



Cross-Border Access to Information and Data Transfers Support US Government Priorities

Cross-border access to information and data transfers are critical for numerous government purposes. For example, in these United States, cross-border data transfers are important in contexts including:

1. **Artificial Intelligence:** Meeting the goals of the [White House's](#) October 30 [Executive Order on Artificial Intelligence](#) (AI) for "AI research in vital areas like healthcare and climate change" depends upon securing reliable US cross-border access to high quality data in large quantities from around the world.
2. **Cyber- and Homeland Security:** Cyber-defenders at the [Department of Homeland Security](#) (DHS) and other agencies cannot protect US networks without cross-border access to global cyberthreat intelligence. Likewise, [CBP](#) depends upon cross-border digital access to international supply chain threat intelligence to interdict dangerous imports under [CTPAT](#), [IPR](#), [narcotics](#), and other border enforcement programs.
3. **Economy:** The [Department of Commerce](#), the [International Trade Administration](#), the [US Commercial Service](#), the [Small Business Administration](#), and the economic branch of the [Department of State](#) depend upon cross-border access to information regarding business, sales, and export opportunities available to US citizens. It is estimated that [40 million American jobs \(or 1 in 5 jobs\)](#) depend on international trade.
4. **Environment:** The [Department of Energy](#) and the [Environmental Protection Agency](#) (EPA) each depend upon cross-border access to satellite, meteorological, emissions, and other data from across the globe to combat climate change.
5. **Finance:** The [Department of Treasury Financial Crimes Enforcement Network](#) depends on cross-border access to financial information flows to combat terrorist financing, money laundering, corruption and fraud. The [Securities and Exchange Commission](#) and [Internal Revenue Service](#) (and other agencies) require ready cross-border access to financial information to fulfill their respective statutory functions.
6. **Foreign Policy:** The [Department of State](#) relies on cross-border data transfers for every aspect of its work in advancing US foreign policy, interests, and security abroad. This extends to the [Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal](#), and efforts to advance [US cyber policy](#), [human rights](#), and [foreign development assistance by USAID](#), as well as related efforts by the [US Agency for Global Media](#), [US Trade & Development Agency](#), [US Development Finance Corporation](#), and [US Export-Import Bank](#).
7. **Health & Safety:** The [Department of Health & Human Services](#) depends upon reliable cross-border access to health data in many contexts. The [Food & Drug Administration](#) needs cross-border access to pre-clinical and clinical trial data from around the world to evaluate new treatments. The [Centers for Disease Control & Prevention](#) depends upon real-time access to global epidemiological statistics and pandemic-related indicators. [National Institutes of Health](#) researchers depend on cross-border access to scientific publications and laboratory results from around the world. The [Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services](#) depend on cross-border access to pricing data to administer Medicare and Medicaid.
8. **Innovation & IP:** The [US Patent & Trademark Office](#), [US Copyright Office](#), and [National Science Foundation](#) and other innovation and IP-focused agencies depend on cross-border access to data on inventions, creations, and R&D from abroad, including to assess prior art, registrability, and ownership of IP, as well as foundational research across the sciences.