

2024 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

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PREFACE

This publication summarizes the fiscal year (FY) 2024 Budget for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Throughout this publication any reference to the “Budget” is in regard to the 2024 Budget, unless otherwise noted. All references to years refer to fiscal year, except where specifically noted. The budgetary tables throughout this document show actual amounts for 2021 and 2022, enacted levels for 2023, and the President’s Budget request for 2024. Amounts for 2023 estimated levels include: non-enacted amounts such as Full-Time Equivalent levels, fleet levels, information technology investment levels, recovery levels, transfers in and out, balances available end of year, and obligation levels.

Throughout this publication, the “2018 Farm Bill” is used to refer to the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018. Most programs funded by the 2018 Farm Bill are funded through 2023. Amounts shown in 2024 for most Farm Bill programs reflect those confirmed in the baseline.

Pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, sequestration is included in the numbers for mandatory programs in 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024.

AGENCY-WIDE**PURPOSE STATEMENT**

For 70 years, the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) has been 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. FAS engages foreign markets across 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. FAS agricultural attachés and locally employed staff in international offices 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.

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.

FAS achieves mission success through relationship-building to create and maintain an open and positive global trade environment. With 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 the FAS relationships with international partners, including foreign governments, international organizations, and international agriculture associations. FAS employees continuously 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 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 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 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 negative 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 policy work to reduce trade barriers is complemented with Agency programs and activities that 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 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 the Market Access Program (MAP), Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program (FMD), Cochran and Borlaug Fellowship 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 by providing credit guarantees to support financing for commercial exports of U.S. agricultural products. By reducing financial risk to lenders, credit guarantees encourage U.S. agricultural exports to buyers in countries — mainly developing countries — that might otherwise have difficulty securing the financing to make purchases of U.S. products.

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 and 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 leadership, business operations, and mission support functions ensure the Agency'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. FAS overseas personnel 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, 2022, there were 614 permanent full-time employees onboard, including 527 in headquarters and 87 in field offices, and 147 temporary and term employees onboard. In addition, there were 360 locally employed staff onboard in overseas offices.

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OIG AND GAO REPORTS

Table FAS-1. Completed OIG Reports

ID	Date	Title
07601-0001-24	08/29/2022	Oversight of the Agricultural Trade Promotion Program

Table FAS-2. In-Progress OIG Reports

ID	Title
07601-000121	Controls Over the Market Access Program
07601-000241	FAS’ Controls Over McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program Funding

Table FAS-3. Completed GAO Reports

ID	Date	Title	Result
22-105160	09/12/2022	MARITIME ADMINISTRATION Actions Needed to Enhance Cargo Preference Oversight	GAO found that MARAD has not publicly reported federal agencies’ cargo volumes to calculate the percentage of U.S.-flag shipments since 2013. Without public reporting by MARAD, Congress and others lack the visibility into federal agencies’ cargo shipments, including the amounts shipped on U.S.-flag vessels.
22-104612	06/1/2022	GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY Coordination of U.S. Assistance Can Be Improved	GAO found that the GFSS Interagency’s mechanisms for coordinating food security assistance generally address four of seven leading practices GAO has identified as important for collaboration. However, this coordination can be improved.

Table FAS-4. In-Progress GAO Reports

ID	Title
106144	U.S. Sugar Program
105538	U.S. Funding to Chinese Entities
106236	Indo-Pacific Climate Change Risks

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

Item	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Estimated	FTE	Estimated	FTE
Salaries and Expenses:								
Discretionary Appropriations	\$221,835	584	\$228,644	598	\$237,330	678	\$256,149	680
Supplemental Appropriations.....	6,063	20	6,063	30	6,063	30	6,063	30
General Provisions	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
McGovern-Dole Food for Education:								
Discretionary Appropriations	230,000	16	243,331	16	243,331	16	243,331	16
Supplemental Appropriations.....					5,000			
Total Discretionary Appropriations.....	451,835	600	471,975	634	480,661	717	499,480	717
Total Supplemental Appropriations	7,063	20	7,063	20	12,063	20	6,063	20
Total Adjusted Appropriation	458,898	620	479,038	634	492,724	717	505,543	717
Balance Available, SOY	35,926	-	30,020	-	1,815	-	-	-
Transfers Out:								
Working Capital Fund.....	-2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries, Other.....	-3,886	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available.....	488,938	620	511,058	634	494,539	717	505,543	717
Lapsing Balances	-5,193	-	-2,142	-	-	-	-	-
Rescinded Balances.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, EOY	-29,587	-	-1,815	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations.....	454,158	620	507,101	634	494,539	717	505,543	717
Other Funding:								
Commodity Credit Corporation for:								
Market Access Program Admin Costs	4,985	35	5,152	39	5,152	39	5,152	39
Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops ..	1,024	6	908	6	908	6	908	6
Program Admin Costs:								
Emerging Market Program Admin. Costs .	914	7	895	11	895	11	895	11
Quality Samples Program Admin Costs....	179	3	86	4	86	4	86	4
Foreign Mkt Dev. Program Admin Costs..	1,245	13	1,245	16	1,245	16	1,245	16
Food for Progress Admin Costs	5,977	30	3,974	34	3,974	34	3,974	34
Cotton and Wool Project Admin Costs	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Services	250	-	250	-	250	-	250	-
Landsat data and support (Remote Sensing)	5,219	4	5,196	4	5,196	4	5,196	4
IRM Activities.....	18,098	-	16,989	-	16,989	-	16,989	-
IRM Activities (Non-CCC).....	4,419	-	1,509	-	1,509	-	-	-
Emerging Markets Program	910	10	994	13	994	13	994	13
USDA Satellite Imagery.....	75	-	75	-	75	-	75	-
Total Appropriation, Other Funding.....	43,550	108	37,273	127	37,273	127	35,764	127
Total Available, Other Funding.....	43,550	108	37,273	127	37,273	127	35,764	127
Total Obligations, FAS	497,708	728	544,374	761	531,812	841	541,307	844
Total, Agriculture Available	532,488	728	548,331	761	531,812	841	541,307	844
Other Federal Funds:								
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other developmental assistance	32,550	-	26,647	-	28,000	-	28,000	-
Total, Other Federal	32,550	-	26,647	-	28,000	-	28,000	-
Total Available, FAS	565,038	728	571,978	761	559,812	841	569,309	843

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

Item	2021 Actual			2022 Actual			2023 Estimated			2024 Estimated		
	D.C.	Field	Total	D.C.	Field	Total	D.C.	Field	Total	D.C.	Field	Total
ES.....	6	-	6	5	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	5
SES.....	3	14	17	3	14	17	3	17	20	3	17	20
SL.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-15.....	58	1	59	54	1	55	54	1	55	54	1	55
GS-14.....	139	3	142	123	3	126	123	3	126	123	3	126
GS-13.....	172	3	175	156	3	159	156	3	159	156	3	159
GS-12.....	128	2	130	101	2	103	101	2	103	101	2	103
GS-11.....	35	3	38	10	3	13	10	3	13	10	3	13
GS-10.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
GS-9.....	20	2	22	22	2	24	22	2	24	22	2	24
GS-8.....	7	-	7	4	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	4
GS-7.....	17	-	17	11	-	11	11	-	11	11	-	11
GS-5.....	-	-	-	15	-	15	15	-	15	15	-	15
GS-4.....	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	8
GS-3.....	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
GS-2.....	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3
Other Graded.....	27	98	125	31	102	133	31	102	133	31	102	133
Total Permanent.....	613	126	739	548	130	678	548	133	681	548	133	681
Unfilled, EOY.....	111	10	121	171	11	182	175	4	179	175	4	179
Total Perm. FT EOY.	724	136	860	719	141	860	723	137	860	723	137	860
FTE.....	604	124	728	605	137	761	684	141	841	684	141	843

Note: In addition to those numbers above, there are temporary positions as well.

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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 2024, there are three anticipated vehicle purchases. The vehicles purchased will replace existing vehicles and will require the disposal of three 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 2022, FAS's overseas vehicle fleet consists of one sedan, three minivans, and forty-four SUVs.

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. In 2022, FAS disposed of five vehicles resulting in a net reduction of 3 vehicles allowing the fleet to drop to 48 in compliance with USDA guidance to eliminate underutilized vehicles.

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

Note: 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.

	Sedans and Station Wagons	Vans	SUVs	Light Trucks 4X2	Light Trucks 4X4	Medium Duty Vehicles	Buses	Heavy Duty Vehicles	Total Vehicle s	Annual Operating Costs
2018 End of Year Operating Inventory...	1	9	45	0	1	0	0	0	55	\$208,000
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	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	
2022 End of Year Operating Inventory...	1	3	44	0	0	0	0	0	48	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	3	44	0	0	0	0	0	48	275,000
2024 Planned Acquisitions.....	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	
2024 Planned Disposals	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	
2024 End of Year Operating Inventory...	1	3	44	0	0	0	0	0	48	278,000

Table FAS-8. Statement of Proposed Purchase of Passenger Motor Vehicles

Fiscal Year	Net Active Fleet, SOY	Disposals	Replacements	Additions	Total Acquisitions	Net Active Fleet, EOY
2021	51	-	-	-	-	51
2022	51	5	2		2	48
2023	48	2	2		2	48
2024	48	3	3		3	48

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SHARED FUNDING PROJECTS

Table AES-7. Shared Funding Projects (thousands of dollars)

Item	2021 Actual	2022 Enacted	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
Working Capital Fund:				
Administrative Services:				
Material Management Service	\$211	\$215	\$199	\$209
Mail and Reproduction Services	475	375	337	348
Integrated Procurement Systems	80	79	75	77
Procurement Operations Services	90	251	275	312
Human Resources Enterprise Management Systems	13	11	13	15
Subtotal	869	931	899	961
Communications:				
Creative Media & Broadcast Center	485	75	111	119
Finance and Management:	-	-	-	-
National Finance Center.....	242	203	217	225
Financial Management Systems.....	1145	1550	1556	1560
Internal Control Support Services	39	44	78	84
Financial Management Support Services	-	1,042	1,112	1,192
Subtotal	1,426	2,839	2,963	3,061
Information Technology:				
Client Experience Center	5,000	4,057	4,104	4,260
Department Administration Information Technology Office.....	256	185	177	181
Digital Infrastructure Services Center.....	3,588	3,641	3,407	3,479
Enterprise Network Services.....	601	314	473	520
Subtotal	9,445	8,197	8,161	8,440
Correspondence Management Services.....	-	-	-	-
Office of the Executive Secretariat	108	136	200	209
Total, Working Capital Fund	12,333	12,178	12,334	12,790
Department-Wide Shared Cost Programs:				
Advisory Committee Liaison Services.....	14	20	21	21
Agency Partnership Outreach	64	48	64	64
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility	-	-	17	17
Human Resources Priority Goals Program	-	-	32	32
Medical Services.....	199	151	146	146
National Capital Region Interpreting Services.....	-	32	107	107
Office of Customer Experience.....	90	66	26	26
Personnel and Document Security Program.....	346	326	36	36
Physical Security.....	40	33	36	36
Security Detail	43	34	41	41
Security Operations Program	61	47	56	56
Talent Group.....	-	20	29	29
TARGET Center NCR Interpreting Services	7	-	-	-
TARGET Center	11	10	14	14
USDA Enterprise Data Analytics Services	50	34	-	-
Total, Department-Wide Reimbursable Programs	925	821	625	625
E-Gov:				
Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business	2	2	1	1
Hiring Assessment Tool.....	-	2	2	2
E-Rulemaking	5	11	6	6
Financial Management Line of Business	1	1	1	1
Geospatial Line of Business.....	13	13	11	11
Benefits.gov	8	8	7	7
Human Resources Line of Business.....	3	2	2	2

2024 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Item	2021 Actual	2022 Enacted	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
Integrated Acquisition Environment	11	1	1	1
Total, E-Gov	43	40	31	31
Agency Total.....	13,301	13,039	12,990	13,446

Note: Blank Lines are included in the examples to illustrate formatting. Blank lines should not be included in the final submission.

ADVERTISING EXPENDITURES***Table AES-8 Advertising Expenditures (thousands of dollars)***

Item	2022	2022	2023	2023	2024	2024
	Actual Number of Contracts	Actual Dollars Obligated	Estimated Number of Contracts	Estimated Dollars Obligated	Estimated Number of Contracts	Estimated 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

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ACCOUNT 1: SALARIES AND EXPENSES

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

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

1 For necessary expenses of the Foreign Agricultural Service, including not to exceed \$250,000 for representation
 2 allowances and for expenses pursuant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 1766),
 3 [~~\$237,330,000~~]\$256,149,000, of which no more than 6 percent shall remain available until September 30,
 4 [~~2024~~]2025, for overseas operations to include the payment of locally employed staff: *Provided*, That the Service
 5 may utilize advances of funds, or reimburse this appropriation for expenditures made on behalf of Federal agencies,
 6 public and private organizations and institutions under agreements executed pursuant to the agricultural food
 7 production assistance programs (7 U.S.C. 1737) and the foreign assistance programs of the United States Agency for
 8 International Development: *Provided further*, That funds made available for middle-income country training
 9 programs, funds made available for the Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship
 10 program, and up to \$2,000,000 of the Foreign Agricultural Service appropriation solely for the purpose of offsetting
 11 fluctuations in international currency exchange rates, subject to documentation by the Foreign Agricultural Service,
 12 shall remain available until expended.

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

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

Item	Amount
Estimate, 2023	\$237,330,000
Change in Appropriation	+ 18,819,000
Budget Estimate, 2024	<u>256,149,000</u>

PROJECT STATEMENTS

Table FAS-12. Project Statement on Basis of Appropriations, Salaries and Expenses (thousands of dollars, FTE)

Item	2021 Actual	FT E	2022 Actual	FTE	2023 Estimated	FTE	2024 Estimated	FTE	Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key
Discretionary Appropriations:											
Salaries and Expenses	\$221,835	584	\$228,644	598	\$237,330	678	\$256,149	680	+18,819	+2	(1)
Subtotal	221,835	584	228,644	598	237,330	678	256,149	680	+18,819	+2	
Supplemental Appropriations:											
General Provisions	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-1,000	-	
Total Adjusted Approp	222,835	584	229,644	598	238,330	-	256,149	-	+17,819	+2	
Total Appropriation.....	222,835	584	229,644	598	238,330	-	256,149	-	+17,819	+2	
Transfers In:											
Total Transfers In.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers Out:											
Working Capital Fund.....	-2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Transfers Out	-2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Recoveries, Other.....	-3,886	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bal. Available, SOY	35,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Available.....	252,875	584	231,644	598	238,330	678	256,149	680	+17,819	+2	
Lapsing Balances	-5,193	-	-2,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bal. Available, EOY	-29,587	-	-1,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Obligations.....	218,095	584	227,687	598	238,330	678	256,149	680	+17,819	+2	

Table FAS-13. Project Statement on Basis of Obligations, Salaries and Expenses (thousands of dollars, FTE)

Item	2021 Actual	FTE	2022 Actual	FTE	2023 Estimated	FTE	2024 Estimated	FTE	Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.
Discretionary Appropriations:										
Salaries and Expenses	\$217,095	584	\$226,687	598	\$237,330	678	\$256,149	680	+18,819	+2
Subtotal Disc Obligations	217,095	584	226,687	598	237,330	678	256,149	680	+18,819	+2
Supplemental Appropriations:										
General Provisions	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-1,000	-
Subtotal Supp Obligations	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-1,000	-
Total Obligations.....	218,095	584	227,687	598	238,330	678	256,149	680	+17,819	+2
Add Back:										
Lapsing Balances	5,193	-	2,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances Available, EOY:										
Salaries and Expenses	29,587	-	1,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Bal. Available, EOY	29,587	-	1,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available.....	252,875	584	231,644	598	238,330	678	256,149	680	+17,819	+2
Less:										
Total Transfers Out.....	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries, Other.....	3,886	-	-2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY	-35,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	222,835	584	229,644	598	238,330	678	256,149	680	+17,819	+2

Salaries and Expenses

The numbers and letters of the following listing relates to values in the Change (Chg) Key column of the Project Statement, and are comparing to 2023 Omnibus:

Justification of Increases and Decreases:

1. An increase of \$18,819,000 in Salaries and Expenses for 6 programs and 2 FTEs (\$237,330,000 and 678 FTEs received in the 2023 Omnibus).
 - a) An increase of \$5,438,000 for pay and employee costs. This increase will support the annualization of the 2023 4.6 percent Cost of Living pay increase and the 2024 5.2 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.
 - b) An increase of \$880,000 for International Collaborative Administrative Support Services (ICASS). 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.
 - c) An increase of \$103,000 for Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS). 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.
 - d) An increase of \$8,498,000 for Information Technology (IT) Modernization and Development. The USDA Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) 2022-2026 Strategic Plan established five major strategic goals: accelerating digital transformation, driving innovation, improving IT agility, building resilience, and enabling data-driven decision making. In support of these strategic goals, FAS has identified key projects and investments that will modernize our mission applications through the adoption of cloud technologies, expansion of low-code/no-code IT solutions, transition to light/mobile end-user devices, enhancing IT support and services to its overseas operations, and implementing more robust cybersecurity activities. The requested funding is comprised of the following:
 - (1) Cloud Transition, \$400,000. This initiative seeks to migrate all FAS cloud-ready mission applications from their current on-premises data center environments to cloud-hosted environments. Through this effort, FAS will rationalize, select, and refactor its systems so they can operate successfully in a cloud infrastructure. Upon transition to the cloud, these applications will leverage cost effective services including serverless technology, microservices, and auto-scaling capabilities that will reduce operational costs and increase systems capacity, resiliency, and security.
 - (2) Systems Modernization Support Services, \$5,414,000. The FAS IT Division supports the various systems that enable our staff to perform its mission. These systems require updates to several technology components and to software code that is expected to reach "end of life" (become obsolete) in the next two years. Additionally, most systems require numerous changes to address

their technical debt backlog. These changes need to be implemented to remediate bugs, mitigate security vulnerabilities, and enhance workflows and reports. Executive Order 14028, *Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity*, directs agencies to review and update software supply chain processes and procedures including various software development activities. Additionally, Office of Management and Budget Memorandum 22-09, *Moving the U.S. Government Toward Zero Trust Cybersecurity Principles*, requires agencies to meet certain system security goals by the end of 2024. This funding will provide contractual support services to implement the EO 14048 and M-22-09 requirements and help FAS identify systems that could adopt low-code or no-code cloud native solutions that would allow faster and more cost-effective IT solution delivery.

- (3) End-User Equipment Upgrade/Refresh Cycle, \$650,000. FAS headquarters staff have faced significant challenges accessing systems and networks required to perform their daily tasks in the new hybrid work environment. Current end-user devices are heavy, suffer from limited battery capacity, have low camera resolution, and have limited computing power. This funding will enable FAS to implement a recurring end-user equipment upgrade/refresh cycle. It would provide federal and contract staff with devices that meet up-to-date computing requirements, support the hybrid workforce, and enable staff to use a single, dependable, portable device to perform their tasks. The refresh cycle would allow replacement of approximately one quarter of all end-user devices every year. This approach will ensure FAS can plan, fund, and manage its end-user devices now and into the future.
 - (4) Overseas Operations IT Support and Services, \$624,000. With funding provided by Congress in 2023, FAS began transforming its IT service delivery model for its overseas staff. This transformation is being implemented through a partnership with the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). FAS seeks additional follow-on funding of \$624,000 to complete and sustain the transformation. Under the legacy model, FAS Foreign Service Officers access USDA systems from Department of State (DOS) managed networks and end-user devices. Access to USDA resources from DOS systems is problematic and presents several security shortcomings. When the overseas IT transformation is complete, FAS will provide its overseas staff with IT support via USDA managed networks enabling seamless access to USDA systems and services. These funds will enable FAS and APHIS to prepare for deployment, ship, and provide continuous services and support to updated, lightweight, more capable end-user devices (including laptops, mobile phones and tablets, etc.,) that meet the needs of its staff operating in the overseas environment.
 - (5) Cybersecurity Support Services, \$1,350,000. This funding will enable FAS to provide the security experts required to document, assess, and monitor the effectiveness of a cybersecurity program that meets Federal and USDA requirements. FAS anticipates contracting for cybersecurity support providing cyber experts including a program manager, security officers, security architects, and privacy experts. This team will augment current federal staff in their efforts to execute the three major Cybersecurity functions: Risk Management, Cyber Defense, and Privacy. The initiative will ensure all FAS systems are authorized in accordance with National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Publication 800-53 revision 5, *Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations*, that security logs and vulnerabilities are managed, and that privacy requirements and controls are defined for each authorization boundary.
 - (6) Foundational Infrastructure Upgrades \$60,000. FAS expects that it will not be feasible to migrate certain systems to a cloud environment due to special security concerns, particularly the systems it uses for its monthly process to compile and issue market-sensitive statistics and reports on crops, livestock, and economic indicators of the worldwide agricultural sector (commonly called “lockup”). FAS plans to conduct limited infrastructure upgrades for the physical servers that support the monthly “lockup” process. The application that supports this process currently resides on servers that do not support the minimum hardware requirement for new operating systems. The current operating system has reached end of life and is no longer supported by the vendor. Thus, FAS must plan and execute the acquisition and deployment of upgraded infrastructure.
- e) An increase of \$1,600,000 for Base IT Operations. This increase would provide funding in the FAS Salaries and Expenses appropriation that is currently provided by the Commodities Credit Corporation (CCC) Section 11 for non-CCC IT expenses under a reimbursable agreement. CCC language will be changed to remove the authority to use CCC funding for FAS non-CCC IT. CCC funding for FAS IT is

available to FAS later in the year than appropriated funding, hampering spending plans and the efficient use of funds. Given CCC's pressing need for Section 11 funds, non-CCC IT for FAS is not a priority for CCC. There is an increasing probability that this funding source will be reduced or eliminated in future years, forcing FAS to redirect funding from other Administration priorities to make up the shortfall.

- f) An increase of \$2,300,000 and 2 FTEs for the International Climate Hub. The FAS mission to promote U.S. agricultural exports is dependent on an enabling environment and marketplace for exports. As USDA implements domestic programs for new products produced using climate smart agricultural practices, FAS will play an important role in ensuring that there are markets for these new products. In addition, we must ensure that other market standards mirror US standards for these products so that US products are not shut out by foreign market barriers. A major piece of developing and expanding a global market for climate-smart commodities is to assist other countries in implementing production practices that meet the same criteria as the US. FAS proposes to share climate adaptation and mitigation tools through an International Climate Hub.

Additionally, FAS attachés overseas are increasingly receiving requests for technical exchanges and capacity building related to climate change. As a global leader in innovative agricultural practices and technology, the U.S. Department of Agriculture is often looked to as a resource. When providing climate technical assistance, USDA is leveraging our domestic knowledge and experience with the international community, and the U.S. is positioning itself to maintain and expand foreign markets by ensuring the long-term durability of trade infrastructure and regulations.

This funding request includes two additional FTEs that will work as International Climate Hub Leads. These staff members will work to tailor domestic climate-smart agriculture practices and resources to support localized overseas activities. The two dedicated FTEs would coordinate seminars, engage with industry experts, and travel to perform direct outreach. In addition, FAS Foreign Service Officers will work to promote the International Climate Hub resources and tools, and present possible use cases for them to foreign governments and stakeholders.

If the requested funding is not approved, FAS risks limiting the Agency's ability to preserve current markets and to develop new markets for US climate-smart commodities. Furthermore, international engagement in sharing the technical capabilities of US farmers, ranchers and foresters represents an opportunity to support global climate goals while improving the U.S.'s bilateral and regional relationships with a number of key trade partners.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS AND FTE*Table FAS-14. Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and FTE (thousands of dollars, FTE)*

State/Territory/Country	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Estimated	FTE	Estimated	FTE
District of Columbia	\$132,148	454	\$139,511	465	\$146,516	545	\$160,817	547
Florida.....	453	-	463	-	470	-	470	-
Other Countries.....	85,494	130	87,713	133	90,344	133	94,862	133
Algeria	517	-	529	-	545	-	572	-
Angola.....	132	-	135	-	139	-	146	-
Argentina	1,543	-	1,579	-	1,626	-	1,708	-
Australia.....	829	-	848	-	873	-	917	-
Austria.....	226	-	231	-	238	-	250	-
Bangladesh.....	547	-	560	-	577	-	606	-
Belgium.....	2,985	-	3,054	-	3,146	-	3,303	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	91	-	94	-	97	-	102	-
Brazil.....	2,555	-	2,614	-	2,692	-	2,827	-
Bulgaria.....	180	-	184	-	190	-	199	-
Burkina Faso.....	55	-	56	-	58	-	61	-
Burma	412	-	422	-	435	-	456	-
Cambodia.....	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-
Cameroon.....	66	-	67	-	69	-	72	-
Canada	1,936	-	1,981	-	2,040	-	2,142	-
Chile.....	889	-	910	-	937	-	984	-
China.....	12,119	-	12,397	-	12,769	-	13,407	-
Colombia.....	1,657	-	1,695	-	1,746	-	1,833	-
Costa Rica.....	740	-	757	-	780	-	819	-
Cote D'Ivoire.....	45	-	46	-	47	-	50	-
Croatia.....	118	-	121	-	125	-	131	-
Czechia	195	-	199	-	205	-	215	-
Dominican Republic	694	-	710	-	731	-	768	-
Ecuador	286	-	292	-	301	-	316	-
Egypt.....	1,357	-	1,388	-	1,430	-	1,501	-
El Salvador.....	1,272	-	1,366	-	1,407	-	1,477	-
Ethiopia.....	621	-	635	-	654	-	687	-
France	1,277	-	1,306	-	1,345	-	1,412	-
Georgia	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-
Germany	1,899	-	1,968	-	2,027	-	2,128	-
Ghana	762	-	780	-	803	-	844	-
Haiti	59	-	60	-	62	-	65	-
Honduras.....	91	-	93	-	96	-	101	-
Hong Kong.....	2,083	-	2,130	-	2,194	-	2,304	-
Hungary	74	-	75	-	77	-	81	-
India	2,165	-	2,214	-	2,280	-	2,394	-
Indonesia.....	1,445	-	1,494	-	1,539	-	1,616	-
Israel	338	-	345	-	355	-	373	-
Italy.....	1,966	-	2,023	-	2,084	-	2,188	-
Jamaica	43	-	44	-	45	-	48	-
Japan	4,925	-	5,086	-	5,239	-	5,501	-
Jordan.....	115	-	118	-	122	-	128	-
Kazakhstan.....	537	-	549	-	565	-	594	-
Kenya.....	1,225	-	1,253	-	1,291	-	1,355	-
Liberia.....	55	-	56	-	58	-	61	-
Malaysia.....	657	-	672	-	692	-	727	-
Mexico	3,880	-	3,969	-	4,088	-	4,292	-
Morocco.....	728	-	745	-	767	-	806	-
Mozambique	79	-	81	-	83	-	88	-
Netherlands.....	996	-	1,019	-	1,050	-	1,102	-
New Zealand.....	299	-	306	-	315	-	331	-
Nicaragua.....	104	-	107	-	110	-	116	-
Nigeria	1,044	-	1,068	-	1,100	-	1,155	-
Pakistan.....	753	-	770	-	793	-	833	-
Palau	36	-	36	-	37	-	39	-
Panama.....	965	-	987	-	1,017	-	1,067	-
Peru.....	1,450	-	1,484	-	1,529	-	1,605	-
Philippines	1,242	-	1,296	-	1,335	-	1,402	-

2024 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

State/Territory/Country	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Estimated	FTE	Estimated	FTE
Poland	692	-	708	-	729	-	766	-
Romania	350	-	358	-	369	-	387	-
Russia	396	-	405	-	417	-	438	-
Saudi Arabia	911	-	932	-	960	-	1,008	-
Senegal	829	-	848	-	873	-	917	-
Serbia	136	-	139	-	143	-	150	-
Singapore	233	-	239	-	246	-	258	-
South Africa	1,758	-	1,798	-	1,852	-	1,945	-
South Korea	3,355	-	3,466	-	3,570	-	3,748	-
Spain	759	-	777	-	800	-	840	-
Sri Lanka	27	-	28	-	29	-	30	-
Switzerland	1,292	-	1,321	-	1,361	-	1,429	-
Taiwan	1,367	-	1,398	-	1,440	-	1,512	-
Tanzania	79	-	81	-	83	-	88	-
Thailand	1,502	-	1,551	-	1,598	-	1,677	-
Tunisia	85	-	87	-	90	-	94	-
Turkey	1,046	-	1,070	-	1,102	-	1,157	-
Uganda	63	-	65	-	67	-	70	-
Ukraine	740	-	757	-	780	-	819	-
United Arab Emirates	1,744	-	1,784	-	1,838	-	1,929	-
United Kingdom	2,103	-	2,151	-	2,216	-	2,326	-
Venezuela	243	-	249	-	256	-	269	-
Vietnam	2,352	-	2,423	-	2,496	-	2,620	-
Zambia	66	-	67	-	69	-	72	-
Obligations	218,095	584	227,687	598	237,330	678	256,149	680
Lapsing Balances	5,193	-	2,142	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY	29,587	-	1,815	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Available	252,875	584	231,644	598	237,330	678	256,149	680
Obligations	218,095	584	227,687	598	237,330	678	256,149	680

Table FAS-15. Classification of Objects

Item No.	Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
	Personnel Compensation:				
	Washington D.C.	\$58,903	\$57,575	\$62,000	\$64,319
	Personnel Compensation, Field	35,399	34,601	38,000	39,330
11	Total personnel compensation	94,302	92,176	100,000	103,500
12	Personal benefits.....	36,642	37,522	40,000	42,000
13.0	Benefits for former personnel.....	84	60	60	60
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits	131,028	129,758	140,060	145,709
	Other Objects:				
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	3,650	6,720	6,770	7,000
22.0	Transportation of things.....	1,468	255	255	255
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	80	475	475	475
23.2	Rental payments to others.....	6,174	7,647	7,000	7,700
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges.....	2,051	1,792	1,700	2,000
24.0	Printing and reproduction	339	89	89	100
25	Other contractual services	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services.....	17,542	15,584	15,584	15,266
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	12,835	13,311	13,311	24,000
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources.....	38,612	39,412	39,412	41,000
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	1,625	2,749	2,750	2,749
25.5	Research and development contracts.....	416	175	175	175
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	78	7,267	7,267	7,267
26.0	Supplies and materials	39	1,351	1,380	1,351
31.0	Equipment	1,475	1,011	1,011	1,011
33.0	Investments and loans.....	468	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	215	72	72	72
42.0	Insurance Claims and Indemnities.....	-	19	19	19
43.0	Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
	Total, Other Objects	87,067	97,929	97,270	110,440
99.9	Total, new obligations	218,095	227,687	237,330	256,149
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3)	162	164	172	172
	Information Technology Investments:				
	Major Investment 1				
	TFAA-FAS-IMART				
11	Internal Labor	240	240	240	240
	External Labor (Contractors).....	2,400	3,399	3,399	3,399
	TFAA-FAS-Overseas Operations				
11	Internal Labor	35	35	38	38
	External Labor (Contractors).....	20	20	22	25
25.2	Outside Services (Consulting).....	25	25	30	30
	Total Major Investment 1	2,720	3,719	3,729	3,732
	Mission Area Non-Major Investment Totals.....	-	-	-	-
	Mission Area Standard Investment Totals.....	-	-	-	-
25.3	Mission Area WCF Transfers.....	9	9	11	12
	Total Non-Major Investment	9	9	11	12
	Total IT Investments	2,729	3,728	3,740	3,744
	Position Data:				
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position	\$188,847	\$193,946	\$198,795	\$204,758
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position.....	\$119,893	\$119,893	\$122,890	\$126,577
	Average Grade, GS Position.....	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0

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 also 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's 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 sustainable food systems will help create the next generation of innovative 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 promote participation, innovation, capacity-building, research exchanges, and science-based, non-distorting measures to improve adaptation and mitigation efforts across the food and agriculture sector. FAS programs, expertise, and analyses promote U.S. domestic approaches to tackling the climate crisis, which strengthens the coherence of our foreign policy positions on climate, trade, and food security. FAS uses its network of global attachés and their extensive relationships and country contacts to recruit governmental and international organization partners to join U.S.-supported climate initiatives. Exemplary initiatives that FAS supported to promote its mission through climate-smart agriculture include but are not limited to 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 (UN) 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 advances 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 provides 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.
- In 2022, USDA launched the Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities, which is now investing in projects that help U.S. producers implement climate-smart production practices, assessment methods, and marketing opportunities. FAS concurrently adopted a complementary agency-level strategic goal to support implementation of the Partnership, including U.S. international cooperation to design and deploy best practices for climate-smart agriculture. Accordingly, FAS is continuing to integrate climate-smart agriculture across FAS-administered market promotion, trade capacity building, and international food assistance programs.
- In late 2022 USDA with the U.S. Department of State's Global Fertilizer Challenge will launch its Fertilize Right Initiative to work with the countries of Brazil, Colombia, Pakistan, and Vietnam to improve fertilizer use efficiency, enhance fertilizer effectiveness, and develop alternatives to traditional chemical fertilizer, so that shrinking or limited supplies of fertilizer can go further and emissions of the greenhouse gas nitrous oxide that can come from misapplication of nitrogen fertilizer can be reduced.

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) and 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 2022 include:

United States and Japan Revise Beef Safeguard Trigger: USDA and USTR successfully renegotiated the beef safeguard level under the U.S. – Japan Trade Agreement reducing the probability of higher tariffs being imposed on U.S. beef and generating opportunities for \$150 million more in beef exports to Japan.

United States Lifts 232 Aluminum and Steel Tariffs and United Kingdom (UK) Drops Retaliatory Tariffs: The United States lifted Section 232 tariffs on UK aluminum and steel and the UK lifted retaliatory tariffs on U.S. agricultural products, including distilled spirits, recovering a market worth an estimated \$658 million for U.S. agriculture.

U.S. Potatoes Expand Further into Mexico: Following more than 20 years of engagement FAS and APHIS, supported by the U.S. potato industry, gained access for U.S. potatoes beyond a 26 km zone adjacent to the U.S.-Mexico border. Industry expects exports to grow from \$55 million in 2021 to as much as \$200 million in 5 years.

Japan Pledges to Double Ethanol Demand: Following a Presidential visit, Japan pledged to take all available measures to double demand for ethanol by 2030 for vehicle and sustainable aviation fuels. The pledge came after months of significant engagement by FAS and Embassy Tokyo to increase Japan's ethanol blending in gasoline. In 2021, United States exported \$218 million of ethanol-derived fuel to Japan, which could double by 2030.

Brazil Eliminates Import Tariffs for Ethanol through December 2022: Brazil, responding to U.S. repeated requests and seeking to combat domestic inflationary pressures, temporarily reduced the tariff on non-Mercosur ethanol to zero from the current 18 percent until December 31, 2022, generating opportunities for an additional \$75 million in U.S. exports.

FAS Ensures U.S. Biofuels Continue to Meet Canada's Carbon Intensity Requirements. Over a six-year period FAS worked with USTR and industry to inform Canadian regulators about the carbon intensity of U.S. biodiesel and ethanol. FAS efforts paid off when Canada published final revisions to its carbon intensity requirements that do not disadvantage a growing U.S. biofuels market worth \$1.1 billion.

Colombia Dairy Safeguard Investigation Ends: FAS aggressively defended U.S. dairy interests against a Colombian safeguard investigation, preserving a \$130 million market.

FAS Support to Panamanian Stakeholders Reverses Ill-Planned Biotech Regulations: FAS quick action ensured that Panama rescinded a poorly conceived biotech regulation that would have established requirements for "GMOs", preserving access for exports of genetically engineered corn, cotton, and soybeans (including soybean meal and soybean oil) valued at \$250 million in 2021.

U.S. Shellfish "Swimming" to the European Union (EU): Following a more than 20-year absence, U.S. shellfish are now "swimming" (i.e., being exported) to the EU. Trade in shellfish between the United States and the EU had been blocked in both directions since 2010. Exports resumed after USDA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and USTR negotiated an equivalence agreement. U.S. exports are expected to grow to \$30 million annually.

FAS Liaison Work Preserves Korean Pork Market: FAS facilitated communications between the USDA Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) and Korea ensuring a successful Korean audit of the U.S. food safety system and preserving a market for U.S. pork products valued at \$525 million in 2021.

India Expands Market Access for U.S. Fresh Cherries: USDA leveraged renewed trade policy engagement with India to eliminate fumigation requirements and replace it with approval for a systems approach, thereby expanding market access for fresh cherries. U.S. cherry exports to India surpassed \$575,000 in 2021 and industry estimates potential exports of \$5 million annually with the new expanded market access.

Trade Preserved: In 2022, FAS negotiated the release of hundreds of detained shipments from the United States to dozens of countries. These shipments represent well over \$40 million and range from peanut butter in Iceland, to beef in Japan, to lobster in Spain, shell eggs in Mexico, to cotton in Venezuela, to pastrami in the Dominican Republic. 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 of U.S. small- to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). FAS facilitates U.S. industry participation, including tribal and other disadvantaged populations, in a range of international trade shows, and manages credit guarantee programs to benefit U.S. agricultural exports.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE SHOWS

In 2022, USDA endorsed a total of 22 trade shows, including one trade show postponed until 2023. In 2022, 577 U.S. companies and organizations participated in 21 USDA-endorsed trade shows in 14 countries, drawing buyers from all over the world. Projected 12-month sales reported by U.S. exhibitors were estimated at \$2.48 billion.

Gulfood 2022: The 27th annual Gulfood trade show was held February 13-17, 2022, in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE). Approximately 5,000 exhibitors participated from over 120 countries with 93,000 visitors. The USA Pavilion welcomed 108 U.S. exporters (including 10 Cooperators, four State Regional Trade Groups (SRTGs), and three State Departments of Agriculture) reporting \$18 million in on-site sales, \$216.9 million in projected 12-month sales. USDA FAS Administrator Whitley attended the show to visit with U.S. exhibitors and Cooperators in the USA Pavilion and to take part in a cooking demonstration with California Secretary of Agriculture Karen Ross and U.S. Chef Art Smith. In addition to local buyers in the UAE, over 70 FAS-sponsored buyers from the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Morocco, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Bangladesh, and other FAS posts participated in Gulfood.

Anuga: The USDA-endorsed Anuga trade show took place October 9-13, 2021, in Cologne, Germany. The 2022 show had over 244,400 sqm of exhibition area, 4,643 exhibitors from 98 countries and over 70,000 visitors. Many COVID-19 safety measures were implemented during Anuga, including larger aisles, plexiglass stand partitions, social distancing, etc. The USA Pavilion was a smaller footprint comprised of 89 U.S. exhibitor (including six Cooperators, three SRTGs, and two State Departments of Agriculture) reporting \$378.9 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 2022, FAS led three international Agribusiness Trade Missions, the first since late 2019 due to COVID-19 postponements. In February 2022, Secretary Vilsack led the first in-person trade mission in over two years to Dubai,

United Arab Emirates, followed by successful trade missions to London, United Kingdom led by Deputy Secretary Bronaugh, and Manila, Philippines led by FAS Administrator Whitley. USDA’s Agribusiness Trade Missions in 2022 resulted in a total of 62 U.S. agribusinesses participating in 862 business-to-business meetings reporting \$25.3 million in 12-month projected sales to date.

VIRTUAL TRADE EVENTS (VTEs)

In 2022, FAS coordinated the implementation of seven virtual trade events, successfully promoting relationship-building between U.S. exporters and potential buyers and market promotion for U.S. agricultural and food products. These VTEs became a mainstay during COVID, but FAS has continued to leverage VTEs since they 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. VTEs have enabled FAS to reach new participants and others when in-person engagement was not possible to gain market insight from U.S. government representatives, Cooperators, and U.S. agribusiness companies and facilitate market briefings, meetings, and sales that enhanced U.S. agricultural exports around the world.

In 2022, the FAS Global Programs Trade Missions and Shows Team partnered with FAS Offices in the Netherlands (Nordic Region), People’s Republic of China (PRC), Canada, Kenya and Tanzania, Chile, Bangladesh, and Malaysia to host seven unique virtual trade events. These VTEs resulted in 530 business to business meetings and generated \$6.97 million in 12-month projected sales for U.S. exporters who were unable to travel to these international markets. The success of these VTEs demonstrates how technology can help ensure continuity in delivering to stakeholders when we are unable to meet in person.

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 (primarily) developing countries deemed eligible by USDA. In 2022, the GSM-102 program supported \$3.4 billion in agricultural commodity exports. The program targeted approximately 130 countries worldwide. The largest markets were Mexico, Colombia, Honduras, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, and Panama. Other key markets in 2022 were South Korea, Egypt, and Nigeria. The most widely registered commodities included yellow corn, soybeans, soybean meal, wheat, soybean oil, distiller’s dried grains (DDGS), and white corn. 2022 accomplishments include:

- The GSM-102 program supported \$1.3 billion in U.S. yellow corn sales in 2022. U.S. yellow corn exports to Honduras, Saudi Arabia, and Morocco, through the GSM-102 program, accounted for 48 percent, 18 percent, and 12 percent, respectively, of all U.S. yellow corn exports to these countries in 2022. 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 \$739 million in sales for 2022. U.S. soybean sales under the program to Panama, Algeria, and Egypt accounted for 59 percent, 27 percent, and 3 percent, respectively, of all U.S. soybean exports to these countries in 2022. With the help of the GSM-102 program, the United States was able to compete in Algeria’s soybean market against competitors Brazil and Canada.
- The GSM-102 program supported \$56,000 in U.S. apple sales to Venezuela, marking the first time the program has supported exports of U.S. apples to Venezuela.

Table FAS-16. GSM-102 Program Exports Supported by Region, 2022

Country/Region	\$ Millions
Africa, Middle East, Turkey, Caucasus, and Central Asia	\$282
Asia Region	152
Latin America	2,969
Total	3,403

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 recently, but USDA introduced several modifications to create flexibilities for exporters undertaking transactions with tenor less than 24 months including a reduction in application fees, waiving the requirement for an initial payment, and restructuring guarantee coverage. USDA continues outreach efforts to increase industry awareness of FGP and these new flexibilities.

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 2022, 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 -0.25 percent in 2022 and is currently estimated at -0.26 percent for 2023.

BORLAUG INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

As of 2022, USDA’s Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program (Borlaug) has sponsored trained more than 975 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.

In 2020, a Borlaug Fellow alumna from Ukraine was promoted as head of the Micro Irrigation Laboratory of the Irrigation and Drainage Department in the Institute of Water Problems and Land Reclamation of the National Academy of Agrarian Science of Ukraine. During her 2016 Borlaug fellowship, she conducted research at Ohio State University (OSU) on sustainable water management and water quality, land reclamation and land quality management, conservation agriculture and cropping diversity, and soil amendments and chemical inducers. She also continued her collaboration with OSU through the publication of several peer-reviewed articles and book chapters, providing practical applications of sustainable water management.

Table FAS-17. Borlaug Participants in 2022 by Region

Numbers since July 2022. The program had been paused since 2020 due to the global COVID-19 pandemic.

Region	USDA Funded Participants
Asia	7
Eastern Europe and Eurasia	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	6
Africa and the Middle East	10
Total	25

COCHRAN FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

As of 2022, USDA’s Cochran Fellowship Program (Cochran) has trained more than 19,250 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.

On June 3, 2022, Senegal’s Parliament passed a new biosafety law in an emergency session. The head of the National Biosafety Authority, Ousseynou Kasse, shared that his experience as a Cochran Fellow inspired much of this new law. Mr. Kasse’s 2017 Cochran program, entitled “Management of Agricultural Biodiversity and Biotechnology,” was held in coordination with the University of Missouri. The program provided an overview of the application of biotechnology as a tool for conserving and improving agricultural biodiversity. The goal was to improve and preserve agricultural biodiversity, set an example for modern, science-based approaches to regulation of agricultural biotechnology, and reduce or eliminate technical barriers to trade. The new law, which replaces a 2009 biosafety law, will permit the entry of genetically engineered products after completion of an approval process, and establishes a process to allow the entry, research, and commercialization of genetically modified organisms in Senegal.

Table FAS-18. Cochran Participants in 2022 by Region and Funding Source

Numbers since July 2022. The program had been paused since 2020 due to the global COVID-19 pandemic.

Region	USDA Funded Participants	Dept. of State Funded Participants	Total
Asia	45	0	45
Eastern Europe and Eurasia	19	7	26
Latin America and the Caribbean	58	0	58
Africa and the Middle East	35	0	35
Total	157	7	164

FOREIGN FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

FAS 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. These programs help developing countries strengthen economic development and facilitate the transition from food assistance recipients to trading partners. In 2022, the McGovern-Dole program was authorized to allocate no more than 10 percent of its program budget (\$237 million) and no less than \$23.7 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 2022, FAS programmed a total of 312,190 metric tons of food assistance between McGovern-Dole and Food for Progress, with an estimated value of U.S. donated commodity costs at approximately \$220.6 million.

Table FAS-19. FAS Food Assistance Program Summary, 2022

Program	Dollars	Metric Tons
CCC Funded/FFPr	\$223,350,000	268,300
McGovern-Dole Food for Education	220,000,000	43,890
Total	443,350,000	312,190

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION (CCC) FUNDED – FOOD FOR PROGRESS (FFPR)

In 2022, CCC funding programmed 268,300 metric tons (MT) of U.S. commodities. FFPr released three Notices of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) in 2022. The primary program NOFO resulted in seven new cooperative agreements for projects in Burundi, Jamaica, Malawi, Nigeria, Peru, Thailand, and the Northern Triangle (El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras). The combined value of these agreements totaled \$177 million. Utilizing its remaining apportionment for 2022, FFPr released two additional Notice of Funding Opportunities (NOFOs) to strengthen existing projects. The first involved the Standing Supplemental NOFO (USDA-FAS-0700-10606-22S), which provided ongoing projects with no-fault budget shortfalls an opportunity to apply for additional funds. Awards for this NOFO were made to existing agreements operating in Ethiopia and Uganda. After addressing the programs with budgetary shortfalls, the remaining 2022 budget went to the Merit NOFO (USDA-FAS-0700-10606-22-M). This competitive process afforded current agreements that had completed monetization, had at least \$400,000 in remaining freight funds, and had finalized their mid-term evaluations, a chance to apply for additional commodity and administrative funds. Merit awards were given to ten projects in Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Egypt, Georgia, Haiti, Honduras, Laos, Paraguay, Latin America and the Caribbean Regional (Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Peru), and a West Africa regional project (Senegal, Gambia, and Guinea Bissau). These merit awards include only additional commodity funds. The two Standing and ten Merit NOFOs provided a total of \$46.35 million in additional funding and 51,800 MT of additional U.S. commodities.

Expanding Dairy Opportunities in Mozambique. Food for Progress collaborated with Land O’Lakes Venture³⁷ to implement a project in Mozambique named the Mozambique Expansion of Rural Cattle and Dairy Opportunities (MERCADO) project. The five-year, \$14.5 million project, which began in October 2016 and ended in September 2021, addressed critical weaknesses that impede or threaten the competitiveness and sustainability of the dairy market system in Mozambique. Overall, more than 60,000 people benefited from the project. The project established a dairy breeding station to build the supply of domestic cattle, ultimately distributing 548 dairy cattle of which 21 percent were sourced locally. There was a 155 percent increase in the volume of dairy products, and a 120 percent increase in value of dairy product sales in the project area. The project established the Dairy Herd Fund and the Dairy Innovation Fund to help farmers, cooperatives, and processors access cattle and equipment. The final evaluation determined that these funds were effective and greatly valued by participants. The project also facilitated investments to 129 enterprises and disbursed \$3.6 million in cost shared grants while securing more than one

million dollars in private sector co-investment. The project partnered with 15 educational institutions and facilitated 157 internship posts with 129 private sector partners to integrate young professionals into the dairy sector. The project developed expertise among a cadre of dairy professionals through targeted training and coaching. The project also facilitated access to transportation solutions from farmer to buyer.

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. McGovern-Dole marked its 20th anniversary in 2022. During the last two decades, the program has benefited more than 31 million children and families in 48 countries, providing more than 1.3 million tons of food for 5.5 billion school meals, and supporting holistic programs through U.S.-donated commodities, and technical and financial support. \$237 million in assistance was made available under the program in 2022. Funds also cover supported complementary activities focused on ensuring sustainability, educational instruction, teacher training, school infrastructure construction, water and sanitation improvements, and administrative expenses.

Republic of Congo – Providing School Meals and Textbooks. Since 2018, pursuant to the 2017 \$30 million McGovern Dole award in the Republic of Congo, USDA has been providing school meals to nearly 75,000 girls and boys, including highly vulnerable indigenous children. In 2021, USDA awarded \$25 million to the World Food Program (WFP) to continue McGovern-Dole support through September 2026. The project is also delivering textbooks, school bags and school supplies to 13,580 students across 354 schools. In 2021, the project provided 78,556 primary school children (including 4,456 highly vulnerable indigenous children) nutritious hot school meals, consisting of rice, peas, oil, and complemented by salt (Government of Congo contribution) and canned fish (Japanese contribution), representing 901 calories per day.

CAPACITY BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT

- **FAS Supports Bangladesh in Harmonizing MRLs and Biopesticide Regulation:** In 2022, resulting from FAS efforts in Bangladesh, the Government of Bangladesh agreed to establish an internal pest risk analysis team and the first ever National Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) team to strengthen their National Plant Protection Organization. This signals a commitment to using international science-based measures, that will ensure U.S. exports are not impeded by arbitrary regulations. In parallel FAS supported Bangladesh in drafting Biopesticide Regulations that are currently being reviewed, and specifically Bangladesh updated its biopesticide registration list for Abamectin, accepting U.S. EPA’s risk assessment. U.S. agricultural exports to Bangladesh topped \$1 billion in 2020.
- **Technical Assistance in Support of Panama-United States Free Trade Agreement:** Technical assistance has been a sticking point of the agreement since it entered into force in 2012. Recently, Panama has started to request renegotiation of the treaty. In 2022, FAS supported USTR’s request to assist Panama under the agreement, implementing the first of several activities over the next two years to help Panamanian farmers, processors, and government officials to adopt science-based food safety regulations for produce and other products, which both helps align Panama’s regulations with the United States, and helps Panama meet U.S. Food Safety Modernization Act import requirements.
- **FAS supports African Union Approval of Plant Health and Food Safety Strategies Aligned with International Science-Based Standards:** In February 2022, the African Union formally approved the African Union Food Safety and Plant Health Strategies. Within the context of the newly ratified African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), both strategies are meant to facilitate a bigger goal of harmonizing and raising food safety standards and increasing phytosanitary measures in Africa, while increasing intraregional and international trade of agri-food products. FAS coordinated with Texas A&M University and sought specialized input from APHIS, EPA, FDA, and the US Codex Office to provide input to the African Union leading to final strategy documents that were more consistent with international science-based standards to allow for greater openness and potential for increased trading opportunities with the United States.

PROGRAM EVALUATION

FAS's monitoring and evaluation accomplishments demonstrate its commitment to ensuring a strong culture of evaluation, accountability, and learning from evidence. To improve the capacity of FAS staff to manage for results and incorporate evidence in decision-making, FAS developed and presented a webinar series on monitoring and evaluation topics for program staff. The series contains nine presentations on the fundamentals of monitoring and evaluation, including logic models and results frameworks, metrics, survey design, impact evaluation, and data visualization, among others. 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. To improve international food assistance project data quality, in 2022 FAS continued to directly support the Food Aid Information System (FAIS) upgrade deployed globally in 2021. In compliance with the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act (FATAA), FAS reviewed and published 39 evaluation reports on food assistance projects in 2022. In addition, building from a 2020 exercise to assess the agency's evidence capacities and subsequent strategic and program-level reviews, FAS provided policy guidance, plans, job aids, and training to address specific program performance issues. For example, FAS delivered checklists for program planning quality, performance monitoring plans, evaluation plans, and data quality.

ACCOUNT 2: MCGOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION PROGRAM

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

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

- 1 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 3107 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of
- 2 2002 (7 U.S.C. 1736o-1), \$243,331,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Commodity Credit
- 3 Corporation is authorized to provide the services, facilities, and authorities for the purpose of implementing such
- 4 section, subject to reimbursement from amounts provided herein: *Provided further*, That of the amount made
- 5 available under this heading, not more than 10 percent, but not less than \$24,300,000, shall remain available until
- 6 expended to purchase agricultural commodities as described in subsection 3107(a)(2) of the Farm Security and Rural
- 7 Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 1736o-1(a)(2)).

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FAS-20. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
Estimate, 2023	\$243,331,000
Change in Appropriation	-
Budget Estimate, 2024	<u>243,331,000</u>

PROJECT STATEMENTS

Table FAS-21. Project Statement on Basis of Appropriations, McGovern-Dole (thousands of dollars, FTE)

Item	2021		2022		2023		2024		Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Estimated	FTE	Estimated	FTE		
Discretionary Appropriations:										
McGovern-Dole	\$230,000	16	\$237,000	16	\$243,331	16	\$243,331	16	-	-
Subtotal	230,000	16	237,000	16	243,331	16	243,331	16	-	-
Supplemental Appropriations:										
Ukraine Supplemental.....	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-\$5,000	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-\$5,000	-
Total Adjusted Approp	230,000	16	237,000	16	248,331	16	243,331	16	-5,000	-
Total Appropriation.....	230,000	16	237,000	16	248,331	16	243,331	16	-5,000	-
Recoveries, Other.....	19,386	-	10,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY	259,875	-	30,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available.....	509,261	16	277,850	16	248,331	16	243,331	16	-5,000	-
Lapsing Balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescinded Balances.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY	-30,020	-	-30,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations.....	479,241	16	247,830	16	248,331	16	243,331	16	-5,000	-

Table FAS-22. Project Statement on Basis of Obligations, McGovern-Dole (thousands of dollars, FTE)

Item	2021		2022		2023		2024		Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Estimated	FTE	Estimated	FTE		
Discretionary Obligations:										
McGovern-Dole	\$479,241	16	\$247,830	16	\$243,331	16	\$243,331	16	-	-
Subtotal Disc Obligations	479,241	16	247,830	16	243,331	16	243,331	16	-	-
Supplemental Obligations:										
Ukraine Supplemental.....	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-\$5,000	-
Subtotal Supp Obligations	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-\$5,000	-
Total Obligations.....	30,020	-	30,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add back:	30,020	16	30,020	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapsing Balances	509,261	16	277,850	16	248,331	16	243,331	16	-5,000	-
Rescinded Balances.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances Available, EOY	-19,386	-	-10,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McGovern-Dole	-259,875	-	-30,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Bal. Available, EOY.....	230,000	16	237,000	16	248,331	16	243,331	16	-5,000	-

Table FAS-23. Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and FTE

State/Territory/Country	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Estimated	FTE	Estimated	FTE
District of Columbia.....	\$479,238	16	\$247,827	16	\$248,308	16	\$243,328	16
Other Countries	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-
Kenya	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Senegal	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
Obligations	479,241	16	247,830	16	248,311	16	243,331	16
Bal. Available, EOY.....	30,020	-	30,020	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Available.....	509,261	16	277,850	16	248,311	16	243,331	16

TABLE FAS-24. CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Item No.	Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
Personnel Compensation:					
	Washington D.C.	\$2,136	\$2,174	\$2,194	\$2,238
11	Total personnel compensation	\$2,136	\$2,174	\$2,194	\$2,238
12	Personal benefits.....	730	733	750	761
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits	2,866	2,907	2,944	2,999
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	100	100	100	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	476,275	244,823	245,287	240,332
	Total, Other Objects	476,375	244,923	245,387	240,332
99.9	Total, new obligations	479,241	247,830	248,331	243,331
Position Data:					
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position	\$115,692	\$118,815	\$121,785	\$125,439
	Average Grade, GS Position.....	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0

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ACCOUNT 3: P.L. 480 TITLE I AND TITLE II PROGRAM

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

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

- 1 FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II GRANTS
- 2 For expenses during the current fiscal year, not otherwise recoverable, and unrecovered prior years' costs,
- 3 including interest thereon, under the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480), for commodities supplied in
- 4 connection with dispositions abroad under title II of said Act, [~~\$1,750,000,000~~]\$1,800,000,000 to remain
- 5 available until expended.
- 6
- 7 [For an additional amount for “Food for Peace Title II Grants”, \$50,000,000 to remain available until expended.]

Change Description

This change (line 7) deletes the language for the supplemental funding awarded in 2023.

TABLE FAS-25. TITLE I. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
Enacted, 2023	\$-
Change in Appropriation	-
Budget Estimate, 2024	-

Table FAS-26. Title II. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
Enacted, 2023	\$1,750,000,000
Change in Appropriation	50,000,000
Budget Estimate, 2024	1,800,000,000

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FAS-27. Title I Project Statement on Basis of Appropriation (thousands of dollars)

Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated	Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key
Discretionary Appropriations:						
P.L. 480 Title I Admin Expenses	\$112	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	112	-	-	-	-	-
Supplemental Appropriations:						
P.L. 480 Title I Admin Expenses	112	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjusted Approp	112	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	112	-	-	-	-	-

Table FAS-28. Title II Project Statement on Basis of Appropriation (thousands of dollars)

Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated	Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key
Discretionary Appropriations:						
P.L. 480 Title II - Grants	\$1,740,000	\$1,740,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,800,000	+\$50,000	(1)
Subtotal	1,740,000	1,740,000	1,750,000	1,800,000	+50,000	
Mandatory Appropriations:						
P.L. 480 Title II – American Rescue Plan	800,000	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	800,000	-	-	-	-	-
Supplemental Appropriations:						
Ukraine Supplemental	-	100,000	50,000	-	-50,000	
Subtotal	-	100,000	50,000	-	-50,000	
Total Adjusted Approp	2,540,000	1,840,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	-	
Add back:						
Total Appropriation	2,540,000	1,840,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	-	
Recoveries, Other	77,814	77,933	-	-	-	
Bal. Available, SOY	120,152	409,865	241,325	-	-241,325	
Total Available	2,737,966	2,327,798	2,041,325	1,800,000	-241,825	
Lapsing Balances	-	-3,854	-	-	-	
Bal. Available, EOY	-409,865	-241,325	-	-	-	
Total Obligations	2,328,101	2,082,619	2,041,325	1,800,000	-241,325	

Table FAS-29. Title I Project Statement on Basis of Obligation (thousands of dollars)

Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated	Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key
Discretionary Obligations:						
P.L. 480 Title I Admin Expenses	\$112	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Disc Oblig	112	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	112	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available	112	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	112	-	-	-	-	-

Table FAS-30. Title II Project Statement on Basis of Obligation (thousands of dollars)

Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated	Inc. or Dec.
Discretionary Obligations:					
P.L. 480 Title II Grants	\$1,680,184	\$1,982,619	\$1,991,325	\$1,800,000	-\$191,325
Subtotal Disc Obligations	1,680,184	1,982,619	1,991,325	1,800,000	-191,325
Mandatory Obligations:					
American Rescue Plan	649,917	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Mand Obligations	647,917	-	-	-	-
Supplemental Obligations:					
Ukraine Supplemental	-	100,000	50,000	-	-
Subtotal Supp Obligations	-	100,000	50,000	-	-
Total Obligations	2,328,101	2,082,619	2,041,325	1,800,000	-241,325
Add back:					
Lapsing Balances	-	3,854	-	-	-
P.L. 480 Title II Grants	409,865	241,325	-	-	-
Total Bal. Available, EOY	2,737,966	2,327,798	2,041,325	1,800,000	-241,325
Total Available	2,737,966	2,327,798	2,041,325	1,800,000	-241,325
Less:					
Recoveries, Other	-77,814	-77,933	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY	-120,152	-409,865	-241,325	-	-
Total Appropriations	2,540,000	1,840,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	-241,325

JUSTIFICATIONS*P.L. 480 Title II*

(1) An increase of \$50,000,000 to \$1,800,000,000 for 2024 (\$1,750,000,000 available in 2023).

P.L. 480 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). There is a request to increase funding by \$50,000,000 for P.L. 480 Title II, in 2024, to meet increased demand for foreign assistance.

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). No new loans have been made under P.L. 480 Title I since 2006.

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).

Table FAS-31. P.L. 480 Title I Classification by Objects

Item No.	Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
	Personnel Compensation:				
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources.....	\$112	-	-	-
	Total, Other Objects	112	-	-	-
99.9	Total, new obligations	112	-	-	-

Table FAS-32. P.L. 480 Title II Classification by Objects

Item No.	Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
	Personnel Compensation:				
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	\$2,328,101	\$2,082,619	\$2,041,325	\$1,800,000
	Total, Other Objects	2,328,101	2,082,619	2,041,325	1,800,000
99.9	Total, new obligations	2,328,101	2,082,619	2,041,325	1,800,000

ACCOUNT 4: EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAM (GSM-102)

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

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

1 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION EXPORT (LOANS)
2 CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAM ACCOUNT
3 (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)
4 For administrative expenses to carry out the Commodity Credit Corporation’s Export Guarantee Program, GSM 102
5 and GSM 103, \$6,063,000, to cover common overhead expenses as permitted by section 11 of the Commodity
6 Credit Corporation Charter Act and in conformity with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, which shall be
7 [transferred to and merged with] paid to the appropriation for “Foreign Agricultural Service, Salaries and Expenses”.

Change Description

This change (line 7) deletes the language “transferred to and merged with” and replaces it with “paid to”. This change reflects the preferred language for loan program administrative expense transfers and is in line with the Federal Credit Reform Act.

TABLE FAS-33. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
Estimated, 2023	\$6,063,000
Change in Appropriation	-
Budget Estimate, 2024	<u>6,063,000</u>

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FAS-34. Project Statement on Basis of Appropriation, GSM-102 (thousands of dollars)

Item	2021 Program Level	2021 Actual BA	FTE	2022 Program Level	2022 Actual BA	FTE	2023 Program Level	2023 Estimated BA	FTE	2024 Program Level	2024 Estimated BA	FTE	Inc or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.
Discretionary Appropriations:														
FSA Administrative Expenses.	-	\$318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAS Administrative Expenses.	-	6,063	20	-	6,063	30	-	6,063	30	-	6,063	30	-	-
Subtotal	-	6,381	20	-	6,063	30	-	6,063	30	-	6,063	30	-	-
Mandatory Appropriations:														
GSM-102	\$2,192,974	-	-	3,403,176	-	-	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000	-	-	-	-
Facilities.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	2,192,974	-	-	3,403,176	-	-	5,500,000	-	-	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-
Total Adjusted Approp	2,192,974	6,381	20	3,403,176	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-
Add back:														
Total Appropriation	2,129,974	6,381	20	3,403,176	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-
Total Available	2,129,974	6,381	20	3,403,176	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-
Total Obligations	2,129,974	6,381	20	3,403,176	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-

Table FAS-35. Project Statement on Basis of Obligations, GSM-102 (thousands of dollars)

Item	2021 Program Level	2021 Actual BA	FTE	2022 Program Level	2022 Actual BA	FTE	2023 Program Level	2023 Estimated BA	FTE	2024 Program Level	2024 Estimated BA	FTE	Inc or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.
Discretionary Appropriations:														
FSA Administrative Expenses.	-	\$318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAS Administrative Expenses.	-	6,063	20	-	6,063	30	-	6,063	30	-	6,063	30	-	-
Subtotal Disc Oblig	-	6,381	20	-	6,063	30	-	6,063	30	-	6,063	30	-	-
Mandatory Appropriations:														
GSM-102	\$2,192,974	-	-	3,403,176	-	-	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000	-	-	-	-
Facilities.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Mand Oblig	2,192,974	-	-	3,403,176	-	-	5,500,000	-	-	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-
Add back:														
Total Available	2,129,974	6,381	20	3,403,176	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-
Total Appropriation	2,129,974	6,381	20	3,403,176	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-

PURPOSE STATEMENT**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 (primarily) developing countries deemed eligible by USDA.

Table FAS-36. Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and FTE

State/Territory/Country	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
Armenia	\$12,997	\$3,989	\$25,000	\$16,000
Bangladesh.....	8,718	-	11,000	5,440
Brazil.....	696,717	680,504	923,000	488,750
Chile.....	25,793	55,845	42,000	175,680
Colombia.....	106,836	498,636	450,000	803,690
Costa Rica.....	28,400	72,101	78,000	121,110
Dominican Republic	5,000	23,436	28,000	38,410
Ecuador.....	-	11,681	15,000	12,640
Egypt.....	-	-	1,000	43,440
El Salvador.....	60,998	43,880	115,000	102,510
Georgia	-	-	45,000	43,440
Guatemala.....	367,315	498,210	907,000	774,180
Honduras.....	78,891	90,294	135,000	166,070
Indonesia.....	-	-	44,000	43,440
Kenya.....	-	-	44,000	43,440
Korea, South	97,643	100,876	245,000	219,510
Mexico	-	-	44,000	43,440
Mongolia.....	22,000	50,961	49,000	82,800
Nepal.....	-	-	74,000	43,440
Nigeria	73,189	128,783	164,000	222,310
Panama.....	538,238	971,805	1,294,000	1,064,180
Paraguay	-	23,586	6,000	30,730
Peru.....	-	-	44,000	43,440
Philippines	-	-	89,000	43,440
Qatar	-	-	4,000	1,440
South Africa.....	-	-	44,000	43,440
Turkey.....	7,239	148,589	30,000	194,770
United Arab Emirates.....	-	-	6,000	45,380
Vietnam.....	-	-	44,000	43,440
Obligations.....	<u>2,192,974</u>	<u>3,403,176</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>

Table FAS-37. Facilities Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and FTE

State/Territory/Country	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
Chile.....	-	-	\$80,000	\$80,000
Ecuador.....	-	-	50,000	50,000
Guatemala.....	-	-	80,000	80,000
Indonesia.....	-	-	80,000	80,000
Kenya.....	-	-	50,000	50,000
Paraguay.....	-	-	80,000	80,000
United Arab Emirates.....	-	-	80,000	80,000
Obligations.....	-	-	500,000	500,000

Table FAS-38. Classification of Objects

Item No.	Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
	Personnel Compensation:				
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources.....	\$6,381	\$6,063	\$6,063	\$6,063
	Total, Other Objects	6,381	6,063	6,063	6,063
99.9	Total, new obligations	6,381	6,063	6,063	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, and Risk Committee (PEER). Foreign Agricultural Services (FAS) is a member of the PEER committee 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

FAS 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. FAS is responsible for achieving and measuring results with respect to the following 2022 – 2026 Strategic Goal and Objectives:

USDA 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-39. Key Performance Indicators

Strategic Objective # 3.3		2021	2022	2023	2024
Trade Value Preserved	Results	\$5.78	\$1.77	N/A	N/A
3.3.1 Value of trade preserved through resolution of foreign market access issues such as U.S. export detention, restrictive SPS & TBT issues, and trade regulations	Target	\$6.1	\$6.1	\$5.7	\$5.7
Strategic Objective # 3.4		2021	2022	2023	2024
Ag Exports Due to Trade Shows	Results	\$.119	\$2.30	N/A	N/A
3.4.1 Value of agricultural exports resulting from participation in USDA endorsed foreign agricultural trade shows and trade missions	Target	\$1.75	\$2.13	\$2.15	\$2.20

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 2024, FAS plans to identify and develop market opportunities and more diverse export markets through an economic global market review, more robust foreign engagement, and cooperative multilateral economic and trade forums. FAS is committed to monitoring and enforcing existing trade agreements, including addressing unfair trade practices, facilitating trade, and ensuring that trading partners meet their commitments.
- Political and economic headwinds from the pandemic; supply chain disruptions; animal, plant and human disease outbreaks and their effects on the economy; and the war in Ukraine will continue to impact world agricultural markets.

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 of dollars).

- FAS will work to maintain progress achieved in many regions and work to regain ground in Asia in 2024 should COVID-19 infection rates and policies be favorable. Virtual events will remain an important tool for FAS as long as zero tolerance policies for COVID-19 and any other external factors keep markets closed to in-person events