

## Country Profile: United States

### 1. Industrial Strategy (including objectives/goals)

The United States' (US) industrial strategy centres on economic security, technological leadership, supply chain resilience, and advanced manufacturing. It is coordinated through major legislative and policy initiatives spearheaded by the Department of Commerce and other federal agencies.

The key developments are outlined below:

- The National Strategy for Advanced Manufacturing (2022) outlined multiple goals, including:<sup>1</sup>
  - Developing cutting-edge technologies
  - Strengthening domestic production capabilities.
  - Speed up the manufacturing processes of Microelectronics and
  - Semiconductors
- The Department of Commerce announced<sup>2</sup> that the Industry & Analysis (I&A) business unit within the International Trade Administration will work to strengthen supply chain resilience and aim to achieve data-driven resilience across industries by:
  - Employing new technologies like the SCALE Tool (Supply Chain Assessment and Landscape Evaluation):
    - A diagnostic tool to assess structural supply chain risks across industries.
    - Provides comparative risk evaluations to guide federal and industry actions.
  - Collaborating with universities and research centres to promote the global competitiveness of US industries to have more innovative and impactful supply chains.

The current administration of Donald Trump may institute different strategies and priorities, as he has shown intentions of implementing radical changes to US industries and trade.

### 2. Digital (development) strategy

The US launched a Digital Government Strategy in 2012 to modernize federal digital services.<sup>3</sup> It aims to:

- Enable access to high-quality digital government.
- Fuel innovation by ensuring that government data is open and machine-readable.

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, 'Announcing the National Strategy for U.S. Leadership in Advanced Manufacturing' (7 October 2022) <<https://www.commerce.gov/news/blog/2022/10/announcing-national-strategy-us-leadership-advanced-manufacturing>> accessed 7 April 2025.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, 'Department of Commerce Announces New Actions on Supply Chain Resilience' (10 September 2024) <<https://www.commerce.gov/news/fact-sheets/2024/09/fact-sheet-department-commerce-announces-new-actions-supply-chain>> accessed 7 April 2025.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State, 'Digital Government Strategy' <<https://www.state.gov/digital-government-strategy>> accessed 7 April 2025.

- Improve the quality of digital services via customer-centric designs.

The Department of Commerce launched the Digital Economy Agenda in 2015,<sup>4</sup> which aims to harness the digital economy's potential to drive growth and opportunity. It aims to:

- Promote a free and open Internet worldwide
- Enhance trust online.
- Ensure access for workers, families, and companies.
- Foster digital innovation.

The US congressionally mandated the International Cyberspace & Digital Policy Strategy in 2023.<sup>5</sup> The strategy outlines four action areas, namely:

1. Build and maintain a secure and resilient digital ecosystem
2. Align rights-respecting approaches to digital and data governance with international Partners
3. Advance responsible state behaviour in cyberspace.
4. Strengthen and build international partner digital policy and cyber capacity.

### 3. Main constitutional provisions

- Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the constitution (Commerce Clause): Grants Congress the authority to regulate commerce between states, import tariffs, and collect taxes.
- Article 2, Section 2: empowers the President to make and negotiate treaties.
- Trade Promotion Authority (TPA): TPA is a legislative procedure written by Congress that has been an important part of U.S. trade policy since 1979. It empowers the President to negotiate trade agreements and tariff rates with certain congressional oversight.<sup>6</sup> The last one expired in 2021. President Joe Biden did not renew it, and the TPA has yet to be renewed amid the Trump administration's tariff controversies.

### 4. Main regulatory provisions and policy developments

- Export Administration Regulations (EAR): These regulations are administered by the Bureau of Industry and Security and control the exports of certain technologies and software to protect national security interests.<sup>7</sup>
- Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act (FIRRMA)
- Executive Order 14173 (January 21, 2025): Revoked previous executive orders requiring federal contractors to adhere to anti-discrimination practices based on race,

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<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, 'Digital Economy' <https://www.commerce.gov/tags/digital-economy> accessed 12 April 2025.

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Department of State, *United States International Cyberspace and Digital Strategy* (15 May 2024) <[https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/United-States-International-Cyberspace-and-Digital-Strategy-FINAL-2024-05-15\\_508v03-Section-508-Accessible-7.18.2024.pdf](https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/United-States-International-Cyberspace-and-Digital-Strategy-FINAL-2024-05-15_508v03-Section-508-Accessible-7.18.2024.pdf)> accessed 7 April 2025.

<sup>6</sup> Christopher A. Casey and Cathleen D. Cimino-Isaacs, *Trade Promotion Authority (TPA)* (CRS Report for Congress, 20 February 2024) <[https://constitution.congress.gov/browse/essay/artI-S10-C2-1/ALDE\\_00013364/](https://constitution.congress.gov/browse/essay/artI-S10-C2-1/ALDE_00013364/)> accessed 7 April 2025.

<sup>7</sup> Bureau of Industry and Security, 'Export Administration Regulations' <<https://www.bis.gov/regulations>> accessed 12 April 2025.

gender, and other characteristics, centralizing enforcement authority to the Department of Labor.<sup>8</sup>

- Innovation and Competition Act of 2021
- CHIPS and Science Act 2022
- Digital Trade and U.S. Trade Policy 2021.

## **5. (Regional) economic treaties to which the state is a signatory**

- United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA).<sup>9</sup>
- Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR).<sup>10</sup>
- Bilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTAs): The U.S. has FTAs with multiple countries, including Australia, Bahrain, Chile, Colombia, Israel, Jordan, Korea, Morocco, Oman, Panama, Peru, and Singapore.<sup>11</sup>
- Trade and Investment Framework Agreements (TIFAs):<sup>12</sup> Frameworks for dialogue on trade and investment issues with various countries.

## **6. Plurilaterals:**

- Government Procurement Agreement (GPA)<sup>13</sup>
- WTO members Joint Statement Initiative (JSI) on E-Commerce<sup>14</sup>
- Information Technology Agreement (ITA).<sup>15</sup>
- Trade in Services Agreement (TISA)<sup>16</sup>

## **7. Proceedings initiated against the state, or by it, before international fora for the adoption/implementation of industrial policy measures (List only disputes about digital and sustainable industrial policies)**

Cases Where the United States Is a Respondent

- United States- Certain Tax Credits Under the Inflation Reduction Act (DS623)<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Executive Order 14173, *Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity*, 90 Fed Reg 8633 (31 January 2025) <<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/01/31/2025-02097/ending-illegal-discrimination-and-restoring-merit-based-opportunity>> accessed 12 April 2025.

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Trade Representative, 'United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement' <<https://www.ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements/united-states-mexico-canada-agreement>> accessed 7 April 2025.

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Trade Representative, 'CAFTA-DR: Dominican Republic-Central America FTA' <<https://ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements/cafta-dr-dominican-republic-central-america-fta>> accessed 7 April 2025.

<sup>11</sup> U.S. Trade Representative, 'Free Trade Agreements' <<https://www.ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements>> accessed 7 April 2025.

<sup>12</sup> U.S. Trade Representative, 'Trade and Investment Framework Agreements' <<https://ustr.gov/trade-agreements/trade-investment-framework-agreements>> accessed 7 April 2025.

<sup>13</sup> World Trade Organization, 'Government Procurement Agreement' <[https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/gproc\\_e/gp\\_gpa\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/gproc_e/gp_gpa_e.htm)> accessed 7 April 2025.

<sup>14</sup> World Trade Organization, 'Joint Statement on E-commerce' <[https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/ecom\\_e/joint\\_statement\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/ecom_e/joint_statement_e.htm)> accessed 7 April 2025.

<sup>15</sup> World Trade Organization, *Information Technology Agreement* <[https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/inftec\\_e/inftec\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/inftec_e/inftec_e.htm)> accessed 10 April 2025.

<sup>16</sup> U.S. Trade Representative, *Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA)* <<https://ustr.gov/TiSA#:~:text=TiSA%20is%20part%20of%20the,we%20are%20the%20world's%20leader>> accessed 10 April 2025.

<sup>17</sup> World Trade Organization, 'Dispute Settlement Case DS623' <[https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/dispu\\_e/cases\\_e/ds623\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds623_e.htm)> accessed 7 April 2025.

- Complainant: China
- United States- Measures on Certain Semiconductor and Other Products, and Related Services and Technologies (DS615)<sup>18</sup>
  - Complainant: China
- United States- Certain Measures Related to Renewable Energy (DS563)<sup>19</sup>
  - Complainant: China
- United States- Certain Measures Relating to the Renewable Energy Sector (DS510)<sup>20</sup>
  - Complainant: India

Cases where the United States is a complainant

- European Communities- Tariff Treatment of Certain Information Technology Products (DS375)<sup>21</sup>
- China- Measures Concerning Wind Power Equipment (DS419)<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> World Trade Organization, 'Dispute Settlement Case DS615'  
[https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/dispu\\_e/cases\\_e/ds615\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds615_e.htm) accessed 7 April 2025.

<sup>19</sup> World Trade Organization, 'Dispute Settlement Case DS563'  
[https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/dispu\\_e/cases\\_e/ds563\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds563_e.htm) accessed 7 April 2025.

<sup>20</sup> World Trade Organization, *Dispute Case DS510*  
[https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/dispu\\_e/cases\\_e/ds510\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds510_e.htm) accessed 7 April 2025.

<sup>21</sup> World Trade Organization, *Dispute Case DS375*  
[https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/dispu\\_e/cases\\_e/ds375\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds375_e.htm) accessed 7 April 2025.

<sup>22</sup> World Trade Organization, *Dispute Case DS419*  
[https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/dispu\\_e/cases\\_e/ds419\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds419_e.htm) accessed 7 April 2025.

