also use digital means to ensure broad opportunities for the public to contribute to policy formulation, provide comments on policy, and access public hearings and documents. USTR will lead interagency trade policy coordination to obtain broad-ranging input, provide accountability, and develop sound, strategic U.S. trade policies.

Objectives:

- Work with Congress, interested stakeholders, state and local governments, and the public to inform and strengthen the U.S. trade agenda, develop Administration trade policies and initiatives, and advance key trade legislation.
- Provide timely and appropriate information to the public on ongoing trade negotiations and trade policy issues of general interest, consistent with laws and regulations governing engagement with the public as well as the protection of confidential information.
- Foster a robust Advisory Committee system by appointing, consulting, and engaging with an active group of advisors.
- Educate the public on the Advisory Committee system and its role in trade policy.
- Coordinate trade policy effectively through the Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) and the Trade Policy Review Group (TPRG).

Measurements:

- Consult closely with the Congress and stakeholders on developments regarding all agreements, including their consideration by the Congress, entry into force, and the potential addition of new agreement partners.
- Consult broadly and intensively with Congressional committees of jurisdiction, other committees as appropriate, leadership offices, and Congressional advisors on pending trade policy issues and initiatives. Keep Committees and Congressional leaders abreast of key issues, opportunities, and constraints in trade negotiations. Keep Committees updated on the positions of our negotiating partners.
- Build support for Administration trade policy through existing Congressional coalitions and caucuses.
- Consult with Congress and key stakeholders on new initiatives to promote policy reforms that expand trade and investment with key trading partners in ways that increase U.S. employment and production.
- Work with the Congress on legislative initiatives, in particular the approval of trade agreements and provide advice on trade aspects of proposed legislation to help ensure consistency with U.S. international obligations.

- Consult broadly with Congress and other stakeholders to develop a U.S.-sub-Saharan Africa trade partnership beyond African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) preferences, including exploring possible new models for engagement and trade agreements with key African trading partners.
- Work with Congress on GSP enforcement efforts.
- Consult with Congress and stakeholders on the U.S.–Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA) of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) that is set to expire in September 2020.
- Take the lead in providing policy advice and assistance in support of any Congressional initiatives to reform or re-examine preference programs that have an impact on the textile and apparel sector.
- Ensure that the *National Trade Estimate on Foreign Trade Barriers* report, the Special 301 Report, and other reports required by statute are developed in a transparent manner, with opportunity for input from the public at large as well as stakeholders and Members of Congress, and review the issues they address fully and accurately.
- Provide public access to U.S. submissions to WTO adjudicatory bodies so that stakeholders and interested members of the public may provide relevant input.
- Solicit public comment on WTO or FTA dispute settlement proceedings to ensure that USTR officials can develop U.S. positions and arguments based on all relevant available information.
- Ensure that meetings of environmental affairs councils and related fora under our existing FTAs include sessions open to the public, and provide for public input on the agendas for these meetings, consistent with legal and regulatory requirements.
- Ensure timely re-chartering of committees and appointment of members and ensure that committees meet statutory reporting requirements.
- Convene regular Advisory Committee meetings and briefings as needed in coordination with other relevant agencies.
- Ensure that the Advisory Committee system meets the needs of the 21st century economy and the U.S. national economic interest, by seeking advisory input on an ongoing basis as issues arise and posting documents for comment to the Secured Advisory Committee Website.
- Provide regular updates to USTR’s advisory committee website with relevant information and membership.
- Consult regularly with the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations (ACTPN) to provide relevant advice to the USTR on matters arising in connection with the development, implementation, and administration of trade policy.
- Continue working closely with the Trade Advisory Committee on Africa (TACA) to provide relevant advice to the USTR on strengthening the U.S.-Africa trade and investment relationship.

- Consult with the Industry Trade Advisory Committees (ITACs) to identify industry barriers and to provide input on economic opportunities and other trade policy matters.
- Consult with Agriculture Trade Advisory Committees on the development and implementation of agricultural trade policy priorities.
- Maintain regular consultation with the Labor Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations and Trade Policy (LAC), and other stakeholders on issues related to implementation of labor rights obligations under FTAs and worker rights criteria of trade preference programs.
- Maintain regular consultation with the Intergovernmental Policy Advisory Committee on Trade (IGPAC), and other stakeholders on issues involving trade and development that have a significant relationship to the affairs of U.S. state and local governments.
- Maintain close collaboration with the Trade and Environment Policy Advisory Committee (TEPAC), and other stakeholders in developing U.S. negotiating positions on trade and environment matters, including in bilateral trade negotiations, APEC and WTO initiatives, and the implementation of environmental obligations in existing FTAs.
- Seek to ensure that the TEPAC represents a diverse, balanced group of stakeholder interests.
- Ensure smooth functioning of interagency policy development and review, including through providing all TPSC member agencies time, informed by TPSC guidelines, for review and approval of TPSC papers and other material.
- Use the TPSC process to ensure that all agencies with trade responsibilities are kept abreast of emerging issues, new initiatives, negotiations, enforcement, and other policy implementation.
- Make robust and effective use of TPSC subcommittees to frame issues and develop proposals for trade policy issues.
- Seek to resolve inter-agency trade policy issues at the TPSC level whenever possible, and in a timely manner, reserving only complex or sensitive decisions, or issues on which agencies are unable to reach consensus through TPSC deliberation, for resolution in the TPRG (Deputy USTR/Under Secretary level) or among Cabinet officers.
- Use the National Security Council processes effectively to ensure USTR leadership on key Administration trade policy goals and initiatives.
- Contribute to informed policy making by means of a thorough and up-to-date understanding of the positions of other countries and entities based on direct contacts, input from U.S. diplomatic posts, and other sources.
- Work with U.S. development agencies and other government agencies so that appropriate assistance programs are in place when necessary to support implementation of trade agreements and key trade legislation.

Goal 4: Effectively Communicate the President's Trade Agenda

To ensure the advancement of the President's trade policy agenda, USTR will communicate the benefits of this agenda to domestic and foreign audiences, thereby building public understanding of its positive impact on economic growth, and support for enforcing U.S. rights and opening markets around the world to U.S. goods, services, and agricultural products.

Objectives:

- Create and implement a USTR-wide, proactive communications strategy to explain the job-supporting, economy-enhancing benefits of the President's trade policy agenda to domestic constituencies and stakeholders.
- Enhance outreach to state and local governments on the benefits of the trade agenda.
- Work with the White House and with agency partners to implement an Administration-wide message on trade policy.
- Communicate, in consultation with other agencies, the Congress, and interested stakeholders, the Administration's unified message to foreign countries and their citizens explaining the benefits of trade with the United States, in order to build support for U.S. trade policies and initiatives.
- Inform private sector and non-profit stakeholders, media, and state and local elected officials of USTR's efforts to monitor and address unfair foreign trade barriers and practices and enforce U.S. rights, as well as compliance by trading partners with U.S. agreements.
- Communicate success to various stakeholders, including state and local elected officials.

Measurements:

- Survey external research to gauge baseline of current public perceptions of U.S. trade policy and practices in order to adjust USTR's messaging strategy and develop trade education materials.
- Develop talking points, fact sheets, press releases, electronic newsletters, and internet strategy to explain Administration trade policy goals and achievements.
- Coordinate press statements with interested agencies and the White House in order to present coherent and mutually reinforcing trade information to the public.
- Organize press events around high profile trade achievements in negotiations, enforcement, and legislation.
- Prepare press statements and press events to respond to criticism of U.S. trade policy.
- Use speeches and other public events to make the case that U.S. trade agreements and initiatives can and should address urgent trade-related environmental challenges, and help to level the playing field for American workers and businesses.

- Present and discuss evolving U.S. trade and investment policies at business conferences and widely attended meetings of key private sector stakeholder organizations and relevant embassies.
- Use domestic and foreign travel by senior leadership to highlight the strategic importance of key African partners as well as to deepen our trade and investment policy engagement with them.
- Work with other trade agencies, congressional trade committees, and interested stakeholders to communicate the benefits of trade agreements and enforcement to the Congress, interested stakeholders, state and local governments, and the public.
- Work with the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance, Congressional leadership, and other Committees as appropriate, to develop a strategy focusing on communicating the benefits of fair and reciprocal trade.
- Plan and organize press events hosted by USTR officials and Members of Congress during trade negotiations in Washington as well as at other negotiating sites in the United States and abroad.
- Conduct further outreach to U.S. industry stakeholders, congressional delegations, and state-level governments planning official visits and trade missions.
- Continue outreach to key AGOA stakeholders as part of an interagency initiative to enhance trade and investment in sub-Saharan Africa, broaden outreach to the private sector (especially SMEs), diaspora organizations and businesses, and others to ensure that they are well informed about a range of initiatives impacting U.S. trade with sub-Saharan Africa, and the growing opportunities for mutually beneficial U.S.-Africa ventures.
- Strategically select cities and organizations for trade speeches to demonstrate the importance of free and fair trade to the local economy.
- Establish a stronger state-level network of interested stakeholders and work with this network to offer opportunities for information exchange and trade education through USTR participation in conferences and external speaking engagements.
- Continue to conduct outreach to the public and to expand interagency coordination of enforcement efforts.
- Through cooperation with agencies at the U.S. Export Assistance Centers (USEACs), other key agencies and stakeholders, work to advance the goals of the President to support more U.S. companies in exporting to more overseas markets, including through efforts to educate U.S. businesses – especially SMEs – about global trade opportunities.
- Through cooperation with U.S. regulatory and health agencies, ensure that the Administration-wide message on trade policy is reflected in U.S. positions and delivered in meetings of international organizations where issues that impact trade are discussed (e.g. WIPO, WFP, UNCTAD, OECD, G7, G20, WHO, UN, HRC, PAHO, Codex).

- Build a network of private and non-governmental organizations, state-level and local officials to coordinate messaging on the benefits of fair and reciprocal trade.
- Develop and distribute educational materials based on available state and local trade export data to interested stakeholders, state representatives, and local networks.
- Work with USTR's public affairs counterparts in foreign governments to coordinate a communications strategy to advance trade negotiations and to explain trade disputes.
- Build relationships with foreign media and place press statements and attend press events that build support for fair and reciprocal trade in key foreign countries.
- Identify foreign constituencies that may be receptive to information regarding the benefits, including environmental and social benefits, of free and fair trade.
- Respond appropriately and timely to all statutory requests, such as Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) inquiries and Government Accountability Office (GAO) engagements.

Goal 5: Achieve Organizational Excellence

Consistent with the President's goals, USTR will provide the administrative processes, physical and information security, and infrastructure that will strengthen its ability to perform core functions at the highest level of excellence. The agency will continue promoting a workplace that supports diversity, initiative, creativity and productivity through the enhancement of human capital through recruitment, promotion and retention initiatives, and professional development and training opportunities.

Objectives:

- Manage a security program that provides appropriate levels of protection for USTR personnel, facilities and sensitive information.
- Manage resources to maximize USTR future capabilities.
- Manage USTR more efficiently and effectively.
- Provide facilities that help USTR staff become more productive.
- Install information technology and communications systems that increase USTR's productivity and communicate trade benefits.
- Implement a human capital and services program that will maximize employee performance and engagement.

Measurements:

- Implement a comprehensive information security program that meets E.O. 13526 and ISOO Directive One.
- Implement a physical security program that meets HSPD-12 and otherwise complies with applicable laws and regulations.
- Develop procedures to protect USTR personnel in high threat situations and environments and provide appropriate level of protection for the USTR office complex.
- Develop budget plan that will improve USTR's mission effectiveness; manage spending plan to maximize USTR's productivity and efficiency.
- Adopt administrative services procedures that provide responsive and timely support to USTR staff.
- Foster a high-performing administrative staff that provides efficient and effective support to USTR offices and employees.
- Manage USTR space utilization and allocation to provide the quality and quantity of office and meeting facilities appropriate for USTR's mission requirements.

- Implement building maintenance strategies that facilitate mission accomplishment and promote employee health and well-being by providing clean and well-functioning facilities.
- Acquire and install information technology (IT) and communications equipment and services that facilitate mission accomplishment.
- Ensure that IT and communications systems for Geneva provide robust connectivity and continuity of operations.
- Employ just-in-time training, instructional seminars and job aids to ensure highest possible use of IT capabilities.
- Develop strategies that ensure human capital is well managed and employee engagement is strengthened; work closely with the Executive Resources Board (ERB) to capitalize on their insight and guidance.
- Perform operational responsibilities to ensure high quality administrative and human resources support.
- Collaborate with the Executive Office of the President (EOP) to encourage employee participation in EOP activities related to health and wellness.

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019

Introduction

The Annual Performance Report for the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) complies with USTR's obligations under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) and to help the agency measure its performance for FY 2019.

The Mission Statement and Strategic Goals were published in the Draft FY2018 – FY2022 Strategic Plan. The FY 2018 – FY 2022 Strategic Plan is developed in accordance with revisions made by Congress to the GPRA by the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010 and is available at <http://www.ustr.gov>.

Through trade policy, the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) made great strides in advancing the President's economic agenda and primary goals of rebalancing American trade in order to support domestic jobs and economic growth. In 2019, the Administration built on record-breaking exports, engagement with trading partners, and trade enforcement to win strong results for American workers, manufacturers, service providers, farmers, ranchers, and small businesses. Below is a summary of the year's goals and accomplishments for American workers, farmers, ranchers, and businesses large and small.

Goal 1: Support American Interests by Opening Foreign Markets and Combating Unfair Trade

Consistent with the President's trade policy agenda and with the primary goals of supporting and sustaining well-paying American jobs, farm incomes, value-added production, innovation, and economic growth, USTR seeks to open foreign export markets, combat unfair trading practices, enforce U.S. trade laws, and reduce trade distortions by negotiating and implementing agreements consistent with U.S. interests.

Objectives:

1.1: Negotiate and implement agreements that sustain well-paying American jobs, advance the overall trade and economic interests of the United States, and further the objectives of U.S. trade policies by opening foreign markets to U.S. manufactured goods, agricultural products, natural resources, and services.

1.2: Address and respond effectively to unfair trade practices, ensure adequate and effective protection and enforcement of U.S. intellectual property rights; defend U.S. interests in digital trade and digitally delivered services; and address trade-related labor and environmental issues.

1.3: Effectively represent U.S. interests in international bodies that have been established under multilateral and other international agreements to achieve the Administration's international trade policy goals.

1.4: Ensure that developing economies, economies in transition, and emerging economies implement international trade obligations, and take trade and investment actions that promote freer and fairer trade and encourage market efficiency.

Accomplishments:

USTR's trade policy, negotiations, and enforcement actions have been critical to building and opening markets for U.S. workers, farmers, ranchers, and businesses and combating injurious and unfair trading practices abroad. They have promoted freer and fairer trade, and supported and sustained well-paying jobs for Americans. Highlights of USTR's accomplishments in 2019 include:

- ***Concluded negotiation of the United States – Mexico – Canada Agreement (USMCA).*** The USMCA was signed on November 30, 2018. It modernizes the 25-year old NAFTA with state-of-the-art provisions for the 21st-century economy, including high standards for labor, environment, and intellectual property, a new chapter on digital trade, and a strengthened and modernized chapter on sanitary and phytosanitary measures. The USMCA also rebalances North American trade to incentivize greater production in the United States and North America; and includes groundbreaking new provisions to address the unfair trading practices of non-market economies. Under the USMCA, Canada will provide significant new access for U.S. dairy products, as well as improved access for U.S. poultry and egg products. USMCA requires Canada to change its milk pricing policy that has hurt American dairy exports and to eliminate its discrimination in grading of U.S. wheat. During FY 2019, the USTR continued to work closely with the U.S. Congress, as well as labor, civil society and private sector stakeholders to secure passage of the USMCA so that U.S. manufacturers, farmers, ranchers and workers can begin enjoying the benefits of the new agreement.
- ***U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement Negotiations.*** In September 2019, President Trump and Prime Minister Abe confirmed and welcomed final agreement of a United States-Japan Trade Agreement and a United States-Japan Digital Trade Agreement. The United States-Japan Trade Agreement will eliminate or reduce tariffs on certain agricultural and industrial products to enhance bilateral trade in a robust, stable, and mutually beneficial manner between the nations, which together account for approximately 30 percent of global gross domestic product. The United States-Japan Digital Trade Agreement establishes high-standard rules in the area, demonstrating the continued leading role that both nations play in global rule-making on digital trade. With the conclusion of these early achievements, the United States and Japan also announced their intention to conclude consultations within 4 months after the date of entry into force of the United States-Japan Trade Agreement and enter into negotiations thereafter in the areas of customs duties and other restrictions on trade, barriers to trade in services and investment, and other issues in order to promote mutually beneficial, fair, and reciprocal trade.
- ***U.S.-China Trade Negotiations.*** Following USTR's issuance of the Section 301 Report in March 2018, the Trump Administration engaged China on addressing the unfair trade practices identified in the Report. To obtain elimination of China's practices, the United States proceeded to take steps to impose a series of tariffs as permitted under Section 301. In December 2018, at a meeting between President Trump and President Xi of China in Buenos Aires, the United States agreed to hold off on raising the duty rate on certain goods while the two sides engaged in 90 days of negotiations on structural changes needed in China's trade regime. At the direction of the President, the Trade Representative has modified the action being taken in the investigation by imposing additional duties when China failed to eliminate its policies. During 2019, USTR has engaged in intense negotiations with China on structural issues with the aim of concluding an enforceable agreement. The Trump Administration continues to vigorously enforce U.S. trade laws and to press China to address long-standing U.S. concerns about unfair trade practices.

- Negotiated and Enforced Strong Labor Provisions in U.S. Trade Agreements.*** As part of modernizing NAFTA and concluding the USMCA, the Administration succeeded in bringing labor obligations into the core of the Agreement, and ensured they are subject to the same dispute settlement mechanism that applies to other enforceable obligations of the Agreement. USMCA labor obligations represent the highest standard of any trade agreement, and require the Parties to adopt and maintain in law and practice labor rights as recognized by the International Labor Organization, to effectively enforce their labor laws, and not to waive or derogate from their labor laws. It includes new provisions requiring Parties to take measures to prohibit the importation of goods produced by forced labor and to address violence against workers exercising their labor rights. The USMCA also includes specific obligations related to collective bargaining rights in Mexico. USTR worked closely with Mexican trade and labor officials in 2019 to monitor implementation of landmark constitutional reforms that mandate the creation of new labor courts as part of a complete overhaul of Mexico's system of labor justice administration. Due to these efforts, on May 1 Mexico enacted historic labor reform legislation that implements the constitutional changes and mandates the creation of federal and regional labor courts, as well as a new national institution that will register trade unions and collective bargaining agreements. The new system of labor justice will ensure that Mexican workers support the unions in the workplace and are able to vote to approve or reject new collective bargaining agreements. The United States also engaged with trading partners in 2019 on labor rights through the formal mechanisms of trade agreements and trade preference programs, as well as through country specific initiatives, capacity building, and technical assistance.
- Advanced Environment-Related Trade Negotiations and Initiatives.*** The Administration further succeeded in advancing the modernized USMCA Environment Chapter by finalizing the Environmental Review and consulting closely with Congress on Administration plans for robust monitoring and enforcement of the USMCA's ground-breaking environment obligations once ratified and entered into force. Throughout 2019, the United States also continued to prioritize monitoring and implementation of FTAs currently in force. In particular, USTR was active in monitoring and enforcing the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA) and its unique Forest Annex. In January 2019, the United States initiated Environment Consultations under the PTPA to protest a weakening of Peru's forest sector governance. The issue was successfully resolved in April 2019 when Peru restored the Agency for Supervision of Forest Resources and Wildlife to its previous position reporting directly to Peru's Prime Minister. In July 2019, the United States also took action to block future timber imports from a Peruvian exporter, based on illegally harvested timber found in its supply chain pursuant to an earlier USTR verification request.
- Negotiated the strongest disciplines on digital trade.*** As part of the conclusion of the USMCA, the Administration succeeded in advancing the most robust disciplines on digital trade of any international trade agreement, thus providing a firm foundation for the expansion of trade and investment in innovative products and services. Similar provisions were also included in the United States-Japan Digital Trade Agreement. The provisions include: the prohibiting of customs duties and other discriminatory measures being applied to digital products distributed electronically (e-books, videos, software, games, etc.); ensuring that data can be transferred cross-border, and that limitations on where data can be stored and processed are minimized; ensuring that U.S. suppliers are not restricted in their use of electronic authentication or electronic signatures; guaranteeing that enforceable consumer protections, including for privacy and unsolicited communications, apply to the digital marketplace; limiting governments' ability to require disclosure of proprietary computer source code and algorithms; promoting collaboration in tackling cybersecurity challenges while seeking to promote industry best

practices to keep networks and services secure; promoting open access to government-generated public data to enhance innovative use in commercial applications and services; and, limiting the civil liability of internet platforms for third party content that such platforms host or process, outside the realm of intellectual property enforcement.

- ***Enhanced Efforts to Address SME Trade-Related Issues.*** USTR enhanced efforts to address trade priorities and challenges of American small businesses in the development and implementation of trade policy. USTR worked extensively with the interagency Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC), Congress, trade partners and other stakeholders to develop and implement trade policy activities reflecting issues of concern to U.S. small businesses. For example, USTR successfully negotiated in the USMCA an SME chapter for the first time in a U.S. trade agreement to help ensure that our small businesses have the online information tools and resources they need to navigate the Canadian and Mexican markets and to ensure that the USMCA will work for small businesses as the Agreement is implemented.
- ***Engaged Strategically with Key Trade Partners on Intellectual Property Rights.*** USTR contributed significantly to the Administration priority of protecting trade secrets against theft and misappropriation, including through pursuing disciplines in bilateral (*e.g.*, China and Taiwan) and plurilateral engagement (*e.g.*, USMCA and APEC) as well as in multilateral organizations (*e.g.*, OECD).
- ***Promoted a Transparent Special 301 Process.*** USTR continued to promote high levels of transparency surrounding the Special 301 and Notorious Markets processes. USTR developed and published the annual Special 301 Report, which catalogues intellectual property-related barriers in foreign markets, and informs U.S. Government efforts to resolve those barriers. USTR conducted a public hearing and solicited public comments as part of its Special 301 Report review, and those comments drove specific bilateral engagements to resolve issues even outside of the Report itself. USTR developed and published the annual Notorious Markets List, which identifies and motivates public-private actions to address online and physical marketplaces that contribute to the spread of trademark counterfeiting and copyright piracy globally.
- ***Improving Operation and Terms of the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement.*** The amended U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement entered into force on January 1, 2019, and included improvements to address a number of regulatory and non-tariff barriers. USTR successfully secured outcomes to support manufacturing, particularly the U.S. auto industry, which included doubling from 25,000 to 50,000 the number of U.S.-origin vehicles per manufacturer per year that can be exported to Korea that meet U.S. safety standards, maintenance of U.S. tariffs on trucks for an additional 23 years, and environment-related provisions. Progress was also made on outstanding implementation issues, including in the area of customs and origin verification. To that end, a working group to address rules of origin-related issues was established.
- ***Convened CAFTA-DR Committees and Strengthened our Trade Relationship with FTA partners in Central America and the Dominican Republic.*** In July 2019, the United States convened the CAFTA-DR Coordinators and other technical Committees, and continued to monitor and enforce our trade agreement with Central America and the Dominican Republic, to address implementation issues and strengthen U.S. export opportunities, including by improving the transparency and efficiency of trade and the operation of the agreement to facilitate trade.

- ***Taiwan Implemented Amendments to the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act.*** In December 2017, Taiwan’s legislature passed an amendment to the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act calling for the establishment of a mechanism for early resolution of potential pharmaceutical patent disputes. In September 2018, Taiwan published a draft of implementing regulations that would exclude biologics from full coverage. After intensive bilateral engagement, Taiwan issued final implementing regulations in August 2019 that provided coverage for biologics, which represents a promising step forward for Taiwan in its efforts to develop an innovative pharmaceutical sector.
- ***Morocco Removes Barriers to U.S. Agriculture Exports.*** Following the 2018 market openings for U.S. poultry and beef, the United States and Morocco concluded negotiations in 2019 on export certificates for U.S. processed eggs and beef genetics to Morocco, opening Morocco’s market for these products. The United States and Morocco also reached agreement on additional wheat tenders through the year, to improve U.S market access under the U.S.-Morocco FTA tariff-rate quotas.
- ***Ongoing Engagement with the Middle East/North Africa.*** The United States continued to monitor and enforce existing U.S. FTAs with Bahrain, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, and Oman and to consult under bilateral TIFAs with Egypt, Tunisia, and Algeria on key issues impeding trade and investment. The United States continued to pursue dialogues with several countries, particularly in the Gulf region, to promote science-based food safety certification requirements.
- ***Led Efforts on WTO Reform.*** USTR advanced work on a WTO Decision to encourage improved performance in connection with the notification requirements of WTO agreements. USTR also introduced and advanced work on a WTO Decision to stop relatively advanced, wealthy, and influential Members from inappropriately availing themselves of special and differential treatment in WTO negotiations - a practice that has damaged the negotiating function of the WTO. This work resulted in Brazil and Singapore agreeing to forego special and differential treatment in the WTO in current and future WTO negotiations during the review period. USTR successfully utilized a trilateral configuration with Japan and the EU to reinvigorate WTO work to better address the challenges faced by the institution due to the role of non-market economies and to address other institutional shortcomings. USTR-led efforts focused on revitalizing WTO standing committees, which had languished in recent years, including by organizing meetings of committee leads and encouraging them to look for new opportunities to ramp up activities in their areas of responsibility.
- ***Promoted Increased Transparency in WTO Dispute Settlement.*** To build support for transparency in dispute settlement, USTR delivered a statement in the General Council on the benefits of transparency that attracted significant support from other Members. USTR also developed and advocated for Members to support a statement calling for every party to support enhanced transparency in WTO dispute settlement, including public submissions and open panel meetings.
- ***Advanced work toward the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference.*** USTR worked with Kazakhstan and other WTO Member partners to prepare realistic outcomes for the WTO Ministerial Conference scheduled to take place in Nur Sultan, Kazakhstan in June 2020. The U.S. message, which is that the WTO must reform in order to be more effective, has become more accepted amongst WTO Members as a result of U.S. efforts at the WTO.

- ***Made Significant Progress on WTO Fisheries Subsidies Negotiations.*** The United States worked to advance negotiations on an agreement to prohibit harmful fisheries subsidies, such as those that contribute to overfishing and overcapacity or which support illegal fishing activities, and advocated for enhanced transparency and reporting regarding existing fisheries support programs. The United States worked with allies to develop five proposals that target the largest fishing nations and subsidizers. At the WTO’s Ministerial Conference in December 2017, Ministers committed to deliver “comprehensive and effective” disciplines by their next meeting, scheduled for June 2020.
- ***Advanced negotiations on E-commerce and Digital Trade at the WTO.*** The United States engaged in productive early-stage negotiations on digital trade at the WTO in 2019. The United States aims to continue to advance these negotiations towards an ambitious, high-standard agreement that creates strong, market oriented rules in the area of digital trade and reduces barriers around the world that threaten to undermine growth of the digital economy, including restrictions on cross-border data flows and data localization requirements.
- ***Advanced Technical Discussions in the WTO Committee on Agriculture (COA).*** Since MC11, the United States has been actively engaged in multilateral discussions and submitted several papers to continue informal dialogue regarding issues impacting the agricultural landscape. In 2019, the United States submitted several technical papers on tariff implementation issues including papers on “Complex Tariffs”, “Tariff Peaks”, and “Tariff Rate Quotas”. The United States highlighted areas for improved transparency and encouraged Members to maintain up-to-date notifications on market access. The United States will continue to contribute its analysis for discussions to ensure that Members share clear understanding of the state of agricultural trade today before engaging in negotiations.
- ***Concluded Successful WTO Trade Policy Reviews (TPR).*** On December 17th and 19th 2018, the United States engaged in its 14th TPR at the WTO. Having undergone more TPRs than any other WTO Member, the U.S. took the opportunity to promote open trade regimes based on the rule of law, reaffirm its commitment to competitive markets and free, fair, and reciprocal trade, and raise serious concerns with the functioning and direction of the WTO. In total, the U.S. responded to over 2,000 questions submitted by WTO Members, covering a wide spectrum of U.S. trade policy and practices. USTR also prepared questions and review materials for 15 trade policy reviews for the following countries and regions: Armenia, Bangladesh, Canada, Costa Rica, East African Community (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda), Ecuador, Hong Kong – China, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Nepal, North Macedonia, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Samoa, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. The final products provided invaluable information on WTO monitoring activities and implementation issues with respect to major trading partners.
- ***Advanced U.S. interests in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).*** Through the OECD Trade Committee, advanced and released a report on overcapacity in the aluminum sector providing fact-based evidence of financial support (*e.g.*, concessional lending) and non-financial support (*e.g.*, reduced energy prices) of non-market economies that has contributed to global overcapacity. Also advanced work on a forthcoming report on the threat of overcapacity in the semiconductor industry. These efforts, combined with OECD Trade Committee work on forced technology transfer, are underpinning efforts to develop new trade rules to tackle market distorting trade practices.

- ***Advanced U.S. Food Interests in International Organizations.*** USTR led efforts to enhance U.S. government engagement at the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the World Health Organization to ensure science based decision-making and ensure fair practices in food trade. USTR also worked with TPSC partners to initiate work at the Asia Pacific Economic Council to create a new dialogue for export certificates for food.
- ***Enhanced Cooperation on Wine.*** USTR advanced cooperation with other country members of the World Wine Trade Group at two meetings in 2019, continuing to work on joint initiatives to facilitate trade in wine and promote science-based approaches to the regulation of wine products.
- ***Deepened Trade and Investment Relations with the UK.*** In July 2017, the United States and the United Kingdom (UK) had established a Trade and Investment Working Group to advance bilateral trade relations prior to Brexit; ensure existing U.S.-EU agreements are transitioned to U.S.-UK agreements prior to Brexit; lay the groundwork for a potential future FTA after the UK leaves the EU; and collaborate on global trade issues. During FY 2019, the Group met in November 2018 and July 2019, and also hosted a meeting of the U.S.-UK Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Dialogue.
- ***Ensuring Continuity of Mutual Recognition with the United Kingdom.*** On February 14, 2019, USTR and the United Kingdom signed two mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) covering telecom equipment, electro-magnetic compatibility (EMC) for information and communications technology products, pharmaceutical good manufacturing practice (GMP) inspections, and marine equipment. These MRAs with the UK replicate substantive provisions of existing MRAs between the United States and the European Union for these sectors and will ensure that U.S.-UK trade in these product sectors is not disrupted when the UK leaves the European Union. U.S. exports to the UK of products covered by these agreements exceeded \$5 billion in 2018.
- ***Ensuring Continuity of Wine and Spirits Trade with the United Kingdom.*** On January 31, 2019, USTR and the United Kingdom (UK) signed agreements to ensure the continuation of commitments in existing U.S.-EU agreements with the UK in the event that it leaves the EU under hard Brexit conditions. The U.S.-UK agreement on trade in wine, includes commitments regarding wine-making practices and labeling requirements. The U.S.-UK agreement on the mutual recognition of certain distilled spirits/spirits drinks will continue the recognition of the names Scotch whisky, Irish whisky, Tennessee whisky, Bourbon whisky, and Bourbon in bilateral trade. The UK was the second largest export market for U.S. wine products in 2018, with a value of \$222 million, and it was the second largest export market for U.S. distilled spirits in 2018, totaling \$190 million.
- ***Ensuring Continuity of Trade in Organic Products with the United Kingdom.*** On April 11, 2019, the United States and United Kingdom completed an Exchange of Letters to ensure the continued recognition of equivalence by the UK of the USDA National Organic Program, and continued recognition by the United States of the UK organic system. The UK is the leading market for U.S. organic products in the EU, with exports in 2018 totaling \$14.6 million out of a total \$19.8 million to the EU. The UK is not as significant a supplier to the United States, with imports from the UK ranking seventh out of the 28 EU countries, with \$6.6 million out of a total \$372 million for the EU.
- ***Advanced Fair Trade in the Asia-Pacific Region through APEC.*** Throughout 2019, the United States made progress in advancing important initiatives to expand opportunities for U.S. exports and businesses in the Asia-Pacific, including in the areas of digital trade, food and agricultural trade,

regulatory transparency, trade in services, sustainable materials, labor, and capacity building projects to assist in implementing trade facilitation measures, among others.

- ***Proposed New Avenues of Cooperation with the ten Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).*** In 2019, with the goal of ensuring that ASEAN integration does not create new barriers to U.S. exports, the United States deepened cooperation with ASEAN on agriculture biotechnology, electronic payment services, and automotive standards, and continued work on establishing common approaches to digital trade, including the importance of free flow of data and prohibiting localization requirements.
- ***Deepened Trade and Economic Cooperation with Ukraine.*** In 2019, different Working Groups established under the United States – Ukraine Trade and Investment Council (on TBT, SPS and IP issues) continued their work to create a transparent and predictable business environment in Ukraine and to open and protect market access for U.S. exports. In addition, USTR led a large inter-agency delegation to the ninth meeting of the United States – Ukraine Trade and Investment Council at which the Government of Ukraine provided assurances of legislative and regulatory actions to, *inter alia*, protect and expand market access for U.S. exports, increase the transparency and predictability of its regulatory regime, and strengthen its protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights. Also in 2019, as a result of legislative action by Ukraine to improve its collective management regime, USTR recommended partial restoration of GSP benefits withdrawn from Ukraine in 2018.
- ***Strengthened Trade, Investment, and Economic Cooperation with Armenia.*** The United States and the Republic of Armenia discussed bilateral trade and investment and related issues to strengthen the bilateral economic relationship under the United States-Armenia Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA).
- ***Continued Work to Deepen the Bilateral Trade and Investment Opportunities with Moldova.*** In 2019, USTR led the largest U.S. delegation ever to visit Moldova at the fourth meeting of the United States-Moldova Joint Commercial Commission in Chisinau, Moldova. The delegations discussed steps to protect U.S. exports of animal-origin products, maintain a WTO-consistent regulatory regime and enhance IP protection and enforcement.
- ***Strengthened Ties and Promoted Growth with the African Continent.*** In August 2019, Ambassador Mahoney led the U.S. delegation to the annual African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) Ministerial Forum which took place in Cote d’Ivoire. The Forum provided the Administration the opportunity to outline new tools geared towards strengthening trade and investment ties with Africa, including an initiative to pursue a free trade agreement (FTA) with an African country that could be a model for other countries in the region. USTR officials met with a number of African partners during the year to assess their stated interest in the FTA initiative.
- ***Held the inaugural meeting of the Trade and Investment Working Group with Kenya.*** The U.S.-Kenya Trade and Investment Working Group, established by Presidents Trump and Kenyatta, held its inaugural meeting in April 2019 to explore ways to deepen the trade and investment ties between the two countries and to lay the groundwork for a stronger bilateral trade relationship. The Group is pursuing exploratory talks on a future bilateral trade and investment framework and working together to maximize the remaining years of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) trade preference program, strengthen commercial cooperation, and develop short-term solutions to reduce barriers to

trade and investment. In May 2019, the United States and Kenya continued these discussions at the inaugural meeting of the U.S.-Kenya Bilateral Strategic Dialogue.

- ***Strengthened U.S. engagement with the African Union on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).*** In August 2019 Ambassador Mahoney signed a Joint Statement with African Union Trade Commissioner Muchanga to support development and implementation of the AfCFTA through enhanced coordination between the United States and the African Union. In September, USTR hosted a senior delegation of AU trade officials to learn more about the terms of the agreement being negotiated and to discuss ways to represent U.S. trade interests on digital trade, SPS, services, and IPR within the final AfCFTA.
- ***Intensified Focus on Improved Market Access in India.*** USTR significantly intensified efforts during FY19 to obtain improvements in longstanding market access concerns in India. A review of India's GSP beneficiary status emphasized the need to overcome barriers to U.S. exports of dairy and other agricultural products, medical devices, information and communication technology products, and certain other priorities. In May, the President formally terminated India's GSP beneficiary status due to insufficient progress on these issues. Subsequently, negotiations were renewed near the end of FY19. These negotiations seek to resolve market access issues raised during the GSP review, as well as to address an expanded scope of concerns touching also on Indian applied tariffs, non-tariff barriers, and intellectual property and services issues. Negotiations were ongoing at the conclusion of the fiscal year.
- ***Reinforced Economic Relations with Pakistan.*** The United States and Pakistan continued engagement under the U.S.-Pakistan TIFA. USTR advocated for increased market access for U.S. beef products, soybeans, pulses and distiller dried grains to the Pakistani market, protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights, including a dialogue regarding the latest drafts of the Patent, Trademark, and Copyright Ordinances, and tax predictability for U.S. companies. There has been a steady increase in U.S. exports of soybeans to Pakistan and a reduction of the U.S. Pakistan trade deficit over three years.
- ***Strengthened Ties with Bangladesh.*** In April 2019, the United States and Bangladesh convened an intersessional meeting of the United States-Bangladesh Trade and Investment Cooperation Framework Agreement (TICFA) council. The TICFA provides a mechanism for both governments to address a wide range of issues including expanding bilateral trade and investment, addressing U.S. market access, labor rights and workplace safety, Intellectual Property, and U.S. concerns with the business climate in Bangladesh. USTR reinforced these messages at the Partnership Dialogue held in Washington in June 2019.
- ***Promoted Trade, Investment, and Regional Cooperation in Central Asia.*** During FY 2019, the United States engaged with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Afghanistan on regional trade and investment issues under the U.S.-Central Asia TIFA. Pakistan again participated as an observer, which was a welcome step to trade facilitation in the region. The Council is the key vehicle for trade and investment discussions between the United States and the countries of Central Asia, and focused on issues including economic cooperation, customs, investment, standards, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, worker rights, intellectual property rights, and women's economic empowerment. Due to the dramatic steps taken by the partner countries, this year we were able to close

a long standing GSP country practice review case for IP in Uzbekistan and remove Tajikistan from the Special 301 Watch List.

- ***Promoted Trade and Investment with Afghanistan.*** During FY 2019, USTR held bilateral meetings with the Afghan government on the sidelines of the U.S.- Central Asia TIFA to address labor, IP, trade facilitation and regional integration efforts. Signed in 2004, the U.S.-Afghanistan TIFA has been the primary forum for bilateral trade and investment discussions between the two countries. USTR is working with Afghanistan on obtaining full membership in the U.S.-Central Asia TIFA to further Afghanistan's cooperation with Central Asia and boost trade and economic ties with the region. These efforts will strongly support regional stability and economic security.
- ***Strengthened Trade and Investment Ties with Nepal:*** In November 2018, the U.S.-Nepal TIFA Council met in Washington, D.C. to resolve trade barriers and expand bilateral U.S. -Nepal trade in both goods and services. USTR continued to support Nepal's recovery efforts from the 2015 earthquake by deepening our bilateral trade relationship and supporting the utilization of the Nepal Trade Preference Program. Further engagement under the TIFA is anticipated for FY2020.
- ***Promoted Trade and Investment Ties with Argentina.*** The United States and Argentina in 2018 continued engagement under the United States-Argentina Council on Trade and Investment, established under the U.S.-Argentina TIFA in March 2016. The second meeting of the Council was held in Washington, D.C. in October 2018, providing the opportunity to engage on agricultural trade, subsidy disciplines, and other matters important to the trade relationship. Under the Council the United States and Argentina also participate in the bilateral Innovation and Creativity Forum for Economic Development (the Forum) to discuss issues of mutual interest, including geographical indications, industrial designs, and the importance of intellectual property protection and enforcement. The fifth meeting of the Forum was held in June 2019 in Buenos Aires.
- ***Reestablished work with Brazil under the Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation.*** Following direction from the meeting of President Bolsonaro and President Trump in March 2019, the United States and Brazil have enhanced bilateral work under the Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation (ATEC), developing new initiatives on trade facilitation. The last ATEC meeting was in 2016. Through the positive bilateral relationship, the United States secured Brazil's commitment to implement the duty-free WTO TRQ on wheat and, in August 2019, to expand the volume of ethanol that may imported to Brazil duty-free.
- ***Re-engaged with Ecuador on Trade and Investment Matters.*** In 2018 the United States and Ecuador re-established bilateral engagement under the Trade and Investment Council after over a decade of limited dialogue. This led to the second meeting of the Council held in Washington, DC in November 2018. Several topics were covered including IP enforcement, key investment disputes, and issues in agricultural trade.
- ***Opened U.S.-Israel Negotiations for a Permanent Agreement on Trade in Agricultural Products (ATAP):*** In 2019 the United States continued discussions with Israel on securing a permanent ATAP, which has been governed, since 1996, by two successive ATAPs: a 1996 ATAP and the successor 2004 ATAP, the latter of which has been renewed annually in one-year extensions. Negotiations on a permanent ATAP will address the remaining 10 and 28 percent of U.S. and Israel agricultural tariff lines, respectively, that are not duty-free.

Goal 2: Fully Enforce U.S. Trade Laws, Monitor Compliance with Agreements, and Use All Available Tools to Hold Other Countries Accountable

Consistent with the President's trade policy agenda and with the primary goals of supporting and sustaining well-paying American jobs, farm incomes, value-added production, innovation, and economic growth, USTR will use all available tools to fight unfair trading practices, fully enforce U.S. trade laws, closely monitor foreign countries' compliance with trade obligations and vigorously enforce U.S. rights. This objective aims to ensure that American workers, farmers, ranchers, manufacturers, innovators, service providers, consumers, and investors receive fair treatment in trade and win the full benefit of the economic opportunities the United States has negotiated.

Objectives:

2.1: Effectively utilize USTR and other U.S. government resources to break down foreign trade barriers and promote fair and reciprocal trade.

2.2: Fully enforce U.S. trade laws, including Section 201, Section 301, and others.

2.3: Vigorously deploy all available tools, including dispute settlement mechanisms, to enforce U.S. rights under trade agreements, to ensure that they meet their potential to create and sustain well-paying American jobs.

2.4: Monitor beneficiary country compliance with statutory criteria in trade preference programs including the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), and the Nepal Trade Preference Program.

2.5: Effectively utilize USTR and other U.S. government resources to monitor unfair foreign trade barriers and practices, as well as compliance by trading partners with U.S. trade agreements.

2.6: Engage stakeholders to collaborate with USTR on enforcement issues.

Accomplishments:

USTR vigorously enforces U.S. rights under our trade agreements, ensuring that more Americans realized the benefits promised by those pacts. The Administration's robust enforcement efforts are securing a level playing field for American workers, farmers, ranchers, manufacturers, and service providers, increasing U.S. export opportunities, and helping U.S. producers stay globally competitive in a variety of sectors and industries. The President's comprehensive trade enforcement strategy also promotes and protects innovation critical to U.S. exports and well-paying 21st century jobs, and upholds key commitments to protect labor rights and the environment.

- ***Strengthened Enforcement of U.S. Trade Rights.*** Throughout the year, the Trump Administration continued its effort to fight for U.S. workers through aggressive enforcement actions to level the playing field for American workers and businesses. When trading partners have not been willing to negotiate settlements, the U.S. has pursued WTO disputes to conclusion, prevailing in 51 cases since 1995.

- ***Prevailed in Key WTO Disputes, Vindicating U.S. Rights or Preventing Other WTO Members from Applying Countermeasures.*** In 2019, following victory in the WTO compliance proceeding on **EU and certain EU member State subsidies for its large civil aircraft industry**, USTR moved forward with WTO arbitration on the amount of countermeasures and domestic procedures under Section 301 to apply additional duties to EU products. (The arbitration award, the largest in WTO history, was issued on October 2.) In December 2018, after more than 10 years of litigation and multiple erroneous WTO reports, USTR prevailed in a compliance proceeding demonstrating that **U.S. dolphin-safe labeling requirements** are consistent with WTO rules. This victory ended the WTO dispute and terminated Mexico's right to impose countermeasures in the amount of \$163.23 million annually.
- ***Utilized Section 301 to Address China's Policies and Practices on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer.*** In August 2017, at the President's direction, USTR initiated an investigation under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, into certain acts, policies and practices of China related to technology transfer, intellectual property, and innovation. In 2018, USTR determined that the acts, policies and practices under investigation were unreasonable or discriminatory and burdened or restricted U.S. commerce. To obtain the elimination of China's unfair and harmful practices, the United States proceeded to take steps to impose a series of tariffs as permitted under Section 301. At the direction of the President, the Trade Representative has modified the action being taken in the investigation by imposing additional duties when China failed to eliminate its policies. During 2019, USTR has engaged in intense negotiations with China on structural issues with the aim of concluding an enforceable agreement. In March 2018, as directed by the President, USTR also initiated dispute settlement at the WTO to address China's discriminatory licensing practices. In June 2019, the United States requested that the WTO Dispute Resolution Panel suspend proceedings on the dispute until December 31, 2019. The panel informed the Dispute Settlement Body of its decision to grant the request in June 2019.
- ***Addressed Key Telecommunications Trade Barriers.*** In March, USTR conducted its annual Section 1377 Review, which identifies major barriers faced by U.S. telecommunications service and equipment suppliers in the global economy. The National Trade Estimate NTE Report, in which the Review's results are reported, also illustrates the specific telecommunications-related issues on which USTR will allocate monitoring and enforcement efforts over the coming year to protect the high quality jobs supported by telecommunications trade. Since the 2019 NTE Report, USTR has achieved progress on issues affecting telecommunications trade, but continues to monitor new challenges that face American telecommunications exporters, including barriers in the Chinese market.
- ***Strengthened Compliance Monitoring Efforts.*** Utilizing all available resources including additional regional, linguistic, and quantitative expertise at ICTIME, USTR enhanced its monitoring of WTO Members' compliance with WTO rulings and recommendations.
- ***Succeeded in Challenge to India's Prohibited Export Subsidies.*** In 2018, USTR initiated a dispute against India regarding several prohibited export subsidy programs worth over \$7 billion annually. In October 2019, a panel found in favor of the United States, agreeing that India gives prohibited subsidies to producers of steel products, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, information technology products, textiles, and apparel, to the detriment of American workers and manufacturers.

- ***Secured Victories in Two Agricultural Enforcement Actions Against China at the WTO.*** In 2019, the United States achieved victories in two WTO dispute settlement cases against China regarding the level of domestic support provided to producers of corn, wheat and rice, and regarding China's administration of its tariff rate quotas to import certain agricultural products. Specifically, a panel found in favor of the United States with respect to domestic support for wheat and rice, while the other panel agreed with the United States that China's administration of its tariff rate quotas was not fair, reasonable or transparent and inhibited the filling of the quotas.
- ***Resolved Barriers to U.S. Agricultural Exports.*** In 2019, USTR worked to resolve unwarranted barriers and expand market access for U.S. food and agricultural products, including for poultry exports to South Africa and Tunisia, beef to Japan, horticultural products to South Africa and Vietnam, rice to China and Korea, and processed foods to China and CAFTA countries. USTR further voiced strong support for science based regulation and access to modern agricultural tools and technologies in the WTO.
- ***Agreement with South Korea on Market Access for U.S. Rice.*** In July 2019, the United States and South Korea reached an understanding on market access for U.S. rice, after five years of negotiations. When signed, the agreement provides the greatest volume – 132,304 tons – of guaranteed rice market access the United States has enjoyed since South Korea's accession to the WTO, with an annual value of approximately \$110 million. Additionally, the agreement will provide U.S. suppliers with enhanced disciplines related to administration of the U.S. country specific quota. The agreement will enter into force on January 1, 2020.
- ***China Market Officially Opens for U.S. Rice.*** On December 27, 2018, China's Customs Office published 25 U.S. rice processing facilities on its website officially announcing that the China market is open for the import of U.S. milled rice in line with an import protocol that was signed between the United States and China in July 2017. As the top global importer and consumer, China is projected to import 4 million tons in 2019/2020. When joining the WTO, China established a 5,320,000 MT tariff-rate quota (TRQ) for rice. USDA estimates that U.S. rice exports to China could reach \$300 million on an annual basis in the future.
- ***U.S. Beef Gains Full Access to Japan.*** On May 17, 2019, the United States and Japan agreed on new terms and conditions that eliminate Japan's longstanding restrictions on U.S. beef exports, paving the way for expanded sales to the United States' largest global beef market. USDA estimates that the expanded access could increase U.S. beef and beef products exports to Japan by up to \$200 million annually.
- ***Guatemala Committed to Allow Corrections to Certification of Origin as provided for in CAFTA-DR.*** In the spring of 2019, USTR and other USG agencies pressed Guatemala to allow for corrections to the CAFTA-DR Certification of Origin. On April 26, 2019, Guatemalan Customs began implementation of a policy change allowing corrections to CAFTA-DR Certifications of Origin (COO). This is a significant change in practice in Guatemala that will help expedite the clearance of imported U.S. products and ensure access to CAFTA-DR benefits, saving importers time and money and make the import process more transparent.
- ***Improved Rice Access to Nicaragua.*** Following successful engagement by USTR and USDA officials in 2018, Nicaraguan officials improved enforcement of CAFTA-DR rice tariff-rate quota's

(TRQs). Rice imports from the United States are up 902 percent by volume (591 percent by value) from January to September 2019 from the same period 2018.

- ***Roatan Port Open for Cheese Imports after Concerted Efforts.*** In September 2019, after concerted efforts by USTR and USDA, the port of Roatan, Honduras is now listed as a port eligible to import dairy products. Estimates indicated first year imports to be around \$200,000, growing over the next five years to over \$1 million.
- ***Central America FTA Partners to Allow U.S.-Approved Food Additives.*** In July 2019, USTR and USDA met with Central American countries during CAFTA-DR committee meetings to request that FDA food additives list be included alongside Codex additives in their Central American Technical Regulation (RTCA). CAFTA-DR countries granted the request. As a result, market access for many U.S. agricultural products to the region will not be disrupted. Moreover, industry and importers will no longer need to spend years requesting FDA-approved additives to be added to the RTCA, saving industry both time and money.
- ***CAFTA-DR SPS and TBT Committees Agree to address priority issues*** During July 2019 Committee meetings, the United States and other CAFTA-DR countries agreed to focus priority attention to address food additives, sanitary import permits, fumigation and pests list, product registration and sanitary registry requirements, certification requirements, apostille and certificate of free sale. Moreover, the Party's agreed to strengthen and facilitate trade under the Agreement by improving the efficiency and transparency of certification requirements and procedures for imports from the United States and other CAFTA-DR partners in order to avoid disruptions to trade.
- ***CAFTA-DR Mechanisms Strengthen our Trade Relationship with FTA partners in Central America and the Dominican Republic.*** In July 2019, the United States convened the CAFTA-DR Coordinators and other technical Committees, and continued to monitor and enforce our trade agreement with Central America and the Dominican Republic, to address implementation issues and strengthen U.S. export opportunities, including by improving the transparency and efficiency of trade and the operation of the agreement to facilitate trade. The improved effectiveness of regulatory and TRQ administration procedures with our CAFTA-DR partners, has resulted in improved access for U.S. exporters of several agricultural products. For example, discussions with CAFTA-DR members have improved TRQ administration in Nicaragua resulting in greater imports of U.S. Rice and opened the port in Roatan, Honduras to U.S. dairy products.
- ***Tunisia Market Open to U.S. Beef, Poultry, and Eggs.*** In April 2019, the United States and Tunisia finalized U.S. export certificates to allow imports of U.S. beef, poultry, and egg products into Tunisia. Initial estimates are that Tunisia would import \$5-10 million of U.S. beef, poultry, and egg products. In 2018, U.S. exports of agricultural products, mainly corn and soybean products, exceeded \$264 million.
- ***U.S. Soybeans Recognized for Biofuel Use in the EU.*** U.S. soybean growers will benefit from a January 29, 2019, decision by the European Commission to recognize the sustainability of U.S. soybeans for use in biofuels under the EU's Renewable Energy Directive. Worked on jointly with the U.S. Soybean Export Council, the Trump Administration prioritized this work under the U.S.-EU Executive Working Group Initiative.

- ***Exports of U.S. Dairy to Chile Protected.*** In January 2019, with the engagement of USTR and USDA, the Government of Chile issued a decision not to impose safeguard tariffs on imported milk powder worth over \$21 million, and certain cheeses worth over \$34.4 million.
- ***Imperiled South African Poultry TRQ Filled Again.*** In the spring of 2019, USTR and USDA worked with South Africa to clarify and improve its proposed amended guidelines for the utilization of TRQ allocations for U.S. bone-in chicken imports. As a result, the United States filled the quota for bone-in chicken meat exports to South Africa for the second consecutive quota year, ending March 2019 resulting in an increase of the quota up to 68,000 metric tons for the 2019/2020 quota year.
- ***Expanded Access for Apples to South Africa.*** In March 2019, South Africa accepted U.S. proposals to lift its remaining restrictions on U.S. apples from Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, thus completely opening the market to U.S. apples from any state.
- ***Vietnam Opens Market to U.S. Oranges.*** On October 1, 2019, the United States and Vietnam reached agreement on the phytosanitary conditions for U.S. oranges to be imported into Vietnam. The value of U.S. orange exports to Vietnam prior to its halting U.S. access in 2016 ranged from \$3 million to \$10 million annually.
- ***Processed Food to China.*** Working with a coalition of trading partners, the United States maintained access for over \$800 million of processed food exports to China through a two-year delay in implementation of a proposed export certification measure that would have had a significant adverse impact on trade.
- ***Convened SPS Committee with Peru.*** In the April 2019 Committee meeting, the United States pressed Peru to clarify its efforts to modernize its food safety system and update certificate requirements for imports from the United States in order to avoid disruptions to trade as these efforts advance. The United States also raised concerns with Peru's longstanding moratorium on the use of biotechnology for cultivation in Peru, and offered technical assistance to develop a science-based regulatory framework for biotechnology as the moratorium nears its conclusion in 2021.
- ***Utilized the WTO To Address Harmful Fisheries Subsidies.*** USTR worked with WTO Members to advocate for strong disciplines on harmful fisheries subsidies, such as those that contribute to overfishing and overcapacity or that support illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities. USTR also proposed stronger rules to enhance the transparency and reporting of Members' existing subsidy programs. USTR's efforts resulted in a record high number of fisheries subsidies notifications to the WTO, including by Members that have not notified in 20 years.
- ***Utilized the WTO Committee on Agriculture (COA).*** The COA held four formal meetings in February, June, October, and November 2019 to review progress on the implementation of commitments of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture (AoA). In total, 371 notifications were subject to review during 2019, and the United States asked 131 questions (or sets of questions) to other Members. The United States participated actively in the review process and raised issues concerning the operation of Members' agricultural policies, such as various issues concerning domestic support policies of multiple members, Canada's dairy and wine policies, China on State Trading Enterprises and rice policies, India's export subsidy measures and quantitative restrictions on pulses, India's export subsidies for dairy products, and Brazil's Program for Product Flow (PEP) and Program for Producer-paid Equalization Subsidy (PEPRO). During 2019, the COA addressed several other issues related to the implementation of the WTO AoA, including convening the sixth annual discussion on export competition as follow-up to the Bali and Nairobi Ministerial Decisions. In addition, the United States answered questions about its

second Market Facilitation Program and its Disaster Relief Act of 2019. The United States participated actively in the ongoing negotiations to finalize the Chair's report of the review of the operation of the Bali Decision on tariff-rate quota (TRQ) administration agreement. The United States also engaged in the COA's discussion on enhancing transparency and the COA review process.

- ***Addressed SPS Trade Barriers in the WTO.*** In 2019, the United States raised many concerns in the WTO SPS Committee regarding the adverse impact on U.S. food and agricultural exports resulting from unjustified SPS measures of other WTO Members. These included China's restrictions on U.S. poultry exports ostensibly related to Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI); China's delays in approvals on biotechnology products; China's official certification requirements for imports; EU's hazard-based pesticide policies, including the unjustified withdrawal of several pesticide maximum residue levels (MRLs) critical to international agricultural trade; France's ban on cherry imports; EU restrictions on veterinary drugs; EU restrictions on imports on high risk plants; and Vietnam's restrictions on veterinary drugs and facility registration requirements. The United States also raised concerns about Members' unjustified restrictions on farmers' use of safe tools and technologies, including the products of agricultural biotechnology, and the significant adverse impact on trade and innovation of unnecessary delays and lack of predictability in approval procedures for the products of agricultural biotechnology. The United States held bilateral meetings on the margins of each WTO SPS Committee to address longstanding SPS issues, for example, Turkey's restrictions on U.S. rice due to a pest that is already present in Turkey.
- ***Advanced U.S. Agricultural Trade Priorities in the WTO.*** The WTO SPS Committee continued its Fifth Review of the operation and implementation of the SPS Agreement, with Members conducting in-depth discussions of a range of systematic concerns. To advance work under the Fifth Review, the United States has worked within several coalitions to advance U.S. agricultural trade priorities. These include recommendations to: advance harmonization of pesticide maximum residue limits; enable greater access by farmers to tools and technologies by streamlining regulatory approaches at the national and regional level; advance implementation of obligations in the SPS Agreement on regionalization; and, strengthen coordination mechanisms on SPS issues at the national level to facilitate effective engagement at the regional and international level.
- ***Support for Modern Agricultural Technologies in the WTO.*** In November 2018, the United States joined with 12 other Members in the WTO SPS Committee in support of a joint international statement on agricultural applications of precision biotechnology. The statement urges countries to cooperate on science-based policy approaches that support the fostering and use of precision biotechnology tools to address the critical challenges to food production in the coming years.
- ***Addressed Technical Barriers to Trade in the WTO.*** In 2019, the United States pursued an aggressive agenda in the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade Committee. The United States raised 49 Specific Trade Concerns in the WTO TBT Committee, with 14 of them being new concerns in 2019. Those countries tallying the most U.S. concerns were the EU, China, and India. Among those specific trade concerns were China's cybersecurity and encryption policies, its formula registration and certification requirements for processed foods, and its restrictive standards and ban on solid waste. For the EU, the majority of concerns focused on the hazard-based approach of EU chemical and pesticide regulations. We also expressed concerns regarding the EU restrictions on traditional terms for wine, restrictions on generic cheeses imposed by its quality scheme, and the lack of notified bodies to test medical devices. For India, the concerns centered on in country testing for information technology, telecom equipment, toys, cosmetics and air conditioners. We also raised concerns about India's alcohol and food labeling requirements. In implementing its WTO 8th Review of the TBT Agreement, the Committee came to decisions on improving its communications on specific trade concerns, by announcing those concerns

20 days prior to the Committee meeting and adjusting the agenda so that proposed measures would be prioritized and discussed first. This ordering of the agenda has also helped the Membership to better identify final measures. The Committee came to a decision on a new addenda format, which will assist the Members to notify revised measures for additional comment periods, provide internet links to or PDF copies of final measures, final adoption and implementation dates. Twenty Members notified their websites containing all final regulations and 100 Members notified updated information regarding their inquiry points. In 2019, U.S. provided a variety of expert speakers to the thematic discussions held on National Quality Infrastructure, Incorporation of Standards by Reference into Regulations, Transparency, Inquiry Point Operations, Post Market Surveillance and Internal Coordination Mechanisms that support Good Regulatory Practices. The United States also served as one of the leaders in launching a negotiation on Principles for Regulators to Consider on Conformity Assessment Procedures. The U.S. contributed expert speakers to two advanced training courses held on the TBT Agreement for developing countries in Bogota, Colombia in October and Geneva, Switzerland in November.

- ***Pursued WTO challenges to Unwarranted Tariff increases on U.S. goods.*** USTR continued to pursue separate WTO disputes to challenge additional duties imposed by the EU, China, Turkey and Russia on U.S. goods. USTR also initiated a dispute against India in 2019 for similar duties. These Members imposed additional duties on U.S. goods ostensibly in response to U.S. actions in connection with the section 232 investigation of steel and aluminum, but had no right under the WTO agreement to do so. Separately, USTR settled disputes against Canada and Mexico after they agreed not to pursue their disputes against U.S. duties imposed under section 232.
- ***WTO Actions on Wine Sales to Canada.*** USTR paused the WTO dispute settlement proceedings it had initiated against Canada on retail restrictions by British Columbia on imported wine. Two sets of consultations were held on Canada's discriminatory measures. In an exchange of letters signed November 30, 2018, Canada committed to ensure that British Columbia eliminate the discriminatory measures no later than November 1, 2019. In response, the United States paused its dispute settlement action at the WTO; and is reviewing regulatory changes made by British Columbia in July 2019.
- ***U.S. High Quality Beef Access Agreement Signed.*** On August 2, 2019, USTR signed an agreement with the European Union that will guarantee access for U.S. high quality beef into the European Union. Implemented on January 1, 2020, the EU will provide the U.S. its own share of the TRQ starting at 18,500 MT annually in the first year, which will grow to 35,000 MT in year seven of the agreement. Value of beef shipments in year seven are estimated at \$420 million, compared to about \$150 million in 2018.
- ***Monitored EU Biotechnology Approvals.*** USTR held one consultation in 2019 on the EU's implementation of its commitment under the 2006 EU Biotechnology dispute to normalize trade in products of biotechnology. The Commission appears to continue to act on opinions of the European Food Safety Agency (EFSA) roughly within established timeframes. However, EFSA continues to demand unnecessary studies and is not keeping within the legal timeframes, slowing down total time approval to an average of seven years.
- ***Monitored Intellectual Property Protections and Obligations through the Special 301 Report.*** In April, USTR released its annual "Special 301" Report on the adequacy and effectiveness of U.S. trading partners' protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights. USTR maintained China, India, and Russia's status on the Priority Watch List, noting continuing concerns about IPR protection and enforcement. USTR announced that it would conduct an Out-of-Cycle Review of Malaysia.

- ***Strengthened Monitoring and Enforcement of U.S. Intellectual Property Rights with Key Trading Partners.*** USTR identified a set of trade agreement provisions where implementation was lagging, seeking to ensure that trading partners were adhering to international best practices on IP, including the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) treaty protecting plant varieties. USTR also led an intra-agency team in developing a multi-pronged strategy to bring attention to the issue, pushing governments to solve the issue, and prepare for dispute settlement, when appropriate. USTR convened internal strategy sessions regarding general IP monitoring and implementation matters, including with respect to safeguarding overseas markets for U.S. producers against the EU's efforts to impose, through their trade agreements, their market-access-restricting system of geographical indications.
- ***Addressing Korea's Implementation of KORUS.*** USTR successfully advocated for improvements and actions by Korea to address outstanding concerns across a range of issues involving Korea's implementation of the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS), including lifting burdensome data and computer facilities localization requirements; addressing specific SPS barriers and related issues; resolving specific non-tariff barrier issues to improve opportunities for U.S. auto manufacturers; and resolving a long-standing issue relating to onerous origin verification inspections by Korea Customs vis a vis U.S. exports to be able to qualify for tariff preferences under KORUS.
- ***Formal Consultations under KORUS on Competition.*** USTR formally requested and, in July 2019, held consultations with Korea according to relevant KORUS provisions to bring Korea into compliance with key due process obligations in the KORUS Competition Chapter. USTR continued work with Korea to address concerns with access to certain documents by respondents in administrative proceedings before the Korea Fair Trade Commission. As a result of these consultations, Korea has proposed specific reforms to address U.S. concerns.
- ***Initiating and Successfully Concluding Formal Consultations under the KORUS Environment Chapter.*** USTR formally initiated environment consultations with Korea in September 2019 to address concerns regarding reports of Korea's illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities under the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). USTR later welcomed passage of amendments to Korea's Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, which will strengthen Korea's regime to deter and penalize IUU fishing.
- ***Monitored and Implemented FTA Environment Chapters.*** USTR also continued to prioritize implementation of environmental obligations under existing free trade agreements (FTAs), including through regular meetings of the Interagency Subcommittee on FTA Environment Chapter Monitoring and Implementation and through bilateral and regional meetings of FTA environment oversight bodies. USTR participated in meetings of the environment committees established under our trade agreements to monitor and enforce the Environment Chapter obligations with officials from Central America and the Dominican Republic and Peru.
- ***Promoted and Monitored Environmental Protection in Central America and the Dominican Republic.*** The United States and other Parties to the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) continued efforts to strengthen environmental protection and implement the commitments of the CAFTA-DR Environment Chapter. The Environmental Affairs Council met in November 2019 in Miami, Florida, and discussed challenges and progress in implementing the Environment Chapter obligations with a particular focus on collaboration among law enforcement agencies and institutions to combat wildlife trafficking and illegal logging. The Council also focused on efforts to combat marine debris and improve waste collection and management.

- ***Reinforced our Economic Relations with Chile.*** In October 2018, the United States and Chile concluded the 12th Free Trade Commission meeting addressing U.S. priority issues, including agriculture market access, environmental protection for endangered species, and intellectual property commitments. Parties also convened the Technical Barriers to Trade Committee, the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Matters, and the Environmental Affairs Council.
- ***Utilized Trade Agreements to Promote Marine Conservation and Ocean Sustainability.*** USTR worked with TPSC partners and the Government of Mexico on actions to combat illegal fishing and conserve endangered species, such as the vaquita. USTR also utilized its FTA-related monitoring and implementation work to advance ongoing whole-of-government initiatives on combatting wildlife trafficking and illegal fishing and ensured that such initiatives are consistent with our international trade obligations, in particular a seafood traceability program that entered into force on January 1, 2018.
- ***Participated in Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RMFOs) and other global oceans meetings to promote marine conservation.*** USTR participated in meetings of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Committee on Fisheries Sub-Committee on Fish Trade, as well as the Our Ocean conference hosted by Norway, in order to promote trade-related solutions to marine conservation.
- ***Reinforced our Economic Relations with Peru.*** In 2019, the United States and Peru worked through the U.S.-Peru Free Trade Commission process to address U.S. priority issues, including agriculture market access, labor cooperation, and implementation of the agreement.
- ***Enforced FTA Environment Provisions in Peru.*** USTR continued robust monitoring and enforcement of the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA) and its unique Forest Annex. In January 2019, the United States initiated first-ever environment consultations with Peru to discuss concerns regarding a Peruvian action to move the Agency for the Supervision of Forest Resources and Wildlife (OSINFOR) from its position as a separate and independent agency to a subordinate position with Peru's Ministry of Environment (MINAM). As part of the consultations, the United States and Peru held technical level consultations and a senior level Environmental Affairs Council meeting in an effort to resolve the matter. In April, USTR successfully resolved its concerns when Peru annulled its original decision to move OSINFOR. In addition, in July 2019, the United States took action to block future timber imports from a Peruvian exporter, based on illegally harvested timber found in its supply chain. This action was taken on behalf of the Interagency Committee on Trade in Timber Products from Peru (Timber Committee) following a 2018 verification exercise that revealed significant levels of illegality in an earlier timber shipment from Peru to the United States.
- ***Promoted Labor Rights under FTAs with Bahrain, Colombia, and Peru.*** USTR Monitored labor rights in Bahrain, Colombia, and Peru under the United States-Bahrain FTA, the United States-Colombia TPA, and the United States-Peru TPA, respectively. These efforts included continuation of labor consultations with Bahrain invoked under the labor chapter of that FTA, and close engagement with Colombia and Peru to address concerns related to public submissions filed under the Labor Chapters of trade agreements with those countries. In each case, the Department of Labor has issued a public report that includes detailed recommendations to address labor rights concerns, and USTR worked closely with DOL in 2019 to monitor and promote progress on these issues. Accomplishments in this area include new labor inspectors and resources for inspections in both Colombia and Peru.

- ***Promoted Labor and Worker Rights in Honduras.*** USTR and the Department of Labor worked closely with the Government of Honduras in 2019 to continue implementation of a detailed Monitoring and Action Plan, signed in 2015, with specific commitments to improve protection of labor rights and enforcement of labor laws. In 2019, the Government of Honduras issued a new regulation as part of the implementation of a sweeping labor law reform passed in 2017, which significantly increases fines for labor violations and improves labor law enforcement and inspections.
- ***Made progress with Uzbekistan on Worker Rights:*** Under the 2008 GSP review on worker rights, USTR continued to press Uzbekistan to end its forced adult and forced child labor practices during its annual cotton harvest. In 2019, the Uzbekistan government made progress ending forced child labor and significantly reducing forced adult labor during the cotton harvest. At the end of 2019, the Government of Uzbekistan announced additional measures designed to reduce forced labor and limit the government’s intervention in the annual cotton harvest.
- ***Made progress with Uzbekistan on the Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights:*** After sustained engagement with USTR, including through the GSP review on IP rights initiated in 1999, Uzbekistan passed legislation in 2018 acceding to the Geneva Phonograms Convention, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Copyright Treaty, and WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty. Uzbekistan also developed an IP work plan in early 2018 to implement the above referenced treaties, and is working towards providing adequate protection for U.S. and other foreign sound recordings. As a result of these efforts, we were able to close the GSP country practice review.
- ***Scheduled Withdrawal of GSP Benefits from Thailand for Failure to Afford Worker Rights:*** In November 2019, USTR announced the scheduled withdrawal of one-third of GSP benefits from Thailand, based on a failure to afford worker rights. Among the concerns raised in a 2013 petition to the USTR by the AFL-CIO is the failure to protect the fundamental labor rights of contract workers, foreign nationals, or labor leaders subject to employer retaliation. The decision to limit Thailand’s benefits under GSP follows a six-year formal review process.
- ***Self-Initiated GSP Worker Rights Eligibility Review for Azerbaijan:*** In 2019, USTR self-initiated a GSP worker rights review of Azerbaijan based on concerns including, but not limited to, restrictions on freedom of association and a lack of effective enforcement mechanisms to enforce worker rights.
- ***Enforced Eligibility Criteria for key US Preference Programs, including GSP.*** In 2019, USTR closed GSP benefit reviews for Bolivia on child labor law, Iraq on labor standards, and Uzbekistan on intellectual property after achieving U.S. government goals in these areas, removed India from the GSP system for failure to provide reasonable assurance of market access, and removed Turkey from the GSP system as sufficiently competitive and no longer in need of preferences. USTR also recommended partial restoration of benefits withdrawn from Ukraine in 2018, after progress in improving copyright policy. Completion of the second round of the new triennial assessment process of the compliance of Eastern European and Latin American beneficiary countries with the program’s 15 mandatory and discretionary eligibility criteria, resulted in a new self-initiated worker rights review of Azerbaijan based on concerns including, but not limited to, restrictions on freedom of association and a lack of effective enforcement mechanisms to enforce worker rights. USTR also opened a new case with South Africa on intellectual property rights based on a petition. In addition to these new reviews, USTR used GSP eligibility reviews to press GSP beneficiary country governments to make improvements to their market access commitments to the United States (India, Indonesia, and Thailand); their protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights (Indonesia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan); and their respect for Arbitral Awards in favor of U.S. companies (Ecuador).

- ***Terminated Mauritania's AGOA trade benefits due to forced labor practices.*** In November 2018, the President determined that Mauritania was not making sufficient progress toward establishing the protection of internationally recognized worker rights and, therefore, was out of compliance with the eligibility requirements of AGOA. Specifically, Mauritania had made insufficient progress toward combating forced labor, in particular the scourge of hereditary slavery. In addition, the Government of Mauritania continued to restrict the ability of civil society to work freely to address anti-slavery issues. As a result, the President terminated Mauritania's eligibility for trade preferences under AGOA effective January 1, 2019.
- ***Advanced Policy Reforms in sub-Saharan Africa.*** USTR used the annual AGOA eligibility review process to advance needed policy reforms in sub-Saharan African countries and to further open African markets to U.S. trade and investment. USTR led and coordinated a TPSC Subcommittee review of 49 sub-Saharan African countries to monitor progress on the AGOA eligibility criteria, including whether countries are making continual progress toward establishing, among other criteria, market-based economies, elimination of barriers to U.S. trade and investment, protection of intellectual property, efforts to combat corruption, policies to reduce poverty, and protection of human rights and worker rights. Based on that review, Ambassador Lighthizer made recommendations to the President on AGOA country eligibility for 2020. USTR also monitored bilateral commercial trade and investment disputes for a number of African countries and used the leverage of AGOA benchmarks and the eligibility review process to raise those issues.
- ***Pushed for resolution of key market access challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa.*** USTR met with senior government counterparts from a number of our key trade partners on the continent, including South Africa, Kenya, Angola, and Rwanda, to discuss trade barriers and impediments to doing business. Barriers included: adopted or proposed local content and data localization legislation; new import restrictions, obstacles to U.S. agricultural goods; bans on imports of used clothing; and problematic intellectual property protection policies.
- ***Enforced Textiles and Apparel Provisions of U.S. Trade Agreements.*** USTR led interagency and public reviews of rules of origin changes proposed by several trading partners, ensuring that the commercial interests of U.S. producers and workers were not negatively affected.
- ***Ensured compliance with the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) notifications requirements and implementation.*** In early 2019, over 55% of developing countries were in danger of losing the special and differential flexibilities for implementation of the Section I commitments of the TFA due to lack of compliance with the timelines in the TFA. USTR successfully engaged bilaterally with countries, *de marched* dozens of countries and reached out multilaterally to the TFA Committee. As of today, over 90% of developing countries successfully submitted the required notification with a result that less than 9 are now considered delinquent. Additionally, at the beginning of 2019, over 78 countries were delinquent on some of their self-designated Category A commitments, USTR successfully advocated for compliance with over 20 Members bringing their commitments into compliance. These efforts supports the U.S. commitment to be active participants in the WTO, and the functioning of its Committees to ensure the benefits of such agreements for U.S. exporters.
- ***Provided U.S. guidance on implementation of the TFA.*** USTR provided two experience-sharing papers to the WTO Trade Facilitation Committee in 2019. The first was the U.S. experience on publication and developing U.S. notifications, and the second was on the benefits of the TFA for agricultural trade. USTR continues to take a leading role in the WTO TFA Committee and in ensuring coordinated and uniform implementation of the TFA to reap the highest benefits for U.S. exporters.

Goal 3: Develop Sound Trade Policy

Consistent with the President's trade policy agenda, USTR will develop the Administration's trade policy through extensive consultations with the Congress, stakeholders, and its trade advisory committees. USTR will also use digital means to ensure broad opportunities for the public to contribute to policy formulation, provide comments on policy, and access public hearings and documents. USTR will lead TPSC trade policy coordination to obtain broad-ranging input, provide accountability, and develop sound, strategic U.S. trade policies.

Objectives:

3.1: Work with Congress, interested stakeholders, state and local governments, and the public to inform and strengthen the U.S. trade agenda, develop Administration trade policies and initiatives, and advance key trade legislation.

3.2: Provide timely and appropriate information to the public on ongoing trade negotiations and trade policy issues of general interest, consistent with laws and regulations governing engagement with the public as well as the protection of confidential information.

3.3: Foster a robust Advisory Committee system by appointing, consulting and engaging with an active group of advisors.

3.4: Educate the public on the Advisory Committee system and its role in trade policy.

3.5: Coordinate trade policy effectively through the Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) and the Trade Policy Review Group (TPRG).

Accomplishments:

- ***Extensive Meetings and Briefings with Congress on Key USTR Initiatives.*** Ambassador Lighthizer and USTR staff held numerous meetings and briefings with Members of Congress and their staffs on a range of trade issues, including the USMCA negotiations, KORUS amendments and modifications, Japan negotiations, the Africa FTA initiative, enforcement activities, and other initiatives. These discussions, which amounted to thousands of hours, ensured that the Congress was constantly kept abreast of the content and progress of USTR activities and had continuous opportunities to shape ongoing U.S. negotiating efforts.
- ***Consulted with an Inclusive and Rounded Group of Trade Advisory Experts.*** USTR fostered a robust and balanced advisory committee system by appointing new advisors to the Advisory Committee on Trade Policy and Negotiations (ACTPN), Industry Trade Advisory Committees (ITACs), Agriculture Policy Advisory Committee, Agriculture Technical Advisory Committees, Intergovernmental Policy Advisory Committee on Trade (IGPAC), Labor Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Trade Negotiations (LAC), Trade and Environment Policy Advisory Committee (TEPAC), and Trade Advisory Committee on Africa (TACA). USTR meets regularly with the advisors to brief and obtain input on a range of trade issues including NAFTA, KORUS, Japan negotiations, the WTO, OECD and G20.

- ***Outreach to Food and Agriculture Stakeholders.*** USTR engaged extensively with stakeholders interested in food and agricultural trade matters to build a robust trade agenda, including matters such as USMCA, KORUS, negotiations with Japan and China, WTO agriculture and SPS initiatives, Codex Alimentarius Commission, trade related aspects of agriculture innovation, and a full range of matters impacting U.S. agricultural exports to countries around the world.
- ***Continued Outreach to Stakeholders on Trade and Environment Issues.*** USTR engaged in considerable outreach on a range of trade and environment issues and policy areas with a broad segment of stakeholders including Members of TEPAC, the broader environmental community, other government agencies, Congress, and the private sector. This included engagement and outreach related to USMCA, and outreach under existing FTAs with Central America and the Dominican Republic, Peru, Colombia, and Korea. USTR engaged with environmental NGOs during the public sessions that took place alongside bilateral environmental meetings.
- ***Outreach and Consultations with U.S. Labor and Business Stakeholders.*** Communication with stakeholders provided a wide range of positions that were considered in developing labor policy positions, and built cooperative relationships with key stakeholders in the labor and business communities on difficult and sensitive issues. USTR personnel at all levels participated in numerous stakeholder meetings to discuss and promote USTR trade-related labor policies, including with the International Labor Organization, International Finance Corporation, U.S. Council for International Business, American Apparel and Footwear Association, Responsible Business Alliance, and Fair Labor Association. USTR established relationships and engaged in regular meetings with key labor and human rights organizations, including the AFL-CIO, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the United Automobile Workers, the United Steelworkers, the Solidarity Center, Human Rights Watch, and U.S. and foreign employers, including Nike, Levi Strauss, Gap, Walmart, VF Corporation, Li & Fung, and Target, resulting in strengthened relationships and consulting mechanisms on trade-related labor matters. USTR also engaged in regular meetings with key Hill staff, in particular Ways and Means, Finance, and the House Trade Working Group, resulting in broadening support for USTR trade policy, particularly with regard to the USMCA and worker rights implementation under GSP and FTAs. USTR worked with labor advisors to strengthen the trade union advisory process, resulting in finding common ground on trade-related labor matters and leading to unprecedented collaboration.
- ***Held Meetings and Consultations with Congress, Industry, Civil Society, and Other Stakeholders on IP Issues.*** Developed, tabled and successfully concluded intellectual property proposals. Policy reviews in these areas involved careful deliberation, research, and consultation. USTR engaged stakeholders with often competing views on an almost daily basis to address concerns and build support for the U.S. IP trade agenda and maintained important relationships with stakeholder communities holding diverse views on trade and IP issues.
- ***Held Public Hearings on Proposed New Trade Agreements.*** USTR held three public TPSC hearings on proposed new trade agreements with the European Union, Japan, and the United Kingdom. Open to all interested parties, collectively these hearings covered three full days of testimony on the proposed trade agreements. The three hearings, chaired by USTR with participation from Trade Policy Staff Committee agencies, collectively heard testimony from over 100 witnesses in 18 panels, representing a broad range of American perspectives on trade from manufacturing, agriculture, labor, environmental, high technology, services, logistics and other sectors.

- ***Extensive Consultations with Congress, Industry and Other Stakeholders on SME Issues.*** On SME issues, USTR worked extensively with the TPSC agencies, Congress, industry, trade partners, and other stakeholders to identify issues of most concern to small business, and develop trade policies to address those concerns (*e.g.*, leveraging existing FTAs and other policy initiatives). Ongoing efforts are yielding measurable outcomes including improved TPSC agency coordination, more frequent consultations with stakeholders to inform the U.S. agenda, and more effective use of USTR policy tools to address SME issues. For example, in 2019 USTR convened the 10th U.S.-EU SME Workshop in Little Rock, Arkansas in partnership with SBA, Commerce, the Governor of Arkansas and the Arkansas Economic Development Commission to engage directly with local SME stakeholders regarding trade challenges they face in the European Union. In 2019, USTR joined by SBA and Commerce convened the ongoing U.S.-UK SME Dialogue under the auspices of the U.S.-UK Trade and Investment Working Group, in order to advance our SME cooperation and deepen trade ties between SME stakeholders on both sides.
- ***Continued Outreach to Key Stakeholders on the TFA.*** USTR staff frequently participated in outreach events and speaking engagements on ratification and implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) focused on the potential to engage a broader set of stakeholders for TFA implementation. This included engagement with environmental and development NGOs on aspects of the TFA that could further their policy objectives, such as illegal wildlife trade, IUU fishing, development, disease control and prevention, and anti-corruption. USTR conducted extensive consultations with stakeholders, including the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the U.S. Council for International Business, and the National Foreign Trade Council.
- ***Secured GSP Renewal and Modernization.*** USTR worked with Congress to secure renewal of the GSP Program, including several technical changes to improve the operation of the program.

Goal 4: Effectively Communicate the President's Trade Agenda

To ensure the advancement of the President's trade policy agenda, USTR will communicate the benefits of this agenda to domestic and foreign audiences, thereby building public understanding of its positive impact on economic growth, and support for enforcing U.S. rights and opening markets around the world to U.S. goods, services, and agricultural products.

Objectives:

4.1: Create and implement a USTR-wide, proactive communications strategy to explain the job-supporting, economy-enhancing benefits of the President's trade policy agenda to domestic constituencies and stakeholders.

4.2: Enhance outreach to state and local governments on the benefits of the trade agenda.

4.3: Work with the White House and with agency partners to implement an Administration-wide message on trade policy.

4.4: Communicate, in consultation with other agencies, the Congress and interested stakeholders, the Administration's unified message to foreign countries and their citizens explaining the benefits of trade with the United States, in order to build support for U.S. trade policies and initiatives.

4.5: Inform private sector and non-profit stakeholders, media, and state and local elected officials of USTR's efforts to monitor and address unfair foreign trade barriers and practices and enforce U.S. rights, as well as compliance by trading partners with U.S. agreements.

4.6: Communicate success to various stakeholders, including state and local elected officials.

Accomplishments:

In 2019, USTR's ongoing and serious dialogue with the American people about trade and jobs produced real results across a wide range of issues and initiatives.

- ***Showcased the Benefits of Fair and Reciprocal Trade to the U.S. Economy.*** USTR developed talking points, press statements, and internet strategy to explain the Administration's trade policy goals and achievements to the public. USTR also coordinated press statements with interested agencies and the White House in order to present coherent and mutually reinforcing trade information to the public. USTR strategically selected organizations for trade speeches to demonstrate the importance of free and fair trade to the United States.
- ***Enhanced Outreach to the Congress and Other Key Stakeholders.*** USTR consulted with Congress and key stakeholders on new initiatives to promote trade policy reforms that place American interests first. USTR also worked with the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance, Congressional leadership, and other Committees as appropriate, to coordinate messaging on aspects of the Administration's trade agenda.

- ***Conducted Outreach and Informed US Industry and State-Level Governments.*** USTR conducted outreach to U.S. industry stakeholders, congressional delegations, and state-level governments planning official visits and trade missions. Established a stronger state-level network of interested stakeholders and worked with this network to offer opportunities for information exchange and trade education through USTR participation in conferences and external speaking engagements.
- ***Communicated the Intellectual Property Rights Benefits of Trade Initiatives and Agreements.*** USTR responded expeditiously to frequent and often in-depth inquiries from stakeholders and Members of Congress. USTR personnel participated in many press calls to explain Administration positions with respect to USMCA and Special 301 matters.
- ***Outreach and Consultations with the U.S. Textile Industry.*** USTR staff actively reached out to stakeholders across the spectrum of textile and apparel industry interests, visiting production, distribution, and research facilities in a dozen states as well as participating in conferences and meetings organized by the National Council of Textile Organizations, the American Apparel and Footwear Association, and the U.S. Fashion Industry Association.
- ***Outreach and Consultations with the U.S. Agriculture Industry, Consumer Groups and Labor Unions.*** Ambassador Lighthizer and staff at all levels of USTR met with U.S. agriculture stakeholders on the Administration's trade agenda, as well as participated in dozens of agriculture stakeholder meetings to enhance the understanding of the benefits of trade to U.S. food and agriculture farmers, ranchers, workers, and businesses. USTR also held numerous meetings with consumer groups, environmental groups, labor unions, and animal rights organizations to promote and explain the Administration's agriculture and SPS trade agenda.
- ***Communicated the Environmental Benefits of Administration Trade Initiatives.*** Through joint statements, press releases, speeches and other public events, USTR continued to communicate how U.S. trade agreements and initiatives help to level the playing field for American workers and businesses and can address urgent trade-related environmental challenges.
- ***Communicated the Benefits of Trade to Foreign Trade Partners.*** In consultation with other agencies, the Congress, and key stakeholders, USTR communicated to foreign countries the benefits of fair and reciprocal trade with the United States. Through cooperation with U.S. regulatory and health agencies, ensured that the Administration-wide message on trade policy was reflected in U.S. positions and delivered in meetings of international organizations where issues that affect trade are discussed (e.g. WIPO, WFP, UNCTAD, OECD, G7, G20, WHO, UN, HRC, PAHO, Codex).
- ***Outreach and Consultation with Key Stakeholders on EU and MENA Trade Issues.*** USTR staff presented and discussed evolving U.S. trade and investment policies in the EU and the MENA region at business conferences and widely attended meetings of key private sector stakeholder organizations and relevant embassies.
- ***Communicated with a Range of Stakeholders on the Administration's Africa Trade Agenda:*** USTR continued outreach to African governments, the U.S. business community, and other stakeholders to advance the Administration's trade agenda with respect to sub-Saharan Africa. This outreach, including to the African Union and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), increased understanding that the Administration's model FTA initiative with an African country is

compatible with African efforts at increased regional integration. In July 2019, Ambassador Lighthizer convened a meeting of Trade Advisory Council on Africa (TACA) to discuss USTR's Africa Free Trade Agreement Initiative. USTR staff addressed a high-level U.S.-Africa Business conference in Mozambique that was attended by more than 1,500 people, including numerous African Heads of State. USTR staff also took part in additional events held throughout the year, including those hosted by groups such as the Corporate Council on Africa and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Goal 5: Achieve Organizational Excellence

Consistent with the President's goals, USTR will provide the administrative processes, physical and information security, and infrastructure that will strengthen its ability to perform core functions at the highest level of excellence. The agency continue promoting a workplace that supports diversity, initiative, creativity and productivity through the enhancement of human capital through recruitment, promotion and retention initiatives, and professional development and training opportunities.

Objectives:

5.1: Manage a security program that provides appropriate of protection for USTR personnel, facilities and sensitive information.

5.2: Manage resources to maximize USTR future capabilities.

5.3: Manage USTR more efficiently and effectively.

5.4: Provide facilities that help USTR staff become more productive.

5.5: Install information technology and communications systems that increase USTR's productivity and communicate trade benefits.

5.6: Implement a human capital and services program that will maximize employee performance and engagement.

Accomplishments:

Effective communication and effective implementation of the goals presented in the Strategic Plan require a workforce that is highly effective and motivated. It also requires a supportive work environment for USTR's employees, its most valuable asset. USTR, through its annual performance goals, is implementing multi-year objectives in human capital planning, including succession planning, career and leadership development, space modernization and expansion, continuity of operations and physical security, training and information technology improvements. The Employee Viewpoint Survey informs USTR's efforts to focus on those areas of greatest need.

- ***Security Management & Emergency Preparedness.*** Completed the majority of Physical Access Control System (PACS) upgrades to include new cabling and power distribution system and majority of new digital video cameras and card readers; went "live" with a smooth transition to individual registered PIVs in September, eliminating locally produced badges and now in full compliance with HSPD-12; expanded and installed PACS for standup of newly acquired space at 1800 G. Completed FY 2018 annual self-inspection by going through all safes with custodians and eliminating unnecessary classified material; able to eliminate twenty-two (22) safes throughout USTR (25% of the inventory). With elimination of executive protection duties, reevaluated Security Team functions and members' duties and capabilities; new PDs classified and personnel actions completed. Provided on-hands supervision of Security staff to ensure all transports of ARL and other high-level USTR leaders was accomplished professionally and efficiently. Completed annual on-line classification training USTR-wide on proper use of security containers; 100% completion achieved. Supported all EOP-led Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP) exercises by ensuring USTR was visibly participating in all activities. Partnered with the Executive Office of the President (EOP) for all campus-wide building

emergency exercises; all USTR drills in Winder, 1800 G Street and 1724 F Street buildings were highly successful; worked with EOP on evaluating improved ADA-compliant evacuation stair chairs; purchased two new chairs. Provided security support for numerous domestic meetings and negotiations, most notably multiple high-level negotiations with China; all activities went off smoothly with no deficiencies noted.

- **Resource Management.** Managed the FY 2019 spend plan to ensure the most effective and efficient use of USTR's spending authority and best position USTR to minimize impact of potential reductions and unexpected changes in priorities; included a lengthy lapse of appropriations, full employment of the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund, and an expansion of USTR space, outfit and staffing to support the 301 exclusion process. Delivered FY 2020 Congressional Budget Submission and provided supporting briefs to all four committees that fully justified USTR resource needs. Developed two new BPA staffing contracts, one with Department of Commerce (DoC) Enterprise Management and the other via EOP to support the 301 exclusions process with tariffs experts and two levels of business analysts; both have been successful in bringing on board critical expertise and capabilities to process thousands of requests.
- **Administrative Management.** Worked closely with USTR leadership and individual lead negotiating offices and proactively addressed all special conferencing needs; consistently provided conference planning support for all meetings as soon as they are determined. Completed declassification review for records at the Washington National Records Center; completed the update of USTR records schedules to reflect current organizational needs; continued effort to implement e-records management reform at USTR. Managed the lapse in appropriations planning process in an efficient and timely manner; implemented and managed all aspects of the shutdown process; responded to GAO's study of the shutdown. Insured workforce was kept up-to-date on major issues that may affect them, e.g. shutdown, inclement weather, General Services Administration (GSA) projects, CFPB renovation project; sought means to mitigate impact of any potential workforce disruptions, such as encouraging use of workplace flexibilities, e.g. telework.
- **Facilities Management.** Provided oversight of GSA to ensure all special projects (e.g. 1724 F Street brick repointing, roof replacement, steam-piping renewal) are completed expeditiously and with minimal impact on occupants. Working closely with GSA and building management, acquired 10,000 + sq. ft. of space for standup of the 301 Exclusion Process in record time; designed layout of space, procured office outfit, launched IT network installation and space renovations. Worked with GSA to maximize the increased custodian services support; especially included ensuring trash pickup targets potential rodent infiltration; subsequent rodent sightings/evidence minimal. Rearranged various spaces in Winder and 1724 F Street to accommodate additional hiring without acquiring new office space. Improved 1724 F Street disability accommodation access; effectively addressed multitude of other accommodation requests that arose due to the on-going GSA renovation contracts.
- **Information Technology Management.** Upgraded all video teleconferencing capabilities throughout Winder and 1724 F Street buildings with the latest video equipment; all conference rooms now have the same video equipment. Replaced all high-use obsolete multi-function devices (MFD), completely eliminating a major source of continued frustration with work-impeding printers. Coordinated with White House Information Technology (WHIT) to upgrade all laptops and iPhones and replaced 50% of the MFDs. Worked with WHIT to successfully distribute new iPhones to all staff; researched, gained approval and implemented mobile hotspots for international travel where Verizon does not have a plan

or necessitated by security concerns. Major enhancements developed to enhance the user experience, making all content more readily accessible; includes redrafting all policies and procedures into the USTR-wide policy instruction format. Built Salesforce application that tracks and reports on requests from private sector companies on exclusion from import tariffs; significantly improved process over the Regulations.gov application. Worked with WHIT/White House Communications Agency /GSA/Building Management to (1) install temporary information technology network for standup of the 301 Exclusion Team in record time and (2) install of permanent network by October.

- ***Human Capital Management.*** Continued in-depth evaluation of our HR functions and processes to ensure maximum efficiency and effectiveness. Stood up the new Office of American Competiveness and Enterprise. Provided guidance and instructions on performance management, including provision of one-on-one assistance for Senior Executive Service (SES) performance management process. Ensured SES Performance Plans were compliant with Office of Personnel Management's (OPM) new governmentwide SES Performance Management System, and that each plan was structured to assess SES members' achievements as related to USTR goals/objectives. Transitioning non-SES to web-based USAPerformance system; 90% complete. For Non-SES, achieved timely appraisals from those rating officials who historically submitted their proposed ratings late. For the second time, met completion goals and ensured timely payout of performance awards. Made numerous training opportunities available to staff, i.e. Rosetta Stone, supervisory skills courses; negotiations, writing skills. Provided proactive HR technical support and expertise to managers and employees in handling employee relations, performance, and conduct issues; ensured laws and policies were being observed. Counseled managers regarding performance issues with employees. Counseled employees regarding performance and attendance issues. Effectively handled a number of highly-sensitive personnel matters. Provided guidance and information to managers and employees on such matters as: position classification and position management, pay administration, leave administration, and disability retirement - providing accurate and individually tailored information to requesters. Expedited numerous hiring/onboarding actions, including unprecedented number of rehired annuitant consultants, consultants, temporary detailees and contractors from three staffing contracts in support of the 301 Exclusion Process. Continued unprecedented hiring efforts to build the workforce; worked collaboratively with USTR offices and Office of Administration, EOP Human Resources Division with innovative hiring strategies such as shared certificates. Considering the unprecedented hiring and scarcity of office space, managed all employee locations with individual AUSTRs to ensure the best use of office space and smooth on-boardings. Annual Awards Ceremony and reception continued to be a noteworthy success; well-received USTR-wide. Obtained unprecedented two-year SES Performance Management System certification, a first for USTR.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ACE.....	Office of American Competitiveness & Enterprise
AD.....	Antidumping
AGOA.....	African Growth and Opportunity Act
APEC.....	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN.....	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATC.....	Agreement on Textiles and Clothing
ATPA.....	Andean Trade Preference Act
ATPDEA.....	Andean Trade Promotion & Drug Eradication Act
BIA.....	Built-in Agenda
BIT.....	Bilateral Investment Treaty
BOP.....	Balance of Payments
CACM.....	Central American Common Market
CAFTA.....	Central American Free Trade Area
CAFTA-DR.....	Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement
CARICOM.....	Caribbean Common Market
CERT.....	COOP Emergency Response Team
CBERA.....	Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act
CBI.....	Caribbean Basin Initiative
CFTA.....	Canada Free Trade Agreement
CITEL.....	Telecommunications division of the OAS
COMESA.....	Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa
CSC.....	Capital Sharing Cost
COOP.....	Continuity of Operations
CTE.....	Committee on Trade and Environment
CTG.....	Council for Trade in Goods
CVD.....	Countervailing Duty
DDA.....	Doha Development Agenda
DSB.....	Dispute Settlement Body
DSU.....	Dispute Settlement Understanding
E-3.....	Expanded Economic Engagement Initiative
EAC.....	East African Community
EAL.....	Enterprise for ASEAN Initiative
EFTA.....	European Free Trade Association
EOP.....	Executive Office of the President
ERB.....	Executive Resources Board
EU.....	European Union
FOIA.....	Freedom of Information Act
FTA.....	Free Trade Agreement

FTAA.....	Free Trade Area of the Americas
FTE.....	Full-Time Equivalent
GATS.....	General Agreements on Trade in Services
GATT.....	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP.....	Gross Domestic Product
GEC.....	Global Electronic Commerce
GPA.....	Government Procurement Agreement
GSA.....	General Services Administration
GSP.....	Generalized System of Preferences
ICASS.....	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (cost allocations by State Department for services rendered)
HLWG.....	U.S.-EU High Level Working Group on Jobs and Growth
IFI.....	International Financial Institutions
ILO.....	International Labor Organization
IPR.....	Trade in Services Agreement
TiSA.....	Trade in Service Agreement
ICTIME (the “Center”).....	Interagency Center on Trade Implementation, Monitoring, and Enforcement
ITA.....	Information Technology Agreement
ITC.....	Information and Communication Technology
ITEC.....	Interagency Trade Enforcement Center
JCCT.....	U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade
LDBDC.....	Least Developed Beneficiary Developing Country
MAI.....	Multilateral Agreement on Investment
MENA.....	Middle East and North Africa
MERCOSUL/MERCOSUR.....	Southern Common Market
MFA.....	Multifiber Arrangement
MFN.....	Most Favored Nation
MOSS.....	Market-Oriented, Sector-Selective
MOU.....	Memorandum of Understanding
MRA.....	Mutual Recognition Agreement
NAFTA.....	North American Free Trade Agreement
NEC.....	National Economic Council
NEL.....	National Export Initiative
NGO.....	Non-Governmental Organization
NIS.....	Newly Independent States
NSC.....	National Security Council
NTE.....	National Trade Estimates
NTR.....	Normal Trade Relations
OA/CIO.....	Office of Administration/Chief Information Officer
OA/CFO.....	Office of Administration/Chief Financial Officer

OAS	Organization of American States
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OMB.....	Office of Management and Budget
OPIC	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
PNTR.....	Permanent Normal Trade Relations
PSD.....	Presidential Study Directive
ROU.....	Record of Understanding
S&ED.....	U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue
SACU.....	Southern African Customs Union
SADC.....	Southern African Development Community
SES.....	Senior Executive Service
SME.....	Small and Medium Size Enterprise
SPS.....	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
SRM	Specified Risk Material
TAA.....	Trade Adjustment Assistance
TABD	Trans-Atlantic Business Dialogue
TACD	Trans-Atlantic Consumer Dialogue
TAEVD.....	Trans-Atlantic Environment Dialogue
TALD.....	Trans-Atlantic Labor Dialogue
TBT.....	Technical Barriers to Trade
TEC.....	Transatlantic Economic Council
TEP	Transatlantic Economic Partnership
TICFA.....	Trade and Investment Cooperation Forum Agreement
TIFA	Trade & Investment Framework Agreement
TIP.....	Trade and Investment Partnership
TISA.....	Trade in Services Agreement
TPA.....	Trade Promotion Authority
TPC.....	Trade Policy Committee
TPP	Trans-Pacific Partnership
TPRG.....	Trade Policy Review Group
TPSC.....	Trade Policy Staff Committee
TRIMS	Trade Related Investment Measures
TRIPS	Trade Related Intellectual Property Right
T-TIP.....	Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership
UAE.....	United Arab Emirates
UNCTAD.....	United Nations Conference on Trade & Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
URAA	Uruguay Round Agreements Act
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USITC.....	U.S. International Trade Commission
USMCA.....	U.S. Mexico Canada Agreement
USTR.....	Office of the United States Trade Representative

VRA.....	Voluntary Restraint Agreement
WAEMU.....	West African Economic & Monetary Union
WB.....	World Bank
WTO.....	World Trade Organization