
(Public Version)



Global Economic Security Strategy

of the United States of America

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“Economic security is national security.”

The Global Economic Security Strategy (GESS) contained in these pages harnesses powerful areas of competitive advantage, including the innovation and resources of our private sector; strong partnerships with friends and allies, and the moral high ground of our American values and optimism. It provides an integrated plan to leverage, grow and amplify these strengths through three distinct pillars of action.

1 The first pillar of the Economic Security Strategy is to **turbocharge our economic competitiveness and innovation** to ensure our economic security.

If we cannot do both in tandem, we will no longer be the global leader that we are now. The pillar begins by describing how we will turbocharge economic competitiveness by continuing to invest in the American worker, increase access to capital, accelerate the nation’s digital transformation, rebuild our industrial base, and extend our lead in research and development.

2 The second pillar details how we must **safeguard America’s assets**, which have long been under attack from our strategic adversaries. This involves protecting our country’s technology, intellectual property, investment resources, open markets, civil society institutions, and strengthening our supply chains to prevent being overly and adversely dependent on any one country. Finally, the pillar outlines the importance of

focusing on critical innovation sectors so that we can win the race for leadership in areas vital to our national security.

3 The third pillar is to **form a network of trusted partners** comprised of like-minded countries, companies, and civil society institutions. This Economic Prosperity Network (EPN) is built on the idea that strong partnerships advance shared prosperity. Through economic diplomacy, the EPN will harness the innovation, resources and synergies of its members into an equitable and unifying geo-economic network that enables multiple areas of economic collaboration. These partnerships are grounded in a set of shared principles that form the basis of trust and prosperity: reciprocity, integrity, accountability, transparency, and respect for the rule of law, property, and sovereignty. By leading this freedom coalition, the United States and our partners will have strength in numbers to confront any nation that seeks to undermine our prosperity and basic freedoms.

The GESS recognizes that the world wants and needs America to lead, but that we cannot confront the challenges of our time alone. We must build a coalition of economic partners and private sector companies to secure the foundations of free and open societies at home and throughout the world.

PILLAR I

TURBOCHARGE ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS

To turbocharge economic competitiveness, the United States will focus on driving productivity and prioritize emerging technologies critical to economic growth and security.

Much of today's solid economic foundation can be traced to generations of continually rising productivity. The level of productivity is the single most important determinant of our country's GDP per capita, with faster productivity growth leading to a rising standard of living.

The first part of this section includes policies and priorities geared toward turbocharging U.S. economic competitiveness through productivity. It involves a five-pronged strategy: invest in the American worker, increase access to capital, accelerate the digital transformation, spur innovation, and strengthen our industrial base. The second section is centered on extending our lead in critical technologies that advance our national security interests.

Invest in the American Worker

Fostering the success of American workers enables the advancement of American economic competitiveness. Unlike authoritarian economies that seek to create economic strength through government force, America's greatness springs from the greatness of our people.

America's growth in the 21st Century depends on our ability to educate and train our workers of all generations, and to rapidly scale modalities and methods to acquire new skills beyond those provided by traditional learning environments. During the COVID-19 pandemic, businesses, government and civil society entities were forced to expand or initiate online communication and telecommuting. Access to experts via telemedicine was life saving for both patient and providers where social distancing was essential to stem the tide of infection. Education and training delivered online required the reconfiguration of how teachers delivered knowledge.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Equip American Workers for 21st Century Jobs

The new products and services enabled by the critical emerging technologies in this Century will be created and scaled by American workers and entrepreneurs engaged in flexible, sometimes virtual organizations, geographically distributed, combining proprietary and open source techniques, drawing on new algorithms and data sets, and utilizing new tools, both hardware and software. While robotics, autonomous vehicles, and machine learning will obsolete some jobs, the emerging technologies of the future will engage American workers who cultivate design creativity, participate in collaborative activity, leverage abstract thinking, navigate complex communications, and thrive in diverse environments.. Traditional structures of formal education, testing and certification must be adapted to serve this dynamic economic opportunity and provide the skill sets so that all American workers can participate. It is critical to encourage vocational education, apprenticeships, and alternative forms of career certification to equip American workers for the jobs of the 21st Century.

Invest in STEM

Few subjects match the importance of STEM—science, technology, engineering, and math—for these 21st Century jobs. We will continue to invest in these critical disciplines, beginning on the K-12 level (which benefited from a \$13 billion injection of funds from the CARES Act) by promoting school choice and providing incentives to institutions with robust STEM education curriculum. We will also encourage mentoring programs to convince students of the importance and appeal of acquiring skills in STEM fields. As the Committee on STEM Education of National Science and Technology Council concluded, “The pace of innovation is accelerating globally, and with it the competition for scientific and technical talent. Now more than ever the innovation capacity of the United

States—and its prosperity and security—depends on an effective and inclusive STEM education ecosystem.”

Rethink Secondary and Higher Education

The CARES Act provided for \$14 B to support universities and colleges and a budget of \$43 B which included reducing the hardship of student loans during the COVID-19 crisis. This challenging experience was a call for America to rethink its approach to higher education in order to break the cycle of student debt and empower more young people to access modern higher-paying jobs. To expand accessibility and affordability in higher education we must reform the accreditation process to encourage greater choice and competition among education providers, as well as continue leveraging technology for on-line, distance learning options for all sectors of society. We will encourage the expansion of online learning options to increase the accessibility and affordability of higher education for all Americans, particularly working parents and rural workers who otherwise struggle to attend classes and complete degrees at brick and mortar institutions.

Double Down on Economic Empowerment of Women

The economic empowerment of women is among the surest paths to prosperity for any nation. Focus on the economic empowerment of women enabled women for the first time ever to make up the majority of the American workforce, and, during the first three years of the Administration., unemployment among women fell to its lowest level in 70 years. the Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative to promote women prospering in the workforce, succeeding as entrepreneurs, and participating to their full potential in the economy. The W-GDP aims to economically empower 50 million women in the developing world by 2025. The initiative announced \$27 million in grants in 2019, mostly in Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia.

Foster the Power of Entrepreneurship

It is imperative to foster American entrepreneurship through policies that promote innovation, incentivize new business creation, and empower start-ups through targeted support from the public sector. But we can and will do more. This will include creative public-private partnership solutions, built off the concept of opportunity zones that target strategic areas of our economy.

Increase Access to Capital

Many of America’s most innovative companies got their start from the federal government grants and entire industries were spawned from massive government initiatives like the Apollo program. But in recent years, the government has relied more and more on the private sector to ensure U.S. global leadership in new technology. Long-term development cycles required for technological breakthroughs and lengthy-lead times for scaling up new manufacturing capacity require massive investments.

To maintain our technological and industrial leadership and due to the short-term bias in our capital markets, the government must get back in the game. Turbocharging economic competitiveness and innovation will require the public-private partnership that incentivizes private money flows toward priority sectors to compete against authoritarian economies, which channel their entire national wealth toward developing key industries and technologies.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Establish a Public-Private Research Fund

To drive technological leadership in critical sectors of national security, the U.S. government must dedicate a larger portion of the budget to R&D. U.S. research and defense spending, especially technologies that have commercial applications, can be compounded by deploying co-investing mechanisms that harness the power of private sector capital, and that of our closest technological allies. Co-investing companies will receive the benefits of advanced access to technology and gain economies of scale through R&D cost sharing, both with other companies and with public research dollars.

Establish Virtual Technology Zones

Just as Opportunity Zones have expanded entrepreneurial development in low income areas, a similar incentive-based approach could be deployed for entrepreneurial companies in areas of national security. This would drive capital inflows into virtual “Technology Zones” to spur growth of startups in areas of national importance that have lengthy or risky product development cycles.

Establish Targeted Manufacturing Zones

The Opportunity Zone concept can also revitalize manufacturing. We will apply a similar incentive-based approach for semiconductor labs, electronics manufacturing, pharmaceutical operations, and other

areas critical to our national security. This would support the massive upfront capital commitments necessary to scale and attract strategic manufacturing operations and supply chains. Manufacturing Zones could be augmented by a combination of local and state government support, private sector investment, and local university research input.

Launch Qualified Innovation Funds

We will explore the creation of “Qualified Innovation Funds,” to incentivize private capital to accelerate investment in key national security sectors. These private funds would be managed by investment professionals and capital would be raised privately. However, incentives could help to increase access to capital, including loan guarantees and a mechanism similar to the 1031 exchange. These qualified innovation funds will spur growth in key national security sectors and catalyze the commercializing and scaling of the basic technology and science.

Establish an Innovation Deployment Fund Corporation

This government owned entity would provide matching funds in the form of loans, guarantees and equity in conjunction with companies and allies to drive private sector lead initiatives aimed at the development and commercialization of the ten critical sectors defined in the next section.

Rebuild America’s Infrastructure

America’s critical infrastructure has undergone a decades-long convergence between the electrical grid, computer networks, telecommunications systems, and satellite constellations. This converged critical infrastructure is now confronted by the simultaneous vulnerabilities of limited spare capacity, outdated legal statutes and sometimes feuding regulatory authorities, contentious and ambiguous technical standards, very large up-front investment costs, and persistent cyberattacks from both criminal organizations and hostile foreign governments. The ESS proposes (1) cataloging these vulnerabilities in each of the ten critical emerging technologies, (2) driving technical standards for the key emerging technologies, combining national security imperatives with our civilian market strengths, (3) establishing public/private partnerships to accelerate capital investment in these key sectors, in cooperation with like-minded allies and partners, and (4) identifying

and sanctioning cyber aggression by criminal and hostile state actors.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Adopt “One Federal Decision” Policy

The U.S. government must adopt a “One Federal Decision” policy to streamline the environmental review for highway projects. It should establish a 2-year goal for completion of environmental reviews, a 90-day timeline for project authorization by the Department of Transportation (DoT), and a single environmental document to be signed by all participating federal agencies. This policy also provides flexibility to the DOT to manage the environmental review process and limits the possible extension request for other participating agencies to a maximum of one year.

Invest in Infrastructure Resiliency

The U.S. should consider investing up to \$5 billion for a new resiliency program to protect roads and bridges from natural disasters, and an additional \$5 billion in funding for the Nationally Significant Freight and Highway Projects program (known as “INFRA”), as well as \$6 billion over 5 years to address the nationwide backlog for the repair of bridges in poor condition, nationwide.

Accelerate the Digital Transformation

Technology is not just an industry, but also a change agent that impacts every sector of our economy. Digital technologies are recognized globally as key enablers for entrepreneurial innovation, emerging markets and basic industry.

Accelerating the digital transformation has the power to bolster all sectors by speeding up innovation, reducing product life cycles, driving efficiencies, increasing production, improving quality, conserving natural resources, improving education, automating tedious tasks, retraining the workforce, extending services and accelerating commerce, while at the same time greatly benefiting the American worker.

While many countries have had great achievements in innovation, the rate of adoption and investments in digital transformation is the most critical factor. The importance of this digital transformation, and in his first term issued executive orders or memoranda to advance U.S. leadership in the ten critical emerging sectors including artificial intelligence, quantum information science, 5G wireless spectrum, autonomous vehicles (through the

Department of Transportation), unmanned aerial vehicles (through the FAA), and advanced manufacturing.

Speed is the ultimate currency. To capitalize on the opportunities that the digital economy presents and effectively mitigate competitive risks, our strategy must respond to the challenges now at hand by accelerating our digital transformation. The only way to retain leadership and safeguard key alliances is to outpace the competition.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Develop a National Digital Strategic Plan

The plan establishes a comprehensive national digital strategy that would optimize the policy changes and new initiatives for the betterment of U.S. business, education, philanthropy, government and citizens. The goal is to accelerate the digital transformation of the US to improve global competitiveness, increase productivity, encourage innovation, spur entrepreneurial job growth, strengthen national security and enhance the digital experience of our citizens. It includes the vision, long term objectives, strategy, annual goals, milestones, operational framework, metrics and recommend executional ownership.

Accelerate Implementation in Government

The U.S. government must build upon its existing initiatives and accelerate the implementation and investment in the digitization of its own agencies and services. It also must integrate with state and local government to achieve an even higher level of efficiency and service. It must enhance its recent commitment of following best practices of the private sector.

Leverage Government Data and Resources

Federal agencies must be directed to increase access to their resources to drive research, improve public access to federal data, share expertise in cybersecurity, and allocate high-performance and cloud computing resources to relevant private sector purposes and R&D. We will draft a plan to accelerate the U.S. digital transformation across federal, state and local government.

Lead Global Efforts on Data Policy

The U.S. government and private sector must work together, along with our international partners, on data security, data privacy, and data flows. Creating policies that enable the free and open flow of data, while protecting sensitive consumer and business information, are critical to accelerating America's digital

transformation and essential to strengthening our economic competitiveness.

Extend Lead in Research and Development

America's economic security has been historically defended by an U.S. network of knowledge, capabilities, and people—including academic institutions, National Laboratories, and private sector entities and individuals. This informal network turns ideas into innovations, transforms discoveries into successful commercial products, and protects and enhances the American way of life. If current trends continue, China's overall investments in research and development are expected to surpass those of the United States within 10 years.

To maintain our competitive advantage, the United States will recommit to partnering with our private sector and universities to expand capabilities while accelerating research funding and prioritizing emerging technologies critical to economic growth and security, such as outlined below. The United States will encourage scientists in government, academia and the private sector to achieve advancements and will nurture a healthy innovation economy that collaborates with allies and partners, improves STEM education, draws on an advanced technical workforce, and invests in early stage research and development.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Set Priorities and Fund Research

We will set national priorities across emerging technologies, with a special focus on research areas that could enhance our economic and national security. We will also continue to expand research funding that will focus on breakthrough capabilities in A.I., quantum, hypersonic and other priority technology areas. We will help turn university research into commercial opportunities, with a strategic goal of retaining talent and intellectual property even when they do not immediately prove commercially successful.

Attract High Skilled Legal Immigration

Legal immigration is one of the critical components of our national greatness. The United States will continue to explore ways to change the legal immigration process to prioritize the welcome of highly skilled workers. This will involve cutting red tape and reducing the backlogs and uncertainty that threaten to drive tech talent to other

countries — including to our strategic competitors. The U.S. and its partners are in a global competition to attract the technical and entrepreneurial talent required to succeed in the core emerging technologies. Many of these talented individuals were attracted to the U.S. by our university system: 70% of Masters graduate students and 60% of PhD students in America's computer science, information science, and computer engineering are non-resident aliens. In combination with practical and timely vetting of these individuals before they commence their graduate studies, the U.S. should reduce red tape and provide policy pathways for keeping these talented individuals in the United States upon graduation.

Accelerate Patent Review

In the pace of change in the modern world, the review and approval of patents can no longer take years and require the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars for simple developments by individuals. It currently takes 24 months, on average, for the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) to approve or disapprove a patent, beginning with the date of filing. Two years is a virtual eternity in the fast-moving emerging technologies. Moreover, patent and trademark laws allow foreign competitors to perfect ideas quickly in overseas markets, open a local patent, and then challenge the prior art of U.S. patent applicants in the more slow-moving United States patent system. Chinese firms account for the lion's share, slightly over half of global patent applications, according to the World Intellectual Property Association (WIPA), concentrated in wireless telecommunications and computer technology. The U.S. patent laws must be revised to meet the challenges of the current pace of development and reward inventors for their creativity and risk-taking.

Leverage Private Expertise

The U.S. government must use private sector expertise to identify new technologies the government can use for national security missions. To accomplish this goal, government agencies such as the Department of Defense, Department of State, Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Commerce, and the Justice Department will establish strategic partnerships with the private sector that will not only bring in expertise to identify priority applications and share best practices but also develop strategic relationships. Additionally, the recruiting strategies utilized in the private sector must be utilized for hiring world class technical talent in government.

Strengthen Industrial Base

America's National Security Industrial Base (NSIB) has propelled our military and security might for over two centuries. In our modern world, malicious foreign actors are working around the clock to erode America's competitive advantages in crucial national security areas of focus, including by stealing our own technologies and capabilities and investing in future technologies to gain the long-term upper hand.

A healthy industrial base is a critical element of U.S. power. The ability of the military to surge in response to an emergency depends on our nation's ability to produce needed parts and systems, healthy and secure supply chains, and a skilled U.S. workforce. The erosion of American manufacturing over the last two decades has had a negative impact on these capabilities and threatens to undermine the ability of U.S. manufacturers to meet national security requirements. Today, we rely on single domestic sources for some products and foreign supply chains for others, and we face the possibility of not being able to produce specialized components for our military at home. Support for a vibrant domestic manufacturing sector is critical to economic and national security.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Understand the Problem

We will evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of our defense industrial base, including the identification of materials essential to national security, contingencies that could affect supply chains, and technologies that are likely to be critical for the future.

Encourage Homeland Investment

The United States will promote policies and incentives that return key national security industries to American shores. Wherever possible, the U.S. government will work with industry partners to strengthen U.S. competitiveness in key technologies and manufacturing capabilities. We will also implement a coordinated and multi-tiered structure of federal, state and local incentives to secure strategic direct foreign investment in the US. In addition, we will reform regulations and processes to facilitate the export of U.S. military equipment.

Forge New Partnerships Between Labor and Management

The upper Midwest "Rust Belt" of the United States deteriorated as manufacturing was offshored to international and overseas locations. The infrastructure,

logistical connections, and workforce have remained and the economics for reemergence are perfectly timed. These areas can be best used to rebuild domestic supply chains by striking partnerships between labor and management in which labor shares in the upside of growth in non-traditional models of equity sharing and ownership. Management and labor must form a partnership in which both gain in new models that share risk and reward equally.

Protect and Grow Critical Skills

The United States must maintain and develop skilled trades and high-technology skills through increased support for technical college and apprenticeship programs. We will support STEM efforts, at the Federal and state levels, and target national security technology areas.

PILLAR II

SAFEGUARD AMERICA'S ASSETS

Safeguard America's Assets

America is a nation of people who work hard, dream big, give generously, and play fair. Not every country shares these characteristics. Today, some competitors are using industrial strategies, subsidies, and predatory practices to disadvantage the United States.

To take on this challenge, American firms, universities, labor unions, and media networks must partner with the U.S. government closely to protect American assets. America's assets include our country's technology, intellectual property, financial system, investment resources, supply chains, open markets, civil society institutions, and core freedoms.

Strategic adversaries are targeting these national assets with a range of malign practices including theft, deception, unfair trade practices, intimidation, financial seduction, frivolous litigation, cyberattack, forced technology transfer, propaganda, coercion, and retaliation. Securing America's assets will require the U.S. private and public sectors, as well as like-minded nations, to demand reciprocity, transparency, and solidarity.

Protecting American assets requires an effort beyond the scope of any individual, company, or government agency. It requires partnerships.

Technology Assets

America's technological assets are at the core of our competitiveness in the 21st century. Foreign nations target intellectual property (IP), data, and other technological resources through a variety of means including forced technology transfers, cyberattack, and financial seduction. In some cases, they steal U.S. intellectual property, claim it as their own, and then sue American companies in our own courts for IP infringement. They pursue not just the IP of traditional technology

companies, but everything from financial technologies to the genetically modified seeds of our agricultural businesses.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Establish Technology Reciprocity and Fairness

When a country prevents U.S. companies from operating freely within its borders, the United States will respond with reciprocal regulatory and investment restrictions on companies from that nation operating in the United

States. We will sanction corporate and government officials engaging in predatory IP theft or exploitation practices. We will also prohibit U.S. investment in malign foreign technology companies, including those that oppress human rights.

Strengthen Investment Screening

As the USTR observes, acquisitions or investments by foreign companies can expose critical American technologies to access or downright theft by malign governments. The United States government assesses these risks and works to thwart investments of this type, through the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) but this effort must be expanded to include the pro-active screening of these investments, rather than wait until the acquiring party submits an application to CFIUS.

Eliminate Predatory Greenfield Investments

Economic rivals have weaponized greenfield investments. State backed manufacturing operations in the United States use government subsidies to eliminate U.S. competitors from within our own borders. They also launch startup companies in the United States to perform R&D in critical technologies to benefit from our intellectual capital, workforce, and supply chains. Since there is no U.S. or international law that addresses predatory greenfield investments, it is essential that we develop a strategy that requires transparency and reciprocity for critical technology sectors.

Require Disclosure of Authoritarian-Backed VCs

The U.S. government will investigate which venture capital firms are backed or controlled by countries on the restriction list and publish a public report listing these firms. This will empower U.S. companies with the knowledge of exactly who they are working with and taking money from, and how the potential ulterior motives of those investors may impact their ability to operate freely and securely.

Respond to Hacking and Surveillance

Advanced capabilities allow authoritarian states to penetrate global IT systems through cyber-attacks, making nearly all companies and nations vulnerable. The U.S. government should respond with enhanced sanctions for countries and firms engaging in cyber-attacks on American firms and universities, and engage in proportionate action, including offensive cyber operations.

Intellectual Property

Intellectual Property (IP) underpins nearly every aspect of our economy by creating a framework that allows new industries and innovations to flourish. But this free and open framework is under attack. According to the U.S. Special Trade Representative:

Some international organizations seek to protect intellectual property abroad, including the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). These organizations impose IP protection obligations on member states, but their enforcement measures are woefully insufficient.

Many American firms are reluctant to report or challenge IP theft openly for fear of retribution by foreign governments. The private sector cannot fight this battle on its own. A major commitment of government resources and actions are required to protect intellectual property and sustain the IP dynamo of U.S. economic growth and trade. And, as underscored in the Pillar III discussion below, this fight to protect IP must be done in close coordination with our allies in Europe, East, and South Asia, all of whom have a deep interest in IP protection.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Strengthen IP Transfer Laws

To shelter U.S. companies from coercion, the federal government must pass stronger laws that prohibit U.S. companies from transferring valuable IP to foreign businesses or governments.

Establish Confidential Reporting for IP Theft

The U.S. will explore the setup of a confidential reporting mechanism to field reports of intellectual property. This will enable discrete reporting of incidents and ensure a more rapid response by the right U.S. government entity. And when incidents of intellectual property coercion are reported and verified, the U.S. government will step in to punish the perpetrators through reciprocal actions, as well as to defend the U.S. business from any further harm.

Effectively Use Existing Legal Authorities

We must enhance the authorities and capabilities of U.S. counterintelligence resources to identify theft and predatory behavior against the IP of U.S. private companies worldwide, and to assemble these cases for prosecution by the Department of Justice. This should

include improving the training of our diplomats abroad in the sphere of IP theft and infractions. We also must vest the Committee on Foreign Investment (CFIUS) with enhanced authority to take aggressive actions and impose crippling tariffs and penalties on international companies who steal IP.

Leverage the State Department

A key area of opportunity is utilizing our State Department Foreign Service Officers and training them in the sphere of IP theft and infractions. We must improve the training of our diplomats abroad so that they are aware of IP theft activities and able to take necessary actions against IP theft in cooperation with U.S. private companies worldwide. We also must take aggressive actions and impose crippling tariffs and penalties on foreign companies who engage in IP theft from U.S. and partner country firms. This will aid victim companies recover their losses and provide an incentive to identify and fight such practices.

Deploy IP Law Enforcement Resources throughout the World

The U.S. State Department already supports deployment of a global network of regional Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordinators (IPLCs), experienced Department of Justice prosecutors with responsibilities to strengthen U.S. law enforcement coordination and partner with key foreign law enforcement partners. The IPLCs focus should be on combating the growing role of transnational crime organizations in IP theft and on combating related cybercrime, such as Dark Web markets where criminals use cryptocurrencies to hide their illicit gains.

Engage with Global Partners

In addition to advancing intellectual property security measures in multiple international organizations, we must make IP theft prevention a significant element in all trade agreements, but also in agreements of economic collaboration and work with allies and partners to jointly defend our collective IP rights.

Create an IP Insurance Fund for U.S. Companies

Using the funds collected from tariffs and penalties recovered from infringing on international companies, we will explore the creation of a Federal IP Defense Insurance Fund, which would finance legal fees to sue the infringing companies in their country's courts and in the United States. As a risk-sharing strategy, this will

provide small to medium size companies parity in fighting for their future against state-backed entities.

Public Research

The open ecosystem of academia and government laboratories in the U.S. generates a massive body of basic and applied research, most of which is accessible as a public good. This ecosystem rests on a foundation of trust, transparency and reciprocity, and is vulnerable to abuse by malign governments. We must protect American campuses and public laboratories from foreign infringement and exploitation.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Establish a National Research Disclosure Office

The Department of Education should establish a National Research Disclosure Office to produce public reports evaluating efforts to ensure research integrity across the higher education sector. It should be empowered to carry out investigations into research integrity and should regularly report its findings to the Secretary of the Department of Education. Further, it should encourage universities to establish their own independent research integrity offices that promote transparency and evaluate compliance with ethics, values and security interests.

Carefully Screen Research Partnerships

The United States government and all universities should work together to maintain proactive awareness of the risks of foreign infiltration of the U.S. education system. Due diligence on research collaboration as well as visiting scholars should take into account the nature of the engagement, such as the potential uses of a technology, and the nature of the foreign partner.

Open Markets

In their efforts to maximize return on equity during three decades of economic globalization, U.S. and multinational firms engaged in off-shoring and out-sourcing both goods and services, to the benefit of lower cost emerging markets and at the expense of American wages and capital investment. This also resulted in attenuated and opaque supply chains, exposing American citizens to both quality and reliability risks, as revealed by the pandemic.

While restoring global trade and financial flows, the conscious strategy of promoting the on-shoring and re-

sourcing to the United States of the production good and services by American and multinational firms, with a particular emphasis on the critical emerging technologies essential to our growth and security, and restoring robustness to the supply chains essential to the health and safety of our citizens.

Authoritarian economies today seek to exploit the openness of America's markets. They restrict access to their own markets in order to foster domestic "national champions," who thrive in protected domestic markets and then, having achieved critical mass in research and product development, emerge as global competitors in the United States and other third country markets.

In many cases these national champions can produce goods and services on open global markets at such low prices that market-oriented competitors are unable to compete and ultimately exit the market. While the United States government can support U.S. industries petitioning for relief in anti-dumping or countervailing duty cases, establishing margins of dumping or subsidy is difficult when a market is dominated by a foreign national champion and global prices have been distorted, which in turn makes it very hard for the US International Trade Commission (USITC) to establish material injury. Transparency and regulatory due process in the open U.S. foreign trade system is wide-open for abuse by foreign state-owned enterprises and national champions.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Expose Foreign Market Barriers

We need to harness the power of our public and private sectors to publicly identify and expose foreign market barriers in all their forms, including unclear licensing, permitting requirements, tariffs, and deception tactics. Deception tactics include a foreign government inviting companies into their market to develop a joint venture and train local workers only to subsequently cancel the contract, expel the U.S. business, and take full control over the venture and its technologies.

Establish Reciprocity in Economic Partnering

The U.S. government and American businesses seek reciprocity from all foreign economic partners. A nation's access to our open markets should be met with equally open U.S. access to their markets. Any restrictive measures in their markets should continue to be met with tariffs or other reciprocal trade measures from the United States. American businesses should employ their own reciprocal measures to respond to foreign market barriers

and encourage international partners to allow open market access.

Supply Chains

Malign nations aim to gain geopolitical and economic leverage by targeting, entangling, and exploiting critical links in supply chains around the world. These practices have been systematic and honed over time and are frequently used to threaten, intimidate, coerce and retaliate. It is in the interests of both the public and private sectors to protect and gain critical U.S. supply chains. Supply interruptions of critical pharmaceutical ingredients and medical equipment associated with the COVID-19 pandemic illustrate the importance of robust supply chains and ensuring onshore production capacity.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Securing Medical, Pharmaceutical, and ICT Supply Chains

Much of the medical, pharmaceutical, and information and communication technology (ICT) supply chain has moved away from American shores. The United States government, working in collaboration with industry and academic partners, will prioritize investments to reshore capacity within the U.S. and partner countries for key supply chains in medical, pharmaceutical, and ICT markets.

Preserve Access to Critical Materials and Minerals

The U.S. public and private sectors must work together to foster open supply chains for critical minerals and energy resources, including rare earths, cobalt, lithium and nickel, by strengthening our relationships with source countries. The U.S. government must renew its commitment to securing supply chains by providing diplomatic assistance to source countries that help to foster the right conditions to attract financial investment from the American private sector.

Address Predatory Acquisition of Mines

Our economic rivals are accelerating their acquisition of mineral mines globally. They own interests in most Australia's rare earths mines and have also purchased cobalt mines in Africa and lithium mines in South America. By increasing its control over raw materials, they are effectively controlling the lithium-ion battery industry to become the world's dominant advanced energy production center. The U.S. must develop laws

and take diplomatic action to prevent these anti-competitive actions.

Financial System and Investments

Our financial system and currency are the envy of the world. Malign foreign actors seek to steal or weaken America's financial assets to bolster their ability to compete. Their tactics include currency manipulation, infiltration of our markets and exchanges, and outright theft through cyberattacks. Public-private partnerships to defend our financial assets is central to maintaining U.S. economic security. Transparency and enforcement are critical to protecting our financial system.

American citizens have many retirement planning devices available to help maximize long-term assets and financial security. Many choose to accumulate their own retirement fund through payroll deductions in lieu of U.S. Social Security. Those assets are secured by the fiduciaries who manage the investment strategies with the guarantee of the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation (PBGC). When malign foreign assets infiltrate the investment options, the worker's assets are exposed to crippling losses and the PBGC is exposed to extreme risks.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Enforce Compliance for Foreign Assets Held in Retirement Accounts

The transparency provided by the enforcement of U.S. security laws, specifically including Sarbanes-Oxley provisions, on any retirement asset transactions must be enforced. The PBGC established under ERISA should exclude investments in foreign securities that do not comply with all U.S. securities laws.

Eliminate Exemptions for Foreign Firms

The wealth of America has been built on a strong core of investment options which include equity securities issued on and then traded via American stock market exchanges. U.S. firms listing on a stock exchange must be audited by an accredited accounting firm, and those audits in turn are monitored by the U.S. Public Company Oversight Board (PCOB). In 1995, the SEC extended an exemption to foreign companies when selling securities in U.S. markets. We must close these loopholes and ensure all who participate in our capital markets adhere to the same rules, which were adopted and enforced in order to protect the investments of American workers.

Increase Transparency of Foreign Companies on U.S. Exchanges

The SEC must increase transparency regarding the presence of foreign companies on U.S. exchanges and enforce all regulations universally, including SOX. Transparency regarding these holdings will help ensure that American workers, businesses, and investors have the information they need to completely assess the risks in their investment choices.

Fund Flows and Repatriation

Monetary flows provide the balancing resource for corporations to manage their growth needs around the globe and realize investment returns. When corporations use their cash for expansion purposes in other parts of the world, they must be able to repatriate that cash freely and without limitation.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Reciprocal Cash Repatriation

Individual American companies are powerless against the governments of countries that do not allow them to repatriate their own cash. To safeguard the overseas assets of American companies from the risk of loss, an equal amount of restrictions should be placed on the companies from those countries that restrict U.S. cash repatriation.

Reserve Currency

The U.S. dollar has long been the world's reserve currency. Based largely on the size and strength of the U.S. economy and the dominance of the U.S. financial markets, this status has existed in informal and formal structures for more than 100 years. It benefits the world by enabling a steady and safe system of commerce for the global economy. It is also the envy of the world and provides the U.S. with tremendous comparative advantage and is a valuable strategic asset for our national security. Economic rivals with malign intentions seek to remove America's reserve currency status to destabilize the financial stability of the world. Maintaining reserve currency status is critical to the economic stability of the world.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Consider Developing a Digital Dollar Currency

To strengthen America's economic security and extend its comparative advantage, we must capitalize on the

dollar's status as the world's reserve currency and ensure that the primary digital currency that is backed by the United States dollar.

Combat Currency Manipulation

When governments keep their currency value below its fair market equilibrium price, it allows their domestic companies to outcompete American businesses. To keep the demand high for domestic products, the United States will continue to expose these manipulative practices and work to close the avenues that such countries use to artificially raise the dollar against the value of their currency.

American Institutions

Our adversaries use economic warfare to challenge not just our economy, but core American freedoms such as the freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and the right to assemble. They employ financial incentives, thinly disguised propaganda organs, and social media intimidation to silence U.S. critics and control the ability of our citizens and corporations to exercise their fundamental American rights.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Educate the Public

Educate American people in the ways authoritarian governments challenge U.S. national interests and democratic values. When an authoritarian regime intimidates a U.S. business, NGO, media, or civil society organization, we must all speak up in defense of that entity and use whatever means necessary to resist these efforts.

Counter Social Credit Rating System

This has profound implications for the U.S. firms, NGO's, and individual citizens with respect to sensitive personal data, exposure to surveillance systems, and proprietary technical information. Failing to score well, by non-compliance with foreign government policies or demands, may subject companies to blacklisting. There is currently no U.S. or international law that addresses this practice.

Contest Data Firewalls

Another favorite tactic of authoritarian economies is instituting a national firewall by which U.S. data is allowed into their country, but no data is allowed out. We will take greater advantage of the United States' Section 301 authority, which allows the government to take action if it determines that U.S. rights under a trade agreement are being denied, or that the action by the foreign country denies benefits to the United States under a trade agreement. Key measures include, but are not limited to, the suspension or withdrawal of trade agreement concessions and the imposition of duties and trade restrictions.

Build Strength through Unity and Solidarity

The U.S. public and private sectors must view an attack against one as an attack against all. When an authoritarian economy retaliates against a U.S. business or civil society organization, we must all speak up in defense of that entity and use whatever means necessary to resist the effort. We should also respond reciprocally when a country bans our reporters or takes actions to limit the exercise of our speech options. We can do so, for example, by designating propaganda media outlets as State Sponsored.

Focus on Critical Innovation Sectors

The United States has fostered a strong entrepreneurial ecosystem over the years. Innovative products and services have transformed our society and shaped our daily lives. Progress in technology has enabled many venture-backed startups to mature into large, publicly listed enterprises that have profound effects on our public markets and broader economy. Most importantly, it has generated new businesses and industries, while massively benefiting American workers, consumers, and the overall global economy.

While the U.S. remains a leader in the high-tech industry, entrepreneurship and the digital economy is now a global game and speed is the weapon of choice. We cannot take for granted that we will continue to have a monopoly on innovation and lead the world's digital transformation. Governments around the globe look to our innovation economy as a model to replicate in their respective countries and are tirelessly working to supplant our dominance with far less regulation and deference for our intellectual property.

Cyber theft of intellectual properties and proprietary technological information has been a key means for competing governments to deny U.S. enterprises first mover advantage in commercializing and receiving a return for investment in technology development. The means for securing this vital information must be a key objective of the digital transformation strategic plan. Key modifications in government policy are a necessity if we are to win the war of innovation and challenge the status quo.

5G and Future Wireless Communications Technologies

Fifth Generation (5G) wireless technology will form the backbone of future economic development and public services. Improve America's digital infrastructure by deploying a secure 5G Internet capability nationwide. will increase national competitiveness, benefit the environment, and improve our quality of life."

The Executive Order on Securing the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Supply Chain to protect the security, integrity, and reliability of ICT systems and services in the United States.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Invest in 5G and 6G Technologies

The United States will continue to support a thriving ecosystem for domestic 5G deployment while also increasing money flows to U.S. 5G innovators. A key is to rapidly deploy spectrum assets to allow widespread acceleration of applications, including trusted industrial IoT applications. The United States will establish leadership in the next generation of cellular standards to ensure that our nation is prepared to lead in and benefit from emerging technologies and the evolution to 6G.

Fortify U.S. and Global 5G Security

The United States is focused on ensuring that security considerations are paramount for our domestic networks and the networks of our like-minded partners. We will continue to encourage all countries to act now to safeguard their emerging 5G networks from threats to national security, privacy, intellectual property, and human rights. The United States continues to endorse the Prague Proposals. We should also take leadership in the Architecture for Clean and Open Networks (ACON) and in securing the network edge where data is collected, and actuators are deployed.

Create a Unifying Trusted Network Model, Clean Path 2020

The Clean Path 2020 Network will be an inclusive end-to-end solution through smart evolution of the network, a

more open architecture for common carrier approaches. As global decisions are made on the future of this transformational technology, the United States will incentivize both partner governments and carriers to collaborate faster deploy end-to-end solutions that enable integration, deployment, test and validation of innovation amongst trusted carriers. New market entrants will be included. Where appropriate, financing and advocacy will allow the United States to take the upper ground by offering a truly innovative solution.

Semiconductors

The semiconductor industry is a critical national security sector and maintaining our leadership within it is a national imperative. Going beyond our ubiquitous personal mobile devices and IoT (Internet of Things) applications in appliances to building energy management, semiconductors are core to our military defense, intelligence and peace-keeping endeavors around the world.

While U. S. companies dominate in semiconductor design, tooling, and intellectual property (45% global market share), decisions to rely more and more upon foreign manufacturing and extended supply chains have negatively impacted our capability to maintain the lead in advanced R&D for manufacturing. The largest single fabrication plants are located in Taiwan and a growing percentage in China, built and operated by state-supported Chinese firms and by the overseas operations of U.S. semiconductor firms.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Expand U.S. Semiconductor Manufacturing

Establish a public private sector task force via executive order to re-shore advanced fabrication for trusted and assured microelectronics, ensuring an economically viable and sustainable model. Members will include US Government, State government, academic and private sector entities, and tasks include the establishment of an independent consortium to enable alignment of incentives and closing of legislative loopholes.

Extend the Lead on Equipment and Tools

In order to secure a competitive edge in semiconductor manufacturing, we must have the latest semiconductor manufacturing equipment. Beyond procurement of existing equipment, we must also extend our lead in innovation to devise new technologies to produce more powerful and efficient semiconductors.

Oversight of Foreign Greenfield Investments

To foster research and development at scale, work with partner nations and economies to determine approval criteria, management and oversight of foreign semiconductor greenfield investments in the United States.

Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence is a major driver of economic change and growth in the 21st century, supporting scientific breakthroughs, improving quality of life, and building global prosperity. Continued American leadership in AI research and development as well as deployment will be critical to maintaining the national economic security of the United States. This will allow the U.S. to shape the technology's global evolution in a manner consistent with our national values, policies, and priorities.

The expanding use of storage for cloud infrastructure that is spawned by business data, audio and video content, and digital transactional information will push the limits of current storage techniques. The sheer volume of new digital data created will stretch current design structures to access data to provide valuable content to support AI and interactive and virtual applications.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Develop Artificial Intelligence Capabilities

AI leadership will require deliberate effort through enhanced government collaboration both with industry and with foreign partners and allies. This effort must promote the development and deployment of safe and trusted technological innovations while protecting American technology, economic and national security, civil liberties, privacy, and values. The United States must continue to lead with visionary new designs for data storage with faster access times and lower energy consumption than current practices.

Apply AI Algorithms and Federal Data Sets to COVID-19 Treatment

The NIH and the FDA must also accelerate the testing and fielding of artificial intelligence-based imaging, analysis, and diagnosis algorithms for identifying promising candidate drugs for COVID-19 palliative treatment and vaccine development. The U.S. government should also immediately make available to public and private research laboratories the high quality and traceable healthcare databases that can be used to train these AI algorithms, as recommended Executive Order on Maintaining American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence.

Quantum and Advanced Computing

The combination of high-performance computing, advanced computer hardware, nanotechnology, and other emerging computing technologies will enable increasingly rapid data analytics, communication, encryption and manufacturing while revolutionizing virtually every industry. Quantum computing revolutionizes the development of powerful computers, secure and rapid communication, and sensors with unprecedented precision, accuracy, and modalities.

The national security implications of these technologies are enormous, which is why nations seeking to compete with the United States have invested heavily in these areas. Maintaining our national lead in the development of these technologies will require an intensive and coordinated effort from the public and private sectors.

The National Quantum Initiative Act signed in 2018 and the Executive Order on Artificial Intelligence signed in 2019 represent significant steps forward. But the continued application of federal and private resources will be required going forward.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Forge International Partnerships with Like-Minded Nations

International partnerships will allow us to combine the expertise from multiple nations to accelerate the development of new technologies for the benefit of all free nations. The United States will pursue cooperative activities with a shared purpose, duty, and responsibility to adhere to principles such as openness, reciprocity, and transparency.

Secure the Edge in Computing Paradigm

As latency is reduced for real-time decisions and actions, computing will get more capable and complicated in connected, autonomous things. Such edge computing paradigms also present new security vulnerabilities. Securing edge computing will enable industrial domains, from energy and manufacturing to autonomy and healthcare, to leapfrog into the IoT age first in the United States.

Cybersecurity and Secure Systems

Enterprise data is more sophisticated than ever but also more vulnerable. As critical operational, transportation, healthcare, military and security systems are increasingly maintained in cloud storage structures, core infrastructure is at high risk of focused catastrophic attacks and theft from malign regions of the world. The U.S. can never relent in our cybersecurity defense.

The federal government is committed to attacking this threat and is spending tens of billions of dollars through the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency. The public and private sectors must actively align in the battle. Protecting data is no longer a passive activity and requires a constant focus that integrates the capabilities of the private sector in active concert with the government.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Formulate a Partnership Between the Government and the Private Sector

Defenses can be highly strengthened by forming an axis of defense between the government and the private sector in which classified information is shared in protected environments so that joint battle plans can be structured, and defenses executed.

Respond Reciprocally to Cyberattack

The United States will respond with sanctions for all cyberattacks and will unleash proportionate action including offensive cyberattacks in response to any attacks committed against the U.S. or our companies. Responding reciprocally to all cyberattacks in the most effective way to establish deterrence.

Smart Manufacturing and Robotics

Advanced industrial companies around the world have made progress in improving productivity along the

manufacturing value chain. However, the traditional levers that have driven these gains, such as design optimization, lean operations, Six Sigma, and total quality management, are starting to decline in usage, and the incremental benefits they deliver are also diminishing. To remain competitive, leading companies are now looking to disruptive technologies for their next horizon of performance improvement and speed-to-market. These technologies include additive manufacturing (3D printing), more sophisticated integrated robotics, increased factory automation with IoT devices and sensors, and advanced process engineering methodologies. The end-to-end process using these new technologies will accelerate product design and time to market, reduce costs and waste, and increase flexibility creating more complex designs.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Reinvest in Machine Tooling

Although American productivity is the best in the world, we cannot allow our leadership to become complacent or stagnant. We must continue to invest in machine tools, automated vehicles in manufacturing processes, world class robotics, and automated production processes.

Implement 3D Printing Systems

3D printing presents incredible opportunities to reduce inventories, storage costs, and logistical times by building what is needed in just-in-time facilities located close to the customers and consumers. Introducing 3D printing systems at the end of the supply channel will reduce costs and the use of natural resources. This technology will continue to improve and must be embraced by business to make the supply chain for needed parts and products as efficient as possible.

Autonomous and Electric Vehicles

The automotive business is one of the biggest industries in the world and has traditionally been the source of our nation's manufacturing prowess and industrial base, which is crucial to national and economic security. Our economic rivals aspire to eliminate internal combustion vehicles, which could become the benchmark for automotive manufacturers around the world.

By the virtue of developing electric vehicles specifically for the Chinese market and manufacturing there, our automakers have given away the designs and process engineering secrets, including by providing valuable training to the local labor force. China is currently the

world's largest market for automobiles and is following a strategy of providing market access to foreign suppliers in exchange for technology transfer and investment. China's automotive strategy includes the opportunity to leapfrog foreign suppliers' decades of expertise in internal combustion engines by focusing increasingly on electronic vehicles (EV), while simultaneously using machine learning and domestic driving sensor data – increasingly derived from 5G telephony -- to dominate the autonomous vehicle (AV) segment as well. This is a matter of economic and national security. Autonomous vehicles will unleash a new wave of productivity and will drive tremendous competitive advantage in 5G deployments around the world.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Achieve Level 5 Autonomous Driving Within the United States

Develop a partnership between the private sector and the multiple levels of government to test and scale Level 5 autonomous driving locations within multiple U.S. cities. Level 5 is defined as full automation by the Society of Automotive Engineers and has been embraced by the U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Level 5 vehicles do not require human attention—the “dynamic driving task” is eliminated. Level 5 cars won't even have steering wheels or acceleration/braking pedals. They will be free from geo-fencing, able to go anywhere and do anything that an experienced human driver can do. This will serve as an example for the world in how independent businesses and governments can work together to solve common problems.

Pioneer Installation of IoT Networks for Autonomous Driving

Establish a fund to pilot and then scale Internet of Things (IoT) infrastructure to support Level 5 AV trials in the United States, in order to provide high speed, resilient, low-latency connectivity between AVs and the physical urban environment, and among AVs themselves. IoT infrastructure provides a fast opportunity to field 5G technology in addition to improving the safety of AV trials.

Biotechnology

Biotechnology, genomics, and synthetic biology warrant careful consideration by scientists and public servants alike. From a national security standpoint, there is speculation of military or other more nefarious applications, such as using CRISPR to produce viruses.

However, gene editing, and new technologies have the power to advance human health and the potential to genetically alter species to protect against disease.

United States farmers feed the world. America continues to be the world's top food exporter. Continuing to lead in food exports will require further acceleration in agriculture technologies and expanded integration of fintech, AI, and water management to produce higher crop yields using less resources and pesticides. Advances in agriculture are underway, using genomes to expand the global food supply for good nutrition to reduce poverty and subsequently promote economic growth in developing nations. As with any emerging or advancing technology in our interconnected world, it is critical that we harmonize policies, standards and regulations across national borders to insure safe and equitable applications without slowing down innovation.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Implement a Pandemic Surveillance and Testing System (PSTS)

The United States government must move immediately to design and field a pandemic surveillance and testing system (PSTS) in order to provide early warning of the emergence of new diseases; characterize their epidemiology, clinical manifestations, and severity; and monitor their evolution in near-real time, in terms of physical location and transmission mechanisms. This system should be similar to the U.S. Federal Government's May 2006 Pandemic Influenza Implementation Plan, enhanced by technical and process innovations adopted by the CDC such as the Epi Info statistics program and automated electronic reporting of diagnostic laboratory results. The efficacy of the PSTS can be improved by combining clinical data such as temperature monitoring at travel points of entry, particularly international airports, with big data open source intelligence such as social media inquiries and postings on infectious disease.

Rebuild U.S. Supply Chain for Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API)

A key element of the ESS is rebuilding a supply chain based in the United States for the active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) for vaccines, therapeutics, small molecule and biologic pharmaceuticals. Estimates of U.S. reliance on China and India for API's vary widely, from 15% to 80%: it is important that the FDA collect reliable statistics on this dependence. Over the past decade, leading U.S. pharmaceutical firms have closed

down or sold off many of their generic production facilities in order to concentrate on higher margin specialty drugs; we can and must reverse this as part of the ESS.

Create U.S.-based Cell Culture Facilities

There is also an urgent need to build a U.S. based cell-culture facility for the testing and volume production of vaccines, as well as biologics and biosimilar pharmaceuticals. Once any of the several vaccine candidates against COVID-19 have passed effective and safety trials, there will be an urgent need to rapidly scale production in order to build immunity on the part of healthcare workers, first responders, and then the American public at large.

Advanced Energy Technologies

Abundant energy is one of our nation's most precious strategic assets and a source of great comparative advantage. Our economic adversaries hope to serve as a competitive source of alternatives to U.S. energy. If left unchecked, they will be influential in writing the rules of climate initiatives, including regulations that would put our U.S. clean energy at a disadvantage while employing carbon emissions tariffs to hamper the market for U.S. energy resources.

Clean energy is the future and will grow over the decade to be an industry measured in the trillions. The growth of our renewable energy is only beginning to show the massive power of U.S. innovation. We must be the leader in the clean tech industry for the sake of jobs, exports, the health of the planet and national security.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Invest in Clean-Tech Innovation and Fusion

To develop a long-term alternative to fossil fuels and dependence of foreign minerals, the U.S. government and private sector must work together to research potential breakthroughs such as fusion energy, which could secure an endless source of clean energy.

Space Technologies

The United States will send human beings back on the moon, enable them to stay on the moon, and empower them to explore beyond the moon. America's newly re-established National Space Council reviews America's long-range space goals and develops a strategy that

integrates all space sectors to support innovation and American leadership in space. The United States must maintain our leadership and freedom of action in space. Communications and financial networks, military and intelligence systems, weather monitoring, and navigation have components in the space domain. As U.S. dependence on space has increased, other actors have gained access to space-based systems and information. Governments and private sector firms can launch satellites into space at increasingly lower costs. The fusion of data from imagery, communications, and geolocation services allows motivated actors to access previously unavailable information. This "democratization of space" has an impact on military operations and on America's ability to prevail in conflict.

Many countries are purchasing satellites to support their own strategic military activities. Others believe that the ability to attack space assets offers an asymmetric advantage and, as a result, are pursuing a range of anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons. The United States considers unfettered access and freedom to operate in space to be a vital interest.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Promote Space Commerce

The United States will simplify and update regulations for commercial space activity to strengthen competitiveness. As the U.S. government partners with U.S. commercial space capabilities to improve the resiliency of our space architecture, we will also consider extending national security protections to our private sector partners as needed.

Maintain Lead in Exploration

To enable human exploration across the solar system and to bring back to Earth new knowledge and opportunities, we will increase public-private partnerships and promote ventures beyond low Earth orbit with like-minded allies and friends. In the 1960's the Apollo program under the direction of NASA led to the creation of a number of new materials and technologies that launched hundreds of new products and industries. Bold initiatives in disciplines related to materials science have developed strong advancements in the strength of materials while also reducing the weight. Additional developments in the basic structure of components, bonding enhancements and crystallographic engineering will create new markets for materials that inspire products with superior capability in civilian and military applications.

Moon Shot 2030: Trusted City of the Future

The American free enterprise economy has given rise to the most innovative and productive businesses in history, which have improved the lives of consumers, shareholders, and the workers who built them. U.S. businesses owe their greatness to our unique American economic model, which empowered generations of dreamers with the freedom to pursue their potential.

The United States will work to develop partnerships between private sector companies and investors, educational institutions, and government entities to create, advance, and adopt “smart city” technology that improves the quality of life for all citizens. The U.S. government should embrace the internet of things (IoT) technologies as applied to services and communities around the country. Smart cities should be structured around IoT technologies that can help citizens save energy, conserve water, utilize road sensors to track traffic patterns, enable autonomous driving, and support smart infrastructure development. The United States government is also a significant landowner and should consider ways to develop new metropolitan areas built around these smart city technologies.

To compete with China’s 16 so-called “Manhattan projects,” the U.S. must foster meaningful collaboration between government, the private sector and academia. As we did in the 1960s in supporting “moonshot programs,” we will work in concert to advance science and technology which will result in future economic prosperity.

We will create a new platform of “moonshots” in targeted areas with academic-private-government partnerships to stimulate breakthroughs in areas that benefit national security. In order to get the most leverage out of federal funding, the government should identify projects where public, private and non-profit organizations can direct intellectual and financial capital in order to tackle complicated and forward-looking issues. These new moonshot programs will increase R&D and also generate a host of spinoff industries and 21st century employment opportunities for the American worker.

PILLAR III

FORM A NETWORK OF TRUSTED PARTNERS

Strong Partnerships Advance Shared Prosperity

America seeks partnerships with nations that embrace the principles of fairness, respect for trade and financial rules, and reciprocity.

We are not going to impose our values on others. Our alliances, partnerships, and coalitions are built on free will and shared interests. When the United States partners with other states, we develop policies that enable us to achieve our goals while our partners achieve theirs. The following pillar is the strategy for building a coalition of likeminded nations to promote shared values through economic cooperation.

Corporate Responsibility is National Security

The American free enterprise economy has given rise to the most innovative and productive businesses in history, which have improved the lives of consumers, shareholders, and the workers who built them. U.S. businesses owe their greatness to America's unique economic model, which empowered generations of dreamers with the freedom to pursue their potential.

American businesses, together with the U.S. government, share in the responsibility to guard against and respond to threats to our economic strength.

The idea of corporate responsibility has focused on social responsibilities. Today this concept must expand further to include a recognition that a secure and resilient economy can only be ensured when both government and business are committed to ensuring freedom and fairness. Corporate responsibility is national security.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Establish CEO Advisory Boards

To promote corporate adoption of national security standards, the United States government will establish CEO advisory boards, with a particular focus on U.S. firms in the ten critical emerging technologies. These boards will consist of prominent leaders from across multiple industries who can advise the government on the concerns and needs of their fellow businesses in the

national security space. Further, the boards can then help disseminate information and best practices throughout their industries.

Mobilize Technical Collaboration with Allies

The United States must mobilize and lead technology collaboration with our allies, particularly in foundational technologies such as machine learning, wireless communications, and advanced manufacturing.

Through export control regimes and investment reviews, the United States and its allies and partners have the ability to slow and, in some cases, halt this dominance. Currently there is no forum for the U.S. and its partners to coordinate and share best practices on policy tools to confront this attempt to dominate foundational technologies.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Create a Technology Forum

Establish a forum for like-minded countries focused on the development, protection, and use of foundational emerging technologies. This forum will establish baseline studies of key foundational technologies, identify strategies by malign actors to dominate parts of these technologies, engage industry in creating public/private funding mechanisms, coordinate areas of government funded research, and secure critical technology supply chains.

Scale Partnerships with Developing Nations

Some of the greatest triumphs of American statecraft resulted from helping fragile and developing countries become successful societies. These successes have helped to create markets for American businesses and have helped to grow the economies of other countries, and to share and advance principles of freedom and fairness.

The United States seeks additional partners in the developing world. Across Africa, Latin America, and Asia, states are eager for U.S. investment and financing to develop their economy and infrastructure to propel growth. But the process for operationalizing our partnerships is currently slow, burdensome, and inefficient.

The United States has over twenty government agencies and financing arms that have developed their own set of unique processes, qualifications and agreements, and a private sector that is independent of state control. We must do better in harnessing this power.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Activate Partnership Opportunity Delegations

Partnership Opportunity Delegations (PODs) could be a scalable and tailorable mechanism to efficiently explore opportunities in an emerging economy. POD participants may include but are not limited to investors, established companies, start-ups, non-profits and educational institutions from both the United States and our partner countries. Where possible they will be combined with classic trade missions to enhance the productivity of the private sector firms by closing deals and encouraging investment in the U.S.

Form Prosperity Partnerships

Prosperity Partnerships represents the highest level of U.S. multi-dimensional relationships for developing nations across all the areas of economic collaboration. The objective is to significantly improve their business climate, develop their human capital, and strengthen their Security and justice system. We will construct a set of configurable packages comprised of financing assistance, educational services, infrastructure development, technology cooperation, energy resources, non-profit aid, healthcare support, and regulation reform consulting.

Partner Holistically and Reciprocally

The United States will use diplomacy and assistance to encourage states to make choices that improve governance, rule of law, and sustainable development. In return for this U.S. commitment and leadership, countries will be expected to sign on to efforts such as aligning with U.S. trust-based initiatives, modernizing existing or negotiating new trade deals, establishing anti-corruption laws and taking actions to ensure U.S. firms are engaged in commercial opportunities. The offering will consider the status of existing and historical bi-lateral associations and be memorialized via a Memorandum of Understanding or similar document.

Leverage Resources of Development Financing Entities

The U.S. government has several programs that support export promotion. Some directly assist U.S. companies to overcome information and market entry barriers related to exporting. Agencies such as the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) and the Development Finance Corporation are focused on export assistance services, feasibility studies, export financing, insurance, and government-to-government advocacy. In order to properly leverage the resources of these entities, we must promote better coordination between them and make it simpler for U.S. businesses to access their resources.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Develop an Integrated Plan for U.S. Government Financing Entities

The U.S. government should publish a coordinated playbook that American firms can use to navigate the various federal financing entities and quickly understand the capabilities that are best suited for their specific needs.

Help Businesses Access Financing through Deal Teams

U.S. Embassy Deal Teams are interagency working groups that collaborate together in part to help U.S. businesses find the best federal financing options available to them. Instead of having to go from federal agency to federal agency to find the best solution, Deal Teams serve as a one stop shop for U.S. businesses, connecting them directly to the best financing option for their development project.

Develop an Integrated Development Financing Strategy with Partner Nations

The United States should use fair financing structures as an example for the world and as a model for like-minded nations to use to assist the world with infrastructure development. The development finance arms of partner countries such as Japan and Germany are well-funded and experienced in funding development projects, especially in the developing world, and do so according to very high standards of integrity and transparency. We can do this in part through the expansion of the Blue Dot Network, which seeks to provide quality controls and certifications for global infrastructure projects.

Be Proactive in Multilateral Forums

The United States must lead in multinational arrangements while also standing up for our own sovereign rights. A competition for influence exists in these institutions. As we participate in them, we must protect American independence and advance our national interests and values.

Authoritarian actors have long recognized the power of multilateral bodies and have used them to advance their interests and limit the freedom of their own citizens. If the United States cedes leadership of these bodies to adversaries, opportunities to shape developments that are positive for the United States will be lost.

All institutions are not equal, however. The United States will prioritize its efforts in those organizations that serve American interests, to ensure that they are strengthened and supportive of the United States, our allies, and our partners. Where existing institutions and rules need modernizing, the United States will lead to update them. At the same time, it should be clear that the United States will not cede sovereignty to those that claim authority over American citizens and are in conflict with our constitutional framework.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Exercise Leadership in Economic Security Bodies

The United States will strive for outcomes in political and security forums that are consistent with U.S. interests and values, and the values which are shared by our allies and

partners. The United Nations can help contribute to solving many of the complex problems in the world, provided that accountability, reciprocity, and shared responsibility are emphasized among members. If the United States is asked to provide a disproportionate level of support for an institution, we will expect a commensurate degree of influence over the direction and efforts of that institution.

Reform International Financial and Trade Institutions

The United States will continue to play a leading role in institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, and World Trade Organization (WTO), but will strive to improve their performance through encouraging multilateral development banks to invest in high-quality infrastructure projects that promote economic prosperity. We will press to make the WTO a more effective forum to adjudicate unfair trade practices. There are multiple areas to reform the governance of the WTO to make it more effective and relevant to markets such as e-commerce.

Ensure Common Domains Remain Free

The United States will provide leadership and technology to shape and govern common domains—space, cyberspace, air, and maritime—within the framework of international law. The United States supports the peaceful resolution of disputes under international law but will use all of its instruments of power to defend U.S. interests and ensure that common domains remain free. Currently, many common domains—such as international waters in the South China Sea, and the digital commons of cyberspace—are regularly infringed upon by authoritarian states seeking to gain greater control.

Protect A Free and Open Internet

The United States will advocate for open, interoperable and reciprocal communications, with minimal barriers to the global exchange of information and services. The United States will promote the free and reciprocal flow of data and protect its interests through active engagement in key organizations, such as the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), the UN, and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Economic Diplomacy

As the previous pillars of this strategy have detailed, the United States sets a powerful example to the world of the prosperity that is possible through free markets and democratic values. It is in the interests of all developing nations to adopt the model of freedom and prosperity and it is in the interests of the American people for us to help these nations succeed. As prosperity spreads, our own economic security is bolstered by the partnerships we build along the way.

America's diplomats are our forward deployed political capability, advancing and defending America's interests abroad, working galvanizing allies for action and marshaling the collective resources of like-minded nations to address shared problems. Authoritarian states are eager to replace the United States where the United States withdraws our diplomats and closes our outposts.

Up Our Game in Economic Statecraft

Effective economic diplomacy requires a right-sized professional diplomatic corps equipped with state-of-the-art tools, timely commercial intelligence, coordinated and centralized support from Washington, and best practices adopted from the private sector.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Increase the Number of Economic Diplomats

Our economic diplomats build and sustain relationships, which, developed over time, create trust and shared understanding. Already, the State Department alone has more than 1500 economic and business officers all over the world, whose main priority is to help U.S. businesses gain access to foreign markets. Increasing the number, training, and support of economic diplomats was a top priority in the State Department's Right Sizing Report.

Advanced Training and Tools

Effective diplomacy requires the state-of-the-art private sector training and tools. This is as important as learning the language of their assigned country. Typically, diplomatic language training spans at least a year. Economic officers must be provided with a similar level of private sector training.

Equip Economic Officers with Best Practices

Washington regional bureaus should establish a set of common best practice methodologies, including a common forecasting and tracking system and the development of prepackaged financing solutions.

Integrate Information Statecraft

We must construct and implement a coherent communication strategy to advance American economic

influence and counter the messaging that emanates from adversary state sponsored companies and media fronts abroad. This messaging will adhere to American values, while exposing the propaganda and disinformation formulated and distributed by our adversaries abroad.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Develop an Economic Security Communications Plan

The plan focuses on strategy for leading and building a freedom coalition of like-minded nations, companies and civil society through a trusted economic prosperity network. The goal of the plan is to create a uniting movement for all partners based on shared values and that there is no enduring prosperity without liberty. It includes the vision, long term objectives, strategy, annual goals, milestones, operational framework, metrics and recommend executional ownership.

Mobilize Social Media Platforms

US-based social media platforms have gone global and can reach most of the world's population with open, free, and fair messaging. Since media and internet companies are the platforms through which messages are transported, the private sector should lend its creativity and resources to promoting the values that inspire. The American private sector has a direct interest in supporting and amplifying voices that stand for fair, reciprocal and transparent business practices.

Amplify through Local Networks

Local voices are often the most compelling and effective message in ideological competition. We must activate credible voices and partner with them to advance alternative messages.

Shine a Light on Malign Business Practices

Our economic rivals have made a habit of seducing with money and reinforcing with intimidation and retaliation. Bribes, industrial espionage, technology transfer, manipulation of educational and financial institutions has been underreported and unchecked for too long. We need to shine the light on these regimes and sometimes we need to shine the light on our own institutions for enabling these practices.

Reform Qui Tam Suits

Qui Tam suits allow for third parties to “stand in the shoes” of plaintiffs who may otherwise not be willing to file suit. One challenge to this strategy could be U.S. companies’ reluctance to support Qui Tam actions (or even to work against such actions), as such cases could expose these companies to legal liability to their shareholders for IP theft. As part of this statutory change and to limit this liability, any Qui Tam authority could include a legal shield from shareholder suits for those companies whose IP has been stolen or has suffered from unfair trade practices.

Expand American Business Abroad

The United States private sector has played a pivotal role in driving prosperity and advancing economic stability for countries all over the world. We are committed to working with partners to build a network of states dedicated to free markets and protected from forces that would subvert the sovereign interests of those we mutually support. We will also take a comprehensive approach to competing for and winning deals. Where U.S. firms have a comparative advantage, we will support them through interagency working groups called Deal Teams.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Expand and Empower Embassy Deal Teams

We must expand the number of U.S. Embassy Deal Teams to increase business opportunities and markets for U.S. goods and services. These field teams coordinate between the many U.S. government entities and diplomatic financing arms to support American companies pursuing revenue opportunities abroad in both goods and services. Deal Teams streamline existing government processes to create a dynamic deal pipeline and win deals by leveraging resources from dozens of interagency programs.

Create a DC Central Deal Team

In order to support the Deal Teams in the field, we are establishing a centralized interagency unit that takes a comprehensive approach to competing for and winning deals. The DC Central Deal Team is responsible for developing a best practices methodology, proactively lining up company partners, coordinating financing arms, creating pre-packages solutions and maintaining a centralized forecast.

Partner with Economic Allies

We will partner with countries to build their export markets, promote free market competition, and incentivize private sector prosperity. When our companies lack comparative advantage or where broader strategic interests exist, we will team with member countries to compete for global opportunities. An example is in the field of 5G, where our nation has strong strategic interests and the world has a need for secure and trustworthy infrastructure. On 5G and other priority areas, we will harness the innovation and resources of U.S. companies along with synergies of our partners to provide an optimal solution to ensure the deal is won.

Market One U.S.A. Brand

The United States is consistently rated as the most generous country in the world. Americans are often the first to reach out in times of catastrophe, typically sending resources from a range of government and civic organizations. In America, giving is woven into the fabric of our culture. We outpace the world in corporate investment, taxpayer funded aid, private charitable giving, and security and defense spending aimed at keeping the world peaceful and secure.

Our governmental foreign assistance to countries has brought economies back from the brink of collapse, advanced human rights, fed starving people, stopped wildlife trafficking, financed badly needed infrastructure, built schools and hospitals, rescued people from natural disasters, empowered women and combatted disease—all while asking for nothing in return. Yet the international community doesn’t typically recognize the work of our government for what it is, because we have neglected to bring many of our agencies under one coherent, recognizable American brand.

Countries around the world covet collaborating with the U.S business sector because we make the ideal partners. We play by the rules, act with integrity and transparency,

advance democratic values and give back. American company-led investments represent the most sustainable and responsible approach to development and offer a stark contrast to the opaque, exploitive, and sometimes corrupt development deals proffered by some adversaries and authoritarian states.

Our education sector could also be grouped under this brand. It is the envy of the world. The dedication of American colleges and universities to students' academic, professional, and personal success is one of the main factors in our international competitiveness. The United States remains the top host of international students globally and has consistently hosted over one million students a year. We develop leaders in all fields who can take on the world's toughest challenges and our open access to international education helps us build stronger ties and trust across the world.

The United States has historically shied away from promoting the profound difference that our public and private sectors have made in the world. This is an

enormous missed opportunity. We must highlight the global impact of our game changing public, business, social, and education sectors as key components of the American brand.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Leverage the Branding from Expo 2020

The United States will join 190 participating countries at the next international Expo, where we will highlight and celebrate American innovations. As part of this, we will develop our strategic positioning, messaging, logo development and marketing tools. The significant resources behind launching the one USA brand at Expo 2020 creates tremendous momentum to expand that into every country through multiple distribution channels.

Implement USA Umbrella Brand Strategy

Federal Agencies will be required to have their individual logos and brands under the USA brand overseas and all private sector organizations will be welcomed to participate as well.

An Economic Network of Trust and Prosperity

Build the Economic Prosperity Network

As in previous eras, the world wants America to lead not through power alone, but through economic collaboration in accordance with trusted values and free market principles that ensure fair play. The administration is committed to fostering a Prosperity Network comprised of likeminded countries, economies, private and publicly held companies, investors, institutions, and civil society organizations from around the world that voluntarily pledge to adhere to an agreed upon set of Trust Standards.

The Trust Standards will enable fast, frictionless, and secure economic collaboration in areas critical to our shared future. They will offer all members of the network greater confidence by creating a high-integrity, level playing field for reliable transactions between trusted members.

Trust standards will be tailored to fit sectors such as artificial intelligence, digital, procurement, finance, infrastructure, minerals, and research. Prosperity Network partnerships will give confidence to private and public investors in sectors and countries that have

committed to high trust standards. The absence of commitments to high trust standards would disincentivize investment in those countries.

The Prosperity Network will harness the innovation, resources and synergies of its members into a trusted geo-economic network that enables a unifying partnership in multiple areas of economic collaboration. These partnerships are grounded in a set of shared principles that form the basis of trust: reciprocity, integrity, accountability, transparency, and respect for the rule of law, property, and sovereignty. Trust Standards will be built upon existing global norms and principles including the Prague Principles, Blue Dot Network, and the Energy Resource Governance Initiative.

The Prosperity Network brings together all the ideals of the Economic Security Strategy contained in these pages. It enables a set of shared principles that form the basis of trust. It does so in pursuit of three long term goals: Ensuring sustained economic growth and prosperity for the American people, our partners, and our allies; expanding fair, free, and reciprocal trade tenants and trust principles to all aspects of economic partnering; and creating a level playing field for companies, economies,

and countries based on integrity, reciprocity, accountability, transparency, and fairness.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Promote Trust Principles

We know there is no prosperity without liberty, and that liberty is the true source of rejuvenation. These principles stand in stark opposition to Beijing’s authoritarian, statist model that seeks to encircle, ensnare, and entrap in debt, creating dependent clients, not prosperous partners. Our free-market principles and values are our comparative advantages. When we promote our free-market principles, we strengthen ourselves, our partners, and our moral authority, building friendship, goodwill, and ultimately trust.

Build Trust Based on Values

American economic values form the basis of the most vibrant, stable, and free economies in the world.

Shared principles that form the basis of trust are reciprocity, integrity, accountability, transparency, and respect for the rule of law. This Economic Security Strategy shines a light on these values and standards, and holds them up not just as aspirational, but as benchmarks to be met.

Trust Standards

Digital Standards

As the world advances further into a digitally based, interconnected economy, consumers, businesses and governments need to be able to trust network operators and vendors. A consortium of global industry leaders in the ICT sector are overseeing the development, management awareness, and adoption of a global digital trust standard. It will ensure that assessments of vendors and network technologies will consider rule of law, the security environment, vendor malfeasance, and compliance with open, interoperable, secure standards and industry best practices.

Energy Standards

Expanding access to clean, affordable, and reliable energy, including highly efficient fossil fuels, nuclear power, and renewables underpins prosperous economies. As the global marketplace for hydrocarbon, renewable energies, and energy products and services continues to grow, there are more opportunities for collaboration and work with governance agencies to further international harmonization of the highest energy standards. These

standards can be enforced through safety assessments, certification programs, and statistical reports.

Critical Minerals Standards

The U.S. government’s Energy Resource Governance Initiative (ERGI) was launched in 2019, and energy resource-rich countries have committed to leading the development of trust standards. These standards will align with three objectives. First, to share best practices on minerals management and governance to foster open and transparent markets. Second, to reduce the reliance on any one source to mitigate supply distribution. And third, to encourage development finance and export credit institutions to support responsible and sustainable mining projects.

Infrastructure Standards

The Blue Dot Network is an international multi-stakeholder network of like-minded nations and financing institutions that have embraced a set of infrastructure trust standards. Together, this network will brand and certify infrastructure projects to distinguish high standard projects from other less desirable practices. The Blue Dot Network is working towards certifying infrastructure projects that are transparent, viable, accountable, socially and environmentally sustainable, market-led, open, and inclusive.

Education and Research Standards

The free and open academic ecosystem that America champions faces a challenge from forces outside of academia that neither value freedom nor respect the ethos that guides academic work in free and open societies. Actions by these forces can contravene the norms, values, and principles that underpin the integrity of science and technology enterprises. The U.S. government will continue to work with the academic community, and other countries that are facing similar challenges, to construct a set of education and research standards. We will work to remain consistent and clear in governmental policies, and help universities implement and enforce existing rules about issues like confidentiality, disclosure, and ethics.

Human Rights Standards

America’s core principles of liberty, free enterprise, equal justice under the law, and the dignity of every human life are central to who we are as a people and how we choose to interact with the world. These principles form the foundation of our most enduring alliances, and the United States will continue to champion them. We

will work with our network to support the dignity of individuals, empower women and youth, protect religious freedom and religious minorities, and maintain humanitarian leadership at home and abroad.

Energy

We are living in a period of unprecedented energy transformation, both in terms of supply and demand. Countries are anxious to diversify their energy sources to reduce vulnerability. The United States is now the world's largest producer of oil and gas and is a leader in renewables. U.S. energy abundance offers a new era for creative partnerships to ensure countries' energy security and growth. Our support for "all (energy) sources, all technologies" ensures countries can choose the energy mix best suited to achieve their economic and environmental goals. U.S. oil and gas exports, as well as clean energy technology, offer opportunities to develop new customers and markets while advancing other countries' economic growth free of coercive state action.

In 2040 the world will require 50% more energy than we produce today. Yet malign actors are using market distorting tactics to dominate supply chains for photovoltaic panels, batteries, electronic vehicles and critical energy minerals; inhibit countries' sovereign energy rights; and wield supply as a political weapon. The antidotes are to level the playing field for international investment, improve free market conditions for energy trade and interconnectivity, and raise international standards. Even more importantly, U.S. companies' transparency, fair labor practices, and innovation in battery storage and the whole range of clean energy technologies will ensure the energy security of U.S. partners and benefit the global economy.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Securing Energy in the Indo-Pacific

The United States government is supporting the critical role of the U.S. private sector in shaping the Indo-Pacific's energy future through the Asia EDGE – Enhancing Development and Growth through Energy initiative. Asia EDGE is a whole of government strategy to strengthen the energy security of allies and partners. It creates open and transparent energy markets; improves free, fair, and reciprocal energy trading relationships; and expands access to affordable, reliable energy. Asia EDGE encourages fair and secure energy markets through expanding public-private partnerships, fostering business-to-business connections, and helping partner

governments set market-based and transparent energy policies.

Strengthen Energy Resource Governance

The Energy Resource Governance Initiative encourages countries to adopt legal and regulatory frameworks that facilitate the open, transparent, and competitive development of energy resources such critical energy minerals, including lithium, copper, cobalt, and nickel. This foreign policy priority helps countries, particularly in Africa, Asia and Latin America, to responsibly develop their resources and attract best-in-class investment while minimizing predatory actors prone with little regard for human rights, environmental standards or empowering communities.

Bolster Transatlantic Energy Security

The United States government engages with European partners and allies to enhance Europe's energy security and thereby the strength of the transatlantic alliance and U.S. national security. Many European countries, including NATO allies, continue to depend heavily on one energy exporter—particularly natural gas and nuclear fuel – which makes them vulnerable to malign political and economic influence. We prioritize diversification of energy supplies by country of origin, path of delivery, and fuel types.

Prioritize the Eastern Mediterranean

The United States seeks to leverage new energy discoveries to catalyze regional cooperation in the Eastern Mediterranean. Recent natural gas discoveries in the region provide a foundation for increased cooperation among states and foster new and expanding opportunities for U.S. investment. The United States supports an inclusive Eastern Mediterranean and encourages all states and communities to engage in constructive and collaborative energy relationships.

Continue to Develop America Crece

The United States established America Crece—an innovative, whole-of-government approach to supporting economic development by catalyzing private sector investment in energy and other infrastructure projects across Latin America and the Caribbean. Since its launch in December 2019, the hemispheric goal is to foster job creation and jumpstart economic growth by facilitating urgently needed infrastructure projects. By improving economic conditions in the region, the U.S. seeks to reduce economic pressure for migration and counter malign economic influence.

Improve America's Technological Edge

We will improve America's technological edge in energy, including nuclear technology, next-generation nuclear reactors, better batteries, advanced computing, carbon-capture technologies, and opportunities at the energy-water nexus. The United States will continue to lead in innovative and efficient energy technologies, recognizing the economic and environmental benefits to end users.

Infrastructure

As the global middle class continues to expand thanks to rapid economic progress in developing countries, the need for infrastructure has skyrocketed. This includes not just roads and bridges, but also airports, seaports, telecommunications capacity, power grids, and more. Global infrastructure needs are projected to be \$94 trillion through 2040, or \$3.7 trillion per year, which is at least 20 percent higher than would be delivered under current investment trends.

The need for infrastructure creates both opportunities and peril. The potential for lucrative private and public investments in developing nations is high, but so is the risk of abuse by foreign economic actors who do not share American values. Authoritarian economies such as China are investing heavily in foreign infrastructure, but their investments are often of poor quality and accompanied by adverse consequences such as high debt, environmental destruction, and political corruption.

The United States and our partners are well positioned to offer the ideal alternative. To advance that aim, we have joined with other nations to launch the Blue Dot Network (BDN), a branding and certification mechanism to distinguish infrastructure projects that meet international quality standards. BDN will advance the multilateral effort to promote sustainable, high quality, private sector-led infrastructure development around the world.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Develop Infrastructure Trust Principles

To promote BDN, and resilient infrastructure, the United States will continue to work with fellow founding members Japan and Australia to develop a multi-stakeholder initiative in which governments, businesses, and civil society members endorse a set of principles for quality infrastructure. Principles will likely include sustainability, transparency, fiscal accountability, and others.

Encourage U.S. Private Sector Leadership

The United States Government will utilize its various commercial diplomacy tools to assist U.S. businesses in leading the way in global infrastructure development. By helping to find and negotiate deals, the government can help American businesses overcome the advantages some state-sponsored firms have secured through the assistance of foreign governments. U.S. investors can help promote our common values by upholding quality infrastructure in a transparent manner that utilizes local labor and ensures adherence to best practice environmental and social standards, while also keeping in mind debt sustainability.

CONCLUSION

The bold vision for the future of our economic prosperity and protection outlined in this Economic Security Strategy (GESS) will require the effort not just of the U.S. government, but of the American worker, U.S. businesses, our international partners, and like-minded allies worldwide. Economic security will come through meaningful partnerships and through strength in numbers.

The GESS contained in these pages presents a blueprint for economic partnership between the U.S. public and private sectors and all our partners worldwide. It provides a vision for how we can win the international economic competition, protect American assets, catalyze a new era of prosperity and innovation, create enduring advantages for the American people, and spread the success of free enterprise around the world, inspiring nations of the world to choose a path of freedom, capitalism, transparency, and values-based prosperity.

Our vision for economic security lays down a marker for the American brand. No country does more to improve lives around the world than the United States. The benefits we confer to the world come from our government, our businesses, and our people. We outpace the world in foreign job creation, corporate investment, taxpayer funded aid, and private charitable giving.

While other nations boast of their international development initiatives, the United States has historically allowed our far greater positive impact to go unnoticed. We are presenting America's many disparate sources of benevolent global impact—our federal agencies, private businesses, and charitable foundations—all as key components of the American brand.

Today, that brand is more important than ever around the world. It stands for freedom, security and prosperity. All who value these ideals should join together in being honest about both our challenges and opportunities. We should acknowledge the true nature and aspirations of authoritarian economies, while also speaking proudly and positively about our principles.

While millions worldwide will benefit from the growth policies and trust principles outlined in this document, the ultimate beneficiary of our efforts will be the American worker. Our nation derives its strength from the people who wake up each day to toil and dream and create through our free enterprise system. It is the government's job to protect their ability to do what they do best: power our economy and project American greatness throughout the world.

It is on their behalf that we work to ensure our economic security, our national security, and the greatness of our nation for many years to come.