

Global Manufacturing Economic Update



Essential Takes on Leading Economic Indicators

By [Chad Moutray](#) and [Linda Dempsey](#) – November 14, 2019 – [SHARE](#)

Continuing Global Weakness in October, but Signs of Stabilization?

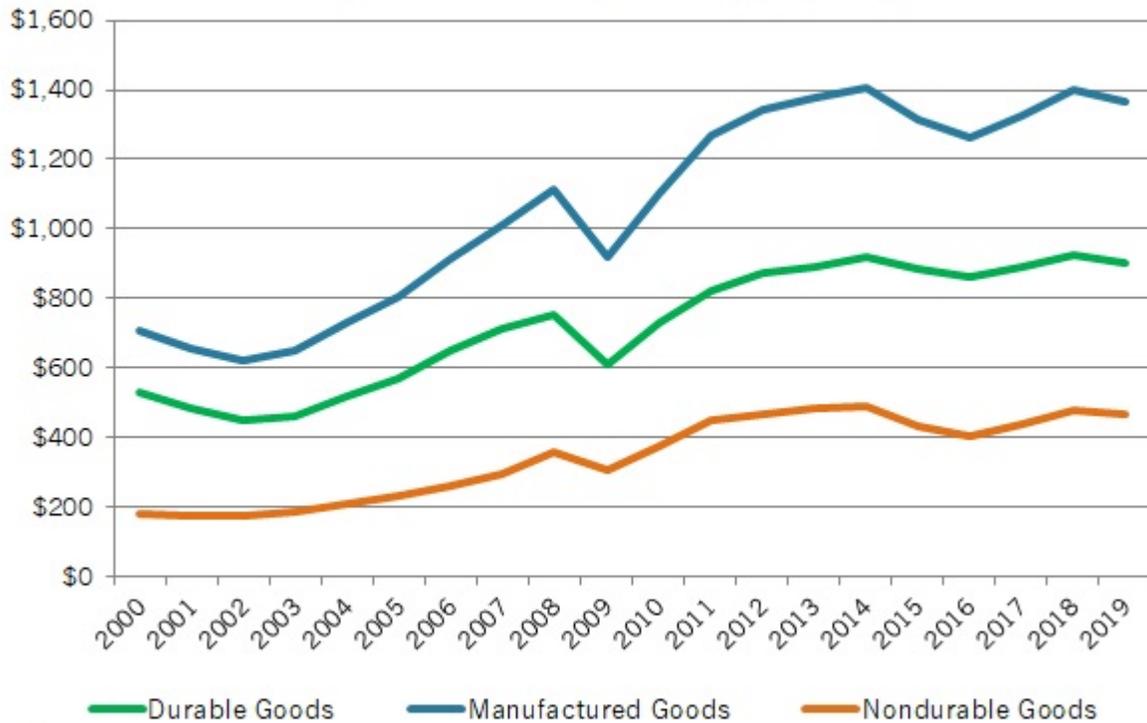
The Monthly Toplines

- The [J.P. Morgan Global Manufacturing PMI](#) contracted for the sixth straight month, albeit with some continued stabilization. The headline index inched up from 49.7 in September to 49.8 in October, continuing to improve from July's reading (49.3), which was the lowest since October 2012.
- For its part, the [IHS Markit U.S. Manufacturing PMI](#) improved to 51.3 in October, inching up for the second straight month after falling to 50.3 in August, its worst reading since September 2009. That survey offers some basis for cautious optimism that the market will shift in the right direction. With that said, a competing and perhaps more well-known survey, [ISM® Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index®](#), contracted for its third straight month in October.
- Half of the top 12 markets for U.S.-manufactured goods experienced a contraction in manufacturing activity in their economies in October, representing slight progress from seven in September. [Mexico](#) expanded very slightly for the first time since April, led by stronger demand and employment. Encouragingly, the IHS Markit Emerging Markets Manufacturing PMI expanded for the fourth straight month, remaining at 51.0 in October.
- Nonetheless, the worldwide IHS Markit PMIs continued to reflect ongoing weaknesses in the global economy. This was especially the case in [Germany](#) and [Hong Kong](#), the two economies with the lowest PMI readings (42.1 and 39.3, respectively). As one might imagine, Hong Kong's lowest reading since November 2008 was largely related to political unrest but also due to slowing global activity.
- The [IHS Markit Eurozone Manufacturing PMI](#) improved slightly after falling to its lowest point in nearly seven years, up from 45.7 in September to 45.9 in October. Nonetheless, it contracted for the ninth straight month, highlighting ongoing challenges on the continent. [Real GDP](#) slowed to 1.1% year-over-year in the third quarter, the weakest pace since the fourth quarter of 2013.

- The [Caixin China General Manufacturing PMI](#) surprisingly rebounded for the third month in a row to the strongest reading since February 2017. In contrast, the [official manufacturing PMI](#) data from the National Bureau of Statistics of China remained in negative territory for the sixth straight month, pulling back from 49.8 in September to 49.3 in October. Overall, [real GDP](#) grew 6.2% year-over-year in the second quarter, down from 6.4% in the first quarter. That was the slowest pace of growth in China since the first quarter of 1992, illustrating how much its economy has decelerated. For instance, [industrial production](#) rose 4.7% year-over-year in October, down from 5.8% in September.
- In non-seasonally adjusted data, U.S.-manufactured goods exports totaled \$845.19 billion through the first nine months of 2019, down 2.86% from \$870.05 billion for the same period in 2018. This suggests that international demand for U.S.-manufactured goods has weakened in the first three quarters of this year after experiencing better data in both 2017 and 2018.
- With less than 20 working days left in the current session of Congress, manufacturers are pressing for quick action on two key legislative trade priorities:
 - Passage of the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement
 - Passage of a long-term and robust reauthorization of the U.S. Export-Import Bank
- Manufacturers are also focused on other important trade issues, including:
 - Promoting concrete movement on U.S.–China bilateral trade agreement negotiations to correct market distortions, while also addressing challenging tariffs and retaliation
 - Participating in the next Miscellaneous Tariff Bill process to eliminate unnecessary border tariffs on manufacturers
 - Promoting a continuation of the World Trade Organization’s moratorium on taxes involving electronic commerce
 - Congressional action on sanctions
 - Ongoing activity involving India, the European Union and U.K.

U.S.-Manufactured Goods Exports, 2000–2019

(in Billions of Dollars, Seasonally Adjusted)



Note: 2019 data are annualized using data through the third quarter.

Global Economic Trends

- **Worldwide Manufacturing Activity:** The [J.P. Morgan Global Manufacturing PMI](#) contracted for the sixth straight month, albeit with some continued stabilization. The headline index inched up from 49.7 in September to 49.8 in October, continuing to improve from July's reading (49.3), which was the lowest since October 2012. The underlying data in the latest survey were mixed, with new orders improving to stagnant (after declining in each month since April) and output expanding ever so marginally for the second straight month. Employment and exports remained in contraction territory, however. Meanwhile, the index for future output continued to justify some cautious optimism that production would rebound over the coming months, with that measure increasing from 56.7 to 57.5. September's forward-looking output index had been the lowest since the question was introduced in July 2012.
- **Top 12 Markets for U.S.-Manufactured Goods:** Half of the top 12 markets for U.S.-manufactured goods experienced a contraction in manufacturing activity in their economies in October, representing slight progress from seven in September. [Mexico](#) expanded very slightly for the first time since April, led by stronger demand and employment. Overall, the worldwide IHS Markit PMIs continued to reflect weaknesses in the global economy. This was especially the case in [Germany](#) and [Hong Kong](#), the two economies with the lowest PMI readings (42.1 and 39.3, respectively). As one might imagine, Hong Kong's lowest reading since November 2008 was largely related to political unrest but also due to slowing global activity. In addition to Mexico, the five other

economies in the top 12 with expanding activity in October were [Brazil](#), [Canada](#), [China](#), [France](#) and the [Netherlands](#).

- **Trade-Weighted U.S. Dollar Index Against Major Currencies:** The U.S. dollar [has appreciated](#) 8.3% against major currencies for goods since Jan. 25, 2018, according to the Federal Reserve. Manufacturers continued 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. Moreover, a stronger dollar also makes it more difficult to increase international demand, and the dollar has jumped roughly 22.3% since June 30, 2014.
- **Eurozone:** The [IHS Markit Eurozone Manufacturing PMI](#) improved slightly after falling to its lowest point in nearly seven years, up from 45.7 in September to 45.9 in October. Nonetheless, it contracted for the ninth straight month, highlighting ongoing challenges on the continent. The pace of decline lessened for new orders, exports and output, but hiring weakened further, falling at the fastest rate since January 2013. Overall, manufacturers in the Eurozone remained slightly positive in their outlook for future output, with that measure bouncing back from its weakest level since November 2012, up from 50.7 to 51.9. Meanwhile, input prices declined for the fifth consecutive month, with the index for raw materials dropping to a reading not seen since March 2016 (43.7).

The weakness in Europe has been led by declines in activity in Germany, its largest economy. In October, the [IHS Markit/BME Germany Manufacturing PMI](#) improved slightly after plummeting to the lowest level since June 2009 in September. However, it still contracted for the tenth straight month. In addition, [Spain's](#) manufacturing sector fell to its lowest level since April 2013, with contractions also seen once again in [Austria](#), [Italy](#) and the [United Kingdom](#). Encouragingly, [Ireland](#) expanded for the first time since May, with rebounding new orders, output and hiring in October. There was also positive growth in [France](#), [Greece](#) and the [Netherlands](#) for the month.

Meanwhile, [real GDP](#) slowed to 1.1% year-over-year in the third quarter, the weakest pace since the fourth quarter of 2013. Yet, [industrial production](#) edged up 0.1% in September, led by growth in capital goods and nondurable consumer goods, which saw a 1.7% growth over the past 12 months. At the same time, [retail sales](#) edged up 0.1% in September, easing from the 0.6% gain seen in August but rising for the third time in the past four months. As a result, retail spending has risen by a relatively solid 3.1% year-over-year. Consumers have likely responded to continued strength in the labor market. The [unemployment rate](#) has remained at 7.5%, which is its lowest rate since July 2008.

- **China:** The [Caixin China General Manufacturing PMI](#) surprisingly rebounded for the third month in a row, with the headline index rising from 51.4 in September to 51.7 in October. That was the strongest reading since February 2017. Strength in new orders and output buoyed activity, with exports rising for the first time since May. Employment weakened once again, however,

after improving to near neutral in the prior survey. Encouragingly, the index for future output pointed to a modest pickup in growth for the months ahead, rising to a six-month high and suggesting some cautious optimism in the outlook.

In contrast, the [official manufacturing PMI](#) data from the National Bureau of Statistics of China remained in negative territory for the sixth straight month, pulling back from 49.8 in September to 49.3 in October.

Overall, [real GDP](#) grew 6.2% year-over-year in the second quarter, down from 6.4% in the first quarter. That was the slowest pace of growth in China since the first quarter of 1992, illustrating how much its economy has decelerated. For instance, [industrial production](#) rose 4.7% year-over-year in October, down from 5.8% in September. Likewise, [fixed asset investment](#) slowed from 5.4% year-over-year in September to 5.2% in October, and [retail sales](#) dropped from 7.8% year-over-year to 7.2% year-over-year. Each of these measures is notably weaker than the growth rates seen earlier in the year and, certainly, less than we have become accustomed to.

- **Canada:** The [IHS Markit Canada Manufacturing PMI](#) expanded in October at its fastest pace since February, growing for the third time in the past four months. The headline index increased from 51.0 in September to 51.2 in October, led by improvements in new orders and output. In contrast, hiring slowed, and exports declined in six of the past eight months. Manufacturing respondents continued to feel upbeat in their outlook for growth over the next six months. On a regional basis, growth accelerated in Ontario and the rest of Canada, but activity eased in Quebec and contracted further in Alberta and British Columbia.

[Real GDP](#) jumped 3.7% at the annual rate in the second quarter, spurred higher by strong exports. Third-quarter data are forthcoming on Nov. 29. In the meantime, [manufacturing sales](#) were up 0.8% in August, ending two months of declines. This improvement was spurred by growth in fabricated metal products and transportation equipment. With that said, manufacturing sales have edged down 0.5% over the past 12 months, highlighting weaknesses in the sector. At the same time, [retail sales](#) inched down 0.1% in August, pulled lower by food and gasoline spending, among other categories, with 1.1% growth year-over-year.

The [unemployment rate](#) remained at 5.5% in October for the second straight month. That figure is not far from the 5.4% reading in May, which had been the lowest since the survey began in 1976. [Manufacturing employment](#) fell by 23,100 in October, but with 17,400 employees added over the past 12 months.

- **Mexico:** As noted above, the [IHS Markit Mexico Manufacturing PMI](#) expanded ever so slightly for the first time since April, up from 49.1 in September to 50.4 in October. Employment and exports rebounded in the sector in October, with new orders improving somewhat. In addition, output showed some signs of stabilizing despite contracting for the fifth consecutive month. Moving forward,

manufacturers in Mexico expressed optimism in their outlook for future output, with expectations picking up in the latest survey.

Meanwhile, [real GDP](#) decreased 0.8% year-over-year in the second quarter, the first negative reading since the fourth quarter of 2009. New data on third-quarter growth will be released on Nov. 25. Likewise, [industrial production](#) fell for the eleventh consecutive month in September, down 1.8% over the past 12 months. At the same time, manufacturing production improved, up 0.8% year-over-year in September but continuing to seesaw from month to month and remaining subpar overall.

- **Japan:** The [Jibun Bank Japan Manufacturing PMI](#) declined for the sixth straight month (and the eighth time in the past nine months), dropping from 48.9 in September to 48.4 in October. That was the worst reading since June 2016, pulled lower by sharp declines in new orders, exports and output. Employment improved to its best rate since April. Looking ahead, production was expected to increase somewhat modestly, expanding for the fifth consecutive month.

[Real GDP](#) edged up 0.1% in the third quarter, slowing from 0.4% in the second quarter and the lowest in one year. On a year-over-year basis, the Japanese economy expanded by a very modest 1.3%. Meanwhile, [industrial production](#) rose 1.4% in September but continued to be highly volatile year to date. On a year-over-year basis, output has increased by a very modest 1.1%.

- **Emerging Markets:** The IHS Markit Emerging Markets Manufacturing PMI expanded for the fourth straight month, remaining at 51.0 in October. Not surprisingly, the underlying data were mixed. On the positive side, new orders accelerated to their best pace since March 2018, and output continued to expand very modestly at the same rate (51.8). In addition, exports stabilized somewhat despite contracting for the third consecutive month. In contrast, hiring declined further, contracting in each month since April. Moving forward, manufacturers continued to expect decent gains in production over the next six months.

The country-by-country data also provided mixed results in October. There were improved manufacturing sectors in the following emerging markets: [Colombia](#), [Myanmar](#), [Nigeria](#), the [Philippines](#), [Saudi Arabia](#) and [Uganda](#), with the [United Arab Emirates](#) expanding at the same very modest pace as in September. [Thailand](#) and [Vietnam](#) decelerated to neutral growth for the month. In contrast, [Brazil](#), [Ghana](#), [India](#), [Kenya](#) and [Mozambique](#) each slowed their manufacturing expansions in October.

Meanwhile, [Hong Kong's PMI](#) fell to its lowest level (39.3) since November 2008 on ongoing anti-China protests. (Note that the headline on the Hong Kong press release appears to have a typo, suggesting it is the worst in 21 years instead of 11 years.) Moreover, in October, manufacturing activity in [Singapore](#) contracted at its fastest pace since its

first survey, which was in August 2012, and [Turkey](#) returned to negative growth after being neutral in September. Other emerging markets with continuing contractions in their economies in October included the [Czech Republic](#), [Egypt](#), [Indonesia](#), [Lebanon](#), [Malaysia](#), [Poland](#), [Russia](#), [South Africa](#), [South Korea](#) and [Zambia](#).

- **International Trade:** The U.S. [trade deficit](#) decreased from \$55.04 billion in August to \$52.45 billion in September, the lowest level since April. Through the first three quarters of 2019, the trade deficit has averaged \$53.48 billion, which is up from \$50.73 billion over the same time in 2018. The reduced trade deficit in September stemmed from a larger drop in goods imports (down from \$213.04 billion to \$208.55 billion) than for goods exports (down from \$138.61 billion to \$136.83 billion) for the month.

Notably, the Census Bureau reported that real imports of petroleum in 2012 dollars were the lowest since the series began in 1994 (\$27.60 billion). As a result, the real petroleum trade deficit was also an all-time low at \$4.39 billion in September.

Goods exports declined in September largely due to sizable decreases in food, feeds and beverages (down \$1.51 billion, led by reduced soybean exports) and automotive vehicles, parts and engines (down \$1.00 billion). In contrast, exports increased for non-automotive capital goods (up \$848 million, led by civilian aircraft orders and engines) and consumer goods (up \$490 million, led by pharmaceuticals).

At the same time, notable declines in goods imports occurred for consumer goods (down \$2.51 billion, led by drops for cell phones, toys and games), non-automotive capital goods (down \$1.11 billion, led by decreases for semiconductors, industrial machines and computers) and automotive vehicles, parts and engines (down \$1.10 billion).

In non-seasonally adjusted data, U.S.-manufactured goods exports totaled \$845.19 billion through the first nine months of 2019, down 2.86% from \$870.05 billion for the same period in 2018. This suggests that international demand for U.S.-manufactured goods has weakened in the first three quarters of this year after experiencing better data in both 2017 and 2018.

International Trade Policy Trends

- ***Trump administration, Congress and manufacturers continue efforts to advance USMCA passage in 2019.*** Efforts to move forward the USMCA to legislative consideration continue apace.
 - A working group formed by House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) continued intensive meetings with U.S. Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer into November. Their discussions focused on four Democratic

concerns about the USMCA: enforcement, labor, environment and access to medicines. A successful outcome to these discussions is critical to ensuring that Speaker Pelosi will allow a House vote on the USMCA this year. Speaker Pelosi [reiterated](#) in a Nov. 1 interview that “we’re on a path to yes” on the USMCA and that “every day brings us closer to agreement.” She concluded that “when it’s ready we’ll do it.”

- The NAM and our members continue to use every opportunity to build support for the USMCA with members of Congress. Our efforts have included leading a Grassroots and Social Media Day of Action on Nov. 13 and state partner fly-ins that brought to Washington representatives of manufacturers from across the country. Manufacturers also continue to canvass Capitol Hill and engage with priority lawmakers [in key states](#) to explain why USMCA passage is [critical](#) for U.S. manufacturing and manufacturing workers.
- Representatives from International Paper and Gowan Group of Companies were quoted in an [NAM.org article](#) calling on Congress to ratify USMCA. The NAM also placed dozens of op-eds and interviews by NAM leaders and other key USMCA supporters, including [Darlene J. Robbins, president, Northeast PA Manufacturers & Employers Association \(Wilkes-Barre Times Leader\)](#); [Laura Crawford, CEO, Chamber630 \(The Daily Herald\)](#); [Melvin Medeiros, CEO, Medeiros Holstein Dairy Farm \(Modesto Bee\)](#); [Rick Boucher and Tom Davis, former U.S. members of Congress \(Richmond Times-Dispatch\)](#); and [George Allen, former governor of Virginia and U.S. senator \(Roanoke Times\)](#).

[Learn more.](#)

- ***Ex-Im Bank reauthorization passes House committee and is scheduled for the House floor this week.*** Originally set to expire on Sept. 30, the Ex-Im Bank charter was extended through Nov. 21 through the Continuing Appropriations Act ([H.R. 4378](#)). Action continues, particularly in the House, to move forward a strong reauthorization bill:
 - With the [strong support of the NAM](#), the House Financial Services Committee approved [H.R. 4863](#), the United States Export Finance Agency Act, on Oct. 31 by a vote of 30 to 27. This legislation includes three important provisions to help manufacturers in the United States compete on a level playing field with foreign competitors increasingly supported by their own export credit agencies: a 10-year reauthorization, an increase in the authorization ceiling and a quorum fix. The NAM [welcomed](#) the final action of the committee, emphasizing the importance of providing certainty and stability to manufacturers at a challenging time in the global economy.
 - The full House of Representatives is expected to vote on H.R. 4863 by the end of the week.
 - As stated in a [Nov. 12 NAM-led coalition letter](#), the NAM supports all efforts to secure a robust and long-term Ex-Im Bank reauthorization, including H.R. 4863 and [S. 2293](#), the Export-Import Bank

Reauthorization Act of 2019. This bill, introduced by [Sen. Kevin Cramer](#) (R-ND) and [Sen. Kyrsten Sinema](#) (D-AZ), has garnered strong bipartisan support. The NAM will continue pushing for a long-term outcome to improve American manufacturing competitiveness.

[Learn more.](#)

- ***U.S., China working intensely on written interim trade deal following verbal agreement, while USTR seeks comments on extending exclusions from tariffs.*** U.S. and Chinese negotiators are engaged in intense, multitiered negotiations seeking to finalize a written agreement for an interim trade deal (termed as a “Phase 1 deal”). This work follows an Oct. 11 announcement of a verbal agreement by President Donald Trump in a [press conference](#) with Chinese Vice Premier and lead negotiator Liu He.
 - Public and private sources indicate that the deal’s broad outline includes several key pillars, with negotiation over Chinese commitments to increase purchases of U.S. agricultural goods by up to \$40 billion to \$50 billion, create market access openings for financial services and agriculture and offer limited concessions on a few thornier issues such as intellectual property enforcement, forced technology transfer, currency manipulation and enforcement mechanisms.
 - These more challenging issues could be partially included in Phase 1 but could also slip to future rounds of negotiation. The interim deal, however, is not expected to tackle deeper U.S.-raised structural policy issues such as industrial policy or state subsidies.
 - In turn, the United States agreed to delay existing plans to further elevate tariffs on Chinese goods, including a delay of a planned Oct. 15 tariff increase (25% to 30%) on \$250 billion in Chinese imports. The two sides spent significant time as well discussing the fate of additional increases, such as the planned December imposition of a 15% tariff on roughly \$160 billion worth of Chinese imports.
 - Initial plans to complete a written agreement prior to the planned Nov. 16–17 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit in Chile were disrupted by the Chilean government’s announcement of that summit’s cancellation. U.S. and Chinese officials are reported to be actively working on alternative plans for a potential summit that would not disrupt the current negotiating timeline.
 - Notably, neither government has indicated that a trade package would address U.S. actions toward Chinese telecommunications company Huawei or the granting of limited licenses for U.S. companies to do business with Huawei.

NAM CEO Jay Timmons reacted quickly, [stating](#) that manufacturers were “hopeful about the progress the U.S. is making with China” and “look forward to seeing the details.” More broadly, the NAM has continued to [call on both countries to negotiate a comprehensive, enforceable trade deal](#) that addresses manufacturers’ priorities and does not deepen the trade war.

USTR is [also seeking comments](#) no later than Nov. 30 on the potential extension of exclusions from tariffs that have previously been issued.

[Learn more.](#)

- **Manufacturers gear up for new MTB petition process.** The U.S. International Trade Commission launched a new MTB process via a [USITC web portal](#) on Oct. 11, through which the public will have until Dec. 10 to submit petitions for tariff relief on individual products.
 - The USITC has released a [sample MTB petition summary](#), a [“Before You File” guide](#) to assist in the preparation of MTB petitions, a [handbook on MTB filing procedures](#) and an [MTB process timeline](#). USITC has also made available [additional information](#) on the MTB, including [archived training sessions](#) and [USITC Rules of Practice and Procedure](#), which govern the submission and consideration of petitions for duty suspensions and reductions under the MTB. In addition, the USITC recently launched a [new website](#) with information on the new process.
 - The current tariff relief under the [Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018](#) will expire on Dec. 31, 2020.

[Learn more.](#)

- **WTO E-Commerce Tariff Moratorium Deadline Looms in December.** The WTO Moratorium on Customs Duties on Electronic Transmissions will expire in December, unless WTO members agree to extend the moratorium beyond this year. The so-called e-commerce moratorium was adopted initially by WTO members at a ministerial meeting in 1998 and extended at the WTO ministerial meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in December 2017. An [August 2019 report](#) released by the European Centre for International Political Economy found that in the absence of the moratorium, developing countries would face a combined economic loss of \$10.6 billion, a cost that would be borne by consumers and manufacturers and other businesses of all sizes that depend on the free flow of information and communications technology services. The NAM will continue to press policymakers in the United States and overseas to extend this important agreement.

[Learn more.](#)

- **India withdraws from negotiations on Asia regional trade pact, while U.S.-India trade talks continue.** Following a pressure-filled round of negotiations in Bangkok, a senior Indian Ministry of External Affairs official told reporters that India [no longer planned to join](#) the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, a potential Asia-Pacific trade agreement, as it “had significant issues of core interest that remained unresolved.”
 - India’s stance in the talks had been viewed as a challenge, given [positions](#) on tariff elimination, rules of origin, safeguards and investor protection well as liberalization in services. Opposition to the deal from domestic Indian groups, including trade unions and agricultural groups,

had been rising in recent months as the negotiating partners had sought to complete a deal before the end of 2019.

- Negotiations for the agreement began in 2013. In addition to India, they had involved China, Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.
- India's announcement came just hours after a [joint statement](#) was released that explicitly recognized India's outstanding concerns and expressed the leaders' desire to find ways to address those concerns and move forward. The announcement raises questions about whether RCEP-participating countries may seek to convince India to rejoin or proceed ahead without it based on the areas of agreement that had largely been forged by the remaining countries. The next negotiating round, which takes place from Dec. 2 through 10 near Jakarta, Indonesia, should provide key clues.
- In the meantime, the United States and India continue working toward a potential trade deal, with hopes of making progress over the next few months. These negotiations are building on the work of high-level meetings held in September in [New York](#) and [Houston](#) between President Trump and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The NAM, through its leadership in the Alliance for Fair Trade with India, has engaged intensely to promote a robust U.S.-India relationship marked by tangible progress on continued business and investment issues facing manufacturers in India.

[Learn more.](#)

- ***EU leaders agree to extend Brexit deadline as the U.K. prepares for a general election.*** On Oct. 28, EU leaders [agreed to extend the Brexit deadline to Jan. 31, 2020](#), following an [Oct. 19 request](#) by U.K. Prime Minister Boris Johnson to European Council President Donald Tusk for a delay beyond the previous Oct. 31 deadline for Brexit. With the prospect of a looming “no deal” Brexit off the table, the U.K. is now turning its focus to its next general election, which will take place on Dec. 12.

[Learn more.](#)

- ***Congress considers new sanctions. The House and the Senate are considering moving forward on new sanctions legislation that is particularly focused on Turkey.***
 - The House passed [H.R. 4695](#), the Protect Against Conflict by Turkey Act, by a vote of 403 to 16 on Oct. 29. This bill [mandates sanctions](#) on certain Turkish officials, banks and weapons sales and requires sanctions under the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act following Turkey's purchase of Russian missile systems.
 - In the Senate, two leading proposals involving sanctions against Turkey have been introduced: [S. 2641](#), the Promoting American National Security and Preventing the Resurgence of ISIS Act of 2019, and [S. 2644](#), the Countering Turkish Aggression Act of 2019.

- Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) has urged caution against sanctioning Turkey, saying, “We need to think extremely carefully before we employ the same tools against a democratic NATO ally that we would against the worst rogue states.”

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. [Learn more.](#)

- **Haiti Natural Gas Reverse Opportunities Reverse Trade Mission**

Nov. 14–22

Washington, D.C.; Houston, Texas

The U.S. Trade and Development Agency will host a delegation of decision-makers from the Haitian government in order to introduce them to new technology in U.S. natural gas and liquefied natural gas. These technologies can broaden the Haitian energy portfolio and reduce energy expenses. The delegation visit will also serve to introduce U.S. energy technologies and educate U.S. energy leaders about upcoming opportunities in Haiti. [Learn more.](#)

- **China Medical Devices Workshop**

Nov. 18

Washington, D.C.

The USTDA will hold a workshop and industry reception for officials from China’s National Medical Products Administration. The workshop is designed to bring U.S. medical firms into contact with the Chinese administration in order to showcase new devices and discuss ways for the two sides to collaborate and join forces in the future. It also will bring the Chinese administration up-to-date on U.S. policies and procedures related to medical devices. [Learn more.](#)

- **Reverse Trade Mission: Brazil Smart Grid**

Dec. 1–7

San Francisco, California

The USTDA will hold a reverse trade mission to connect Brazil’s energy decision-makers to the leaders in American smart-grid technologies. The USTDA believes that smart-grid technologies will become increasingly important as electric utilities in Brazil become increasingly privatized and as Brazil strives for greater sustainability. The delegation and USTDA will host a business briefing on Dec. 5 in San Francisco. [Learn more.](#)

- **Reverse Trade Mission: Vietnam Advanced Technologies for Power Transmission**

Dec. 1–14

Washington, D.C.; Chicago, Illinois; San Francisco, California

The USTDA is holding a reverse trade mission to connect delegates for the Vietnam National Power Transmission Corporation with the leading American technologies in the energy industry. This trade mission will include a business roundtable as well as on-site visits to U.S. power utilities, with an emphasis on how to integrate renewable energy, how to reduce periods of power loss and the increased use of smart-grid applications. The Vietnam Electricity National Power Transmission Corporation will take part in a business briefing on Dec. 5 in Washington, D.C. [Learn more.](#)

- ***Workshop: West Africa Battery Storage***

Dec. 2–3

Dakar, Senegal

The USTDA will hold a workshop to bring together experts from the U.S. and Africa in order to explore how advanced energy storage solutions can improve the quality and delivery of energy in West Africa. [Learn more.](#)

- ***For a listing of upcoming USTDA missions, click [here](#).***
- ***For a listing of upcoming Commerce Department trade missions, click [here](#).***

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