

# Global Manufacturing Economic Update



Essential Takes on Leading Economic Indicators

By [Chad Moutray](#) and [Linda Dempsey](#) - June 13, 2019

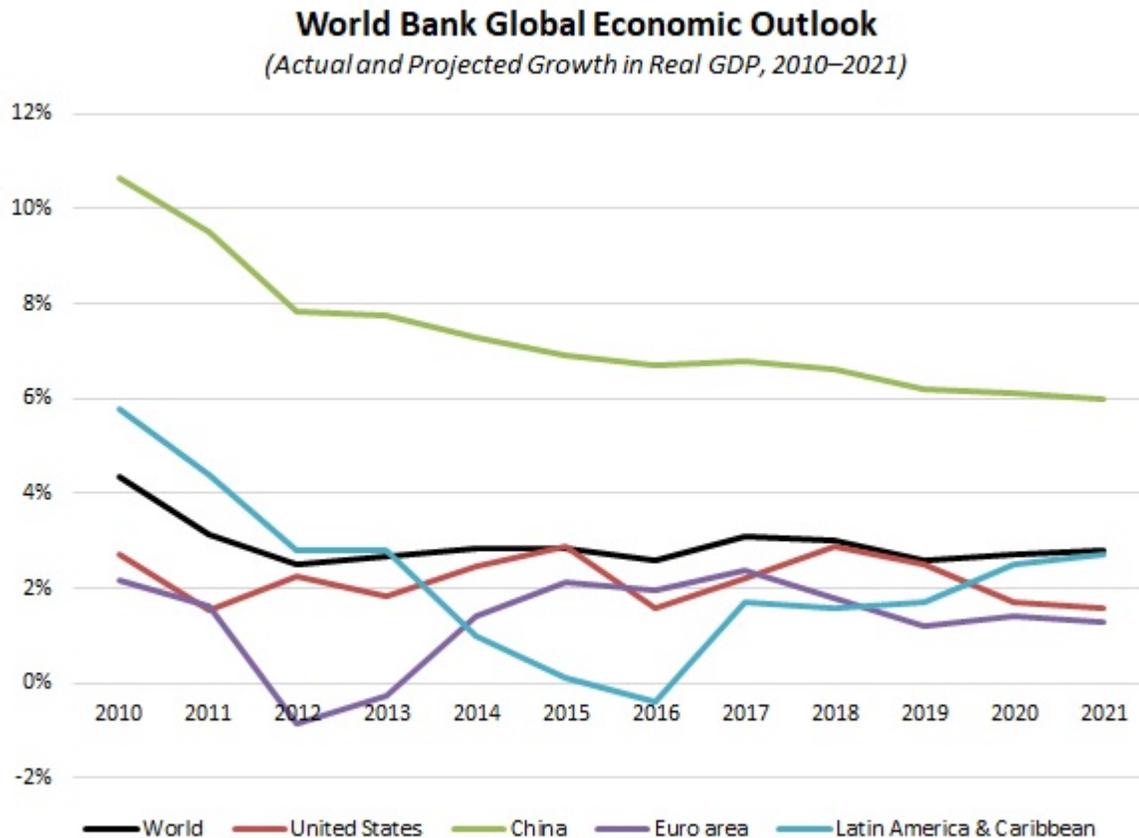
## Global Economic Outlook Continued to Soften in May

### The Monthly Toplines

- Much like other forecasts, the World Bank [reduced its outlook](#) for global growth in 2019 from 2.9 percent in its January report to 2.6 percent in its latest assessment. That represents a three-year low, down from 3.0 percent growth in 2018. In the June Global Economic Prospects report, the World Bank cited "heightened policy uncertainty," especially regarding trade tensions, as one factor for revising its economic outlook lower.
- The World Bank predicts 2.5 percent growth in the United States in 2019, with real GDP in China and the Eurozone slowing to 6.2 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively. Overall, it sees economic growth of 1.7 percent for advanced economies in 2019, with 4.0 percent growth in emerging markets.
- For its part, the [J.P. Morgan Global Manufacturing PMI](#) contracted for the first time since November 2012, pulled lower by declining new orders, exports and employment, with output slowing to near neutral. On the positive side, the index for future output continued to express some optimism that production would rebound over the coming months, even as that measure dropped to the lowest reading since the question began in July 2012.
- Nine of the top 20 markets for U.S.-manufactured goods had declining manufacturing sectors in May, up from six in April. In May, manufacturing activity in [Japan](#), [South Korea](#) and the [United Kingdom](#) each slipped into contraction. The United Kingdom's negative reading was the first since March 2013, and it is a sign that Brexit uncertainties have finally taken a toll, with stockpiling artificially propping up its PMI figures in recent months.

- The [IHS Markit Eurozone Manufacturing PMI](#) contracted for the fourth straight month, with [German activity](#) declining for the fifth consecutive month, hovering near seven-year lows. [Eurozone real GDP](#) has fallen from 2.4 percent year-over-year in the first quarter of 2018 to just 1.2 percent in the first quarter of 2019. More positively, however, the [unemployment rate](#) fell to 7.6 percent, the lowest since August 2008.
- Similarly, the [IHS Markit Canada Manufacturing PMI](#) contracted for the second straight month, with activity declining at the fastest pace since December 2015. Exports contracted for the fifth time in the past six months, but there was optimism that production would rebound in the months ahead. At the same time, the [unemployment rate](#) declined to 5.4 percent in May, the lowest since the survey began in 1976, highlighting a still-tight labor market.
- Mexico was also subpar. After being marginally positive in April, the [IHS Markit Mexico Manufacturing PMI](#) pulled back to neutral territory in May. [Mexican real GDP](#) decelerated to just 1.2 percent year-over-year in the first quarter, and [industrial production](#) fell for the sixth consecutive month in April, likely hurt by the timing of Easter. At the same time, manufacturing production declined 0.4 percent year-over-year, the first negative reading in 13 months.
- There was mixed data out of China in terms of sentiment surveys. The [Caixin China General Manufacturing PMI](#) expanded for the third straight month, albeit very sluggishly, but the index for future output fell to the lowest level (52.6) since that measure was added seven years ago. Interestingly, the [official manufacturing PMI](#) data from the National Bureau of Statistics of China contracted once again. It was the fourth negative reading in the past six months, led lower by weaknesses for small and medium-sized manufacturers in China. ❖
- The U.S. dollar [has depreciated](#) 1.4 percent against major currencies since the end of May, according to the Federal Reserve. Yet, the longer-term trend continues to reflect an overall appreciation in the U.S. dollar. Indeed, the U.S. dollar has risen 8.1 percent since Jan. 25, 2018, with manufacturers continuing to cite foreign exchange risks in their earnings reports.
- In non-seasonally adjusted [data](#), U.S.-manufactured goods exports have fallen 1.2 percent through the first four months of 2019 relative to the same period in 2018. This suggests that international demand for U.S.-manufactured goods has weakened so far this year after experiencing better data in both 2017 and 2018. ❖
- Manufacturers continue to focus on key trade developments at home and overseas, including:
  - The submission of the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement draft Statement of Administrative Action to Congress and ongoing efforts to promote passage of the agreement;
  - The suspension of potential tariffs on imports from Mexico;

- Potential congressional action to pass a robust and long-term reauthorization of the U.S. Export-Import Bank;
- Increasing U.S.-China tariffs and tensions, including the possibility that the two sides get back to the negotiating table to discuss a durable and enforceable trade deal;
- The president's declaration of a national security threat from automotive imports and a direction for new negotiations with the European Union and Japan; and
- The U.S. decision to end India's eligibility for tariff-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences.



#### Global Economic Trends

- **Worldwide Manufacturing Activity:** The [J.P. Morgan Global Manufacturing PMI](#) contracted for the first time since November 2012, down from 50.4 in April to 49.8 in May. The headline index was pulled into negative territory by declining new orders, exports and employment, with output slowing to near neutral. Overall, this index has continued to decelerate since December 2017 (54.4), which had the fastest expansion rate since February 2011. As such, there has been a notable turn of events since then. On the positive side, the index for future output continued to express some optimism that production would rebound over the coming months, even as that measure dropped to the lowest reading (58.0) since the question began in July 2012. In addition, raw

material costs slowed once again, with the index for input prices down from 53.0 to 52.6, the lowest point since June 2016.

- **Top 20 Markets for U.S.-Manufactured Goods:** Among the largest export destinations, nine economies had declining manufacturing activity in May, up from six in April. In addition, one country ([Mexico](#)) was unchanged from the prior month. As such, the data continue to suggest significant weaknesses 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 May, manufacturing activity in [Japan](#), [South Korea](#) and the [United Kingdom](#) each slipped into contraction, pulled lower by reduced demand and production. The United Kingdom's negative reading was the first since March 2013, and it is a sign that Brexit uncertainties have finally taken a toll, with stockpiling artificially propping up its PMI figures in recent months. Other nations among our largest trading partners with shrinking activity in May included [Canada](#), [Germany](#), [Hong Kong](#), [Italy](#), Switzerland and [Taiwan](#). The [United Arab Emirates](#) had the fastest expansion of the top 20 markets in May. ♦

- **Trade-Weighted U.S. Dollar Index Against Major Currencies:** The U.S. dollar [has depreciated](#) 1.4 percent against major currencies since the end of May, according to the Federal Reserve. Yet, the longer-term trend continues to reflect an overall appreciation in the U.S. dollar. Indeed, the U.S. dollar has risen 8.1 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-and-a-half years ago. At the same time, a stronger dollar also makes it more difficult to increase international demand, and the dollar has jumped 20.8 percent since June 30, 2014.
- **Eurozone:** The [IHS Markit Eurozone Manufacturing PMI](#) contracted for the fourth straight month, inching down from 47.9 in April to 47.7 in May. This puts activity not far from March's figure (47.5), which was the lowest since April 2013. Employment slipped into negative territory in the latest survey, an event that had not happened since August 2014, but the rate of decline for new orders, exports and production slowed somewhat for the month. Meanwhile, the index for future output improved to a three-month high, signaling some optimism that production will rebound modestly over the coming months. At the same time, cost pressures have decelerated sharply, with the index for input prices down from a highly elevated 65.3 one year ago to the 33-month low of 51.2 in May.

On a country-by-country basis, the data mostly reflect the softening seen in the headline index. [Germany](#) contracted for the fifth straight month, hovering near seven-year lows. [Italy](#) has now contracted for eight consecutive months, and [Austria](#) and Switzerland remained in negative territory for the second straight month and around multiyear lows. As noted above, the [United Kingdom](#) fell on Brexit worries, with [Ireland](#) also weakening on such concerns. [Spain](#) expanded

ever so slightly, with employment falling for the first time since December 2013. On the other hand, [French](#) manufacturers reported some continued stabilization for the second consecutive month after briefly contracting in March. Moreover, improvements occurred in May in both [Greece](#) and the [Netherlands](#).

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. New data on industrial production for April will be released on June 13.

[Retail sales](#) declined for the first time in 2019, off 0.4 percent in April after being unchanged in March, with a 1.5 percent gain year-over-year. At the same time, the labor market continued to show strength, with the [unemployment rate](#) falling to 7.6 percent, the lowest since August 2008.

- **China:** The [Caixin China General Manufacturing PMI](#) expanded for the third straight month, albeit very sluggishly. The headline index was unchanged at 50.2 despite improvements in new orders, exports and output. In contrast to those measures, employment remained negative, and the index for future output fell to the lowest level (52.6) since that measure was added seven years ago. The good news is that those responses continued to suggest modest growth in production over the next six months. Interestingly, the [official manufacturing PMI](#) data from the National Bureau of Statistics of China contracted once again, with that measure dipping from 50.1 in April to 49.4 in May. It was the fourth negative reading in the past six months, led lower by weaknesses for small and medium-sized manufacturers in China. ❖

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. New data on many of these key measures for May will be released on June 13.

- **Canada:** The [IHS Markit Canada Manufacturing PMI](#) contracted for the second straight month, with activity declining at the fastest pace since December 2015. The headline index declined from 49.7 in April to 49.1 in May, led by the weakest sales and output growth in more than three years. In addition, exports contracted for the fifth time in the past six months. More encouragingly, hiring

bounced back in May, and the index for future output improved to the best reading in 13 months, pointing to strong production growth for the months ahead.

Meanwhile, [manufacturing sales](#) rebounded in March, up 2.1 percent for the month after falling 0.2 percent in February, led by strength in motor vehicles, petroleum and coal products and primary metals. On a year-over-year basis, manufacturing sales have increased 2.0 percent since March 2018. April data will be released on June 18. [Retail sales](#) also strengthened, up 1.1 percent in March and extending the 1.0 percent gain in February. Over the past 12 months, retail spending has risen 2.6 percent.

At the same time, the [unemployment rate](#) declined to 5.4 percent in May, the lowest since the survey began in 1976. Manufacturing employment [increased](#) by 9,400 in May, with 32,900 more employees added over the past 12 months. 

- **Mexico:** After being marginally positive in April, the [IHS Markit Mexico Manufacturing PMI](#) pulled back to neutral territory in May, with the headline index inching down from 50.1 to 50.0. New orders, exports and output improved in May, but employment declined further. Moving forward, manufacturers in Mexico feel optimistic in their outlook for future output. Nonetheless, [real GDP](#) decelerated from 1.7 percent year-over-year in the fourth quarter to 1.2 percent in the first quarter. In addition, [industrial production](#) fell for the sixth consecutive month in April, down 2.9 percent over the past 12 months and likely hurt by the timing of Easter. At the same time, manufacturing production declined a more modest 0.4 percent year-over-year, the first negative reading in 13 months.
- **Japan:** The [Nikkei Japan Manufacturing PMI](#) declined for the third time in the past four months, down from 50.2 in April to 49.8 in May. New orders, exports, output and future output all contracted in May, with expected production declining for the first time since November 2012. Employment growth continued to expand, albeit the slowest pace since November 2016.

Nonetheless, [real GDP](#) grew 0.6 percent in the first quarter, or at an annualized rate of 2.2 percent. That was an improvement from the 1.8 percent growth rate in the fourth quarter. Likewise, [industrial production](#) rose 0.6 percent in April after declining by the same rate in March. This continued a seesawing back and forth in the data experienced in recent months. Over the past 12 months, industrial production has declined 1.1 percent.

- **Emerging Markets:** After contracting in January for the first time since June 2016, the IHS Markit Emerging Markets Manufacturing PMI has expanded for four straight months, even as the headline index edged down from 50.5 in April to 50.4 in May. The underlying data provided mixed results. New orders were unchanged at 50.9, output slowed from 51.3 to 50.7, and exports returned to positive growth, with its index up from 49.9 to 50.5. Hiring was negative for the second consecutive month. Nonetheless, manufacturers continued to see

healthy gains in production over the next six months, albeit with more easing in the index of future output. ❖

The country-by-country data also provided mixed results in May. Improvements in manufacturing activity for the month occurred in [India](#), [Myanmar](#), the [Philippines](#) and the [United Arab Emirates](#), with some slowing in the expansions experienced in [Brazil](#), [Nigeria](#), [Singapore](#) and [Vietnam](#). Meanwhile, [Kenya](#) returned to positive growth in May after contracting for the first time since November 2017 in April. In contrast, [South Korea](#) has now contracted in six of the past seven months, and the [Czech Republic](#) contracted once again at the fastest pace since December 2012, with its index unchanged at 46.6. One year ago, that measure stood at 56.5. Other emerging economies in contraction territory included [Hong Kong](#), [Lebanon](#), [Malaysia](#) and [Poland](#).

- **International Trade:** The U.S. [trade deficit](#) edged slightly lower, down from \$51.91 billion in March to \$50.79 billion in April. In the latest figures, goods exports (down from \$141.32 billion to \$136.94 billion) fell to the lowest level year to date, but goods imports (down from \$214.04 billion to \$208.66 billion) declined by more and to the slowest pace since January 2018. For goods exports, all major categories declined except for foods, feeds and beverages, which were boosted by increased exports for animal feeds, corn and wheat. Beyond goods, the service-sector trade surplus rose to a 10-month high, up from \$20.81 billion to \$20.92 billion.

In non-seasonally adjusted data, U.S.-manufactured goods exports totaled \$373.42 billion through the first four months of 2019, down 1.2 percent from \$377.87 billion for the same period in 2018. This suggests that international demand for U.S.-manufactured goods has weakened so far this year after experiencing better data in both 2017 and 2018. ❖

### International Trade Policy Trends

- ***Trump administration and manufacturers continue efforts to advance USMCA passage in 2019.*** Efforts to move forward the USMCA to legislative consideration continue apace:
  - The administration sent to Congress the draft Statement of Administrative Action for the USMCA on May 30, accompanied by [this letter](#) from U.S. Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer. By taking this procedural step, the administration can send the final implementing bill for the USMCA to Congress no sooner than 30 days from May 30, preserving the ability to have a vote on the USMCA prior to the August recess. The NAM released [this statement](#) on the submission of the draft SAA.
  - House Speaker Nancy Pelosi has formed a working group to work with the Trump administration on USMCA concerns raised by House

Democrats, including enforcement, labor, environment and access to medicines.

- 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, including **hosting** Vice President Mike Pence on June 6 at JLS Automation in York, Pennsylvania and sharing **the NAM's state fact sheets** on the importance of the USMCA to manufacturers in every state and 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](#).

- **President suspends indefinitely threat of tariffs on Mexican imports.** On May 30, President Donald Trump issued a [statement](#) that he would impose tariffs on all imports from Mexico beginning on June 10 to address the immigration crisis along the southwest border. NAM President and CEO Jay Timmons issued a [strong statement](#) explaining that tariffs would have "devastating consequences on manufacturers in America" and would put passage of the USMCA in jeopardy. He urged the administration, president and Congress to work together to address the crisis, emphasizing the NAM's plan, "[A Way Forward](#)." After several days of negotiations with the Mexican government, the United States and Mexico issued this [joint statement](#) identifying several Mexican government actions to improve enforcement against illegal immigration. The president [indicated](#) that tariffs were suspended indefinitely. For more information, contact [NAM Vice President of International Economic Affairs Linda Dempsey](#) and [NAM Director of International Trade Policy Ken Monahan](#).
- **Ex-Im Board holds first meeting in nearly four years as the NAM urges Congress to move forward on robust and long-term Ex-Im reauthorization.** The Ex-Im Bank Board of Directors held its [first meeting](#) on May 30, following Senate confirmation of three members of the Ex-Im Board, establishing a quorum for the first time since July 2015. At that meeting, newly [sworn-in](#) Ex-Im President and Chairman Kimberly Reed led the Ex-Im Board's actions to establish the new Risk Management Committee, update the Ex-Im Bank's [bylaws](#) and approve the appointments of Lisa Terry as chief ethics officer and Kenneth Tinsley as chief risk officer. These actions, all required by the 2015 reauthorization legislation, had been awaiting the Ex-Im Board to have a quorum. ♦

Last week, in [testimony](#) before the House Financial Services Committee, NAM

Vice President of International Economic Affairs Linda Dempsey amplified the NAM's call to Congress "to reauthorize and revitalize the Ex-Im Bank to provide certainty and a level playing field for manufacturers in America."

- Dempsey explained that the Ex-Im Bank has supported 2.5 million U.S. jobs since 2000, and more than 90 percent of Ex-Im transactions support small businesses.
- "There are more than 100 export credit agencies around the world working to support their countries' own domestic industries, at the expense of ours," she told lawmakers.
- "When U.S. businesses can't bid on or finance overseas projects or secure foreign sales in the absence of Ex-Im, other countries are more than happy to fill the void and support manufacturing in their countries."

Click [here](#) to watch the hearing and [here](#) to read the testimony of the other witnesses. Click [here](#) for an NAM.org interview with NAM President and CEO Jay Timmons on why the Ex-Im Bank is critical for manufacturers.

Dempsey, along with BTE Technologies President and NAM Small and Medium Manufacturers Group Chair Chuck Wetherington, also took part in a small business [roundtable](#) with Reed at Ex-Im headquarters on May 31 to [discuss](#) ways that the Ex-Im Bank can improve its support for small business exporters. For more information or to join those efforts, contact [NAM Vice President of International Economic Affairs Linda Dempsey](#).

- ***U.S., China escalate trade actions and hit pause on negotiations, with possible pickup at G20.*** The United States-China trading relationship took a sharper turn in recent weeks. Following late April negotiations in Beijing that revealed significant distance between the two sides, the U.S. and Chinese governments adopted stronger trade actions and rhetoric following five months of trade negotiations toward a potential bilateral trade deal and a pause in tariff escalation.
  - The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative [increased](#) tariffs from 10 to 25 percent on \$200 billion worth of Chinese imports on June 10 and [proposed tariffs](#) of 25 percent on an additional \$300 billion worth of Chinese imports currently going through a public comment period. Similarly, China's Ministry of Commerce [imposed](#) retaliatory tariff increases on \$60 billion worth of U.S. exports to China at rates up to 25 percent starting on June 1. These announcements, if fully implemented, would subject nearly all Chinese imports to tariffs. ❖❖
  - The U.S. government on May 16 announced new restrictions on Chinese telecom company Huawei, including a [White House executive order](#) and a Commerce Department [announcement](#) to place Huawei and its subsidiaries on the U.S. entity list that requires an export license for any transaction to sell Huawei products, components or technology. China's Commerce Ministry in turn announced and hinted at various retaliatory measures, including plans to create an "unreliable entity list" and finalize

a new export controls law as well as possible restrictions on exports of rare earth metals used in a variety of manufactured products.

- These announcements have forced a pause in bilateral negotiations since the Chinese negotiating team left Washington, D.C., on May 10. On June 8, U.S. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin [met](#) with People's Bank of China Governor Yi Gang on the sidelines of the G20 Finance Ministers' meeting, with Mnuchin later stating that the meeting was in preparation for a [planned meeting between President Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping](#) during the June 28-29 G20 Summit in Osaka, Japan.
- Amid these developments, NAM President and CEO Jay Timmons [reiterated](#) manufacturers' need for 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](#).

- ***President declares national security threat from automotive imports and orders negotiations.*** On May 17, President Trump [issued](#) a [Presidential Proclamation](#) agreeing with the report (not yet public) prepared by Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross that "automobiles and certain automobile parts are being imported into the United States in such quantities and under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security of the United States."
  - Based on that finding, the president directed the U.S. Trade Representative to negotiate agreements to address the "threatened impairment of the national security with respect to imported automobiles and certain automotive parts from the European Union, Japan, and any other country the Trade Representative deems appropriate."
  - The proclamation also requires the USTR to provide an update on the negotiations within 180 days (by Nov. 13, 2019) and directed the commerce secretary to continue to monitor imports.
  - The report found that as a result of several factors, American innovation capacity "is now at a serious risk," and there is a lag in R&D expenditures by American-owned producers that is weakening innovation and threatening to impair U.S. national security.

As a result of this action, the potential imposition of tariffs on automobile and automotive imports has effectively been delayed, but could be imposed at any time if there is a change in import circumstances or if the negotiations are not

productive. The NAM continues to explain in direct discussions with the administration and Capitol Hill, [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 broad-based and market-opening trade talks with Japan and the European Union. For more information, contact [NAM Vice President of International Economic Affairs Linda Dempsey](#) and [NAM Director of International Trade Policy Ken Monahan](#).

- ***U.S. ends preferential trade benefits for India, considers further trade actions.*** President Trump [terminated](#) India's eligibility to the Generalized System of Preferences on June 5, finding that India failed to provide "equitable and reasonable access to its markets." Under GSP, India and other eligible developing countries received duty-free treatment for non-sensitive imports and exclusions from safeguard actions. The announcement follows a GSP investigation launched by USTR in 2018 that prompted months of negotiations on a bilateral trade package as well as a [March 4](#) notification of its intention to withdraw GSP benefits for India based on the perceived lack of progress in those negotiations. Although USTR quietly allowed the initial 60-day window to pass to avoid a decision during India's election period, it moved quickly afterward despite Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's re-election and formation of his Cabinet. The Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry's [official response](#) said it was "unfortunate" that India's offers of "resolution on significant U.S. requests" were not accepted and stressed "strong ties with the U[nited] S[tates], both economic and people to people." India remains a growing priority for the administration, with President Trump [criticizing](#) India's high import tariffs as a priority and USTR considering further potential trade actions. For more on the NAM's work on India issues, contact [NAM Director of International Business Policy Ryan Ong](#).
- ***Brexit plan as murky as ever as Conservative Party members gear up for leadership battle.*** British Prime Minister Theresa May [stepped down](#) as Conservative Party leader on June 7, and she will remain prime minister until a [replacement](#) is announced on July 22. The next prime minister will need to put forward a plan for Brexit before the [Oct. 31 departure date from the EU](#), which could include passing May's [withdrawal agreement with the European Union](#), renegotiating that agreement with the EU or leaving the EU on Oct. 31 without a deal in place. For more information, contact [NAM Director of International Trade Policy Ken Monahan](#).

#### 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](#).

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

*June 17-21*

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

The U.S. Trade and Development Agency 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](#).

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

*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](#).

- ***India Air Navigation Services Reverse Trade Mission***

*July 29 - August 3*

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

The USTDA is hosting a delegation of decision-makers from India's aviation sector to support the expansion and modernization of the country's civil aviation sector. This visit occurs as the Indian Government plans to make significant investments in projects that will advance the country's aviation

sector to accommodate projected air traffic growth. For more information, contact American Association of Airport Executives Executive Director Spencer Dickerson at [sdickerson@aaae.org](mailto:sdickerson@aaae.org).

- ***China Urban Infrastructure Business Briefing***  
*August 13*  
*San Francisco, California*  
The USTDA will be hosting a delegation of regional and municipal transportation officials and industry representatives from China for an Urban Infrastructure Study Tour. The itinerary aims to introduce delegates to U.S. equipment, technologies and solutions for the construction and operation of green urban transit systems, with a focus on metro rail. For more information, contact David Elliott at [davidelliott@kealtd.com](mailto:davidelliott@kealtd.com).
- ***U.S. Industry Program at the International Atomic Energy Agency General Conference***  
*September 15-18*  
*Vienna, Austria*  
The Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration, with participation from the Energy and State Departments, is organizing the 12th Annual U.S. Industry Program at the International Atomic Energy Agency General Conference. The purpose of the program is to help the U.S. nuclear industry promote its services and technologies to an international audience, including senior energy policymakers from current and emerging markets as well as IAEA staff. For more information, contact Jonathan Chesebro at [jonathan.chesebro@trade.gov](mailto:jonathan.chesebro@trade.gov). Application deadline is July 19.
- ***Clean Energy and Zero Emission Vehicle Technologies Business Development Mission to Mexico***  
*November 17-22*  
*Mexico City, Mexico*  
The ITA is organizing a Clean Energy and Zero Emission Vehicle Technologies Business Development Mission to Mexico City, the State of Mexico and Puebla. This trade mission will expand business opportunities for U.S. exporters of clean energy products, services and technologies by introducing them to Mexican automakers (OEMs), tier one and two suppliers and relevant government agencies. For more information, contact Braeden Young at [Braeden.Young@trade.gov](mailto:Braeden.Young@trade.gov). Application deadline is August 9.
- ***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).
- ***For a listing of upcoming USTDA missions, click [here](#).***
- ***For a listing of upcoming Commerce Department trade missions, click [here](#).***

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