



## Trade and Investment Agenda 2023

The U.S. Council for International Business (USCIB) is a trade association of primarily U.S.-based global companies and professional services firms with \$5 trillion in revenues and 11.5 million employees representing every sector of the economy, with trade relationships around the world. Our companies support American workers and their families through well-paying jobs in manufacturing, retail, services, and innovation, enabling a diversity of communities to flourish in every region of the United States. We promote open markets, competitiveness and innovation, sustainable development, and corporate responsibility, supported by international engagement and regulatory coherence. Not only is this critical to the vitality of our member companies and their workforce, but it is key to the continued prosperity of the U.S. economy and American competitiveness in the global marketplace.

As the U.S. affiliate of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Business at OECD (BIAC) and the International Organization of Employers (IOE) and as U.S. business representative within the United Nations (UN) and International Labor Organization (ILO), USCIB provides unique access to the policymaking process of multilateral institutions. In so doing, it cooperates closely with foreign business groups and civil society in addressing trade, investment and regulatory opportunities that bolster competitiveness, supply chain security, and sustainable global growth. Opening foreign markets for trade and investment can create prosperity and jobs in the United States and around the world if policymakers take the steps needed to implement policies that nurture economic development and eliminate protectionist measures.

As the world grapples with existential threats and economic disruptions posed by climate change, global pandemic, geostrategic challenges and hybrid warfare, it is imperative that the United States take a leadership role and shape outcomes and partnerships that strengthen U.S. supply chains. More regional diversification, not less, increases the capacity for businesses to cushion shocks and sustain domestic operations. We urge caution with calls to on-shore, localize production and decouple economies, and encourage the federal government to work closely with industry to develop policies that cause no unintentional economic harm while advancing national security interests. We ask the United States to remain vigilant of U.S. business interests overseas, confronting onerous or discriminatory regulations, efforts to establish state-owned or government-run competitors, and overt denial of market access to U.S. companies. The United States also must not be left behind as nations forge ahead with establishing rules and standards to address priorities of the new economy, including environment, socio-economic inequality and emerging technologies. It should also strive for continuity in policy over time to add stability and predictability for U.S. companies forging trade and investment partnerships overseas.

We are at a critical moment in terms of pandemic recovery, infrastructure development, green transition and bridging the digital divide. Foreign direct investment (FDI) is urgently needed now more than ever, yet flows are unstable and uneven. USCIB leads advocacy efforts at the UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), the UN Conference on Trade and Investment (UNCTAD) and other international fora to safeguard FDI by promoting investor rights and strong enforcement mechanisms in international investment agreements. We urge the U.S. government to work with the private sector to maximize productive investment and to lend its voice to ensuring that investor state dispute settlement continues to help investors obtain fair treatment without compromising legitimate regulation, including with respect to public health, labor rights, and the environment.

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Toward that end, USCIB endorses the following core principles and objectives for 2023:

- I. **Free, open, and fair markets are imperative to competitiveness, well-paying skilled jobs, and broad-based economic prosperity.** The United States should lead efforts to lower global trade and investment barriers, eliminate unfair trade practices, counter economic coercion, promote innovation and creativity, and ensure a level playing field where U.S. companies and workers can compete. This includes negotiating high-standard trade agreements that promote market opening opportunities, working closely with the private sector to build more resilient supply chains without unduly restricting trade and investment. Also key to achieving this objective are high standards agreements to ensure non-discriminatory and duty-free treatment of digitally traded products and services, cross-border regulatory coherence and internationally accepted standards are also key to achieving this objective.
- II. **Companies and workers depend on a stable, rules-based trading system to facilitate global commerce and support jobs.** The WTO is the critical cornerstone of the global system and is important for bringing countries together to reach new agreements, monitor commitments and resolve disputes. The United States should engage constructively to ensure the WTO retains its cornerstone status, including by restoring a functioning dispute settlement mechanism, while supporting efforts to modernize the WTO and WTO or WTO-adjacent negotiating functions to facilitate new trading opportunities and partnerships.
- III. **FDI strengthens the U.S. economy and is a key tool in spreading democracy and American values while helping emerging economies recover from the global pandemic, meet sustainable development goals and build green infrastructure consistent with the objectives of the G7 Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII) initiative.** To facilitate FDI, the United States should promote an enabling environment for foreign investment and protect investors from discrimination and unfair treatment by foreign governments and courts. We are concerned about the scope, administrability, and potential chilling effect of proposed outbound investment screening, and urge any mechanism adopted by the Administration be based on a narrow, clear and predictable definition of national security risk.
- IV. **Agile and quick responses to emerging global trade and investment issues facilitate innovation, workforce resiliency and green development goals.** To sustain its competitiveness, the U.S. must be at the forefront in shaping international rules for the new economy, especially in the areas of sustainability, circular economy, socio-economic equality, worker rights, digital policy and emerging technologies.
- V. **USCIB welcomes Biden Administration efforts to hold trading partners accountable for commitments made in trade agreements, but strongly encourages that any retaliatory actions be exacted with proportionality, meaningful stakeholder consultation, and careful consideration of harmful impacts to domestic jobs, companies, and consumers.**
- VI. **A robust, effective, and durable trade policy requires consultation, collaboration and good will between the branches of the U.S. government as well as with the business community.** The United States must consult with all stakeholders to ensure that our trade policy responds to the needs of U.S. employers and exporters, and to secure broad-based support for trade liberalization efforts.

**I. *Free, open, and fair markets are imperative to competitiveness, well-paying skilled jobs, and broad-based economic prosperity.***

USCIB urges the Biden-Harris Administration to adopt a proactive trade agenda that promotes free, open and fair trade, including the pursuit and completion of trade and investment agreements that address 21<sup>st</sup> Century cross-border commercial issues, promote market opening opportunities, and provide a level playing field for U.S. companies and workers. With over 95 percent of all customers and nearly 75 percent of global GDP outside the United States, breaking down global trade barriers is a competitive imperative for the U.S. economy. While we support the President's agenda to invest in the U.S. manufacturing base and supply chain resiliency, we believe a robust trade negotiating agenda complements this effort. We are confident that pursuing enforceable trade agreements with new partners in key regions will allow the United States to greatly expand markets for our exporters and the millions of U.S. workers they support as we navigate this period of pandemic recovery and geopolitical turmoil.

- **USCIB urges negotiation of high standard and enforceable multilateral, plurilateral and bilateral trade agreements that promote market opening opportunities. Wherever possible, agreements should address the comprehensive range of issues affecting U.S. businesses doing business overseas, including provisions covering goods, food and agriculture, services, and digital trade; strong investment protections; technical barriers to trade (TBT) provisions that build on WTO and U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) disciplines; and rules on increased trade facilitation, and regulatory coherence.**
- **USCIB is encouraged by the Administration's launch of several regional trade initiatives such as the American Partnership for Economic Prosperity (APEP) and Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF), but urges concrete outcomes, state of the art standards and strong rules that are binding and enforceable. We urge the Administration to consider including important negotiating items for U.S. industry in these initiatives, such as services, investment, intellectual property rights protections, tariff barriers, TBT and non-tariff barriers to trade.**
- **With respect to the APEP, USCIB urges the Administration to use it as a vehicle for countries to join the USMCA, ensuring high standards and deeper regional economic integration.**
- **USCIB urges caution regarding the adoption of nationalist measures that may result in copycat laws or foreign countermeasures that harm U.S. companies and workers and result in net job losses.**

### **Europe**

The Europe Union (EU) is one of the largest U.S. trading partners in terms of total trade in goods with a significant market of nearly 500 million consumers. The United States must continue to identify new opportunities for companies to grow and expand business in the EU through elimination of trade irritants/barriers, alignment of policies and negotiation of new market liberalization initiatives. To do so, prevention of and resolution to trade irritants should be a top goal.

- **USCIB welcomes the establishment and work of the U.S.-EU Trade and Technology Council (TTC) and urges the U.S. and EU not to let short-term bilateral trade irritants distract from long-term opportunities including deeper coordination on investment screening and export control policies, cooperation on third-country trading practices and alignment on standards for emerging technology.**
- **At the same time, USCIB strongly encourages the Biden Administration to use all available opportunities to address policies and measures of the EU that create barriers for U.S. goods**

and services or seek to exclude or discriminate against U.S. companies under the guise of a “strategic autonomy” or “sovereignty” agenda, including in the digital economy.

- **The U.S. government should remain engaged with the EU to promote implementation of the newly negotiated successor to the Privacy Shield Framework to ensure the ability of U.S. companies to efficiently conduct cross-border data transfers between the EU and the United States. USCIB welcomes opportunities to convene meaningful interactive dialogue with public and private sector stakeholders.**

## **China**

The United States and China maintain a complex yet deep trade relationship, which presents challenges but also opportunities for U.S. companies and workers if managed carefully and in accordance with international trade laws. The U.S. is the largest investor in China and Hong Kong, and China is America’s third largest trading partner with what will be one of the largest economies in the world for decades to come. Any U.S. policy must acknowledge this basic economic reality and pursue sophisticated engagement as the preferred approach to resolving disputes, maintaining stability for American companies, workers and consumers.

- **USCIB welcomes the November leaders’ meeting between Presidents Biden and Xi and supports resumption of bilateral dialogues on key issues including climate cooperation. The United States should engage with China to achieve a more open and balanced trade relationship in both goods and services trade, including respect for intellectual property rights, that will reap benefits for U.S. companies and workers.**
- **USCIB opposes any push for broad-based “decoupling” of the two economies which are impractical and would be extremely costly to the U.S. economy. USCIB supports targeted efforts by the Administration to address security concerns and unfair and discriminatory trade practices that favor Chinese industry and limit market access for U.S. companies. These include forced technology transfers, foreign investment restrictions, severe digital and cloud market access prohibitions, and other protectionist policies that significantly disadvantage and weaken the global competitiveness of U.S. companies in China.**
- **USCIB urges the Administration to work concertedly with allies as a preferred approach to addressing security and supply chain concerns, distortive trade practices and securing a level playing field with China. Toward this end, we applaud U.S. initiatives at multilateral institutions like the WTO and OECD to address trade distorting industrial subsidies and non-commercial behavior of state-owned enterprises.**
- **If retaliatory measures are taken, we encourage them to be exacted on a targeted basis, with proportionality, in consultation with stakeholders and after careful consideration of harmful impacts to domestic consumers, jobs and companies. While USCIB strongly condemns the unfair Chinese forced technology and intellectual property infringement practices identified under the Section 301 investigations, we are concerned that the tariffs imposed in response have done more harm than good over the past four years. We urge that the tariffs be reviewed from a more strategic viewpoint to ensure that they do not impose additional cost burdens on U.S. businesses and consumers, do not harm domestic production, and are not levied indiscriminately on products that are not core to the development of China’s advanced industrial base or technological capabilities.**
- **To the extent that 301 tariff measures are in place, USCIB calls for a fair and transparent Section 301 product exclusion process for all lists of products with retroactive applicability.**

## Asia

By 2030, two-thirds of all middle-class consumers in the world will be in Asia representing a critical growth market for many U.S. companies. USCIB urges the Administration to lead trade liberalization efforts in the region. Allowing other nations, including some with very different economic systems and priorities, to write the rules in this fast-growing region would be a strategic misstep. Some of our most important trading partners in the region are actively engaged in trade arrangements, giving companies in those countries' competitive advantages over U.S. companies.

- **USCIB welcomes the Biden Administration's IPEF to promote free, fair, and open trade in the region. We urge ambitious outcomes that enable new market opportunities and high standards that are binding and enforceable. USCIB strongly encourages the Administration to reconsider its self-imposed limitation on market access in IPEF as such commitments would benefit the U.S. economy, advance the Administration's goals, and help make IPEF more attractive to negotiating partners.**
- **USCIB encourages through IPEF or additional negotiations the adoption of meaningful rules on digital trade that will benefit U.S. companies and workers by fostering a free and open internet, promoting inclusive trade, opening new market opportunities, addressing discriminatory and protectionist restrictions on digital trade in goods and services, and keeping digital transactions free from customs duties.**
- **USCIB urges the Administration to engage with stakeholders to identify clear deliverables across all of the pillars – especially promoting sound science, risk based regulatory coherence; adoption of U.S. standards; and development of a circular economy enabling agenda to drive sustainable development goals.**
- **USCIB has long promoted U.S. participation in the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), an ambitious, comprehensive, and balanced agreement that advances transparency, good governance, labor and environmental protections and economic growth in a geo-strategically important area of the world. The United States should consider and negotiate the changes needed to facilitate its entry into this important agreement.**
- **USCIB applauds fulsome U.S. engagement at APEC to promote open markets, competitiveness and innovation, sustainable development, and inclusive growth. As a sound show of leadership, USCIB is pleased the U.S. is serving as host in 2023 and will share with policymakers specific business priorities early in the year.**
- **The negotiation of a trade agreement with Taiwan offers a unique opportunity to set high standards and best practices in trade and investment, including climate transition as well as digital standards, potentially serving as a model for a modern high standard agreement. USCIB agrees with many in Congress that this should be a full free trade agreement.**

## Supply Chains

The global pandemic and Russia's war against Ukraine have created challenges for global supply chains. In seeking to address these challenges, it is critical that government work in partnership with industry to review and address vulnerabilities and develop strategies for achieving greater economy-wide supply chain resilience.

- **USCIB supports the Biden-Harris initiative to strengthen critical supply chains and build long-term supply chain resiliency, safeguarding U.S. economic and national security particularly in times of crises. We are especially encouraged by efforts to update our outdated logistics and transportation infrastructure to revitalize ports and return to reliability in cargo flows.**

- **USCIB urges that all reviews of supply chain efficiencies include business community and other stakeholder voices on best ways to address ongoing bottlenecks and long-term challenges.**
- **While companies are undertaking diversification of supply chains to cushion economic shocks and bolster resilience, USCIB warns against blanket efforts to re-shore or decouple economies in the name of national security.**
- **USCIB also cautions that a managed approach to trade policy and industrial policies, used to protect or benefit certain sectors of the economy in a manner that does not uphold a commitment to fair and open trade, is harmful to U.S. companies and economic growth and development.**

### **Services**

U.S. services companies are among the most competitive in the world but were dealt a large setback and are still recovering from restrictions imposed by the pandemic and resulting services barriers countries erected. The U.S. has been a leader in forging agreements to break down these barriers, including the World Trade Organization's General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and U.S. free trade agreements (FTAs) which contain important measures to foster services trade and investment.

- **USCIB urges continued progress on advancing 21st century standards for the full range of services trade. Such standards will not only benefit services providers and their workers but also their manufacturing clients who need such services to effectively compete around the world. While the digital trade agenda is an important part of this effort, it must be considered a part of a broader spectrum of market access objectives for the services sector that would maximize benefits for U.S. exporters and their workers.**

### **Regulations**

USCIB believes that U.S. competitiveness, as well as market access for U.S. goods and services, is increasingly restrained by restrictive, contradictory, discriminatory and non-transparent behind-the-border regulations and policies in foreign markets. The U.S. government should intensify efforts on cross-border regulatory coherence and cooperation as a top priority in government-to-government negotiations and dialogue. Governments should bridge the gaps in trade, investment and capital flows by actively pursuing cross-border regulatory coherence, adherence to science-based regulation and recognition of internationally accepted standards (especially those of the WTO-recognized international standards setting bodies).

- **USCIB supports multilateral efforts to achieve regulatory harmonization among trading partners, based on relevant and sound scientific evidence while acknowledging different policy objectives and regulatory preferences that may exist.**
- **USCIB encourages the promotion of sound science, risk based regulatory approaches that support high standards of health and human safety while also encouraging greater economic innovation.**
- **USCIB advocates for the elimination of regulatory fragmentation in the digital economy to help foster interoperability.**

**II. *Companies and workers depend on a stable, rules-based trading system to facilitate global commerce and support jobs. The WTO is the critical cornerstone of the global system and is important for bringing countries together to reach new agreements, monitor commitments and resolve disputes.***

USCIB believes multilateral (or, when necessary, plurilateral) negotiation is the best way to achieve open markets, rule of law, and a level playing field in the global economy. The WTO is the cornerstone of the global rules-based trading system and is necessary for American and global stability and prosperity. With the post-World War II global architecture under unprecedented stress today, the Administration must now approach WTO revitalization with new focus and urgency.

- **USCIB urges renewed U.S. leadership at the WTO not only to promote necessary reform of the institution but to reach agreements that advance American competitiveness and restore confidence in the effectiveness of the multilateral trading system.**
  - **With respect to reform of the WTO's structure, we encourage improved transparency and compliance with notification requirements; facilitating negotiation of plurilateral agreements; updated rules for special and differential treatment; assurances that the national security exception is not misused to undermine trade openness; deactivate or revise mandates of WTO committees no longer effective; restore a functioning dispute settlement system.**
  - **We urge establishing new rules to more effectively address subsidies and other market-distorting supports provide through state-owned enterprises; promote further integration of services and investment into the international trading system, promote regulatory cooperation and harmonization.**
- **The U.S. must maintain rather than weaken core WTO principles, including the treatment and respect for innovation provided under the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement.**
- **USCIB is encouraged by progress made to update the WTO's digital trade framework through the Joint Statement Initiative on Electronic Commerce and urges conclusion of the negotiations by the end of 2023. Further, USCIB urges WTO members to commit to a permanent ban on the application of customs duties on electronic transmissions.**
- **USCIB urges timely implementation of commitments under the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) to ensure faster modernization and harmonization of procedures at the border to ease supply chain constraints, aid in the economic recovery and promote a circular economy.**
- **USCIB believes the WTO must engage more stakeholders, including regular dialogues with business, leveraging the Global Dialogue on Trade and other similar platforms, to ensure all voices are heard when shaping a long-lasting future for the multilateral trading system.**

**III. *Foreign direct investment strengthens the U.S. economy and is a key tool in spreading democracy and American values while helping emerging economies recover from the global pandemic, meet sustainable development goals and build green infrastructure consistent with the objectives of the G7 Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII) initiatives.***

USCIB has long been a leading voice at the UN and other international fora on the benefits of FDI for the U.S. economy, our states and cities, our companies, and our workers. When U.S. overseas investments prosper, it justifies more capital investment in the U.S. parent company, helps maintain profitability to

support U.S. wages and often leads to new job creation in the United States. A strong enforcement mechanism in international investment agreements is key to ensuring U.S. investor access to an independent rules-based arbitration system to enforce their rights when foreign governments expropriate their assets, ignore international minimum standards, discriminate against them or break binding commitments to American investors.

FDI is more important now, than ever, to emerging economies as they continue to recover from the global pandemic. FDI also is key to helping the world secure the investments in green industry and infrastructure projects needed to help deliver Agenda 2030 UN sustainable development goals and the G7 PGII initiatives.

- **USCIB urges the United States to defend a strong, rules-based framework for protecting foreign direct investments, including the investor-state dispute settlement system that safeguards investors' rights particularly when investing in markets more prone to discrimination against U.S. companies and with weaker rule of law.**
- **USCIB continues to oppose the creation of a one-sided, state-dominated multilateral investment court and urges reviving negotiation of bilateral investment agreements that have gone dormant in recent years.**
- **We are concerned about the proliferation of investment screening mechanisms, which should be narrowly targeted at national security risks or end up deterring crucial inbound investment.**
- **USCIB cautions against creation of a new outbound investment screening mechanism as duplicative to existing requirements under Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act (FIRRMA) and export controls. If any mechanism is adopted by the Administration, we ask that it be based on a narrow, clear definition of national security risk.**

***IV. Agile and quick responses to emerging global trade and investment issues facilitate innovation, workforce resiliency and green development goals. To sustain its competitiveness, the U.S. must be at the forefront in shaping international rules for the new economy, especially in the areas of sustainability, circular economy, socio-economic equality, worker rights, digital policy and emerging technologies.***

#### **Trade and Labor**

Trade is a key tool in achieving global economic growth and stability, higher paying jobs, increased living standards, upward mobility, consumer choice and lower priced goods and services for American families. With the appropriate complementary domestic policies, trade is a positive source for socio-economic change, bolstering the American workforce. It is important that the U.S. government more effectively communicate the positive impacts of trade to public audiences.

- **USCIB believes the United States needs policies and programs to support upskilling and workforce development such as Trade Adjustment Assistance and modernized programs that support workforce competitiveness by preparing U.S. workers for future employment opportunities and helps them adjust to changing skills demands and technological change.**
- **USCIB supports a trade policy that empowers workers and prevents a global race to the bottom. Through our work at the ILO, we promote core labor standards, bolster human rights and work to eradicate child labor and forced labor in global supply chains. Engaging all stakeholders and like-minded governments is the best way to develop commercially feasible, effective and longstanding solutions to critical human rights and labor concerns, especially the troubling challenge of state-sponsored forced labor.**



## **Trade and Sustainability**

International trade and environmental protection must be mutually supportive as nations make tough choices to battle climate change, curtail pollution, and ensure a sustainable future. We must align policies that include robust industry stakeholder engagement to help the world achieve carbon neutrality, preserve biodiversity, and enhance resource efficiency and circularity consistent with a rules-based multilateral trading system.

- **As nations consider carbon remediation policies, USCIB urges the U.S. government to work with allies to ensure that U.S. exports are not unfairly disadvantaged.**
- **USCIB encourages consideration of a multilateral approach to trade for energy-intensive industries so as to avoid the creation of unilateral trade barriers that could impede U.S. exports.**
- **USCIB also supports trade and investment measures that seek to achieve net-zero climate goals and promote a circular economy in compliance with WTO commitments, including the work at the WTO through the Trade and Environmental Sustainability Structured Discussions (TESSD), and recognizes the positives of comprehensive metrics and digital solutions to this end. USCIB urges greater stakeholder consultation to identifying meaningful outcomes.**
- **USCIB supports efforts at the WTO to revitalize negotiations to liberalize trade in environmental and low-carbon goods and services.**

## **Digital Trade**

USCIB recognizes that digital trade is now fundamental to the way all companies do business around the world. In recent years there has been an increase globally in the number of government requirements that foreign companies localize investments, production, services, content or procurements, or other activities as a condition of doing business in that country. They represent unfair trading practices that create inefficiencies, harm U.S. exporters and the workers they support, harm local consumers, and increase cybersecurity risks. The United States must engage with urgency or be left behind as other countries craft global digital rules and norms around the world.

- **USCIB supports a strong trade agenda for the digital economy including adoption and implementation of non-discriminatory, transparent, predictable and harmonized standards and rules that facilitate trade of digital goods and services, especially for MSMEs, as well as the free flow of data, and national privacy legislation.**
- **USCIB opposes policies and regulations that create barriers to trade and investment in this sector, such as joint venture requirements or other investment limits, restrictions on cross-border data flows, requirements to store data locally, unilateral tax measures that discriminate against digital firms, local content requirements, discriminatory approaches to competition and platform regulation, cloud market access restrictions, and the application of customs duties and other processes on cross-border electronic transmissions.**
- **The United States must press for interoperable and common global standards for digitization of supply chains, including payment systems, to enable movement of goods and capital faster and more efficiently across borders.**
- **As cross-border payments play an increasingly critical role in the global economy, the United States must promote a level playing field where U.S. payment providers can compete fairly in foreign markets.**

***V. It is important to hold trading partners accountable for commitments made in trade agreements, but any retaliatory actions should be exacted with proportionality, meaningful stakeholder consultation, and careful consideration of harmful impacts to domestic jobs, companies, and consumers.***

The U.S. should continue to hold its trading partners accountable for compliance with their bilateral and international obligations and vigorously pursue a level playing field overseas and avoid policies that undermine U.S. industrial competitiveness. USCIB will continue to urge the Administration to develop a comprehensive strategy, including engagement with allies, as appropriate, to compel trading partners to adhere to their trade and investment commitments.

- **USCIB supports enforcement of trade and investment agreements to ensure delivery of their full benefits for U.S. companies.**
- **USCIB is particularly concerned about enforcement under the USMCA, where parties to the agreement seem to be retreating from commitments, including in the areas of telecommunications, audiovisual services, pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, agriculture, food labeling, energy and power generation, customs and trade facilitation, and electronic payment services.**
- **While USCIB supports USMCA as negotiated, some of the provisions should not serve as a model for future agreements particularly in areas such as investment protection, IP protection and government procurement.**
- **USCIB supports efforts to modernize its trade enforcement tools, including trade remedies, export controls and sanctions; however, they must be narrowly tailored and used in alignment with strategic partners to achieve enforcement objectives without walling off U.S. industry from global talent and global trade.**

***VI. A robust, effective, and durable trade policy requires consultation, collaboration and good will between the branches of the U.S. government as well as with the business community.***

Congress should fully exercise its constitutional role in the development of U.S. trade objectives, implementation of trade agreements, and oversight of the enforcement of trade agreements. Congress should make clear, with safeguards, its intentions when delegating trade authority to the executive branch to ensure U.S. policies are balanced and effective.

It should also take the necessary measures to ensure that the trade tools it confers on the executive branch are not misused for protectionist purposes. National security concerns should be carefully considered in the context of long-term American competitiveness and not used as justification for unwarranted and trade-distorting protectionism.

- **USCIB supports renewal of trade promotion authority, establishing credibility for U.S. negotiators via an expedited congressional approval process and a trusted consultation and notification process to ensure that Congress, stakeholders, and the public are closely involved throughout the conclusion of trade agreement negotiations.**
- **USCIB believes that to the extent national security is invoked with respect to trade matters, including with the use of Section 232 national emergency actions, it should be narrowly focused, fact based, and not serve as a pretext to avoid WTO rules and procedures.**

- **USCIB urges the U.S. government to use export controls consistent with the policies and provisions in the Export Control Reform Act to ensure that current and new export controls advance real national security threats and preserve U.S. economic and innovation leadership.**
- **USCIB embraces the findings of the Administration's sanctions policy review especially with respect to transparency, multilateral coordination, and targeted application to make sanctions more effective while mitigating unintended consequences. USCIB appreciates the Administration leaning into these objectives while currently applying sanctions against Russian and Belarussian aggressions in Ukraine.**