

Return to State of the Union Report

Gross Domestic Product

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Section 1: Top 35 Countries with the Highest Gross Domestic Product

Data Source: World Bank / IMF National Accounts, 2023. Countries with populations over 5 million people are included. The United States entry is highlighted in light pink.

Rank	Country	GDP (2023)
1	United States	\$27.36 trillion
2	中国 Zhongguo (China)	\$17.79 trillion
3	Deutschland (Germany)	\$4.46 trillion
4	日本 Nippon (Japan)	\$4.21 trillion
5	भारत Bharat (India)	\$3.73 trillion
6	United Kingdom	\$3.09 trillion
7	République française (France)	\$3.03 trillion
8	Italia (Italy)	\$2.25 trillion
9	Brasil (Brazil)	\$2.17 trillion
10	Canada	\$2.14 trillion
11	Россия Rossiya (Russia)	\$2.06 trillion
12	México	\$1.81 trillion
13	한국 Hanguk (South Korea)	\$1.71 trillion
14	Australia	\$1.69 trillion
15	España (Spain)	\$1.58 trillion
16	Indonesia	\$1.37 trillion
17	Nederland (Netherlands)	\$1.12 trillion
18	السعودية Al-Su‘ūdiyya (Saudi Arabia)	\$1.06 trillion
19	Türkiye (Turkey)	\$1.03 trillion
20	Suisse or Schweiz (Switzerland)	\$905 billion
21	Polska (Poland)	\$811 billion
22	Argentina	\$621 billion
23	Sverige (Sweden)	\$597 billion

Rank	Country	GDP (2023)
24	Belgique (Belgium)	\$594 billion
25	Nigeria	\$477 billion
26	ประเทศไทย Prathet Thai (Thailand)	\$512 billion
27	Österreich (Austria)	\$526 billion
28	الإمارات العربية المتحدة Al-Imārāt al-'Arabiyya al-Muttaḥida (United Arab Emirates)	\$509 billion
29	ישראל Yisra'el (Israel)	\$509 billion
30	Suid-Afrika (South Africa)	\$373 billion
31	Malaysia	\$400 billion
32	Pilipinas (Philippines)	\$404 billion
33	مصر Misr (Egypt)	\$395 billion
34	বাংলাদেশ (Bangladesh)	\$446 billion
35	Việt Nam (Vietnam)	\$430 billion

Source: World Bank Open Data (2023). Data year: 2023.

United States GDP Rank and Analysis: The United States ranks first globally with a Gross Domestic Product of approximately \$27.36 trillion for 2023. The U.S. maintains the top position due to its highly diversified economy encompassing advanced technology, financial services, manufacturing, agriculture, and energy production.

The country benefits from strong consumer spending, which accounts for roughly 70% of GDP, robust capital investment, significant government expenditure, and a dominant position in global trade. In the most recent year (2023), the U.S. GDP grew at approximately 2.5%, reflecting resilient consumer demand and a strong labor market despite elevated interest rates.

References for Section 1 Data Sources:

World Bank — GDP (current US\$): <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD>

IMF World Economic Outlook: <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO>

Statista — Countries with Largest GDP: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/268173>

Section 2: What Other Countries Have Done to Increase Their Gross Domestic Product

Zhongguo (China)

Zhongguo's remarkable GDP growth has been driven by a series of coordinated state-led and market-oriented reforms.

The National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) (www.ndrc.gov.cn) implemented the "Made in Zhongguo 2025" initiative, a strategic industrial policy aimed at transforming Zhongguo into a high-tech manufacturing powerhouse in robotics, aerospace, and electric vehicles.

The People's Bank of Zhongguo (www.pbc.gov.cn) maintained accommodative monetary policies supporting infrastructure investment.

The Ministry of Commerce (www.mofcom.gov.cn) expanded free-trade zones in Shanghai, Guangdong, and Hainan.

Special Economic Zones (SEZs), first established in Shenzhen, provided tax incentives and regulatory flexibility attracting foreign direct investment. T

he Belt and Road Initiative expanded export markets across Asia, Africa, and Europe.

State-owned enterprises received significant capital injections to drive heavy industrial output.

Private sector technology firms, particularly Alibaba, Tencent, and Huawei, received government support through the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (www.miit.gov.cn), contributing substantially to GDP growth.

Deutschland (Germany)

Deutschland has maintained its GDP growth through a robust export-driven industrial strategy anchored by the Mittelstand — a network of small and medium-sized enterprises that dominate global niche markets.

The Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (www.bmwk.de) led initiatives such as "Industrie 4.0," a comprehensive framework integrating advanced manufacturing with digital technologies.

The KfW Development Bank (www.kfw.de) provided low-interest loans to businesses for modernization and energy transition projects.

Deutschland's vocational training system, overseen by the Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB) (www.bibb.de), produces a highly skilled workforce that supports advanced manufacturing.

The Deutschland Trade and Invest agency (www.gtai.de) attracted foreign direct investment by promoting Deutschland's stability and innovation infrastructure.

Labor market reforms under the Hartz IV program restructured unemployment benefits and workforce flexibility, improving employment levels.

Deutschland's commitment to renewable energy under the Energiewende policy (energy transition) stimulated billions in green technology investment, producing new GDP sectors.

Nippon (Japan)

Nippon pursued GDP growth through its "Abenomics" three-arrow strategy, named after former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, which combined aggressive monetary easing, fiscal stimulus, and structural reforms.

The Bank of Nippon (www.boj.or.jp) implemented quantitative and qualitative easing, including negative interest rates, to stimulate consumption and investment.

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) (www.meti.go.jp) led corporate governance reforms requiring listed companies to improve return on equity and shareholder value.

The Nippon External Trade Organization (JETRO) (www.jetro.go.jp) aggressively promoted exports and inward foreign direct investment.

Nippon's Society 5.0 initiative, developed by the Cabinet Office (www.cao.go.jp), promoted integration of artificial intelligence and robotics into all economic sectors.

The government targeted specific growth industries including healthcare, robotics, autonomous vehicles, and hydrogen energy through public-private partnerships.

Women's workforce participation increased through the "Womonomics" policy, expanding the labor force and consumer spending.

Bharat (India)

Bharat accelerated GDP growth through sweeping structural reforms initiated by the Ministry of Finance (www.finmin.nic.in) and the NITI Aayog (www.niti.gov.in), the government's principal policy think tank.

The "Make in Bharat" initiative, launched by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (www.dpiit.gov.in), attracted global manufacturers with tax incentives and streamlined regulations.

The Goods and Services Tax (GST), implemented in 2017, unified the country's fragmented tax structure, reducing compliance costs and expanding the formal economy.

The Unified Payments Interface (UPI), developed by the National Payments Corporation of Bharat (www.npci.org.in), revolutionized digital payments and financial inclusion, bringing millions into the formal financial system.

Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes offered incentives in 14 sectors including semiconductors, pharmaceuticals, and electronics.

The Reserve Bank of Bharat (www.rbi.org.in) maintained monetary policies supporting investment.

Infrastructure expansion through the National Infrastructure Pipeline, administered by the Ministry of Finance, generated substantial economic activity.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom increased GDP through a combination of financial sector strength, creative industries development, and trade policy innovation.

The UK Treasury (www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-treasury) and the Department for Business and Trade (www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-and-trade) coordinated investment incentive programs.

The Bank of England (www.bankofengland.co.uk) maintained monetary stability crucial to London's role as a global financial center.

UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) (www.ukri.org) funded cutting-edge research in life sciences, artificial intelligence, and clean energy, creating new high-value economic sectors.

The City of London Corporation (www.cityoflondon.gov.uk) maintained regulatory frameworks attracting global capital.

Following Brexit, the UK negotiated new trade agreements through the Department for International Trade (www.trade.gov.uk) to diversify export markets.

Enterprise Investment Schemes (EIS) and Seed Enterprise Investment Schemes (SEIS) provided tax relief encouraging private investment in innovative startups, growing the fintech, biotech, and creative sectors.

République française (France)

République française increased GDP through industrial policy, innovation investment, and labor market modernization.

The Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty (www.economie.gouv.fr) led the "République française Relance" recovery plan, deploying over €100 billion in investment across green transition, competitiveness, and social cohesion.

Bpifrance (www.bpifrance.fr), the public investment bank, provided equity financing, guarantees, and loans to innovative small and medium enterprises.

The République française Tech initiative (www.lafrenchtech.com), coordinated by the General Directorate for Enterprise (www.entreprises.gouv.fr), positioned République française as a leading European startup hub.

Labor reforms under El Khomri Law and later Macron reforms increased workforce flexibility by simplifying layoff procedures and encouraging company-level wage agreements. Investment in nuclear energy provided République française with some of the lowest-cost and lowest-carbon electricity in Europe, reducing industrial energy costs.

The Invest in République française Agency (www.invest-in-france.org) attracted major foreign investments in automotive, aeronautics, and pharmaceuticals.

Hanguk (South Korea)

Hanguk achieved GDP growth through technology-led export expansion and innovation policy.

The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (www.motie.go.kr) led industrial policies promoting semiconductor, shipbuilding, and battery manufacturing. Hanguk 's chaebols — large family-owned conglomerates including Samsung, Hyundai, LG, and SK — received government coordination and investment support that drove export-led growth.

The Hanguk Trade-Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA) (www.kotra.or.kr) supported market entry for Korean companies globally.

The Ministry of Science and ICT (www.msit.go.kr) invested heavily in 5G network deployment, making Hanguk the first country with nationwide 5G infrastructure, stimulating digital economy growth.

The Hanguk New Deal, announced in 2020, combined a Digital New Deal and Green New Deal, committing tens of trillions of Hanguk won to data infrastructure, artificial intelligence, renewable energy, and electric vehicles. Hanguk 's K-content industry — including K-pop, K-drama, and gaming — was supported by the Hanguk Creative Content Agency (KOCCA) (www.kocca.kr), generating significant export revenue.

Australia

Australia increased GDP through resource export expansion, immigration-driven population growth, and service sector development.

The Department of Industry, Science and Resources (www.industry.gov.au) supported the expansion of iron ore, lithium, and natural gas exports that generated hundreds of billions in export revenue.

The Reserve Bank of Australia (www.rba.gov.au) maintained policies supporting stable growth and investment.

The Department of Home Affairs (www.homeaffairs.gov.au) managed skilled migration programs that expanded the labor force and consumer base, supporting domestic consumption.

Infrastructure Australia (www.infrastructureaustralia.gov.au) prioritized major transport and energy projects that improved productivity and created jobs.

The Australian Trade and Investment Commission (Austrade) (www.austrade.gov.au) promoted export growth in services including education and tourism.

Australia's Future Fund (www.futurefund.gov.au) managed sovereign wealth to ensure long-term fiscal stability. Investment in renewable energy through the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) (www.arena.gov.au) created new economic sectors and reduced energy costs.

Regional GDP Distribution — Approximate Percentages (2023):

The following approximate shares of global GDP by region illustrate the distribution of economic output worldwide (2023 estimates, IMF/World Bank):

Region	Share of World GDP
United States	25.4%
中国 Zhongguo (China)	16.5%
Canada	2.0%
México	1.7%
Central America & Caribbean	0.5%
South America	3.2%
Western Europe (excl. Россия Rossiya (Russia))	18.2%
Россия Rossiya (Russia)	1.9%
Middle East	3.6%
Africa	2.8%
Asia (excl. 中国 Zhongguo (China))	18.1%
Australia & Oceania	1.7%
Other	4.4%

Section 3: What the United States Can Do to Increase Its Gross Domestic Product

The United States can substantially increase its Gross Domestic Product through a comprehensive, coordinated national strategy encompassing investment in infrastructure, education, workforce development, technology, trade, regulatory modernization, and energy transition. The following describes, in general terms, a broad framework for achieving sustained GDP growth.

Infrastructure Investment

Sustained investment in physical infrastructure: roads, bridges, ports, broadband internet, water systems, and the electrical grid increases productivity across the entire economy.

The Department of Transportation (www.transportation.gov), the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Environmental Protection Agency must coordinate to prioritize projects with the highest economic multiplier effects.

Public-private partnerships should be expanded through the Department of Commerce (www.commerce.gov) to leverage private capital in infrastructure deployment.

Education and Workforce Development

Human capital investment is the most durable source of long-run GDP growth.

The Department of Education (www.ed.gov) must expand access to early childhood education, STEM curriculum, vocational and technical training, and community college programs.

The Department of Labor (www.dol.gov) should administer expanded apprenticeship programs and workforce retraining initiatives, particularly for workers displaced by automation and trade.

Immigration policy administered by the Department of Homeland Security (www.dhs.gov) should be reformed to attract and retain highly skilled workers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

Technology and Innovation

Federal investment in research and development through the National Science Foundation (www.nsf.gov), the National Institutes of Health (www.nih.gov), and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) (www.darpa.mil) produces significant long-term economic returns.

The Small Business Administration (www.sba.gov) should expand the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program to commercialize federally funded research.

The Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) (www.nist.gov) should establish industry-wide technology standards that reduce business costs and accelerate innovation diffusion.

Trade and Export Expansion

The Office of the United States Trade Representative (www.ustr.gov) must negotiate and enforce trade agreements that expand market access for American goods and services.

The Export-Import Bank of the United States (www.exim.gov) should increase financing support for American exporters competing against state-backed foreign enterprises.

The Department of Agriculture (www.usda.gov) should expand agricultural export programs. Trade enforcement mechanisms should be strengthened to prevent unfair trade practices that disadvantage domestic industries.

Energy and Green Economy Transition

The transition to clean energy represents one of the largest economic opportunities in modern history. The Department of Energy (www.energy.gov) should administer loan programs, tax incentives, and research grants to accelerate solar, wind, nuclear, and hydrogen energy development.

The Environmental Protection Agency (www.epa.gov) must develop clear, stable regulatory frameworks that provide business certainty. Investment in energy efficiency reduces business costs and improves competitiveness.

The manufacturing of clean energy technology domestically, supported by the Department of Commerce, creates high-wage jobs and new export opportunities.

Tax and Regulatory Reform

The Department of the Treasury (www.treasury.gov) and Congress must design a tax code that incentivizes domestic business investment, research, and capital formation while ensuring adequate revenue for public investment.

Regulatory burden reduction, coordinated through the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) at the Office of Management and Budget (www.whitehouse.gov/omb), should focus on eliminating duplicative and inefficient regulations without compromising public health, safety, or environmental protections.

Healthcare System Efficiency

The United States spends a higher share of GDP on healthcare than any other advanced economy with inferior population health outcomes.

The Department of Health and Human Services (www.hhs.gov) and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (www.cms.gov) must implement payment reforms that reward health outcomes over volume of services. Reducing healthcare costs for businesses and households increases disposable income and business competitiveness, contributing to GDP growth.

Section 4: References

The following references provide the source data, analysis, and policy information cited in Sections 2 and 3 of this document.

World Bank Open Data — GDP (current US\$):
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD>

International Monetary Fund — World Economic Outlook:
<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO>

United States Bureau of Economic Analysis: <https://www.bea.gov>

OECD — National Accounts Statistics: <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/national-accounts.html>

National Development and Reform Commission (Zhongguo): <https://www.ndrc.gov.cn>

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (Deutschland):
<https://www.bmwk.de>

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Nippon): <https://www.meti.go.jp>

NITI Aayog (Bharat): <https://www.niti.gov.in>

HM Treasury (United Kingdom): <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-treasury>

Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industrial Sovereignty (République française): <https://www.economie.gouv.fr>

Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (Hanguk): <https://www.motie.go.kr>

Department of Industry, Science and Resources (Australia): <https://www.industry.gov.au>

U.S. Department of Commerce: <https://www.commerce.gov>

U.S. Department of Labor: <https://www.dol.gov>

U.S. Department of Energy: <https://www.energy.gov>

National Science Foundation: <https://www.nsf.gov>

Office of the United States Trade Representative: <https://www.ustr.gov>

Export-Import Bank of the United States: <https://www.exim.gov>

U.S. Small Business Administration: <https://www.sba.gov>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: <https://www.epa.gov>

Section 5: Draft of a House Bill to Increase the Gross Domestic Product of the United States

Title and Number

H.R. [____], 119th Congress, 1st Session. A Bill to establish a comprehensive national framework to increase the Gross Domestic Product of the United States through coordinated action by federal agencies, government officials, corporations, and private citizens. Short Title: This Act may be cited as the "American Economic Growth and Productivity Act of 2025" (AEGPA).

SECTION 1: Definitions

As used in this Act:

- (1) "Gross Domestic Product" or "GDP" means the total monetary or market value of all finished goods and services produced within the territory of the United States in a specified time period.
- (2) "Federal Agency" means any department, agency, or instrumentality of the executive branch of the Federal Government.
- (3) "Covered Corporation" means any corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or other business entity with annual gross revenues exceeding \$10 million operating within the jurisdiction of the United States.
- (4) "Infrastructure" means roads, bridges, airports, seaports, rail systems, broadband networks, water systems, electrical grids, and associated public facilities.
- (5) "Innovation Investment" means expenditure on research, development, design, and commercialization of new products, services, processes, or technologies.
- (6) "Workforce Development" means programs and initiatives designed to train, retrain, educate, or upskill members of the labor force.
- (7) "Administering Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce, unless otherwise specified.
- (8) "National GDP Growth Target" means the annual percentage increase in real GDP established by the National Economic Council in consultation with the Council of Economic Advisers.
- (9) "Qualified Clean Energy Investment" means capital expenditure in solar, wind, geothermal, nuclear, hydroelectric, or hydrogen energy generation, storage, and transmission.
- (10) "Small Business" means a business entity meeting the size standards established by the Small Business Administration under 13 C.F.R. Part 121.

SECTION 2: Enacting Clause

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Congress of the United States, recognizing the critical importance

of sustained economic growth to the prosperity, security, and well-being of all Americans, hereby establishes a comprehensive national program to increase the Gross Domestic Product of the United States. This Act directs federal agencies, government officials, corporations, and private citizens to undertake specific, measurable actions to expand production, investment, trade, innovation, and workforce participation. This Act incorporates best practices drawn from international experience in economic growth policy, including models adopted by Canada, Australia, England, Norge, Sverige, Suomi, Deutschland, République française, Zhongguo, and Nippon, adapted to the constitutional and statutory framework of the United States.

SECTION 3: Requirements by Government Agencies

(a) Department of Commerce. The Secretary of Commerce shall:

- (1) Establish within 180 days of enactment a National Competitiveness Office responsible for coordinating federal economic growth initiatives across all agencies;
- (2) Publish annually a National Competitiveness Report benchmarking U.S. economic performance against leading international economies including Deutschland, Nippon, Hanguk, Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom;
- (3) Expand the Manufacturing Extension Partnership to all 50 states and territories, providing technical assistance to small and medium manufacturers to adopt advanced manufacturing technologies;
- (4) Administer a National Export Promotion Program, in coordination with the Office of the United States Trade Representative, targeting a 15% increase in U.S. goods and services exports within five years;
- (5) Establish standards for artificial intelligence and advanced manufacturing in coordination with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

(b) Department of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall:

- (1) Develop and transmit to Congress within one year of enactment proposed tax reforms that incentivize domestic capital investment, research and development expenditures, and job creation in high-wage industries;
- (2) Expand and make permanent the Research and Development Tax Credit;
- (3) Establish a National Infrastructure Investment Tax Credit for private investment in qualifying infrastructure projects;
- (4) Administer the New Markets Tax Credit Program to promote private investment in economically distressed communities.

(c) Department of Labor. The Secretary of Labor shall:

- (1) Expand the Apprenticeship USA program to register at least 1 million new apprenticeships annually within three years of enactment;
- (2) Establish a National Workforce Development Council comprising representatives from industry, organized labor, community colleges, and state workforce agencies;
- (3) In coordination with the Department of Education, develop national skills certification programs aligned with high-demand industries including advanced manufacturing, information technology, healthcare, and clean energy;

- (4) Administer retraining programs for workers displaced by automation, trade, or economic restructuring, with priority given to communities with unemployment rates exceeding 150% of the national average.
- (d) Department of Energy. The Secretary of Energy shall:
- (1) Administer a loan guarantee program supporting at least \$500 billion in private clean energy investment over ten years;
 - (2) Accelerate licensing and permitting for nuclear energy facilities, including advanced reactor designs, targeting completion of at least 10 new reactor projects within 15 years;
 - (3) Establish a National Energy Storage Initiative to fund development and deployment of long-duration energy storage technology;
 - (4) Coordinate with the Department of Defense on energy resilience and energy security investments that have dual economic and national security benefits.
- (e) Department of Transportation. The Secretary of Transportation shall:
- (1) Prioritize federal transportation investment in projects demonstrating the highest economic multiplier effects, as measured by the Federal Highway Administration's economic impact assessment methodology;
 - (2) Establish a National Port Modernization Program to increase the capacity and efficiency of U.S. seaports, in coordination with the Army Corps of Engineers;
 - (3) Administer a national broadband infrastructure mapping and expansion program in coordination with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), targeting 100% broadband coverage within five years.
- (f) Department of Education. The Secretary of Education shall:
- (1) Implement a national early childhood education expansion program, targeting 90% enrollment of children ages 3 and 4 in quality pre-kindergarten programs within ten years;
 - (2) Expand access to dual-enrollment programs allowing high school students to earn college credit;
 - (3) Increase federal funding for community college workforce training programs aligned with regional labor market needs;
 - (4) Establish a national STEM education initiative in coordination with the National Science Foundation.
- (g) Small Business Administration. The Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall:
- (1) Expand the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs;
 - (2) Establish a National Small Business Export Assistance Program;
 - (3) Reduce the average time to process small business loan applications to no more than 10 business days.
- (h) Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall:

- (1) Establish clear, stable, and predictable regulatory timelines for major infrastructure and industrial projects;
- (2) Implement streamlined environmental permitting processes for projects demonstrating significant net GDP contribution;
- (3) Coordinate with state environmental agencies to harmonize permitting standards, eliminating duplicative review processes.

SECTION 4: Requirements by Government Officials

(a) The President. The President shall:

- (1) Establish by Executive Order a National Economic Growth Council chaired by the Director of the National Economic Council and comprising the Secretaries of Commerce, Treasury, Labor, Energy, Education, and Transportation, and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration;
- (2) Transmit to Congress annually a National Economic Growth Plan identifying specific legislative and executive actions required to achieve the National GDP Growth Target;
- (3) Designate a Chief Competitiveness Officer within the Executive Office of the President responsible for coordinating implementation of this Act.

(b) The Secretary of Commerce. The Secretary of Commerce shall serve as the principal officer responsible for implementation of this Act and shall:

- (1) Convene quarterly interagency meetings of all covered federal agencies;
- (2) Report annually to the President and Congress on implementation progress;
- (3) Establish a public dashboard tracking key economic growth indicators.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall:

- (1) Prepare annual economic analyses of the impact of federal tax policy on GDP growth;
- (2) Coordinate with the Federal Reserve on monetary and fiscal policy alignment to support growth objectives.

(d) Members of Congress. Members of Congress are encouraged to:

- (1) Prioritize appropriations for programs demonstrated to generate positive returns on GDP investment;
- (2) Conduct annual oversight hearings on the implementation of this Act;
- (3) Establish a bipartisan Joint Economic Growth Caucus to coordinate legislative action.

(e) State and Local Government Officials. Governors, state legislators, mayors, and local officials are encouraged to:

- (1) Align state economic development programs with the National Economic Growth Plan;
- (2) Streamline state-level permitting for infrastructure and business investment;
- (3) Participate in the National Workforce Development Council established under Section 3(c).

SECTION 5: Requirements by Corporations

- (a) Reporting Requirements. Every Covered Corporation shall:
 - (1) File annually with the Department of Commerce a Corporate Economic Contribution Statement disclosing domestic employment levels, capital investment, research and development expenditures, and export revenues;
 - (2) Disclose in annual reports the proportion of their supply chain sourced domestically, with a target of increasing domestic sourcing by 5% annually.
- (b) Workforce Investment. Every Covered Corporation with more than 500 employees shall:
 - (1) Maintain or increase domestic employment levels, absent extenuating economic circumstances;
 - (2) Contribute financially to apprenticeship, internship, or vocational training programs, with a minimum annual contribution equivalent to 0.1% of domestic payroll;
 - (3) Provide a minimum of 40 hours of job-related training annually to all full-time domestic employees.
- (c) Research and Development. Covered Corporations in technology, pharmaceuticals, advanced manufacturing, and defense shall:
 - (1) Maintain research and development expenditures at no less than 3% of annual domestic revenues;
 - (2) Enter into cooperative research agreements with U.S. universities, national laboratories, or federal agencies where feasible.
- (d) Capital Investment. Covered Corporations receiving federal contracts, grants, or tax incentives shall:
 - (1) Prioritize domestic capital investment and domestic procurement;
 - (2) Submit investment plans to the Department of Commerce demonstrating domestic economic impact;
 - (3) Repatriate overseas profits for domestic investment to the extent commercially feasible, taking advantage of applicable tax incentives.
- (e) Clean Energy Transition. Covered Corporations with annual energy expenditures exceeding \$1 million shall:
 - (1) Develop and publish annual clean energy transition plans;
 - (2) Target a 30% reduction in carbon intensity of operations within 10 years;
 - (3) Invest in or procure Qualified Clean Energy Investment equivalent to at least 10% of annual energy expenditures.
- (f) Export Promotion. Covered Corporations engaged in the manufacture or provision of exportable goods and services shall:
 - (1) Engage with the Department of Commerce's Export Assistance Centers to identify export market opportunities;
 - (2) Participate in U.S. government-sponsored trade missions and international exhibitions.

SECTION 6: Requirements by Private Citizens

- (a) **General Encouragement.** The Congress finds that individual citizens play an essential role in GDP growth through their decisions to work, save, invest, start businesses, acquire education and skills, and participate in civic and economic life. The United States Government shall endeavor to expand opportunities for all citizens to participate fully in the economy.
- (b) **Workforce Participation.** All eligible individuals are encouraged to:
- (1) Acquire educational credentials, professional certifications, or vocational skills aligned with employer demand;
 - (2) Participate in federally or state-funded workforce development programs;
 - (3) Report fraudulent claims for unemployment or public assistance benefits, which drain public resources available for productive economic investment.
- (c) **Entrepreneurship.** Individual citizens are encouraged to:
- (1) Start new businesses, with support available through the Small Business Administration (www.sba.gov);
 - (2) Seek assistance from Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) (www.sba.gov/sbdc);
 - (3) Participate in SBIR programs as independent researchers and inventors.
- (d) **Saving and Investment.** Individual citizens are encouraged to:
- (1) Utilize tax-advantaged savings vehicles including Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), 401(k) plans, and Health Savings Accounts (HSAs);
 - (2) Invest in domestic securities through regulated brokerage accounts;
 - (3) Purchase savings bonds and other instruments of the public debt, supporting government investment in infrastructure and research.
- (e) **Education.** Citizens are encouraged to:
- (1) Complete at minimum a secondary education credential;
 - (2) Pursue post-secondary education, vocational training, or professional certification;
 - (3) Support the education of dependent children through participation in school activities and educational investment.
- (f) **Civic Participation.** Citizens are encouraged to:
- (1) Participate in the political process by voting, contacting elected representatives, and engaging in public comment on proposed regulations;
 - (2) Support local businesses and domestic producers where practicable.

SECTION 7: Penalty Clauses

- (a) **Federal Agency Penalties.** Any federal agency that fails to submit required reports, implement required programs, or meet established deadlines under this Act shall:
- (1) Be subject to a reduction in discretionary budget authority of up to 2% for the subsequent fiscal year, as determined by the Office of Management and Budget;
 - (2) Be required to submit a corrective action plan to the relevant Congressional oversight committees within 60 days of any finding of non-compliance.

- (b) Corporate Penalties. Any Covered Corporation that:
 - (1) Fails to file required Corporate Economic Contribution Statements shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 per violation, assessed by the Department of Commerce;
 - (2) Makes materially false or misleading statements in required disclosures shall be subject to penalties under applicable federal fraud statutes and may be debarred from federal contracts;
 - (3) Violates workforce investment requirements shall be subject to civil penalties and ineligibility for federal tax incentives for a period of not less than three years.
- (c) Enforcement. The Department of Justice shall have concurrent authority to enforce civil penalties imposed under this Act. The Federal Trade Commission shall have authority to investigate and penalize unfair or deceptive practices that undermine domestic economic growth.
- (d) Whistleblower Protection. Any employee of a Covered Corporation who reports a violation of this Act in good faith shall be protected from retaliation under the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. § 7241) and such additional protections as the Secretary of Labor may promulgate by regulation.

SECTION 8: Effective Dates and Implementation

- (a) General Effective Date. This Act shall take effect on the date of its enactment, except as otherwise specifically provided.
- (b) Staggered Implementation Schedule.
 - (1) Within 90 days of enactment: The Secretary of Commerce shall establish the National Competitiveness Office and appoint the Chief Competitiveness Officer.
 - (2) Within 180 days of enactment: All covered federal agencies shall submit initial implementation plans to the National Economic Growth Council.
 - (3) Within one year of enactment: The first National Economic Growth Plan shall be transmitted to Congress. The first Corporate Economic Contribution Statement filing requirement shall take effect. All required workforce development program expansions shall be operational.
 - (4) Within three years of enactment: All program targets specified in Section 3 with three-year timelines shall be achieved or substantial progress documented.
 - (5) Within five years of enactment: All program targets specified in Section 3 with five-year timelines shall be achieved.
- (c) Regulatory Implementation. All regulations required to implement this Act shall be promulgated in accordance with the notice-and-comment procedures of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. § 553). The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) shall conduct expedited review of regulations required under this Act.
- (d) International Coordination. The Secretary of State and the United States Trade Representative shall coordinate with allies and trading partners, including Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, the European Union, Nippon, and Hanguk, to align implementation of this Act with international trade and investment obligations.

SECTION 9: Appropriations and Budgetary Notes

- (a) Authorization of Appropriations. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated:
- (1) \$5 billion annually for five years to the Department of Commerce for implementation of the National Competitiveness Office, Manufacturing Extension Partnership expansion, and export promotion programs;
 - (2) \$10 billion annually for ten years to the Department of Energy for clean energy loan guarantees and innovation programs;
 - (3) \$3 billion annually for five years to the Department of Labor for Apprenticeship USA expansion and workforce retraining programs;
 - (4) \$2 billion annually for five years to the Department of Transportation for port modernization and broadband infrastructure;
 - (5) \$1 billion annually for five years to the Department of Education for early childhood education expansion and STEM initiatives;
 - (6) \$500 million annually for five years to the Small Business Administration for SBIR/STTR expansion and export assistance.
- (b) Offset and Revenue Provisions. The Congressional Budget Office shall prepare within 90 days of enactment a score of this Act incorporating the anticipated macroeconomic effects of the programs authorized herein. The Secretary of the Treasury shall identify offsetting revenue measures and spending reductions sufficient to ensure that this Act does not increase the federal deficit over a 10-year budget window, in accordance with the requirements of the Budget Act.
- (c) Annual Reporting. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall include in the annual Budget of the United States Government a dedicated chapter reporting on the costs, outputs, and GDP impact of programs authorized under this Act.
- (d) Inspector General Oversight. The Inspectors General of each covered federal agency shall conduct annual audits of programs administered under this Act and report findings to Congress and the public.
- (e) Sunset Provision. The authorization of appropriations under this section shall expire 10 years after the date of enactment unless reauthorized by Congress following a comprehensive review of program outcomes.

ENDNOTES

The legislative requirements in Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this draft bill draw upon comparable statutory frameworks from the following international sources:

1. Canada: Investment Canada Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. 28 — <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/i-21.8/>
2. Australia: Future Made in Australia Act 2024 — <https://www.industry.gov.au/future-made-in-australia>
3. England/UK: UK Industrial Strategy — <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/uk-industrial-strategy>

4. Norge: Norwegian Government Long-Term Plan for Research and Higher Education — <https://www.regjeringen.no>
5. Sverige: Swedish Innovation Strategy — <https://www.vinnova.se>
6. Suomi: Finnish Government Programme for Strategic Government Projects — <https://valtioneuvosto.fi/en/governments/government-programme>
7. Deutschland: Industrie 4.0 Platform — <https://www.plattform-i40.de>
8. République française: République française Relance Recovery Plan — <https://www.gouvernement.fr/france-relance>
9. Zhongguo: Made in Zhongguo 2025 — <https://www.ndrc.gov.cn>
10. Nippon: Society 5.0 Initiative, Cabinet Office — https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/english/society5_0/index.html