

# Global Manufacturing Economic Update



Essential Takes on Leading Economic Indicators

By [Chad Moutray](#) and [Linda Dempsey](#) - May 16, 2019

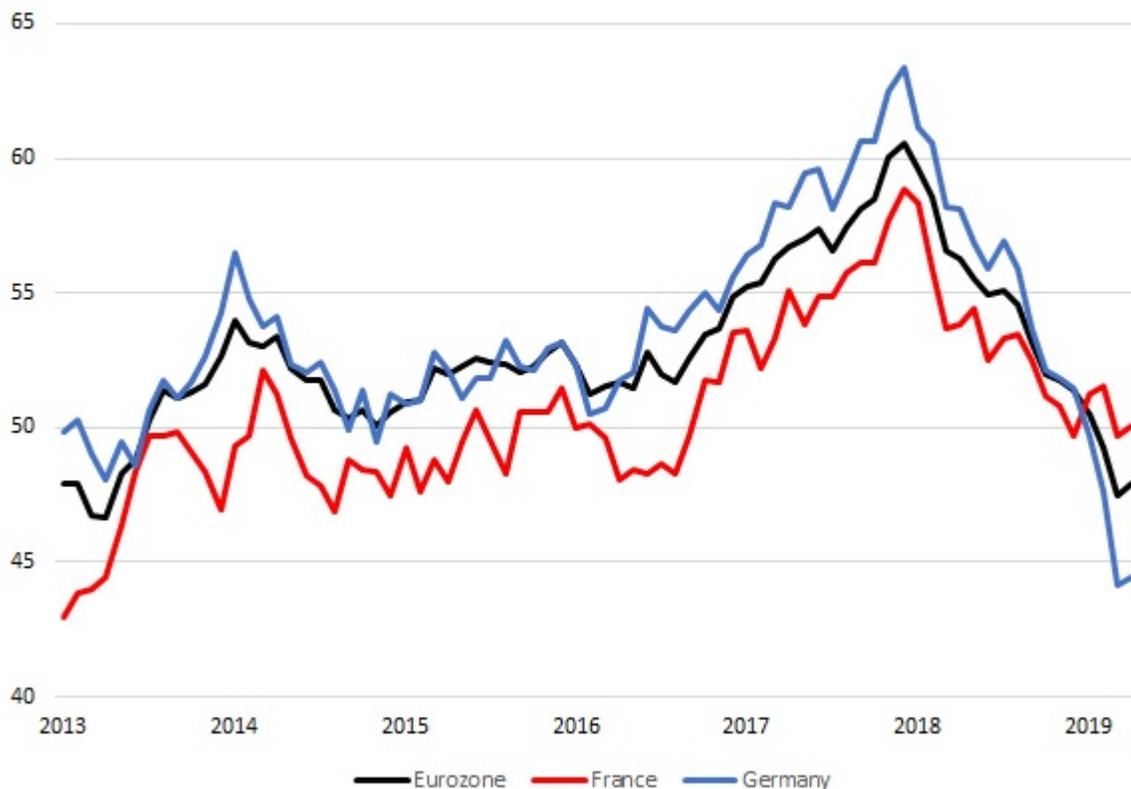
## Global Manufacturing Activity Grew at the Slowest Rate Since June 2016

### The Monthly Toplines

- The [J.P. Morgan Global Manufacturing PMI](#) declined from 50.5 in March to 50.3 in April, the slowest growth rate since June 2016. Among the largest export destinations, six economies had declining manufacturing activity in April, improving from seven in March. Nonetheless, the data continue to suggest softness in the sector globally.
- The [IHS Markit Eurozone Manufacturing PMI](#) contracted for the third straight month, led by weaknesses in a number of countries, including [Austria](#), [Germany](#), [Italy](#) and Switzerland. [French](#) manufacturers reported some stabilization in activity in April after briefly contracting in March. [Industrial production](#) fell 0.3 percent in March, off for the second straight month, but in more encouraging news, the [unemployment rate](#) fell to 7.7 percent, the lowest since September 2008.
- The [Caixin China General Manufacturing PMI](#) expanded for the second straight month, albeit sluggishly, and [real GDP](#) held steady at 6.4 percent growth year-over-year in the first quarter of 2019, the same pace as the fourth quarter of 2018.
- After rebounding in March (likely on the timing of the Lunar New Year), many of the key economic indicators weakened once again in April. For instance, [industrial production](#) grew 5.4 percent year-over-year in April, down from 8.5 percent in March, which appears to be an aberration. Outside of the March figures, industrial production has trended lower, decelerating from 7.0 percent year-over-year growth in April 2018.

- The [IHS Markit Canada Manufacturing PMI](#) contracted for the first time since February 2016, and [manufacturing sales](#) fell 0.2 percent in February, with activity up just 0.9 percent year-over-year. The labor market remains strong, however, as the [unemployment rate](#) (5.7 percent) remains not far from the all-time low. With that said, manufacturing hiring remains soft.
- After contracting in January for the first time since June 2016, the IHS Markit Emerging Markets Manufacturing PMI has expanded for three straight months, even as the headline index dropped from 51.0 in March to 50.5 in April.
- Manufacturers continue to focus on key trade developments at home and overseas, including:
  - Efforts to finalize a durable and enforceable trade deal between the United States and China while tensions and tariffs undermining U.S. manufacturing activity continue to rise;
  - Continued work by the administration and manufacturers to promote passage of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement;
  - Welcoming the confirmation of three new board members of the U.S. Export-Import Bank and working to press for robust and long-term Ex-Im reauthorization legislation;
  - U.S. and Japanese efforts to move forward trade negotiations; and
  - Ongoing efforts by the United Kingdom to exit the European Union.

**IHS Markit Eurozone Manufacturing PMI, 2013–2019**



- **Worldwide Manufacturing Activity:** The [J.P. Morgan Global Manufacturing PMI](#) continued to soften, down from 50.5 in March to 50.3 in April, the slowest growth rate since June 2016. The headline index has decelerated since reaching nearly a seven-year high in December 2017 (54.4), even with a very slight positive expansion overall. The underlying data provided mixed results in the latest survey, with new orders and output improving ever so slightly but employment slowing. Exports continued to contract, albeit with marginal progress for the month. On the positive side, the index for future output remained somewhat elevated despite inching back a bit in April, signaling strong production growth over the coming months. In addition, raw material costs continued to expand modestly, with the index for input prices down from 53.4 to 53.2, the lowest point since September 2016.
- **Top 20 Markets for U.S.-Manufactured Goods:** Among the largest export destinations, six economies had declining manufacturing activity in April, improving from seven in March. Nonetheless, the data continue to suggest softness in the sector globally. (There are no manufacturing PMIs for comparison purposes for Belgium or Chile, our 13th and 20th largest trading partners, respectively.) In April, [Canada](#) and Switzerland slipped into contraction for the first time in at least three years, with continuing declines in manufacturing activity in [Germany](#), [Hong Kong](#), [Italy](#) and [Taiwan](#). On the other hand, [France](#) improved from a contraction in March to being neutral in April, and [Japan](#) and [South Korea](#) expanded for the first time in a few months. Interestingly, the [United Kingdom](#) continued to expand modestly, but this might be somewhat deceiving. The solid readings over the past few months in the United Kingdom have had more to do with stockpiling of inventories as manufacturers tried to get ahead of Brexit uncertainties. The [United Arab Emirates](#) had the fastest expansion in the top 20 markets in April.
- **Trade-Weighted U.S. Dollar Index Against Major Currencies:** After pulling back somewhat in January and February, the dollar has [trended higher](#) since then, according to the Federal Reserve. Indeed, the U.S. dollar has risen 8.9 percent since Jan. 25, 2018, with manufacturers continuing to cite foreign exchange risks in their earnings reports. This index reflects currency rates per U.S. dollar, suggesting the dollar can purchase somewhat more today than it could roughly one year ago. At the same time, a stronger dollar also makes it more difficult to increase international demand, and the dollar has jumped 21.7 percent since June 30, 2014.
- **Eurozone:** The [IHS Markit Eurozone Manufacturing PMI](#) contracted for the third straight month, even as that measure inched up from 47.5 in March, the lowest level since April 2013, to 47.9 in April. The rates of decline for new orders, output and exports slowed somewhat in April, with the contraction in sales improving from March's reading, which had been the worst since December 2012. At the same time, hiring expanded slightly in April, and the index for future output indicated modest growth over the next six months. On a country-by-country basis, the data mostly reflect the softening seen in the headline index. [Germany](#) contracted for the fourth straight month despite

bouncing up a little from March's pace, which was the lowest since July 2012. [Italy](#) has now contracted for seven consecutive months, and [Austria](#) and Switzerland declined for the first time in at least four and three years, respectively. On the other hand, [French](#) manufacturers reported some stabilization in activity in April after briefly contracting in March. Conditions softened in [Ireland](#), the [Netherlands](#) and the [United Kingdom](#), with still modest expansions, but new orders and output accelerated in both [Greece](#) and [Spain](#). Indeed, Greek manufacturing conditions were the strongest since June 2000. Meanwhile, [real GDP](#) grew 1.2 percent on a year-over-year basis in the first quarter, the same rate as in the fourth quarter but down from 2.4 percent year-over-year in the first quarter of 2018. Indeed, [industrial production](#) fell 0.3 percent in March, off for the second straight month (and in six of the past seven months), led by weaknesses in energy and nondurable goods output. Over the past 12 months, industrial production has decreased 0.6 percent. [Retail sales](#) were unchanged in March following two months of solid gains in January and February, with a modest 1.9 percent gain year-over-year. At the same time, the labor market continued to show strength, with the [unemployment rate](#) falling to 7.7 percent, the lowest since September 2008.

- **China:** The [Caixin China General Manufacturing PMI](#) expanded for the second straight month, albeit sluggishly. The underlying data mostly slowed across the board, including for new orders and output. In addition, exports and employment returned to negative territory. Yet, despite the softer readings, survey respondents continued to expect modest growth in production over the next six months. Similarly, the [official manufacturing PMI](#) data from the National Bureau of Statistics of China also reflected weaker activity, with that measure dipping from 50.5 in March to 50.1 in April. The good news is that manufacturing conditions also expanded for the second consecutive month. Despite that finding, small and medium-sized manufacturers in China reported contracting activity in April. Overall, [real GDP](#) held steady at 6.4 percent growth year-over-year in the first quarter of 2019, the same pace as the fourth quarter of 2018. After rebounding in March (likely on the timing of the Lunar New Year), many of the key economic indicators weakened once again in April. For instance, [industrial production](#) grew 5.4 percent year-over-year in April, down from 8.5 percent in March, which appears to be an aberration. Outside of the March figures, industrial production has trended lower, decelerating from 7.0 percent year-over-year growth in April 2018. Similar trends occurred for [retail sales](#) (9.4 percent year-over-year in April 2018 versus 7.2 percent now). Meanwhile, [fixed asset investment](#) slowed from 6.3 percent year-over-year in March to 6.1 percent in April, which was coincidentally the same rate as one year ago.
- **Canada:** The [IHS Markit Canada Manufacturing PMI](#) contracted for the first time since February 2016, with the headline index declining from 50.5 in March to 49.7 in April. Output and hiring declined for the first time since the autumn months of 2016, with new orders and exports remaining in negative territory. On a more positive note, manufacturers responding to the latest survey continue to feel optimistic about production over the next six months, as the future output index improved in April. In addition, manufacturing activity

continued to expand (barely) in Ontario, Quebec and the rest of Canada, with weaknesses in Alberta and British Columbia. Meanwhile, [manufacturing sales](#) fell 0.2 percent in February, led by weaknesses in the durable goods sectors, including motor vehicles. On a year-over-year basis, manufacturing sales have increased just 0.9 percent since February 2018. March data will be released on May 16. [Retail sales](#) bounced back, up 0.8 percent in February after falling 0.4 percent in January, buoyed by strength in motor vehicles and parts. On a year-over-year basis, retail sales have risen 1.8 percent since February 2018. New retail spending data will be released May 22. At the same time, the [unemployment rate](#) declined to 5.7 percent in April, the best rate so far in 2019 and not far from the 5.6 percent rate in December, which was the lowest point since the survey began in 1976. Manufacturing employment [increased](#) by 5,700 in April, but with just 8,700 more employees added over the past 12 months.

- **Mexico:** The [IHS Markit Mexico Manufacturing PMI](#) was marginally positive in April after contracting in March. Indeed, the headline index rebounded from 49.8 in March to 50.1 in April, led by better sales data. Output, exports and employment declined in the latest data, but with production contracting at a slower rate. Moving forward, manufacturers in Mexico feel optimistic in their outlook for future output. Nonetheless, [industrial production](#) fell for the fifth consecutive month, down 0.1 percent over the past 12 months. At the same time, manufacturing production rose a more modest 2.8 percent year-over-year. Overall, Mexican industrial activity remains subpar.
- **Japan:** After contracting in both February and March, the [Nikkei Japan Manufacturing PMI](#) returned to positive growth, up from 49.2 in March to 50.2 in April. Employment and future output expectations strengthened for the month, but new orders, output and exports remained negative. More encouragingly, demand and production weakened more slowly in April than in March. In the larger economy, [real GDP](#) grew an annualized 1.9 percent in the fourth quarter, bouncing back from a 2.4 percent decline in the third quarter. Overall, the Japanese economy expanded just 0.8 percent in 2018. Meanwhile, [industrial production](#) fell 0.9 percent in March after rising 0.7 percent in February, continuing the seesawing back and forth seen in recent months. Over the past 12 months, industrial production has declined 4.6 percent.
- **Emerging Markets:** After contracting in January for the first time since June 2016, the IHS Markit Emerging Markets Manufacturing PMI has expanded for three straight months, even as the headline index dropped from 51.0 in March to 50.5 in April. In the latest survey, new orders and output slowed, with exports and employment returning to negative territory. Nonetheless, manufacturers continued to see healthy gains in production over the next six months. The country-by-country data provided mixed results in April. [Myanmar](#), [Nigeria](#), [Singapore](#), the [United Arab Emirates](#) and [Vietnam](#) all experienced gains, but activity slipped somewhat--several at multi-month lows, but still expanding modestly--in [Brazil](#), [China](#), [India](#) and the [Philippines](#). Meanwhile, [Kenya](#) contracted for the first time since November 2017, joining several other

emerging markets in negative territory, including the [Czech Republic](#), [Hong Kong](#), [Lebanon](#), [Malaysia](#) and [Poland](#). [South Korea](#) expanded for the first time since October.

- **International Trade:** The U.S. [trade deficit](#) edged slightly higher, up from \$49.29 billion in February to \$50.00 billion in March. In general, the data have been highly volatile over the past year, with wide swings from month to month. In March, goods exports rose from \$139.68 billion to \$141.71 billion, the best reading since June 2018, but that was offset by higher goods imports, up from \$211.57 billion to \$214.13 billion. The biggest mover in both cases was industrial supplies and materials (exports up \$1.72 billion, imports up \$2.40 billion), led by increased activity (and prices) for petroleum products. Beyond goods, the service-sector trade surplus edged down from \$22.60 billion to \$22.42 billion. In non-seasonally adjusted data, U.S.-manufactured goods exports totaled \$280.80 billion through the first three months of 2019, essentially unchanged from \$280.56 billion in the first quarter of 2018.

#### International Trade Policy Trends

- ***U.S., China escalate tariffs with growing questions about negotiations.*** After months of focus on U.S.-China negotiations toward a potential bilateral trade deal and ahead of a round of senior-level negotiations in Washington scheduled for that week, President Donald Trump changed the conversation on May 5 by announcing plans to elevate tariffs on Chinese imports. The quick shift was in response to internal White House conversations about ongoing negotiations and [views among the U.S. negotiating team](#) that the Chinese had scaled back its willingness to memorialize policy commitments in specific legislative changes.
  - President Trump's statements set off a chain of additional tariff announcements, including the United States Trade Representative's [May 9 announcement](#) of an increase in tariffs of 10 to 25 percent on \$200 billion worth of imports from China, a [May 13 announcement](#) from China of retaliatory tariff increases on \$60 billion worth of U.S. exports to China at rates up to 25 percent and a second USTR [notice](#) issued May 13 with plans to impose tariffs of 25 percent on an additional \$300 billion worth of Chinese imports into the United States. These announcements, if fully implemented, would mean tariffs imposed on the vast majority of the U.S.-China goods trade.
  - Despite the initial U.S. announcement and tariff hike, senior U.S. and Chinese negotiators held discussions in Washington on May 9 and 10 seeking to reach a deal, though those efforts were unsuccessful. Both sides have signaled quietly their willingness to continue negotiations, but have not announced any clear plans for a next round of negotiations at the working level. There is some indication that President Trump and

Chinese President Xi Jinping will meet at the end of June on the sidelines of the G20 Summit in Japan.

- Amid these developments, NAM President and CEO Jay Timmons [called](#) on U.S. and Chinese officials to "accelerate their efforts to reach a lasting agreement that ends China's unfair practices, eliminates tariffs and provides real enforcement," stating that "[a] trade war will not solve our problems." His statement doubled down on the NAM's leading call for the administration to pursue a bilateral trade agreement with China through [direct communication with President Trump](#), [congressional testimony](#) and a [negotiating framework](#) for an agreement.

For more on the NAM's work on China issues, contact [NAM Vice President of International Economic Affairs Linda Dempsey](#) and [NAM Director of International Business Policy Ryan Ong](#).

- ***Trump administration and manufacturers continue efforts to advance USMCA passage in 2019.*** Efforts to move forward the USMCA to legislative consideration continue apace:
  - On April 29, Mexico's upper chamber unanimously passed labor law reform that is vital to ensure Mexico's full implementation of the agreement and to help build Democratic support on Capitol Hill.
  - House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Richard Neal (D-MA) issued two additional letters (beyond the ones issued earlier on [labor conditions](#) and [environmental standards](#) in Mexico) to the administration in recent weeks: [One letter](#), signed by all 25 committee Democrats, focused on ensuring that the USMCA is enforceable, and [another letter](#), signed by 21 of the 25 committee Democrats, focused on access to medicines and intellectual property.
  - The administration continues to discuss the draft legislative package with congressional leaders, the submission of which is a prerequisite to the formal start of congressional action on the USMCA. Congressional consideration of the USMCA could be scheduled as early as June/July.
  - Manufacturers continue to canvass Capitol Hill and hold in-district meetings to explain why USMCA passage is [critical](#) for the U.S. manufacturing sector and manufacturing workers, sharing [the NAM's state fact sheets](#) on the importance of the USMCA to manufacturers in every state, as well as a series of [key employee engagement tools](#).
  - The NAM continues to work closely with its members, as co-leader of the [USMCA Coalition](#) and a member of the [Pass USMCA Coalition](#), to move this important agreement forward in the months ahead. Going forward, the NAM will continue to lead strong advocacy, grassroots and communications efforts to advance the USMCA.

For more information, contact [NAM Vice President of International Economic Affairs Linda Dempsey](#) and [NAM Director of International Trade Policy Ken Monahan](#).

- NAM welcomes Senate action confirming three Ex-Im Bank nominees and redoubles push for a long-term reauthorization.*** On May 8, the Senate voted by strong bipartisan majorities to confirm three nominees to the Ex-Im Bank Board: Kimberly Reed to be Ex-Im Bank president and chair and Spencer Bachus III and Judith DelZoppo Pryor as board members. The NAM worked actively with leaders in both parties to ensure these nominees were confirmed and sent a [key-vote](#) letter to all senators in support of voting to confirm the three nominees. NAM President and CEO Jay Timmons [welcomed](#) the long-sought action, explaining that "manufacturers in America can once more reach their full potential and more aggressively compete against China and others." Timmons also emphasized the need to move forward a full reauthorization quickly. The NAM remains heavily engaged in advocating a strong multiyear reauthorization of the Ex-Im Bank with key offices on Capitol Hill, well before the agency's reauthorization expires at the end of September. For more information or to join those efforts, contact [NAM Vice President of International Economic Affairs Linda Dempsey](#).
- NAM leads global business delegation to Geneva on private-sector engagement, manufacturing issues at international organizations.*** NAM Vice President of International Economic Affairs Linda Dempsey and NAM Director of International Business Policy Ryan Ong led a seven-member delegation of international companies and business associations to Geneva on May 1 and 2. The delegation met with eight key foreign missions to engage on international organization activity, including the May 20-28 World Health Assembly. The delegation held ambassador-level meetings with the United States, Italy and Brazil as well as meetings with additional representatives from five other countries to emphasize the private sector's constructive engagement with these issues and the critical need for policy approaches that are transparent, inclusive of the private sector, and based on sound science and good regulatory approaches. In a [Shopfloor blog](#), Dempsey explained the "important role" played by Geneva-based international organizations in addressing global challenges, but that "real, lasting progress towards these goals depends on broad approaches, innovative thinking and inclusive strategies" that must include private-sector engagement. The NAM and fellow delegation members also raised issues on the agenda at the upcoming WHA that impact manufacturing jobs and exports, including on issues related to innovation and intellectual property, taxation, marketing restrictions, regulatory approaches and perceived conflicts of interest raised by engaging with private-sector stakeholders. The NAM's work in this area includes both direct engagement as well as its stewardship of [Engaging America's Global Leadership](#), an NAM-led cross-sector coalition promoting smart U.S. engagement and leadership in global organizations. For more information about EAGL and the NAM's work on global institutions, contact [NAM Director of International Business Policy Ryan Ong](#).
- Presidential determination on Section 232 automotive report due mid-May.*** Despite Capitol Hill and business community requests, the administration has yet to make public the Commerce Department's final Section 232 report on the national security implications of automobile and automotive parts imports

that was delivered to President Trump on Feb. 17. There are [reports](#) that the president may delay the May 18 deadline for a decision on tariffs in order to start negotiations with the European Union and Japan on possible voluntary restraint arrangements. Just last week, Congresswomen Terri Sewell (D-AL) and Jackie Walorski (R-IN) [led a letter](#) with more than 150 House members to urge National Economic Council Director Larry Kudlow to advise the president against imposing trade restrictions that will hurt the U.S. automotive sector and the American economy. The NAM continues to weigh in regarding this investigation, explaining in direct discussions with the administration, [written comments](#), [oral testimony](#) and multiple media engagements that these imports do not represent a national security threat and that commercial issues should be dealt with through commercial actions, such as the soon-to-be launched talks with Japan and the European Union. Several pieces of legislation to reform Section 232 procedures have also been introduced, including by [Sens. Pat Toomey \(R-PA\) and Mark Warner \(D-VA\)](#) and [Rob Portman \(R-OH\) and Doug Jones \(D-AL\)](#). For more information, contact [NAM Vice President of International Economic Affairs Linda Dempsey](#) and [NAM Director of International Trade Policy Ken Monahan](#).

- ***The United States and Japan hold trade talks in Washington, agree to continue discussions.*** In mid-April meetings in Washington, D.C., United States Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer and Japanese Economic Revitalization Minister Toshimitsu Motegi [reaffirmed](#) the goal to achieve results consistent with the September [joint statement](#) issued by President Trump and Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe. The discussions prioritized trade issues involving goods and the need to establish high standards in the area of digital trade. The NAM provided manufacturers' [priorities](#) for the negotiations in November, and USTR released a [summary](#) of U.S. objectives for the negotiations in December. For more information, contact [NAM Director of International Trade Policy Ken Monahan](#).
- ***British Conservative and Labor parties continue talks on Brexit in advance of European Parliament elections.*** Since [EU leaders in April extended](#) the deadline for the United Kingdom to leave the EU to Oct. 31, the Conservative and Labor parties have made [little progress](#) in discussions about a way forward on Prime Minister Theresa May's agreement with the EU on the [withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union](#) and the UK's future partnership with the EU. As the talks continue, the UK will hold European Parliament elections on May 23, as required under the terms of the EU extension. For more information, contact [NAM Director of International Trade Policy Ken Monahan](#).
- ***U.S. citizens will need to register to visit parts of Europe starting in 2021.*** Beginning in 2021, the European Union will require Americans to complete a European Travel Information and Authorization System application prior to departure to Europe. There will be a fee to submit the application, which is 7.00 euros (approximately \$8.00). Once approved, the authorization for unlimited travel will be valid for three years. Travelers will need to show the ETIAS approval upon arrival to Europe (and possibly to the airline prior to

departure). This is similar to the existing U.S. Customs and Border Protection ESTA program for international travelers wishing to visit the United States. To learn more, click [here](#).

### Take Action

- **Stop Fakes Roadshow**

*Ongoing*

This roadshow delivers important information about intellectual property to the audience that needs it most: start-ups, entrepreneurs, small and medium-sized businesses, independent creators and inventors. Experts from multiple government agencies that deal with intellectual property issues present the information. To learn more, click [here](#).

- **Argentina ICT Modernization Business Roundtable**

*May 21*

*San Jose, California*

The U.S. Trade and Development Agency is hosting a business roundtable for U.S. companies that will provide an opportunity for U.S. technology providers to learn about upcoming procurement opportunities and to meet one-on-one with the delegates to showcase their solutions. For more information, click [here](#).

- **Business Briefing: China Rail Technologies**

*May 23*

*Chicago, Illinois*

The USTDA is hosting decision-makers from China Railway to introduce them to U.S. best practices and advanced rail technologies. As part of the itinerary, the USTDA will host a business briefing where U.S. companies will have an opportunity to showcase their solutions to the delegates and learn about upcoming project opportunities in China. Discussion will focus on locomotive, engine and freight car technologies. For more information, click [here](#).

- **Latin America Microgrid Infrastructure Reverse Trade Mission**

*June 10-14*

*Washington, D.C. and Chicago, Illinois*

The USTDA is hosting a reverse trade mission that will bring energy sector decision-makers from Brazil, Costa Rica, Panama and Peru to the United States to introduce them to U.S. microgrid technologies, equipment and services that can support the development and implementation of accessible and resilient electricity infrastructure. For more information, click [here](#).

- **Reverse Trade Mission: Turkey Live Wire Maintenance and Repair**

*June 11-22*

*Washington, D.C.; Atlanta, Georgia; and Kansas City, Missouri*

The USTDA is hosting a delegation of Turkish power sector decision-makers to introduce them to leading U.S. companies and training facilities supporting the live wire and maintenance repair sector. The visit occurs as the Turkish

government plans to invest in modern technologies to meet growing demand in its energy sector and to ensure the safety of linemen workers while minimizing service disruption. As part of the itinerary, the USTDA will host a [business briefing](#) for U.S. companies to learn about upcoming project opportunities in Turkey's energy sector. For more information, click [here](#).

- ***Indo-Pacific LNG Supply and Gas Infrastructure Reverse Trade Mission***

*June 17-21*

*Washington, D.C. and Houston, Texas*

The USTDA is hosting a reverse trade mission to build on the USTDA's ongoing collaboration with Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry on developing high-quality infrastructure in the Indo-Pacific region. Decision-makers from Indonesia, Vietnam and the Philippines will participate in a series of trainings designed to increase their knowledge and capacity in developing and implementing LNG infrastructure. The training will feature best practices of value-based procurement, LNG contracting and technical management. The delegation will also learn about U.S. LNG supply options and the capabilities of U.S. equipment and service providers. For more information, click [here](#).

- ***Roundtable: China Airport Operations for General Aviation***

*June 19*

*Chicago, Illinois*

The USTDA is hosting decision-makers from the Civil Aviation Administration of China for the China Airport Operations Training Program for General Aviation. This visit will introduce delegates to U.S. technologies and solutions in general aviation, including airport design and construction, airport operations, business aviation operations and services and risk management. For more information, contact David Elliott at [davidelliott@kealtd.com](mailto:davidelliott@kealtd.com).

- ***Reverse Trade Mission: Egypt Petroleum Ports Development***

*July 6-20*

*Washington, D.C.; Houston, Texas; and New Orleans, Louisiana*

The USTDA is hosting a visit for decision-makers from Egypt's energy sector to meet with leading U.S. companies that can support the country's port expansion goals. The itinerary will introduce the delegation to U.S. goods, services and technologies that can advance the transport of petroleum to the global market. This visit occurs as the Egyptian government pursues plans to improve transport of petroleum products to its ports and expand its piers, port depth and storage capacity along its coast. Their goals make it an opportune time for U.S. companies to engage and showcase solutions and services that can support the deployment of oil and gas. For more information, click [here](#).

- ***Vietnam Emergency Communications Technologies Reverse Trade Mission***

*July 13-27*

*New York, New York; Chicago, Illinois; and Washington, D.C.*

The USTDA is hosting a delegation of decision-makers from Ho Chi Minh City's emergency management sector to support the development of an integrated emergency communication system for the city. The visit will support

Ho Chi Minh City's goals to improve citizen accessibility to emergency responders and enhance communication capabilities among departments during fire, police and health emergencies. For more information, click [here](#).

- ***Cyber Security Trade Mission to Denmark, Norway and Sweden***  
*September 23-27*  
*Denmark, Norway and Sweden*  
The Cyber Security Business Development Mission will provide U.S. participants with firsthand market information and the opportunity to have meetings with potential channel partners and industry experts, so that they can position themselves to enter or expand their presence in the market. The mission will focus on helping U.S. companies establish a business presence, obtain market information and learn about the markets from local experts. The deadline to register is June 14. For more information, click [here](#).
- ***State Department's Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs publishes "Working for American Businesses" overview.*** The Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs published a [brochure](#) highlighting the various services available to U.S. businesses within the agency, including related to its advocacy center, business leads and commercial services in embassies overseas. Further inquiries can be sent to [USBusiness@state.gov](mailto:USBusiness@state.gov).
- ***BIS Introduction to Export Controls.*** The Bureau of Industry and Security developed a one-stop, how-to page to assist small companies in better understanding export administration regulations. To learn more, click [here](#).
- ***For a listing of upcoming USTDA missions, click [here](#).***
- ***For a listing of upcoming Commerce Department trade missions, click [here](#).***

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