

Table of Contents

Agency-Wide 3

 Purpose Statement 3

 OIG and GAO Reports 5

 Available Funds and FTEs 6

 Permanent Positions by Grade and FTEs 7

 Vehicle Fleet 8

 Motor Vehicle Fleet 8

 Shared Funding Projects 10

Account 1: Salaries and Expenses 12

 Appropriations Language 12

 Lead-Off Tabular Statement 12

 Project Statement 13

 Project Statement 14

 Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and FTE 17

 Classification by Objects 19

 Advertising Expenditures 20

 Status of Programs 21

Account 2: Public Law 480 – Title I & Title II 29

 Appropriations Language 29

 Lead-Off Tabular Statement 29

 Project Statement 30

 Project Statement 31

 Purpose Statement 31

 Classification by Objects 33

Account 3: McGovern-Dole 34

 Appropriations Language 34

 Lead-Off Tabular Statement 34

 Project Statement 34

 Project Statement 35

 Purpose Statement 35

 Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and FTE 35

 Classification by Objects 36

Account 4: CCC Export Credit Guarantee Programs 37

 Appropriations Language 37

 Lead-Off Tabular Statement 37

 Project Statement 38

 Project Statement 39

 Purpose Statement 40

 Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and FTE 40

Classification by Objects..... 41
Agency-Wide Performance..... 42
Summary of Performance..... 42

AGENCY-WIDE**PURPOSE STATEMENT**

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) is the lead U.S. agency tasked with promoting exports of U.S. agricultural products. FAS advances the growth of U.S. agricultural exports through market intelligence, trade policy, trade capacity building, and trade promotion programs. FAS engages foreign markets all along the market development spectrum – from developing economies to mature markets – facilitating an environment for trade growth opportunities for U.S. agriculture.

FAS serves as the voice for U.S. agriculture in international affairs, bringing together the diverse views of American farmers, ranchers, processors, and trade associations, as well as U.S. government agencies and non-governmental organizations. Enacted legislation from 1930 allows FAS agricultural attachés and locally employed staff in international offices to serve as the eyes, ears, voice, and hands of U.S. agriculture around the world. These international offices are often the first point of contact for companies looking to export to a foreign market. FAS leadership in foreign agricultural affairs is accomplished through its global network of civil servants, foreign service officers, and locally employed staff.

FAS's mission success is achieved through relationship-building to create and maintain an open and positive global trade environment. With its long-standing partnerships and collaborations with the U.S. agricultural industry, other U.S. government agencies, and non-governmental organizations, FAS consistently evaluates and addresses customer needs. Equally essential are FAS's relationships with international partners, including foreign governments, international organizations, and international agriculture associations, as employees evaluate, advise on, and support the strengthening of the global market environment for U.S. food and agricultural products.

FAS prides itself on flexibility and adaptability to meet the ever-evolving trade environment challenges while delivering on its mission. FAS advocates for trade-promoting, science-based policies through trade agreements, partnerships, bilateral engagement, and international fora to address the evolving challenges of feeding a growing global population. FAS trade promotion and trade capacity building programs proactively expand export opportunities by creating awareness and demand for U.S. agricultural products and offering tools to support market participation.

Trade Policy

FAS pursues fair and open markets by advocating for, developing, and enforcing trade-promoting and evidence-based policies intended to address trade barriers. A global, rules-based trade system is critical in setting the stage for smoothly functioning agricultural markets, broader economic development, increased global food safety and security, and the creation of agricultural and food systems that are economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable. FAS continues to pursue these policies through monitoring and enforcing existing trade agreements, building partnership with United States government (USG) and industry stakeholders, strengthening bilateral and multilateral engagements, and actively participating in international fora.

FAS partners with USG agencies and trade associations, as well as regional and international organizations, to increase market access and transparency by participating in international negotiations and encouraging the establishment of science-based standards that facilitate global trade. FAS works to prevent or mitigate the effects of foreign country policy decisions by providing technical advice and support to governments around the world. Working with the overall USG lead on trade, the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), FAS negotiates, monitors, and enforces trade agreements (bilateral, multilateral, and plurilateral) to maintain current markets and create new market opportunities for U.S. agriculture.

Trade Supporting Initiatives

FAS's policy work to reduce trade barriers is complemented with FAS's programs and activities that proactively expand export opportunities. These trade-supporting initiatives succeed by creating awareness of U.S. agricultural products and offering tools to support market participation.

FAS trade capacity building activities and programs promote economic growth in developing countries through the implementation of activities that support integration into the global agricultural trade economy. These activities strengthen local infrastructure and regulatory systems, develop science-based frameworks for monitoring and mitigating plant and animal diseases, improve consistency with U.S. practices and positions, and increase compliance with international obligations. Market development and promotion programs, including participation at

international trade shows and Agribusiness Trade Missions (ATMs), expand export opportunities for U.S. agriculture by building demand for U.S. products and supporting U.S. promotional efforts in foreign markets.

By partnering with U.S. agricultural industry groups, as well as State and Regional Trade Groups (SRTGs), FAS administers several programs that contribute to U.S. agricultural exports including: Market Access Program (MAP), Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program (FMD), Cochran and Borlaug Programs, Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops Program (TASC), Emerging Markets Program (EMP), and Quality Samples Program (QSP). In addition, FAS Export Credit Guarantee Programs expand U.S. agricultural exports through loan guarantees that enable private financial institutions to extend financing to buyers of U.S. agricultural products in emerging markets, particularly when other financing is difficult to obtain.

Market Analysis & Advice

FAS employees gather overseas policy developments, market data, and intelligence to inform domestic decision-making and support U.S. foreign policy around the globe. FAS is trusted by U.S. decision-makers and entities worldwide to provide relevant, sound, and reliable information related to foreign agricultural markets, international trade barriers, crop conditions, and related policy developments. Through market analysis in Washington and reporting from FAS overseas offices on foreign production and demand, FAS contributes to the USDA economic information system establishing official estimates of world agricultural supply and demand that drive trading on commodity markets worldwide. FAS maintains key public-facing databases to provide convenient access to up-to-date international market information to inform strategy and business decisions.

As the U.S. lead in global agricultural affairs, FAS uses its market intelligence, local presence in foreign markets, and global contacts to maintain long-standing relationships. These contacts are valuable to U.S. agricultural exporters in establishing and communicating the institutional understanding of other countries' agricultural sectors. Collecting and communicating market information is invaluable for U.S. exporters, as it provides a level playing field for U.S. organizations working abroad and supports these organizations in identifying new market opportunities.

Efficient Operations

Consistent with the Departmental goal of ensuring USDA programs are delivered efficiently, effectively and with integrity, FAS has reorganized with focus on Agency operations to ensure FAS's diverse staff administers and delivers on mandated programs in the most efficient and effective way possible.

In addition to the professional cadre of staff headquartered in Washington, D.C., FAS has a highly skilled global network of nearly 95 offices providing coverage in more than 170 countries around the world that: serve as first responders in cases of market disruption, provide critical market and policy intelligence to support U.S. agricultural strategic goals, and represent U.S. agriculture in consultations with foreign governments.

As of September 30, 2021, there were 739 permanent full-time employees, including 613 in the headquarters office and approximately 126 in field offices. In addition, there were 333 locally employed staff onboard in the overseas offices.

Statutory Authorities

FAS was established on March 10, 1953, by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1320, Supplement 1. Public Law 83-690, enacted August 28, 1954, transferred the agricultural attachés from the Department of State to FAS. These memoranda were consolidated in Title 5 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, as amended. Secretary's Memorandum No. 1020-39, dated September 30, 1993, transferred the functions of the former Office of International Cooperation and Development to FAS.

Title 5 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 most recently amended in 2008, states that the Administrator of FAS is given the power to “exercise such functions and perform such duties related to foreign agriculture,” and may also be assigned other duties by law or by the Secretary of Agriculture (Title 5, section 502b). Additionally, the Administrator is responsible for oversight of FAS, the General Sales Manager, and the Agricultural Attaché Service (Title 5, section 502c).

Specifically, U.S. Code, Title 7, Chapter 87, 5693, mandates: “The Service shall assist the Secretary in carrying out the agricultural trade policy and international cooperation policy of the United States by—

- 1) *Acquiring information pertaining to agricultural trade;*
- 2) *Carrying out market promotion and development activities;*

- 3) *Providing agricultural technical assistance and training; and*
- 4) *Carrying out the programs authorized under this Act, the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.), and other Acts.” (Title 5, section 503)”*

USDA Regulation 1051-001 (June 2005) defines the role of the FAS as the Department’s lead agency in coordinating all agricultural matters with foreign countries. Regulation 1051-002 (December 2004) further states that FAS’ responsibilities “include, but are not limited to, the responsibility to coordinate the carrying out by Department agencies of their functions involving foreign agriculture policies and programs and their operations and activities in foreign areas; acting as a liaison on these matters and functions relating to foreign agriculture with the Department of State (DoS), the United States Trade Representative (USTR), U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and foreign governments; conducting functions of the Department relating to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and legislation affecting international agricultural trade; and administering and directing the Department’s programs in international development, technical assistance and training carried out under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.”

OIG AND GAO REPORTS

Table FAS-1. Completed OIG Reports

Not applicable.

Table FAS-2. In-Progress OIG Reports

ID	Title
07601-0001-21	Controls Over the Market Access Program
07601-0001-24	Oversight of the Agricultural Trade Promotion Program

Table FAS-3. Completed GAO Reports

ID	Date	Title	Result
GAO-21-104366	9/24/2021	Northern Triangle of Central America: The 2019 Suspension and Reprogramming of U.S. Funding Adversely Affected Assistance Projects	GAO found that the 2019 suspension and reprogramming of assistance funding adversely affected 92 of USAID’s 114 projects and 65 of State’s 168 projects. There were no recommendations for Executive Branch action.
GAO-21-548	8/31/2021	Improved Monitoring Framework Needed to Assess and Report on Feed the Future’s Performance	GAO found that USAID and its Feed the Future partner agencies are limited in their ability to use performance data to assess the initiative’s progress because they have not set FTF-wide performance goals and few FTF indicators fully meet two key attributes of successful performance indicators. There were no recommendations for USDA.

Table FAS-4. In-Progress GAO Reports

ID	Title
105160	Cargo Preference Compliance and Enforcement
104612	Global Food Security Coordination

AVAILABLE FUNDS AND FTEs**Table FAS-5. Available Funds and FTEs (thousands of dollars, FTEs)**

Item	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Estimated	FTE	Estimated	FTE
Salaries and Expenses:								
Discretionary Appropriations	\$215,513	569	\$221,835	584	\$221,835	681	\$240,663	681
Supplemental Appropriations	10,063	18	6,063	20	6,063	30	6,063	30
General Provisions	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
McGovern Dole Program:								
Discretionary Appropriations	220,000	20	230,000	16	230,000	16	230,112	16
Total Discretionary Appropriations	435,513	589	451,835	600	451,835	697	470,775	697
Total Mandatory Appropriations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supplemental Appropriations	11,063	18	7,063	20	7,063	30	7,063	30
Total Offsetting Collections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Adjusted Appropriation	446,576	607	458,898	620	458,898	727	477,838	727
Balance Available, SOY	36,067	-	35,926	-	29,587	-	-	-
Transfers In:								
Cong. Relations.....	90							
Transfers Out:								
Working Capital Fund.....	-3,500	-	-2,000					
Recoveries, Other	1,170	-	-3,886	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available	480,403	607	488,938	620	488,485	727	477,838	727
Lapsing Balances	-7,490	-	-5,193	-	-3,328	-	-	-
Balance Available, EOY	-38,069	-	-29,587	-	-26,000	-	-	-
Total Obligations	434,844	607	454,158	620	459,157	727	477,838	727
Other Funding:								
Commodity Credit Corporation for:								
Market Access Program Admin. Costs	5,274	26	4,985	35	5,604	30	5,604	30
Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops								
Program Admin. Costs	1,071	3	1,024	6	1,085	6	1,085	6
Emerging Markets Program Admin. Costs	912	4	914	7	969	7	969	7
Quality Samples Program Admin. Costs	178	1	179	3	189	3	189	3
Foreign Market Dev. Program Admin. Costs	1,243	7	1,245	13	1,320	13	1,320	13
Food for Progress Admin. Costs	5,665	20	5,977	30	6,020	25	6,020	25
Cotton and Wool Project Admin. Costs	127	-	255	-	270	-	270	-
Legal Services	250	-	250	-	350	-	350	-
Landsat data and support (Remote Sensing)	5,288	2	5,219	4	5,706	4	5,876	4
IRM Activities	17,343	-	18,098		18,015		18,015	
IRM Activities (non-CCC)	3,985	-	4,419		1,600		1,600	
Emerging Markets Program	2,477	6	910	10	3,500	10	3,500	10
USDA Satellite Imagery	75	-	75	-	75	-	75	-
Total Appropriation, Other Funding	43,888	69	43,550	108	44,703	98	44,873	98
Balance Available, SOY (enter with plus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries, Other (enter with plus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available, Other Funding	43,888	69	43,550	108	44,703	98	44,873	98
Lapsing Balances (enter with minus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY (enter with minus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations, Other funding	43,888	69	43,550	108	44,703	98	44,873	98
Total Obligations, FAS	478,732	676	497,708	728	503,860	825	522,711	825
Total, Agriculture Available	524,291	676	532,488	728	533,188	825	522,711	825
Other Federal Funds:								
U.S. Agency of International Development (USAID) and others for developmental assistance	72,857		32,550		33,000		33,000	
Total, Other Federal	72,857	-	32,550	-	33,000	-	33,000	-
Total Available, FAS	597,148	676	565,038	728	566,188	825	555,711	825

PERMANENT POSITIONS BY GRADE AND FTEs**Table FAS-6. Permanent Positions by Grade and FTEs**

Item	2020 Actual			2021 Actual			2022 Estimated			2023 Estimated		
	D.C.	Field	Total	D.C.	Field	Total	D.C.	Field	Total	D.C.	Field	Total
ES.....	5	-	5	6	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	6
SES	5	13	18	3	14	17	3	14	17	3	14	17
GS-15	61	1	62	58	1	59	61	1	62	61	1	62
GS-14	143	7	150	139	3	142	147	3	150	147	3	150
GS-13	190	5	195	172	3	175	183	3	186	183	3	186
GS-12	108	2	110	128	2	130	135	2	137	135	2	137
GS-11	39	-	39	35	3	38	37	3	40	37	3	40
GS-10	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
GS-9	16	-	16	20	2	22	21	2	23	21	2	23
GS-8	6	-	6	7	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	7
GS-7	21	-	21	17	-	17	18	-	18	18	-	18
GS-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Graded	20	85	105	27	98	125	29	104	132	29	104	132
Ungraded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent	616	113	729	613	126	739	649	132	781	649	132	781
Unfilled, EOY	138	23	161	111	10	121	75	4	79	75	4	79
Total Perm. FT EOY	754	136	890	724	136	860	724	136	860	724	136	860
FTE	647	136	783	604	124	728	684	141	825	684	141	825

Note: Table FAS-6, Permanent Positions by Grade and FTEs, excludes temporary positions and overseas Locally Employed Staff (LE Staff). FAS had 309 FTE for LE Staff in FY 20 and FY 21. For FY 22, the estimate is 313 FTE.

VEHICLE FLEET

Motor Vehicle Fleet

FAS's motor vehicles are used exclusively by Foreign Service Officers and their staffs stationed at posts overseas. FAS's overseas mission requires the use of official government vehicles to conduct field crop assessment trips to gather agricultural data, official travel to countries within regional coverage, transportation to local government offices, travel to representation events with agribusiness organizations, transporting official visitors, and providing mail/messenger courier services. Although FAS owns its overseas vehicle fleet, these vehicles are subject not only to USDA Directives, but are also under the authority of the Chief of Mission at each station. Each overseas station has an established vehicle policy to which USDA Foreign Service Officers must adhere and the Chief of Mission has the authority to determine other authorized uses that are permitted in accordance with the Foreign Affairs Manual Governing Asset Management.

Replacement Criteria

For fiscal year (FY) 2023, there are two anticipated vehicle purchases. The vehicles purchased will replace existing vehicles and will require the disposal of two vehicles. The vehicles anticipated to be replaced average twelve years in age and average 50,000 miles. All other vehicles are working properly. As of the end of FY 2021, FAS's overseas vehicle fleet consists of one sedan, four minivans, nine 4x2 light trucks, and thirty-seven 4x4 light trucks.

Reductions to Fleet

Passenger vehicles normally may not be replaced unless they either have a mileage of 100,000 or seven years or more of age. Armored vehicles have a shorter lifespan and are normally replaced every five years. Condition of the vehicle and cost analysis of maintenance and operating cost are also factors for replacement. Each post that has a vehicle is required to record daily usage, including fuel cost and maintenance in a vehicle logbook. FAS faces several impediments to managing its motor vehicle fleet. In fiscal year 2021, FAS attempted to dispose of three vehicles to reduce the fleet to 50 in compliance with USDA guidance to eliminate underutilized vehicles. However, FAS was only able to dispose of two vehicles prior to September 30, 2021. On October 8, 2021, FAS was able to dispose of an additional vehicle, resulting in a fleet of 50 vehicles.

Table FAS-7. Size, Composition, and Annual Costs of Motor Vehicle Fleet

	Sedans and Station Wagons	Vans	SUVs	Light Trucks 4X2	Light Trucks 4X4	Medium Duty Vehicles	Buses	Heavy Duty Vehicles	Total Vehicles	Annual Operating Costs
2018 End of Year Operating Inventory	1	9	45	0	1	0	0	0	56	\$208,000
2020 End of Year Operating Inventory	1	5	44	0	0	0	0	0	50	316,000
2021 Planned Acquisitions	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
2021 Planned Disposals	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
2021 End of Year Operating Inventory	1	4	46	0	0	0	0	0	51	288,000
2022 Planned Acquisitions	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
2022 Planned Disposals	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	
2022 End of Year Operating Inventory	1	4	45	0	0	0	0	0	50	270,000
2023 Planned Acquisitions	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
2023 Planned Disposals	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
2023 End of Year Operating Inventory	1	4	45	0	0	0	0	0	50	275,000

Notes to Table FAS-7, Size, Composition, and Annual Costs of Motor Vehicle Fleet: Number of vehicles by type include vehicles owned by the agency and leased from commercial sources or GSA. Annual Operating Costs excludes acquisition costs and gains from sale of vehicles as shown in FAST.

Statement of Proposed Purchase of Passenger Motor Vehicles:

Fiscal Year	Net Active Fleet, SOY	Disposals	Replacements	Additions	Total Acquisitions	Net Active Fleet, EOY
2020	53	4	1	-	1	50
2021	51	2	2	-	2	51
2022	51	3	2	-	2	50
2023	50	2	2	-	2	50

SHARED FUNDING PROJECTS

Table FAS-8. Shared Funding Projects (dollars in thousands)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Estimated	2023 Estimated
Working Capital Fund:				
Administrative Services:				
Material Management Service.....	\$175	\$211	\$215	\$210
Mail and Reproduction Services.....	536	475	476	478
Integrated Procurement Systems.....	85	80	79	78
Procurement Operations Services.....	10	90	185	245
Human Resources Enterprise Management Systems.....	11	13	11	11
Subtotal.....	817	869	966	1,022
Communications:				
Creative Media & Broadcast Center.....	22	485	151	160
Finance and Management:				
National Finance Center.....	239	242	203	204
Financial Management Systems.....	1,188	1,145	1,064	1,053
Internal Control Support Services.....	42	39	43	73
Financial Management Support Services.....	-	-	-	-
Subtotal.....	1,469	1,426	1,310	1,330
Information Technology:				
Client Experience Center.....	1,749	5,000	5,379	5,683
Department Administration Information Technology Office.....	45	256	184	184
Digital Infrastructure Services Center.....	2,815	3,588	3,429	3,652
Enterprise Network Services.....	828	601	588	506
Subtotal.....	5,437	9,445	9,580	10,025
Correspondence Management Services.....	110	-	136	136
Office of the Executive Secretariat.....	-	108	-	-
Total, Working Capital Fund.....	7,855	12,333	12,143	12,672
Department-Wide Shared Cost Programs:				
Advisory Committee Liaison Services.....	13	14	21	21
Agency Partnership Outreach.....	77	64	57	57
Honor Awards.....	-	-	-	-
Human Resources Self-Service Dashboard.....	6	-	-	-
Human Resources Transformation.....	-	-	-	-
Intertribal Technical Assistance Network.....	-	-	-	-
Medical Services.....	28	199	151	151
Office of Customer Experience.....	58	90	68	68
People's Garden.....	-	-	-	-
Personnel and Document Security Program.....	294	346	347	347
Physical Security.....	59	40	33	34
Security Detail.....	47	43	35	35
Security Operations Program.....	59	61	48	48
TARGET Center.....	11	11	10	10
TARGET Center NCR Interpreting Services.....	-	7	63	79
USDA Enterprise Data Analytics Services.....	82	50	35	35
Virtual University.....	-	-	-	-
Total, Department-Wide Reimbursable Programs.....	734	925	868	885
E-Gov:				
Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business.....	2	2	1	1
Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan.....	-	-	-	-
Hiring Assessment.....	-	-	2	2
Enterprise Human Resources Integration.....	-	-	-	-
E-Rulemaking.....	6	5	11	12
E-Training.....	-	-	-	-

2023 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Item	2020	2021	2022	2023
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Estimated
Financial Management Line of Business.....	1	1	1	1
Geospatial Line of Business.....	14	13	13	13
Benefits.gov.....	8	8	8	7
Grants.gov.....	-	-	-	-
Human Resources Line of Business.....	3	3	2	2
Integrated Acquisition Environment.....	17	11	1	1
Total, E-Gov.....	51	43	39	39
Agency Total.....	8,638	13,301	13,050	13,596

ACCOUNT 1: SALARIES AND EXPENSES

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

For necessary expenses of the Foreign Agricultural Service, including not to exceed \$250,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 1766), [~~\$228,644,000~~]\$240,663,000, of which no more than 6 percent shall remain available until September 30, [~~2023~~]2024, for overseas operations to include the payment of locally employed staff: Provided, That the Service may utilize advances of funds, or reimburse this appropriation for expenditures made on behalf of Federal agencies, public and private organizations and institutions under agreements executed pursuant to the agricultural food production assistance programs (7 U.S.C. 1737) and the foreign assistance programs of the United States Agency for International Development: *Provided further*, That funds made available for middle-income country training programs, funds made available for the Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship program, and up to \$2,000,000 of the Foreign Agricultural Service appropriation solely for the purpose of offsetting fluctuations in international currency exchange rates, subject to documentation by the Foreign Agricultural Service, shall remain available until expended.

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FAS-9. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
Estimate, 2022	\$221,835,000
Change in Appropriation	<u>+ 18,828,000</u>
Budget Estimate, 2023	<u><u>240,663,000</u></u>

PROJECT STATEMENT**Table FAS-10. Project Statement Appropriations (thousands of dollars, FTE)**By Appropriation:

Item	2020 Actual	FTE	2021 Actual	FTE	2022 Estimated	FTE	2023 Estimated	FTE	Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key
Discretionary Appropriations:											
Salaries and Expenses.....	\$215,513	569	\$221,835	584	\$221,835	681	\$240,663	681	+\$18,828	-	(1)
Subtotal.....	215,513	569	221,835	584	221,835	681	240,663	681	+18,828	-	
Mandatory Appropriations:											
Subtotal.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplemental Appropriations:											
Emergency Supp.....	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Provisions.....	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Subtotal.....	5,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Total Adjusted Approp.....	220,513	569	222,835	584	222,835	681	241,663	681	18,828	-	
Total Appropriation.....	220,513	569	222,835	584	222,835	681	241,663	681	18,828	-	
Transfers In:											
Cong. Relations.....	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transfers In.....	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out:											
Working Capital Fund.....	-3,500	-	-2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transfers Out.....	-3,500	-	-2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries, Other	1,170	-	-3,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	36,067	-	35,926	-	29,587	-	-	-	-29,587	-	-
Total Available.....	254,340	569	252,875	584	252,422	681	241,663	681	-10,759	-	
Lapsing Balances.....	-7,490	-	-5,193	-	-3,328	-	-	-	+3,328	-	
Bal. Available, EOY.....	-38,069	-	-29,587	-	-26,000	-	-	-	+26,000	-	
Total Obligations.....	208,781	569	218,095	584	223,094	681	241,663	681	+18,569	-	

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FAS-11. Project Statement Obligations (thousands of dollars, FTE)

Item	2020		2021		2022		2023		Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Estimated	FTE	Estimated	FTE		
Discretionary Obligations:										
Salaries and Expenses.....	\$205,879	569	\$214,574	584	\$222,094	681	\$240,663	681	+\$18,569	-
Subtotal Disc oblig.....	205,879	569	214,574	584	222,094	681	240,663	681	+18,569	-
Supplemental Obligations:										
Emergency Supp.....	1,902	-	2,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Provisions.....	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
Subtotal Supp Oblig.....	2,902	-	3,521	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
Subtotal Offsetting Collections...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations.....	208,781	569	218,095	584	223,094	681	241,663	681	18,569	-
Add back:.....										
Lapsing Balances.....	7,490	-	5,193	-	3,328	-	-	-	-3,328	-
Balances Available, EOY:										
Salaries and Expenses.....	38,069	-	29,587	-	26,000	-	-	-	-26,000	-
Total Bal. Available, EOY.....	38,069	-	29,587	-	26,000	-	-	-	-26,000	-
Total Available.....	254,340	569	252,875	584	252,422	681	241,663	681	-10,759	-
Less:										
Total Transfers In.....	-90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transfers Out.....	3,500	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries, Other	-1,170	-	3,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-36,067	-	-35,926	-	-29,587	-	-	-	29,587	-
Total Appropriation.....	220,513	569	222,835	584	222,835	681	241,663	681	18,828	-

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) is the foreign affairs agency with primary responsibility for the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) overseas programs—market development, international trade agreements and negotiations, capacity building, and the collection of statistics and market information. FAS is unique within the U.S. Government for its sole focus on global agricultural trade issues. FAS serves U.S. farmers, ranchers, fishermen, foresters, and agribusinesses, collaborates across the U.S. government, and partners with the private sector non-government organizations to further the economic prosperity of rural America. This recognized expertise is trusted by farmers and ranchers, food processors, other U.S. government agencies, and non-governmental organizations to provide sound, reliable and consistent intelligence on foreign agricultural markets, crop conditions and agro-political dynamics. The agency's global network of agricultural attachés and locally employed staff provide an unparalleled resource for understanding trade policy and market development issues as they arise.

FAS's goals and objectives focus on the mission of the Under Secretary to Trade and Agricultural Affairs. FAS's trade and foreign strategies ensure that resources are aligned to provide excellent customer support to U.S. producers and exporters, as well as cost effective and coordinated services to external stakeholders. Continuation of FAS's mission is critical because it provides a level playing field for U.S. agriculture exporters, increases the demand for U.S. agricultural products, and develops emerging markets overseas.

Funds will be used for salaries and benefits for 641 FTE, site travel, stakeholder outreach, trade and export promotion, research and analysis, and other foreign agricultural programs. Costs were estimated by using 2021 as a base.

The numbers and letters of the following listing relates to values in the Change (Chg) Key column of the Project Statement:

- 1) An increase of \$18,828,000 for current services adjustments as follows:
 - A. An increase of \$3,330,000, which includes \$2,167,683 for pay inflation and \$ 1,162,317 for FERS for 2022 Pay and FERS.

This increase supports the pay increase which went into effect January 1, 2022, of a 2.7 percent Cost of Living pay increases for civilian (including foreign service) employees, and a 1.1 percent increase to cover the expenses for the mandated increase of USDA's contribution to FERS.
 - B. An increase of \$1,800,000 for 2022 pay increases for overseas Locally Employed Staff (LES).

The Department of State continues to adjust its compensation plans overseas, and FAS is incurring increased payments of compensation for overseas LES in FY 2022. The FAS global network of agricultural Attaches and LES provide first-hand information on foreign agricultural markets, crop conditions, political dynamics, an institutional knowledge of host countries, and long-term relationships with foreign stakeholders.
 - C. An increase of \$6,269,000 for 2023 Pay.

This increase will support the annualization of the 2022 2.7 percent Cost of Living pay increase and the 2023 4.6 percent Cost of Living pay increase. The proposed funding level will allow FAS to maintain its strong support of its long-term goal of promoting U.S. agricultural exports. Funds requested will be used to carry out activities and functions consistent with the full range of authorities and activities delegated to the agency. Continuation of FAS's mission is critical because it provides a level playing field for U.S. agriculture exporters; increases the demand for U.S. agriculture products; develops emerging markets overseas; and increases global food security.
 - D. An increase of \$2,078,000 for International Collaborative Administrative Support Services (ICASS).

This increase includes \$1,198,000 for FY 2022 and \$880,000 for FY 2023. The International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) entity was established by Public Law 104-208 (U.S. Department of State Appropriations Act) in 1996. The ICASS system is the principal means by which the U.S. Department of State (DoS) provides and shares the cost of common administrative support at its more than 200 diplomatic and consular posts overseas with FAS and

all other agencies with an overseas presence in a U.S. Mission. Under the Chief of Mission's authority, FAS relies on its base funding to maintain continuous administrative support services for overseas offices provided by DoS and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Under ICASS regulations, participating agencies are required to pay their portion of these "platform" costs. These projections are based on the DoS global analysis which estimates growth in overseas wage increases, overseas price inflation and cost relocation of strategic activities into the ICASS platform. The platform includes the Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund, enhancements to the myServices software platform and conversion of the Information Management positions to ICASS.

- E. An increase of \$2,248,000 for Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS).
This increase includes \$481,000 for FY 2022 and \$1,767,000 for FY 2023. The increase is due to estimated CSCS costs. DoS implements the CSCS under the authority of Section 604 of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999, as amended. The law authorizes the Secretary of State to determine the cost share amount allocable to each agency to support safe, secure, and in some cases new, U.S. diplomatic facilities. It applies to all agencies with overseas personnel under chief of mission authority. The required contributions provided by FAS fund the construction of new U.S. Government facilities (i.e., embassies and consulates) and maintenance of existing facilities throughout the world.
- F. An increase of \$1,570,000 for FY 2023 Non-Pay Inflation.
This increase includes \$1,021,000 for general inflationary increases to non-pay costs, \$529,000 for increases to USDA Working Capital Fund activities, and \$20,000 for other USDA shared costs.
- G. An increase of \$1,533,000 for Information Technology Support for FAS Overseas Offices.
This increase will absorb escalating international IT costs and provide enhanced support to FAS employees stationed at overseas posts. The State Department is changing how it provides IT services to FAS employees, and FAS's Information Technology Division will take on more of the responsibility for procuring, deploying, and supporting IT capabilities, hardware, and software. This will provide uninterrupted and improved overseas IT support and help streamline business process interaction between FAS headquarters and field employees.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS AND FTE*Table FAS-11. Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and FTE (thousands of dollars, FTE)*

State/Territory/Country	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Estimated	FTE	Estimated	FTE
District of Columbia	\$140,551	443	\$132,148	454	\$135,186	539	\$145,777	539
Florida	609	-	453	-	463	-	502	-
Other Countries	67,621	126	85,494	130	87,445	142	95,384	142
Albania	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	551	-	517	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	121	-	132	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	1,150	-	1,543	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	676	-	829	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	183	-	226	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	412	-	547	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	2,076	-	2,985	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	77	-	91	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	2,060	-	2,555	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	147	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	423	-	412	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,633	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	584	-	1,936	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	9,731	-	889	-	-	-	-	-
China	1,576	-	12,119	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	840	-	1,657	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	-	-	740	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	97	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	166	-	118	-	-	-	-	-
Czechia	746	-	195	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	148	-	694	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,174	-	286	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	174	-	1,357	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	513	-	1,272	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	964	-	621	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	1,277	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	1,537	-	1,899	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	779	-	762	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	36	-	59	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	130	-	91	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	1,484	-	2,083	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	57	-	74	-	-	-	-	-
India	1,783	-	2,165	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	862	-	1,445	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	176	-	338	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	1,482	-	1,966	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	28	-	43	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	4,271	-	4,925	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	107	-	115	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	401	-	537	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	853	-	1,225	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2023 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

State/Territory/Country	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Estimated	FTE	Estimated	FTE
Malaysia	437	-	657	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	2,666	-	3,880	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	497	-	728	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	84	-	79	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	732	-	996	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	176	-	299	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	92	-	104	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	630	-	1,044	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	585	-	753	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	453	-	965	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	826	-	1,450	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	1,179	-	1,242	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	547	-	692	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	141	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	1,023	-	396	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	666	-	911	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	777	-	829	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	119	-	136	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	227	-	233	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	1,019	-	1,758	-	-	-	-	-
South Korea	2,630	-	3,355	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	586	-	759	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	35	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	1,071	-	1,292	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	2,078	-	1,367	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	65	-	79	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,080	-	1,502	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	98	-	85	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	810	-	1,046	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	506	-	740	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	1,408	-	1,744	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	1,245	-	2,103	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	213	-	243	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	1,760	-	2,352	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-
Obligations	208,781	569	218,095	584	223,094	681	241,663	681
Lapsing Balances	7,490	-	5,193	-	3,328	-	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY	38,069	-	29,587	-	26,000	-	-	-
Total, Available	254,340	569	252,875	584	252,422	681	241,663	681

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS**Table FAS-12 Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)**

Item No.	Item	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Estimated	2023 Estimated
Personnel Compensation:					
	Washington D.C.	\$56,388	\$58,903	\$60,254	\$65,269
	Personnel Compensation, Field	33,888	35,399	36,211	39,225
11	Total personnel compensation	90,275	94,302	96,465	104,494
12	Personal benefits	35,078	36,642	37,482	40,602
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	80	84	85	93
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits	125,433	131,028	134,032	145,189
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	3,494	3,650	3,733	4,044
22.0	Transportation of things	1,405	1,468	1,501	1,626
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	77	80	82	89
23.2	Rental payments to others	5,910	6,174	6,315	6,841
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1,963	2,051	2,098	2,272
24.0	Printing and reproduction	325	339	347	376
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	16,793	17,542	17,944	19,438
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	12,287	12,835	13,129	14,222
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	36,963	38,612	39,497	42,784
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	1,556	1,625	1,663	1,801
25.5	Research and development contracts	398	416	425	461
25.6	Medical care	75	78	80	87
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	37	39	40	43
26.0	Supplies and materials	1,412	1,475	1,508	1,634
31.0	Equipment	448	468	478	518
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	206	215	220	238
	Total, Other Objects	83,348	87,067	89,062	96,474
99.9	Total, new obligations	208,781	218,095	223,094	241,663
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3)	\$227	\$162	\$165	\$172
Information Technology Investments:.....					
Major Investment 1.....					
TFAA-FAS-IMART.....					
11	Internal Labor.....	120	240	240	240
	External Labor (Contractors).....	3,277	2,400	3,399	3,399
	Total Major Investment 1.....	3,397	2,640	3,639	3,639
Major Investment 2.....					
TFAA-FAS-Overseas Operations.....					
11	Internal Labor.....		301	301	301
25.2	Outside Services (Consulting).....		616	616	616
	Total Major Investment 2.....	0	917	917	917
Mission Area Non-Major Investment					
Totals.....					
	Mission Area Standard Investment Totals.....	23,188	20,793	24,258	24,258
	Mission Area Standard Investment Totals.....	2,581	496	568	568
25.3	Mission Area WCF Transfers.....	5,438	8,536	8,739	8,739
	Total Non-Major Investment	31,207	29,825	33,565	33,565
	Total IT Investments.....	34,604	33,382	38,121	38,121
Position Data:					
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position	\$186,977	\$188,847	\$193,946	\$197,825
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position	\$118,706	\$119,893	\$123,130	\$125,593
	Average Grade, GS Position	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.0

ADVERTISING EXPENDITURES

Table FAS-13 Advertising Expenditures (thousands of dollars)

Item	2021 Number of Contracts	2021 Dollars Obligated	2022 Number of Contracts	2022 Dollars Obligated	2023 Number of Contracts	2023 Dollars Obligated
Total Contracts for Advertising Services	3	\$873	3	\$873	3	\$873
Contracts for Advertising Services to Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Small Businesses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contracts for Advertising Services to Women-Owned and Minority-Owned Small Businesses	1	430	1	430	1	430

Note to Table FAS-14, Advertising Expenditures: FAS identified a total of \$1.498 million in advertising expenditures in FY 2021. However, only \$873 thousand were obligated as contracts, with the remainder being made up of miscellaneous non-contractual obligations. Of the three contracts, one valued at \$430 thousand was identified as being awarded to a vendor classified as women- and/or minority-owned small businesses.

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) is the foreign affairs agency with primary responsibility for the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) overseas programs: international trade agreements and negotiations; export promotion and market development; collection of statistics and market information; as well as supporting capacity building and food security efforts in emerging economies. FAS supports the administration's priority of tackling the global climate crisis in all its programs by working with countries and global partners to raise ambition and adopt climate-smart agriculture and forestry practices that will help mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. FAS' programs and global network of agricultural attachés and locally employed staff provide an unparalleled resource for understanding trade policy and market conditions and addressing issues as they arise.

ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE VIA CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

We are at a crossroads facing the challenges of ending global hunger, addressing the climate crisis, and fighting an ongoing global pandemic. Ambitious investment in climate-smart agriculture and food systems innovation will help create the next generation of solutions, enabling the world to meet nutritional needs, increase agricultural productivity, improve livelihoods, conserve nature and biodiversity, build resilience to climate change, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and sequester carbon. FAS staff actively promote participation, innovation, capacity-building, research exchanges, and science-based, non-distorting measures to improve adaptation and mitigation efforts in the worldwide agricultural sector. FAS promotes the U.S. domestic approach to tackling the climate crisis, which strengthens our global policy positions. FAS uses its network of global attachés and their extensive relationships and country contacts to recruit governmental and international organization partners to join climate initiatives. Select initiatives that FAS has supported include the following.

- The Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate (AIM for Climate) is designed to increase and accelerate agriculture and food system innovation in support of climate action. AIM for Climate was announced by President Biden, along with Prime Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum of the United Arab Emirates, at the Leaders' Summit on Climate in April 2021 and was launched by President Biden at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) in November 2021 in Glasgow, Scotland. AIM for Climate launched with the support of over 33 countries, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, and numerous other innovation sprint and knowledge partners. Together they intend to mobilize the new "early harvest" \$4 billion increased investment for climate-smart agriculture and food systems innovation announced at launch.
- As part of the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, the United States launched a Coalition for Sustainable Productivity Growth for Food Security and Resource Conservation (the SPG Coalition), which will advance a holistic approach to productivity growth that considers impacts and tradeoffs among multiple objectives, including objectives related to food security, nutrition, food affordability, farmer and farm worker incomes, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and resource conservation. It aims to accelerate the transition to more sustainable food systems through productivity growth that optimizes agricultural sustainability across social, economic, and environmental dimensions. With over 80 members from the private sector, academia, and research institutions, and 15 countries from all regions of the world, plus the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the SPG Coalition will provide a platform for sharing best practices; identifying knowledge gaps, research opportunities, and collaborative opportunities; and disseminating information on SPG successes and challenges. Participation is voluntary and nonbinding.

TRADE POLICY

Greater access to foreign markets for U.S. agricultural producers requires an aggressive trade policy to lower tariffs, reduce non-tariff barriers, eliminate export subsidies, reduce trade-distorting domestic subsidies, and foster the development of rules-based international systems that facilitate global trade. FAS works with other USDA agencies, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), and others in the U.S. Government to negotiate new, and enforce existing, trade agreements. In addition, FAS preserves trade through resolution of foreign market access issues such as U.S. export detention, restrictive Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) & Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) issues, and trade regulations. FAS overseas attachés and Washington-based analysts cover more than 170 countries worldwide to prevent and resolve trade problems involving U.S. products and provide country and regional intelligence to support U.S. exporters and agricultural producers. FAS combines its intelligence gathering, analytical skills, overseas presence, extensive industry contacts, technical expertise, and relations with other U.S. Government agencies to develop and implement coordinated strategies to open overseas markets for U.S. agriculture. These efforts directly augment the private sector's ability to export and support the President's goals of job creation and sustainable economic growth. Notable achievements in these areas in fiscal year (FY) 2021 include:

FAS Persistence Ensures Flexible Nutrition Labeling Options: FAS engaged with Mexico at all levels of government to advocate for flexibility in meeting new nutrition labeling requirements, ensuring \$3.6 billion in U.S. processed products will not face disruptions at the border.

Workaround Solution to India's Not Genetically Modified Certification for Apples: USDA, the apple industry and Washington State Department of Agriculture collaborated to identify an innovative solution to India's genetically modified certification requirement that was satisfactory to U.S. and India's regulatory authorities, preserving access for \$40 million in U.S. apple exports.

Guatemala Customs Dispute Resolved: FAS, working with USTR, supported the U.S. Ambassador in persuading Guatemala to remove the assessed back duties of 15 percent plus fines for all chicken leg quarter imports from 2012 to 2016. In defending exporter's interests, FAS ensured that exporters were not liable for more than \$45 million in duties.

Certification Changes Threatened U.S. Dairy, Beef, and Seafood Exports to Brazil: FAS worked tirelessly with AMS, FSIS, AHPIS, and NOAA to ensure that revisions to Brazil's new model certificates did not disrupt trade. FAS and U.S. regulatory agencies successfully renegotiated certificates to ensure that \$35 million in milk and milk products, \$7 million in U.S. beef, and \$9 million in seafood exports continue without interruption.

Hong Kong Leaves Out Ractopamine in Harmful Substances Regulation: FAS successfully used technical exchanges to encourage Hong Kong to not include ractopamine in legislative amendments to its Harmful Substances in Food regulations, heading off a trade barrier in the \$1 billion market for the U.S. beef and pork industries.

Vietnam Lifts Proposed Restrictions on Feed Ingredients: USDA, working with other trading partners, convinced Vietnam to withdraw a proposal to impose a zero tolerance on *Salmonella* and excessively low tolerances for heavy metals in feed ingredients. FAS action averted a trade barrier for a \$330 million feed ingredients market.

Seafood Trade Reopens in Indonesia: FAS collaboration with APHIS and NOAA lead to the reopening of the Indonesian market for U.S. seafood. The market closed when Indonesia revised its export requirements. APHIS agreed that NOAA will only check the boxes on the certificate that are applicable to diseases and species of concern for products intended for human consumption. This interagency collaboration restored a \$46 million market for U.S. seafood exporters.

Argentina Reopens Market to U.S. Fresh Apples and Pears: After 12 years of effort by FAS and APHIS, Argentina reopened its market to apples and pears. USDA addressed concerns about pests despite Argentina never detecting those pests in U.S. exports, creating opportunities for an estimated \$3 million in apple and pear exports.

FAS Assistance Opens Opportunities for Blueberry Exports Around the World: The U.S. blueberry industry obtained approval from the California and Washington State Departments of Agriculture to use sulfur dioxide preservative pads in shipments to several target markets, including China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and Vietnam. FAS then facilitated communications with these governments to ensure that the preservative would be accepted. The preservative enables fresh fruit shipments by ocean freight and allows the industry to grow their exports to these markets beyond their current value of \$11 million.

Trade Preserved: In FY 2021, FAS negotiated the release of hundreds of detained shipments from the United States to dozens of countries. These shipments represent well over \$52 million and range from fruits and vegetables in Guatemala, to hardwood lumber in India, to food shipments for U.S. troops in Germany, cheese in Chile, to shrimp feed supplements in Bangladesh, to poultry in South Africa. Detained shipments risk being destroyed and have an immediate impact on U.S. companies, especially small and medium-sized companies that cannot afford to lose an entire container, or more, of product.

TRADE SUPPORTING INITIATIVES

FAS supports U.S. industry efforts to build, maintain, and expand overseas markets for U.S. food and agricultural products. The Agency administers several export development programs including the Foreign Market Development (Cooperator) Program (FMD), Market Access Program (MAP), Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops (TASC) Program, Quality Samples Program (QSP), Emerging Markets Program (EMP); and the one-year funded Agricultural Trade Promotion program (ATP). These programs provide funds to U.S. organizations to conduct a wide range of activities including market research, consumer promotion, trade servicing, capacity building, and

market access support. The results of FAS's efforts ultimately benefit both the farm and non-farm sectors of the U.S. economy through the creation of jobs and new market opportunities. Working with the State Regional Trade Groups (SRTG) (Food Export USA Midwest, Food Export USA Northeast, the Western United States Agricultural Trade Association, and the Southern United States Trade Association) and other industry organizations, FAS encourages outreach efforts that focus on facilitating export readiness for U.S. small- to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). FAS facilitates U.S. industry participation in a range of international trade shows and manages credit guarantee programs to benefit U.S. agricultural exports.

MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

MAP-Supported Virtual Conference Results in \$460 Million in Reported Grains and Oilseed Sales: The Agricultural Supply Chain Asia 2021 conference hosted by the U.S. Grains Council and the U.S. Soybean Export Council boasted transactions and negotiations of 1.3 MMT of U.S. agricultural products with an estimated value of \$460 million, including 248,500 MT of U.S. corn, 231,000 MT of distiller's dried grains with solubles (DDGS), 374,500 MT of soybeans and 287,000 MT of soybean meal. The event, held virtually from January 26-28, 2021, brought together nearly 500 participants from 31 countries, including 276 importer participants representing 179 companies and 87 exporter participants representing 35 trading companies. Attendees were able to network via three virtual meeting halls featuring 32 U.S. exporters and partner organization booths. The North Dakota Soybean Council and the South Dakota Soybean Research and Promotion Council also helped sponsor the event. The conference discussed the 2020/2021 crop outlook, aquaculture programs, recent Southeast Asia shrimp feeding trials, and U.S. and global agricultural supply chain issues.

MAP and ATP Innovative Marketing Promotions with National and Regional Retailers Keep U.S Pork Competitive in Japan: Bolstered by tariff relief and a level playing field provided in the U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement, U.S. pork exports to Japan reached \$1.62 billion in 2020 up 5 percent from the previous year and U.S. market share rose to 36 percent, up from 31 in 2019; U.S. exports are expected to increase to \$1.64 billion in 2021. U.S. pork maintained the largest share of the imported chilled market at 48 percent, despite an exceptionally crowded and competitive retail meat case, assisted by the U.S. Meat Export Federation's MAP and ATP-funded aggressive, collaborative retail promotions. Focus on in person sampling pivoted to integrated creative point of sale tactics with digital marketing initiatives. Additional ATP funding expanded their collaborative "Eat at Home" retail promotions featuring U.S. pork with new recipes and sauce/spice mixes to make home meal prep easy. More than 6,300 outlets participated in the campaign and U.S. pork became the preferred option as increasing numbers of consumers felt confident in its safety.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE SHOWS

In FY 2021, USDA endorsed a total of 25 trade shows, including 1 postponed FY 2020 show. Of the 25 endorsed trade shows, 12 were either postponed until FYs 2022/2023 or cancelled, 2 were reformatted to virtual conferences, and 3 were reformatted to virtual tradeshow due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In FY 2021, 179 U.S. companies and organizations participated in 11 USDA-endorsed trade shows (including 3 virtual tradeshow) in 5 countries, drawing buyers from all over the world. On-site sales totaled nearly \$5.2 million and 12-month projected sales reported by exhibitors were estimated at \$93.3 million. The companies made nearly 2,100 serious business contacts and displayed 1,200 new products in various markets worldwide

Gulfood 2021: The 26th annual Gulfood show was held February 21-25, 2021, in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, with over 59,000 attendees, 2,531 exhibitors and 85 national pavilions. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the exhibitor space was reduced to accommodate social distancing and participation was impacted. This USDA-endorsed show welcomed 50 exhibitors in the USA Pavilion reporting 459 new products introduced into the market, \$4 million in on-site sales, and \$57 million in 12-month projected sales of U.S. agricultural and food products. U.S. exhibitors represented a broad range of U.S. agribusiness and food companies, including 9 new to market, 7 new to export, 3 minority-owned and 22 small-to-medium sized enterprises. Many COVID-19 safety measures were implemented during Gulfood 2021, including wider aisles, social distancing requirements, hygiene protocols and contactless transactions.

SIAL China 2021: The USDA endorsed SIAL China trade show took place May 18-20, 2021, in Shanghai, China. The 2021 show had over 180,000 sqm of exhibition area, 4,500 exhibitors and over 150,000 visitors. Like 2020, COVID-19 travel restrictions were in place prohibiting the participation of international travelers. Participating U.S. companies were represented by local staff. Many COVID-19 safety measures were implemented during SIAL China 2021, including mandatory mask wearing, social distancing, and a virtual component. The USA Pavilion was a smaller footprint comprised of 39 U.S. exhibitor booths reporting 340 new products introduced into

the market, 790 serious contacts, \$186,000 in on-site sales, and \$17.1 million in projected 12-month sales of U.S. agricultural and food products.

AGRIBUSINESS TRADE MISSIONS

FAS conducts trade missions in countries and regions around the world that demonstrate strong economic growth potential, decreasing barriers to trade, or have other relevant market conditions that support U.S. agricultural exports. Trade missions provide first-hand education to U.S. businesses and state departments of agriculture representatives about economic conditions and regulatory environments in host-country markets, allow U.S. businesses to conduct one-on-one business meetings with counterpart companies from targeted countries, and enable senior leadership from USDA to engage government representatives in trade-related policy dialogue that furthers U.S. interests and bolsters bilateral relations.

In FY 2021, FAS had planned to lead six international trade missions. All trade missions planned for FY 2021 were postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

VIRTUAL TRADE EVENTS (VTEs)

In FY 2021, USDA-endorsed trade shows and trade missions were cancelled or postponed due to COVID-19. To maintain relationship-building between U.S. exporters and potential buyers and market promotion for U.S. agricultural and food products, FAS coordinated the implementation of virtual trade events, successfully developing three unique virtual platforms that can be utilized by FAS posts. These VTEs provide a user-friendly and functional platform which enables U.S. exhibitors to establish short-, medium-, and long-term partnerships through sales in agri-food production, processing, inputs, and value-added products at a virtual USA Pavilion. VTE participants gain market insight from U.S. government representatives, cooperators, and U.S. agribusiness companies during a virtual market briefing prior to the VTE. These virtual trade events promote export opportunities, which include informal networking between U.S. exhibitors and foreign buyers at virtual trade booths in the virtual USA Pavilion, and pre-arranged, formal business-to-business meetings between U.S. exhibitors and prospective foreign buyers.

In FY 2021, FAS headquarters and offices in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Japan, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, China, Hong Kong, India, Bangladesh, South Africa, Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Egypt, Algeria, Indonesia, and South Korea collaborated to host 11 unique virtual trade events. These VTEs resulted in 1,216 business-to-business meetings and generated \$25.5 million in 12-month projected sales. The success of these VTEs demonstrates how technology can help ensure continuity in delivering to stakeholders when in person meetings are not possible.

COUNTRY STRATEGY SUPPORT FUND

FAS Washington works closely with FAS overseas posts to link the use of the Country Strategy Support Fund (CSSF) to the strategic trade expansion goals of FAS and USDA. The fund supports market promotion and other FAS strategic priorities, including market access.

Inaugural U.S. Craft Beer Festival a Rousing Success: The first-ever “U.S. Craft Beer Festival” organized by the Agricultural Trade Office (ATO) Taipei achieved huge success by connecting exporters and importers online and in person. ATO Taipei built the U.S. Craft Beer Pavilion as a platform for importers to promote 56 U.S. craft beers from 11 U.S. craft beer brands, in addition to U.S. beef, Maine lobster, and Washington oysters. The two-day festival, held March 13–14, 2021, achieved on-site sales of \$24,000, with projected twelve-month sales of \$22,000 resulting from this event. In addition, the social media campaign successfully garnered 950 new ATO Taipei Facebook followers, reached nearly 400,000 Facebook users, and scored a significantly high engagement rate of eight percent per post on average.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION (CCC) EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEE AND FACILITY GUARANTEE PROGRAMS

The objective of the CCC Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102) is to increase sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to international markets by facilitating the extension of credit by the U.S. private sector to developing countries deemed eligible by USDA. In FY 2021, the GSM-102 program supported \$2.1 billion in agricultural commodity exports. The program targeted approximately 130 countries worldwide. The largest markets were Mexico, Colombia, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and Guatemala. Other key markets in FY 2021 were South Korea, Bangladesh, and Nigeria. The most widely registered commodities included yellow corn, soybeans, soybean meal, wheat, soybean oil, distiller’s dried grains (DDGs), and white corn. FY 2021 accomplishments include:

- The GSM-102 program supported \$862 million in U.S. yellow corn sales in FY 2021. U.S. yellow corn exports to Costa Rica, Algeria, and Saudi Arabia, through the GSM-102 program, accounted for approximately 51 percent, 22 percent, and 8 percent, respectively, of all U.S. yellow corn exports to these countries in FY 2021. GSM-102 helps U.S. exporters compete with other major yellow corn suppliers, such as Argentina and Brazil, in these markets.
- Soybeans were the second largest commodity supported by the GSM-102 program, with \$397 million in sales for FY 2021. U.S. soybean sales under the program to Panama and Bangladesh accounted for approximately 15 percent and 6 percent, respectively, of all U.S. soybean exports to these countries in FY 2021. With the help of the GSM-102 program, the United States was able to compete in Bangladesh's soybean market against competitors Brazil and Canada.
- Bangladesh was a new entrant into the GSM-102 program in FY 2021, resulting in the export of \$9 million in sales of U.S. cotton and \$22 million in sales of U.S. soybeans to that market.

GSM-102 Program Exports Supported by Region, FY 2021

Country/Region	\$ Millions
Africa, Middle East, Turkey, Caucasus, and Central Asia	\$93
Asia Region	128
Latin America	1,908
Total	2,129

The Facility Guarantee Program (FGP) is designed to boost sales of U.S. agricultural products by providing credit guarantees for goods and services to improve or establish agriculture-related facilities in emerging markets where demand may be limited due to inadequate storage, processing, handling, or distribution capabilities. No guarantees have been issued under this program, but USDA continues outreach efforts to increase industry awareness.

Program Management/Oversight: FAS has adequate controls in place to ensure the program is administered in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, and procedures. In FY 2021, FAS continued to proactively manage GSM-102 program risk and costs. FAS continues to analyze current program performance, along with historical default and recovery data, to update its credit reform subsidy model. Average program subsidy was negative at -0.24 percent in 2021 and is currently estimated at -0.25 percent for 2022.

BORLAUG INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

As of FY 2021, USDA's Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program (Borlaug) has engaged more than 950 Borlaug fellows from 69 countries. Borlaug promotes agricultural productivity, food security, trade, and economic growth by providing training and collaborative research opportunities to early and mid-career scientists, researchers, or policymakers from developing and middle-income countries. The program addresses obstacles to the adoption of technology, such as ineffective policies and regulations.

As a result of Borlaug Fellows' research on plant biotechnology in rice, cocoa, sweet potato, coconut, and sugar palm crops, on July 2, 2021, Indonesia approved the first Genetically Engineered (GE) crop, sweet potatoes, for broad commercial cultivation in Indonesia. Specifically, two fellows were trained in sweet potato research at Louisiana State University. The focus of this research was to characterize sweet potato genetic diversity, identify RNA sequences related to black rot disease resistance, and to develop marker assisted selection for the disease to enhance sweet potato breeding programs.

FAS Fellowship Programs, including Borlaug, also contributed to a Philippines Government decision to approve the commercial propagation of golden rice and the utilization of pest-resistant *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) eggplant as food and feed for processing on July 22, 2021. Four Borlaug Fellows conducted research on improved rice biotechnologies, including: flood tolerance in rice, molecular plant-microbe interaction techniques, gene mapping for drought resistant rice, and climate-smart agricultural practices in rice production. This research was conducted in collaboration with the University of Missouri-Columbia, Alabama A&M University, Iowa State University, and Ohio State University. Additionally, the Cochran Fellowship Program implemented trainings on biotechnology, with the most recent program occurring in 2017 at the University of Maryland Eastern Shore. These programs contributed to FAS and USG efforts to support the Philippines in establishing evidence-based regulatory policies that allowed Golden Rice and Bt eggplant to be assessed on scientific merits.

Borlaug Participants in Virtual Engagements in FY 2021 by Region

Region	USDA Funded Participants
Asia	12
Eastern Europe and Eurasia	6
Latin America and the Caribbean	2
Africa and the Middle East	13
Total	33

COCHRAN FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

As of FY 2021, USDA's Cochran Fellowship Program (Cochran) has trained more than 19,000 participants from 127 middle income countries and emerging markets. The Cochran Fellowship Program continues to provide support to U.S. farmers and ranchers by promoting U.S. agricultural products in the global marketplace.

In FY 2015, a Cochran Fellow participating in a swine breeding program at North Carolina State University was the first to purchase breeding sows when China began issuing export certificates after a three-year hiatus. In FY 2021, the Fellow purchased 531 U.S. breeding pigs worth an estimated \$1.5 million.

In FY 2019, the Cochran Fellowship Program trained seven private sector Fellows from Mexico on U.S. dairy products and dairy ingredients. In May 2020, FAS Mexico reported that a program alumnus purchased \$80,622 in dairy products for his company from two U.S. based companies. In August 2021, FAS Mexico reported that, although operations were slowed by the pandemic, there was an uptick in supermarket demand for private label dairy products using U.S.-sourced cheeses. The alumnus's company purchased an additional \$320,739 of cheese from U.S. companies.

In May 2006, the Cochran Fellowship Program collaborated with the U.S. Food Safety and Inspection Service and the University of Puerto Rico Mayaguez to host a training on U.S. inspection procedures and regulations that assure meat, poultry, and egg products are safe, wholesome, and properly labeled. An alumnus of that program, was recently named President of the Assembly of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). He is the first representative from Latin America to hold the position, showing both the region's progress and the reach that the Cochran Fellowship Program can have globally.

Cochran Participants in Virtual Engagements in FY 2021 by Region and Funding Source

Region	USDA Funded Participants	Dept. of State Funded Participants	Total
Asia	14	0	14
Eastern Europe and Eurasia	18	0	18
Latin America and the Caribbean	25	0	25
Africa and the Middle East	0	0	0
Total	57	0	57

Note: As a result of the global pandemic, Fellowship Programs was unable to provide virtual engagements to Fellows from Georgia, Tajikistan, and Ukraine. FAS anticipates increased participation for these countries resuming in 2022.

Trade-supporting fellowship programs are significantly impacted by the COVID-19 global pandemic. In preparation for in-person participation in their respective Borlaug research and Cochran fellowship programs, fellows have participated in a series of virtual engagements. These virtual engagements offer an opportunity for fellows and mentors or counterparts to exchange ideas, engage on the planned research program, and hone the course of study prior to the Fellows' arrival in the United States. In FY 2021, the Borlaug Fellowship Program successfully completed 205 virtual engagements, and the Cochran program completed 18.

FOREIGN FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

FAS actively administers several food assistance programs, namely Food for Progress (FFPr) and the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (McGovern-Dole). FFPr uses the food resources of the United States to support developing countries to develop and expand their agricultural economies. McGovern-Dole provides for the donation of U.S. agricultural products, as well as financial and technical assistance, to support school feeding and maternal and child nutrition projects. These programs help developing countries strengthen economic development and facilitate the transition from food assistance recipients to commercial importers. In FY 2021, the McGovern-Dole program was authorized to allocate no more than 10 percent of its program budget (\$230 million) and no less than \$23 million for the purchase of local and regional procured commodities under McGovern-Dole projects to support the improved nutritional quality of school meals and build school feeding sustainability. In FY 2021, FAS programmed approximately 433,570 metric tons of food assistance with a value of approximately \$423 million. Of this amount, estimated U.S. donated commodity costs were \$164.6 million with transportation and other non-commodity costs estimated at \$258.5 million. A total of 23 countries received food assistance through FAS-administered programs.

FAS Food Assistance Program Summary, FY 2021

Program	Dollars	Metric Tons
CCC Funded/FFPr	\$175,167,580	386,800
McGovern-Dole Food for Education	248,000,000	46,770
Total	423,167,580	433,570

CCC FUNDED – FOOD FOR PROGRESS (FFPR)

In FY 2021, CCC funding provided 386,800 metric tons (MT) of commodities. FFPr did not issue its annual Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) in FY 2021, as USDA signed a government-to-government agreement with the Government of Sudan (GOS) with a total value of \$117.5 million. In addition, FFPr published the Standing (towards projects in Bangladesh, Egypt, Georgia, Haiti, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Pakistan, and Paraguay) and Merit-Based (included two projects in Guatemala, one each in the Dominican Republic and Sri Lanka) NOFOs with its remaining commodity (\$40 million) and freight (\$7 million) funds, to address shortfalls under current active agreements and to extend successfully implemented projects for two years after meeting the merit requirements. The implementing organizations were either private voluntary organizations (PVOs) or foreign governments that monetize (commercially sell) the commodities and use sales proceeds to fund development projects. In FY 2021, \$1.1 billion from agreements funded from FY 2014 through 2021 benefited 34 countries, improving their ability to import U.S. agricultural products.

Meeting Sri Lanka’s Dairy Demand. Sri Lanka’s Market-Oriented Dairy (MOD) project, financed by the USDA’s FFPr program and implemented by the International Executive Service Corps, began in late 2017 with the aim of at least doubling the production of its participating farmers by the end of the project, scheduled for September 2024. Dairy is a critical sub-sector in Sri Lanka due to rapidly growing consumer demand and its potential for rural development and inclusive economic growth. The FFPr project has trained a cumulative number of 4,773 farmers and 1,524 officials from Sri Lanka’s Ministry of Agriculture’s Department of Animal Production and Health including the Ministry’s field extension agents, along with staff of dairy companies seeking to improve their product sourcing. Due to work done by the project, between 2017 and 2020, Sri Lanka had already increased participating farmer production by 64 percent while national production had fallen by 20 percent, promising a significant shift as MOD and its governmental and private partners spread its practices more widely.

McGOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION AND CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM

The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition (McGovern-Dole) program feeds school children with U.S.-sourced commodities, supported by limited local and regionally procured commodities, and enhances the literacy, nutrition, and hygienic practices of the children and their families. About \$248 million in assistance was made available under the program in FY 2021, with approximately 14 percent of these funds allocated to 46,770 metric tons of U.S. donated commodity and freight costs, and 9 percent of these funds allocated for the purchase of local and regionally produced commodities. The remaining funds supported complementary activities focused on ensuring sustainability, educational instruction, teacher training, school infrastructure construction, water and sanitation improvements, and administrative expenses. The \$248 million programmed included both the \$230 million appropriated for FY 2021 and \$18 million in prior-year carryover.

Mozambique - Removing barriers to education. Through a 5-year, \$25 million project in Mozambique, World Vision, with funding from USDA, is working to expand access to education for school age children. To support school participation and reduce food insecurity, the project provides a mid-day meal consisting of Corn-Soy Blend Plus (CSB+) and vegetable oil to 64,839 school age children. Additionally, the McGovern-Dole project supported 123 community dialogues, involving 2,080 people, to address issues and concerns about access to education. Community dialogues facilitated by the project focal points allow equal participation of men and women to identify common problems and identify local solutions to help students gain access to education, boosting school enrolment and attendance.

CAPACITY BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT

Pesticide MRL Alignment Lowers Barriers to U.S. Agricultural Exports Globally: FAS has worked with developing countries to build stronger pesticide registration systems that are consistent with a U.S. approach to risk assessment and regulation. FAS is also working with countries around the world to generate data for the establishment of new Codex Alimentarius pesticide maximum residue levels (MRLs). In FY 2021 FAS generated new residue data in Ghana, Senegal, Kenya, and Uganda that was submitted and adopted as a new Codex MRL. In East Africa, FAS supported the development of regional guidelines for the registration of biopesticides and emergency use authorizations, which will be used as examples of productive regional integration and good regulatory practices globally. In June 2021 FAS hosted a 2-day workshop on pesticide MRL harmonization under the auspices of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Food Safety Cooperation forum, which led to the adoption two deliverables on good regulatory practices that will help address MRL trade barriers among APEC countries for years to come.

Ratification of East African Community SPS Protocol: On September 8, 2021, the Parliament of Tanzania ratified the East African Community (EAC) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Protocol of 2013 after an eight-year delay. Tanzania's long-awaited ratification is expected to be significant to improved access to safe food, establishing regional harmonized SPS rules, and facilitating regional and international trade in agri-food commodities in East Africa. Sustained FAS and USAID financial, technical, and programmatic support was essential throughout the process and will continue through post-ratification.

FAS leads the way with Virtual Trainings: Over the course of FY 2021 FAS's Trade and Regulatory Capacity Building Division held 73 virtual SPS training and capacity building activities, with more than 4,000 participants globally. As an example, FAS and Texas A&M University (in cooperation with APHIS, USAID, FSIS, and FDA) coordinated the successful launch of two new distance learning modules focused on animal health and food safety, complementing its existing plant health module for foreign regulators. More than 2,770 individuals have accessed the modules in 136 countries via SPScourses.com

PROGRAM EVALUATION

The following monitoring and evaluation accomplishments support FAS's commitment to ensuring a strong culture of evaluation, accountability, and learning from evidence. During FY 2021, FAS implemented an internal data quality improvement system for food assistance data, which included capacity building with project implementers. These measures have resulted in more accurate food aid data, stronger annual reporting, increased efficiency, and have improved the programs' ability to use data for learning. To support the generation of robust evidence for program use, FAS helped manage four ongoing external evaluation and research efforts, including two impact evaluations and two research projects. FAS directly supported the Food Aid Information System (FAIS) upgrade that was deployed globally in FY 2021 and that improves the quality of data reported by food assistance projects. To come into compliance with the Foreign Assistance Transparency and Accountability Act (FATAA), FAS made a concerted effort in FY 2021 to publicly publish its backlog of roughly 175 evaluation reports of food assistance projects. In total FAS reviewed and published 167 reports in FY 2021, most of which were from the backlog. This is four times the number of evaluations posted in FYs 2019 and 2020 combined.

ACCOUNT 2: PUBLIC LAW 480 – TITLE I & TITLE II

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II GRANTS

- 1 For expenses during the current fiscal year, not otherwise recoverable, and unrecovered prior years' costs,
- 2 including interest thereon, under the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480), for commodities supplied in
- 3 connection with dispositions abroad under title II of said Act, [~~\$1,570,000,000~~]\$1,740,000,000 to remain
- 4 available until expended.

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FAS-15. Lead-Off Tabular Statement, P.L. 480 Title I (In dollars)

Item	Amount
PL480 Title I	
Estimate, 2022	\$112,000
Change in Appropriation	-112,000
Budget Estimate, 2023	-

Table FAS-16. Lead-Off Tabular Statement, P.L. 480 Title II (In dollars)

Item	Amount
PL480 Title II	
Estimate, 2022	\$1,740,000,000
Change in Appropriation	-
Budget Estimate, 2023	1,740,000,000

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FAS-17. Project Statement by Appropriation, P.L. 480 Title I (thousands of dollars, FTE)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Estimated	2023 Estimated	Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key
Discretionary Appropriations:						
P.L. 480 Title I- Admin Expenses....	\$142	\$112	\$112	-	-\$112	(1)
Subtotal.....	142	112	112	-	-112	
Total Adjusted Approp.....	142	112	112	-	-112	
Recoveries, Other	-	-	-	-	-	
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Available.....	142	112	112	-	-112	
Bal. Available, EOY.....	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Obligations.....	142	112	112	-	-112	

Table FAS-18. Project Statement by Appropriation, P.L. 480 Title II (thousands of dollars, FTE)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Estimated	2023 Estimated	Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key
Discretionary Appropriations:						
P.L. 480 Title II- Grants.....	\$1,725,000	\$1,740,000	\$1,740,000	\$1,740,000	-	
Subtotal.....	1,725,000	1,740,000	1,740,000	1,740,000	-	
Mandatory Appropriations:						
American Rescue Plan.....	-	800,000	-	-	-	
Subtotal.....	-	800,000	-	-	-	
Total Adjusted Approp.....	1,725,000	2,540,000	1,740,000	1,740,000	-	
Total Appropriation.....	1,725,000	2,540,000	1,740,000	1,740,000	-	
Recoveries, Other	86,345	77,814	-	-	-	
Bal. Available, SOY.....	181,039	120,152	409,865	100,000	-\$309,865	
Total Available.....	1,992,384	2,737,966	2,149,865	1,840,000	-309,865	
Bal. Available, EOY.....	-120,152	-409,865	-100,000	-	+100,000	
Total Obligations.....	1,872,232	2,328,101	2,049,865	1,840,000	-209,865	

PROJECT STATEMENT**Table FAS-19. Project Statement by Obligation, P.L. 480 Title I (thousands of dollars, FTE)**

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Actual BA	2022 Estimated BA	2023 Estimated BA	Budget Authority Inc. or Dec.
Discretionary Obligations:					
Subtotal Disc oblig.....	\$142	\$112	\$112	-	-\$112
Total Obligations.....	142	112	112	-	-112
Total Available.....	142	112	112	-	-112
Total Appropriation.....	142	112	112	-	-112

Table FAS-20. Project Statement by Obligation, P.L. 480 Title II (thousands of dollars, FTE)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Actual BA	2022 Estimated BA	2023 Estimated BA	Budget Authority Inc. or Dec.
Discretionary Obligations:					
P.L. 480 Title II - Grants.....	\$1,872,232	\$1,680,184	\$1,897,782	\$1,840,000	-\$57,782
Subtotal Disc oblig.....	1,872,232	1,680,184	1,897,782	1,840,000	-57,782
Mandatory Obligations:					
American Rescue Plan.....	-	647,917	152,083	-	-152,083
Subtotal Mand Oblig.....	-	647,917	152,083	-	-152,083
Total Obligations.....	1,872,232	2,328,101	2,049,865	1,840,000	-209,865
Balances Available, EOY:					
P.L. 480 Title II - Grants.....	120,152	409,865	100,000	-	-100,000
Total Bal. Available, EOY.....	120,152	409,865	100,000	-	-100,000
Total Available.....	1,992,384	2,737,966	2,149,865	1,840,000	-309,865
Less:					
Recoveries, Other	-86,345	-77,814	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-181,039	-120,152	-409,865	-100,000	-
Total Appropriation.....	1,725,000	2,540,000	1,740,000	1,740,000	-309,865

PURPOSE STATEMENT

Under programs authorized by P.L. 480, as amended, U.S. agricultural commodities are exported to developing countries as food assistance. No commodities may be made available except upon determination that adequate storage facilities are available in the recipient country at the time of exportation to prevent spoilage or waste and that the distribution will not be a substantial disincentive to the recipient country's domestic production.

No agreements may be made with the government of any country which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, and personal security unless the use of the commodities themselves or proceeds from their sale are targeted to the neediest people of that country and are made available through channels other than the government.

Facilities and funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) are, by law, used in carrying out programs for exporting agricultural commodities. The law also authorizes making appropriations to cover costs of such programs. When funds for Title I ocean freight differential and Title II become available, advances are made to the Corporation for estimated costs. If the amounts appropriated are greater than actual costs, the excess is carried forward for use in future years.

The following activities are carried out under P.L. 480, as amended:

1. P.L. 480 Title I- Financing sales of agricultural commodities to developing countries or private entities for dollars on credit terms, or for local currencies (including for local currencies on credit terms) for use under section 104; and for furnishing commodities to carry out the Food for Progress Act of 1985, as amended.

All sales of commodities are made pursuant to agreements concluded under Title I authority, using funds appropriated for P.L. 480. Title I agreements are intended to encourage economic development in recipient countries. P.L. 480 Title I sales are made to developing countries as defined in section 402(5) of P.L. 480 and must not disrupt world prices or displace expected commercial sales (sections 403(e) and (h)). Agreements with private entities as well as foreign governments are authorized (sections 101-102).

Repayments for agricultural commodities sold under Title I, with interest at a concessional rate as determined by the Secretary, may be made either in U.S. dollars or in local currencies on credit terms up to 30 years, with a grace period of up to five years. Interest is charged from the date of last delivery in each calendar year. Payments received under fiscal year 1992 and subsequent agreements are deposited in a financing account for use by the U.S. Treasury to offset U.S. Government outlays.

Under the Food for Progress Act of 1985, CCC may provide agricultural commodities on a grant basis or may finance the sale and exportation of agricultural commodities on credit terms to support developing countries and countries that are emerging democracies and have made commitments to introduce or expand free enterprise elements in their agricultural economies. For commodities furnished on a grant basis, the Corporation may pay, in addition to acquisition costs and ocean transportation, such related commodity and delivery charges as specified for commodities supplied under Title II.

For most sales agreements under Title I, CCC will pay ocean freight charges only to the extent of the difference between U.S.-flag rates and foreign-flag rates when U.S.-flag vessels are required to be used by authority of the Merchant Marine Act. This difference in rates is known as the ocean freight differential. In limited cases, full transportation costs to port of entry or point of entry abroad may be included with the cost of the commodity in the amount financed by CCC to ensure that U.S. food aid will reach the neediest recipients.

Section 411 of P.L. 480 authorizes the President to waive payments of principal and interest under dollar credit sales agreements for countries which are least developed and either (1) have an International Monetary Fund standby agreement or a structural adjustment program of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in effect; or (2) do not have an agreement in effect but are pursuing a policy to promote democratic, market-oriented and long-term economic development. If such authority is used to waive payments, no new Title I assistance may be provided for that country for two years following the date of the authorized waiver unless the President provides prior written justification to the Congress.

2. P.L. 480 Title II- Commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad.

P.L. 480 Title II grants fund emergency and development food aid programs authorized under Title II of the Food for Peace Act (P.L. 83-480). Funding for Title II is appropriated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and is administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS*Table FAS-21 Classification by Objects, P.L. 480 Title I (thousands of dollars)*

Item No.	Item	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Estimated	2023 Estimated
	Other Objects:				
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	\$142	\$112	\$112	-
	Total, Other Objects	142	112	112	-
99.9	Total, new obligations	142	112	112	-

Table FAS-22 Classification by Objects, P.L. 480 Title II (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Estimated	2023 Estimated
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	\$1,872,232	\$2,328,101	\$2,049,865	\$1,840,000
	Total, Other Objects	1,872,232	2,328,101	2,049,865	1,840,000
99.9	Total, new obligations	1,872,232	2,328,101	2,049,865	1,840,000

ACCOUNT 3: MCGOVERN-DOLE

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 3107 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 1736o-1), \$230,112,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to provide the services, facilities, and authorities for the purpose of implementing such section, subject to reimbursement from amounts provided herein: Provided further, That of the amount made available under this heading, not more than 10 percent, but not less than \$22,000,000, shall remain available until expended to purchase agricultural commodities as described in subsection 3107(a)(2) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 1736o-1(a)(2)).

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FAS-23. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
Estimate, 2022	\$230,000,000
Change in Appropriation	+ 112,000
Budget Estimate, 2023	<u>230,112,000</u>

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FAS-24. Project Statement Appropriations (thousands of dollars, FTE)

Item	2020		2021		2022		2023		Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Estimated	FTE	Estimated	FTE			
Discretionary Appropriations:											
McGovern-Dole.....	\$220,000	20	\$230,000	16	\$230,000	16	\$230,112	16	+\$112	-	1
Subtotal.....	220,000	20	230,000	16	230,000	16	230,112	16	+112	-	
Total Adjusted Approp.....	220,000	20	230,000	16	230,000	16	230,112	16	+112	-	
Total Appropriation.....	220,000	20	230,000	16	230,000	16	230,112	16	+112	-	
Recoveries, Other	19,516	-	19,386	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	43,780	-	259,875	-	30,020	-	30,020	-	-	-	-
Total Available.....	283,296	20	509,261	16	260,020	16	260,132	16	+112	-	
Bal. Available, EOY.....	-259,875	-	-30,020	-	-30,020	-	-30,020	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations.....	23,421	20	479,241	16	230,000	16	230,112	16	+112	-	

PROJECT STATEMENT**Table FAS-25. Project Statement Obligations (thousands of dollars, FTE)**

Item	2020		2021		2022		2023		Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Estimated	FTE	Estimated	FTE		
Discretionary Obligations:										
McGovern-Dole.....	\$23,421	20	\$479,241	16	\$230,000	16	\$230,112	16	+\$112	-
Subtotal Disc oblig.....	23,421	20	479,241	16	230,000	16	230,112	16	+112	-
Total Obligations.....	23,421	20	479,241	16	230,000	16	230,112	16	+112	-
Add back:.....										
Lapsing Balances.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescinded Balances.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances Available, EOY:										
McGovern-Dole.....	259,875	-	30,020	-	30,020	-	30,020	-	-	-
Total Bal. Available, EOY.....	259,875	-	30,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available.....	283,296	20	509,261	16	260,020	16	260,132	16	+112	-
Less:										
Recoveries, Other	-19,516	-	-19,386	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-43,780	-	-259,875	-	-30,020	-	-30,020	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	220,000	20	230,000	16	230,000	16	230,112	16	+112	-

PURPOSE STATEMENT

The McGovern-Dole program provides for the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities and associated financial and technical assistance to carry out preschool and primary school feeding projects in low-income, food-deficit foreign countries. Maternal, infant, and child nutrition activities are also authorized under the program.

The numbers and letters of the following listing relates to values in the Change (Chg) Key column of the Project Statement:

- 1) An increase of \$112,000 for inflationary increases.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS AND FTE**Table FAS-26. Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and FTE (thousands of dollars, FTE)**

State/Territory/Country	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Estimated	FTE	Estimated	FTE
District of Columbia	\$23,418	20	\$479,238	16	\$229,997	16	\$230,109	16
Other Countries	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-
Kenya	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Senegal	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
Obligations	23,421	20	479,241	16	230,000	16	230,112	16
Bal. Available, EOY	259,875	-	30,020	-	30,020	-	30,020	-
Total, Available	283,296	20	509,261	16	260,020	16	260,132	16

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS**Table FAS-27 Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)**

Item No.	Item	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Estimated	2023 Estimated
Personnel Compensation:					
	Washington D.C.	\$2,115	\$2,136	\$2,194	\$2,238
11	Total personnel compensation	2,115	2,136	2,194	2,238
12	Personal benefits	716	730	750	761
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits	2,831	2,866	2,944	2,999
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	101	100	100	100
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	20,489	476,275	226,956	227,013
	Total, Other Objects	20,590	476,375	227,056	227,113
99.9	Total, new obligations	23,421	479,241	230,000	230,112
Position Data:					
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position	\$114,039	\$115,692	\$118,815	\$121,191
	Average Grade, GS Position	14	14	14	14

ACCOUNT 4: CCC EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAMS

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

- 1 For administrative expenses to carry out the Commodity Credit Corporation’s Export Guarantee Program,
- 2 GSM 102 and GSM 103, \$6,063,000; to cover common overhead expenses as permitted by
- 3 section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act and in conformity with the Federal Credit
- 4 Reform Act of 1990, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for
- 5 “Foreign Agricultural Service, Salaries and Expenses”.

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FAS-28. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
Estimate, 2022	\$6,381,000
Change in Appropriation	<u>-318,000</u>
Budget Estimate, 2023	<u><u>6,063,000</u></u>

PROJECT STATEMENT**Table FAS-29. Project Statement Appropriations (thousands of dollars, FTE)**

Item	2020 Program Level	2020 Actual BA	2020 FTE	2021 Program Level	2021 Actual BA	2021 FTE	2022 Program Level	2022 Estimated BA	2022 FTE	2023 Program Level	2023 Estimated BA	2023 FTE	Program Level Inc. or Dec.	Budget Auth. Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key
Disc. Appropriations:																
FPAC Admin. Expenses	-	\$ -	-	-	\$318	-	-	\$318	-	-	-	-	-	-\$318	-	(1)
FAS Admin. Expenses	-	6,063	18	-	6,063	20	-	6,063	30	-	6,063	30	-	-	-	
Subtotal	-	6,381	18	-	6,381	20	-	6,381	30	-	6,063	30	-	-318	-	
Mandatory Appropriations:																
GSM-102	\$2,224,383	-	-	\$2,129,974	-	-	\$5,000,000	-	-	\$5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	
Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	
Subtotal	2,224,383	-	-	2,129,974	-	-	5,500,000	-	-	5,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Adjusted Approp.	2,224,383	6,381	18	2,129,974	6,381	20	5,500,000	6,381	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-318	-	
Total Appropriation	2,224,383	6,381	18	2,129,974	6,381	20	5,500,000	6,381	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-318	-	
Total Available	2,224,383	6,381	18	2,129,974	6,381	20	5,500,000	6,381	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-318	-	
Total Obligations	2,224,383	6,381	18	2,129,974	6,381	20	5,500,000	6,381	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-318	-	

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FAS-30. Project Statement Obligations (thousands of dollars, FTE)

Item	2020 Program Level	2020 Actual BA	2020 FTE	2021 Program Level	2021 Actual BA	2021 FTE	2022 Program Level	2022 Estimated BA	2022 FTE	2023 Program Level	2023 Estimated BA	2023 FTE	Program Level Inc. or Dec.	Budget Authority Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key
Discretionary Obligations:																
FPAC Admin. Expenses	-	\$318	-	-	\$318	-	-	\$318	-	-	-	-	-	-\$318	-	(1)
FAS Admin. Expenses	-	6,063	18	-	6,063	20	-	6,063	30	-	\$6,063	30	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	6,381	18	-	6,381	20	-	6,381	30	-	6,063	30	-	-318	-	-
Mandatory Obligations:																
GSM-102.....	\$2,224,383	-	-	\$2,129,974	-	-	\$5,000,000	-	-	\$5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	2,224,383	-	-	2,129,974	-	-	5,500,000	-	-	5,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations.....	2,224,383	6,381	18	2,129,974	6,381	20	5,500,000	6,381	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-318	-	-
Total Available.....	2,224,383	6,381	18	2,129,974	6,381	20	5,500,000	6,381	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-318	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	2,224,383	6,381	18	2,129,974	6,381	20	5,500,000	6,381	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-318	-	-

PURPOSE STATEMENT

The Export Credit Guarantee program provides credit guarantees to encourage financing of commercial exports of U.S. agricultural products. By reducing financial risk to lenders, credit guarantees encourage exports to buyers in countries – mainly developing countries – that have sufficient financial strength to have foreign exchange available for scheduled payments.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS AND FTE

Table FAS-31. Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and FTE, GSM-102 Export Guarantees (thousands of dollars, FTE)

State/Territory/Country	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Estimated	2023 Estimated
Armenia	\$12,954	\$12,997	\$21,000	\$25,000
Azerbaijan	-	-	21,000	-
Bangladesh	-	8,718	-	11,000
Brazil	426,584	696,717	806,000	1,213,000
Chile	9,924	25,793	20,000	42,000
China	-	-	21,000	-
Colombia	152,978	106,836	129,000	248,000
Costa Rica	49,795	28,400	104,000	77,000
Dominican Republic	24,428	5,000	71,000	28,000
Ecuador	-	-	-	44,000
Egypt	-	-	27,000	2,000
El Salvador	43,996	60,998	107,000	114,000
Georgia	-	-	21,000	44,000
Ghana	-	-	21,000	-
Guatemala	411,636	367,315	832,000	817,000
Honduras	54,723	78,891	33,000	113,000
India	-	-	21,000	44,000
Indonesia	-	-	21,000	44,000
Jordan	-	-	21,000	44,000
Kenya	-	-	31,000	44,000
Korea, South	154,996	97,643	320,000	243,000
Lebanon	-	-	21,000	-
Mauritius	-	-	21,000	-
Mexico	-	-	21,000	44,000
Mongolia	18,944	22,000	101,000	48,000
Nigeria	84,274	73,189	175,000	163,000
Panama	746,197	538,238	1,530,000	1,282,000
Paraguay	3,191	-	66,000	6,000
Peru	-	-	21,000	44,000
Philippines	-	-	27,000	88,000
Qatar	6,930	-	21,000	4,000
Senegal	-	-	21,000	-
South Africa	-	-	6,000	44,000
Suriname	-	-	21,000	-
Turkey	12,765	7,239	269,000	30,000
United Arab Emirates	10,068	-	21,000	6,000
Vietnam	-	-	10,000	44,000
Obligations	2,224,383	2,129,974	5,000,000	5,000,000
Lapsing Balances	-	-	-	-
Total, Available	2,224,383	2,129,974	5,000,000	5,000,000

Table FAS-32. Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and FTE, GSM-102 Facility Guarantees (thousands of dollars, FTE)

State/Territory/Country	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Estimated	2023 Estimated
Chad	-	-	\$80,000	-
Chile	-	-	-	\$80,000
Ecuador	-	-	-	50,000
El Salvador	-	-	80,000	-
Guatemala	-	-	80,000	80,000
Guyana	-	-	50,000	-
Indonesia	-	-	80,000	80,000
Kenya	-	-	-	50,000
Paraguay	-	-	-	80,000
Suriname	-	-	50,000	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	80,000	80,000
Obligations	-	-	500,000	500,000
Bal. Available, EOY	-	-	500,000	500,000
Total, Available	-	-	500,000	500,000

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS**Table FAS-33 Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)**

Item No.	Item	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Estimated	2023 Estimated
	Personnel Compensation:				
25	Other contractual services	-	-	-	-
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	\$6,381	\$6,381	\$6,381	\$6,063
	Total, Other Objects	6,381	6,381	6,381	6,063
99.9	Total, new obligations	6,381	6,381	6,381	6,063

AGENCY-WIDE PERFORMANCE**Introduction**

OBPA leads the Department in performance management including, evaluation, evidence, and risk management; it also chairs the Performance, Evaluation, Evidence Committee (PEEC) and the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) committee. TFAA is a member of both the PEEC and ERM committees which is comprised of individuals from different Mission Areas and backgrounds throughout USDA. The impact of different perspectives and expertise allows for improvements regarding buy-in across the Department, augments technical expertise, and creates a greater diversity of perspectives. Partnerships with the Chief Data Officer and Statistical Officer allow for greater insight and advisement on data access, data quality, and statistical methods.

FAS's Office of Strategy and Organizational Performance spearheads its efforts in Strategic Planning, Performance, Evidence and Evaluation, and Enterprise Risk Management. The office works directly with OBPA and senior leadership, and actively engages with both internal and external stakeholders.

Alignment to USDA 2022 – 2026 Strategic Plan

TFAA activities contribute to the success of USDA's overall mission to provide leadership on food, agriculture, natural resources, rural development, nutrition, and related issues using sound public policy, the best available science, and effective management, to the benefit of all Americans. TFAA is responsible for achieving and measuring results with respect to the following 2022 – 2026 Strategic Goal and Objectives:

Strategic Goal 3: Foster an Equitable and Competitive Marketplace for All Agricultural Producers

Objective 3.2: Expand Markets for Emerging Technologies, Sustainable Products, and Novel Products

Objective 3.3: Expand All Producers' Access to Global Markets Through Negotiation and Enforcement of Trade Agreements

Objective 3.4: Expand International Marketing Opportunities and Build Demand in Developing Countries Through Delivery of Technical Assistance and Capacity Building

SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

A more detailed report of the performance plan can be found at <https://www.usda.gov/our-agency/about-usda/performance>. The following table summarizes the results for the Departmental Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for which TFAA is responsible.

Table FAS-34 Key Performance Indicators

Strategic Objective # 3.3		2022	2023
Trade Value Preserved	Results	5.78	-
3.3.1 Value of trade preserved through resolution of foreign market access issues such as U.S. export detainment, restrictive SPS & TBT issues, and trade regulations	Target	-	6.1
			5.75
Strategic Objective # 3.4		2022	2023
Ag Exports Due to Trade Shows	Results	.119	-
3.4.1 Value of agricultural exports resulting from participation in USDA endorsed foreign agricultural trade shows and trade missions	Target	-	2.13
			2

Expected Performance Progress Towards the Achievement of Strategic Objectives:

Strategic Objective 3.3: Expand All Producers' Access to Global Markets Through Negotiation and Enforcement of Trade Agreements

- **Trade Value Preserved:** This KPI shows the value of trade preserved through resolution of foreign market access issues such as U.S. export detainment, restrictive SPS & TBT issues, and trade regulations (billions)

- In FY 2023, TFAA plans to identify and develop market opportunities and more diverse export markets through an economic global market review, more robust foreign engagement, trade agreements, and cooperative multilateral economic and trade forums.
- TFAA is committed to monitoring and enforcing existing trade agreements to ensure that our partners fulfill commitments and address unfair practices and facilitate trade.

Strategic Objective 3.4: Expand International Marketing Opportunities and Build Demand in Developing Countries Through Delivery of Technical Assistance and Capacity Building

- **Ag Exports Due to Trade Shows:** This KPI represents Value of agricultural exports resulting from participation in USDA endorsed foreign agricultural trade shows and trade missions (billions).
 - In FY 2023, TFAA plans to improve efficiency and effectiveness of marketing programs by streamlining program application and funding processes while promoting agricultural economic development policies that support trade with emerging economies and countries.
 - TFAA will also develop a mobile-application for agribusiness trade missions (ATMs), Virtual Trade Events (VTEs), and USDA-endorsed trade shows, to facilitated participation.