

ITA's Mission

Create prosperity by strengthening the international competitiveness of U.S. industry, promoting trade and investment, and ensuring fair trade and compliance with trade laws and agreements.



We help U.S. Businesses succeed.

The International Trade Administration supports U.S. businesses and communities seeking to expand their reach.

Our Functional Areas:



Promote U.S. Exports

We assist and advocate for U.S. business in international markets, promote U.S. products and services overseas, and engage in commercial diplomacy.



Attract Inbound Investment

We help global companies navigate the U.S. business environment, and ensure the U.S. remains the top destination for foreign direct investment.



Provide Actionable Data & Information

We produce in-depth data analysis and engage with industries across all sectors on trade, supply chain resiliency, and competitiveness.

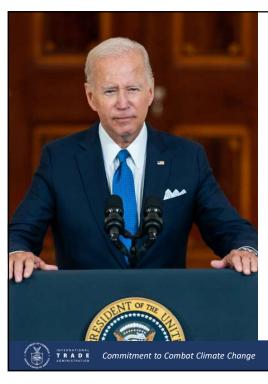


Defend Against Unfair Trade

We ensure a level playing field for U.S. industry by defending against unfair trade practices and ensuring compliance with existing trade agreements.



ADE Who are we?



Biden Administration's Commitment to Combat Climate Change

"I will do everything in my power to clean our air and water, protect our people's health, to win the clean energy future."

-Remarks by President Biden on Actions to Tackle the Climate Crisis, July 22, 2022





E.O. 14017 America's Supply Chains



- Sector by sector approach to supply chains.
- 100-day reports on Critical Minerals, Semiconductors, Advanced Batteries, and Pharmaceuticals.
- 100-day recommendations:
 - o Rebuild production and innovation capacity
 - o Support the resilience of markets at the company level
 - o Leverage government purchasing and investment
 - o Strengthen trade rules
 - o Work with partners and allies
 - $\circ \qquad \text{Monitor near term supply chain disruptions}$



E.O. 14017 (cont.)

3 Successive Executive Orders

Executive Order 13817 - December 20, 2017

"A Federal Strategy to Ensure Secure and Reliable Supplies of Critical Minerals"

 On June 4, 2019, Commerce Secretary Ross released the first-ever Federal Critical Mineral Strategy

Executive Order 13953 - September 30, 2020 (an update of 13817)

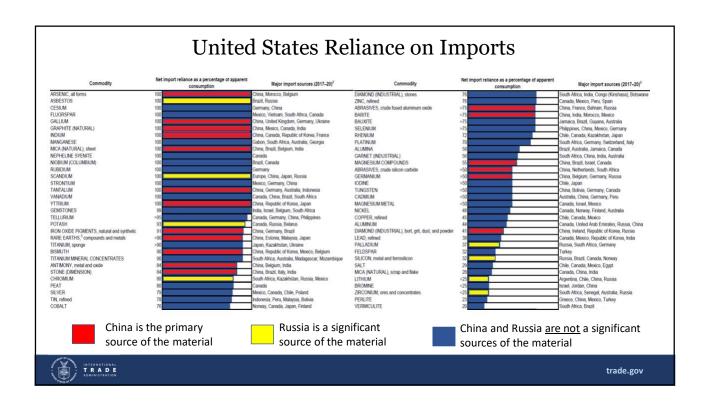
"Addressing the Threat to the Domestic Supply Chain from Reliance on Critical Minerals from Foreign Adversaries and Supporting the Domestic Mining and Processing Industries"

Executive Order 14017 – February 24, 2021 (an update of 13953)

"America's Supply Chains"



TRADE E.O. 14017 (cont.)



E.O. 14017 America's Supply Chains

June 6, 2021 - 100-Day Supply Chain Report on Critical Minerals

KEY FINDINGS

- 1. United States has net import reliance little to no domestic production for many critical minerals
- 2. The <u>combination</u> of being overly dependent on a single-source supplier and a forecasted significant increase in demand exposes supply chain vulnerabilities
 - Highlights the need for more diverse, resilient & sustainable supply chains
- 3. The long-term solution to America's Critical Minerals Supply Chain challenge must be met through a combination of domestic processing and trade with allies and partners
 - Whole-of-Government Approach
 - Responsible sourcing for raw materials highest of ESG standards
 - Encourage investments throughout the supply chain from mining/excavation to downstream, value-added processing in the manufacturing process
- 4. Government support for promoting recovery, recycling and processing of secondary sources of critical minerals "above ground mining"



TRADE E.O. 14017 (cont.)

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2022 Critical Minerals List February 22, 2022

The 2022 Critical Minerals list, published by the U.S. Geological Survey, increases the number of critical minerals from 35 to 50.

These minerals are essential to the economic or national security of the United States and have a supply chain vulnerable to disruption.

Critical minerals are also characterized as serving an essential function in the manufacturing of a product, the absence of which would have significant consequences for the economy or national security.

The United States is increasingly dependent on foreign sources for many of the processed versions of these materials.



2022 Critical Minerals List



Zinc

- 76 percent United States net import reliance (refined zinc)
- Major supplier markets Canada, Mexico, Peru, Spain
- U.S. reserves 9,000,000 metric tons
- U.S. production 740,000 metric tons (ores and concentrates) 220,000 metric tons (refined)





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Nickel

- •48% United States net import reliance
- ·Major supplier markets Canada, Norway, Finland, Australia
- •U.S. reserves 340,000 metric tons
- •U.S. production 18,000 metric tons

TRADE Nickel



Lead

- 38 percent United States net import reliance (refined lead)
- Major supplier markets Canada, Mexico, Korea
- U.S. reserves 5,000,000 metric tons
- U.S. production 300,000 metric tons



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Copper

- 45 percent United States net import reliance
- Major supplier markets (refined copper) Chile, Canada, Mexico
- U.S. reserves 48,000,000 metric tons
- U.S. mine production 1,200,000 metric
- U.S. refinery production 1,000,000 metric tons

Federal Register Notice (FRN) on Draft Harmonized System Code List of Critical Supply Chains

- DOC is requesting input from the public on a draft list of critical goods and materials related to 1) public health and biological preparedness; 2) information and communications technology (ICT); 3) energy; and 4) critical minerals.
- The list will serve as a tool to facilitate ongoing analysis of trade data and the evaluation of policies to strengthen these supply chains. This RFC is a part of the government's ongoing work to identify risks, address vulnerabilities, and develop a strategy to promote American supply chains resiliency.

Link to FRN -

https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/10 /04/2022-21418/draft-harmonized-system-hs-codelist-of-critical-supply-chains

Link to draft list of HS codes https://www.trade.gov/data-visualization/draft-listcritical-supply-chains Contact Info -

Tobias Reynolds, International Economist, at (202) 482-6374 or <u>SupplyChainsHS@trade.gov</u>, with the subject line "Notice and Request for Comment".

Comments are due November 3, 2022



E.O. 14017

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"The MSP will help catalyze investment from governments and the private sector for strategic opportunities — across the full value chain —that adhere to the highest environmental, social, and governance standards."

June 2022 MSP Press Release

Minerals Security Partnership

- Launched June 2022 at the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.
- Partners include Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Commission.
- State Department-led
- Seeks to bolster critical minerals supply chains.



Minerals Security Partnership



"We know that we have to build resilient, diverse, and secure critical mineral supply chains.

An objective of the MSP is to support projects that **adhere to high environmental**, **social**, **and governance standards**."

Ministerial Meeting of the MSP

Minerals Security Partnership

- Minerals Security Partnership Ministerial Meeting - September 22, 2022 - New York
- On the margins of the UN General Assembly, Secretary of State Blinken, State Department hosted an MSP Ministerial.
- In the past, the relationship between mineralsproducing and minerals-purchasing countries has been extractive and characterized by poor labor & environmental conditions.
- The MSP is a means to change this cycle through collaboration with governments, industry, and local communities.



Minerals Security Partnership

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Biden-Harris Administration Fundamental Principles for Domestic Mining Reform

February 22, 2022

- Establish Strong Responsible Mining Standards
- Secure a Sustainable Domestic Supply of Critical Minerals
- Prioritize Recycling, Reuse and Efficient Use of Critical Minerals
- Provide Permitting Certainty
- Solicit Community Input and Conduct Tribal Consultation

- Adopt Fair Royalties So Taxpayers Benefit
- Establish a Fully Funded Hardrock Mine Reclamation Program
- Conduct Comprehensive Planning
- Protect Special Places
- Utilize the Best Available Science and Data
- Build Civil Service Expertise in Mining



Mining Reform

