

U.S. Government Agencies Dedicated to International Business and Development

	 State Department	 US Trade Rep	 Treasury Department	 Commerce Department	 Small Business Admin.	 Export-Import Bank of the US	 US Trade & Development Agency	 Millennium Challenge Corporation	 USAID US Agency for International Development	 Overseas Private Investment Corporation
Bilateral and Multilateral Negotiations	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Support Multilateral Financial Institutions			✓						✓	
Counseling and Advocacy	✓		✓	✓	✓					✓
Market Research & Information	✓			✓					✓	
International Matchmaking				✓						
Improving the Business Climate	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Strengthening Suppliers					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Trade Capacity Building			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Building Infrastructure						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public Private Partnerships				✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Risk Mitigation & Investment								✓	✓	✓

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The U.S. State Department is the primary voice of the United States around the world. U.S. Ambassadors urge business friendly economic reforms, advocate for US businesses, and highlight the critical role of entrepreneurship in development. The State Department fights for a level playing field, holds countries to their international trade commitments, and helps to stitch together the global networks of law, telecommunications, and transportation that make business possible. (www.state.gov)



The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative is responsible for developing and coordinating U.S. international trade, and overseeing trade negotiations with other countries. The U.S. Trade Representative serves as the president's principal trade advisor, negotiator, and spokesperson on trade issues. (www.ustr.gov)



The U.S. Treasury Department's Office of International Affairs supports economic prosperity at home by encouraging financial stability and sound economic policies abroad. At the international financial institutions such as the IMF, World Bank and the regional development banks, the U.S. has been a leader in promoting private sector development as the key to long-term growth and poverty alleviation. Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance advises governments in areas such as financial market supervision, debt market development, and fiscal management. (www.treas.gov)



The U.S. Department of Commerce promotes the business interests of the United States. The Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) provides technical assistance to governments and the private sectors in the commercial law arena. The International Trade Administration strengthens the competitiveness of U.S. industry, promotes trade and investment, and ensures fair trade and compliance with trade laws and agreements. The Foreign Commercial Service, with offices in over 80 countries, arranges contacts with potential agents, distributors, and strategic business partners; provided customized assistance to identify markets, launch products, and resolve market entry questions. (www.doc.gov)



The U.S. Small Business Administration's Office of International Trade provides export financing information and technical assistance to help small businesses take advantage of export markets. (www.sba.gov)



The Export-Import Bank of the United States helps finance the export of U.S. goods and services to international markets by providing export credit insurance, loan guarantees and project and structured finance for U.S. exporters and foreign buyers of U.S. goods and services. (www.exim.gov)



The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) helps developing and middle-income countries establish enabling environments for trade and investment. USTDA supports project-specific early investment analyses, such as feasibility studies that lead to private sector investment in core infrastructure assets. (www.ustda.gov)



The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) administers the Millennium Challenge Account an innovative foreign assistance program designed to reduce poverty through economic growth. MCC provides an incentive for countries to implement policy reforms by offering large, multi-year grants to countries that meet the MCA selection criteria. MCC works with countries that have already demonstrated they perform better than their peers in three categories of ruling justly, investing in the health and education, and encouraging economic freedom. MCC uses several Doing Business Indicators in its country selection process. (www.mcc.gov)



The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) promotes private sector-led economic growth and trade and investment between the United States and developing countries. With projects in over 100 countries, USAID works with developing countries to remove obstacles to by strengthening the protection of property rights, contract enforcement, trade facilitation, financial sector management, commercial dispute resolution, and other pillars of efficient market economies. Through its Development Credit Authority, USAID provides partial credit guarantees to mobilize local private capital and share the risk associated with lending to new or underserved sectors. (www.usaid.gov)



The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) mobilizes U.S. private sector capital to foster economic and social development in emerging and developing countries. OPIC accomplishes its mission by managing risk with political risk insurance, providing financing through direct loans and loan guaranties, and working with private equity through OPIC-supported investment funds. (www.opic.gov)