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Global Manufacturing Economic Update



U.S.-Manufactured Goods Exports on Track to Be Just Shy of 2019 Pace

By Chad Moutray and Ken Monahan – August 12, 2021

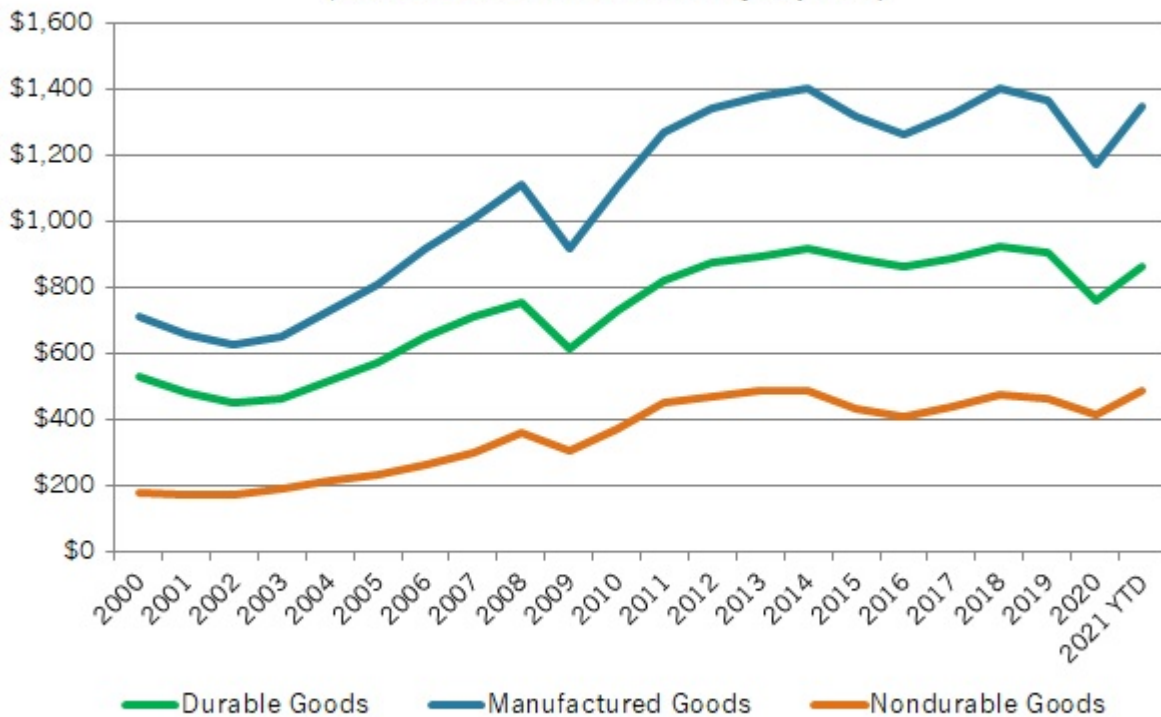
The Monthly Toplines

- U.S.-manufactured goods exports [were on track](#) to reach \$1,348.52 billion in 2021, rebounding from \$1,168.19 billion in 2020 and just 1.24% below the pace seen in 2019 (\$1,365.49 billion), based on seasonally adjusted data through the first two quarters.
- The [U.S. trade deficit](#) rose to \$75.75 billion in June, a new record, buoyed by a sharp increase in goods imports. Goods exports and imports both increased to new heights in June. At the same time, the service-sector trade surplus dropped to \$17.43 billion in June, the lowest level since August 2012.
- The [J.P. Morgan Global Composite PMI](#) eased for the second consecutive month, pulled lower by both manufacturing (supply chain challenges) and services (renewed worries about the delta variant in many markets). Nonetheless, global pockets of strength remained, including [record manufacturing activity](#) in the United States.
- The [J.P. Morgan Global Manufacturing PMI](#) pulled back for the second straight month from May's reading, which was the fastest pace since April 2010. Employment grew at the fastest rate since February 2018. Manufacturers continued to cope with supply chain disruptions in most markets.
- Overall, manufacturing respondents to the IHS Markit surveys in July remained upbeat about production over the next six months. However, input prices continued to accelerate very robustly.
- For the sixth consecutive month, eight of the top nine markets for U.S.-manufactured goods had expanding manufacturing sectors in July. Manufacturing activity in Mexico remained challenged, contracting for the 16th straight month but stabilizing to near neutral.
- Since June 7, the U.S. dollar [has risen](#) 2.5% against a broad-based index of currencies for goods and services, according to the Federal Reserve. These data reverse, to some extent, the depreciation in the dollar seen since last spring, with the U.S. dollar down 8.8% on Aug. 6 relative to April 24, 2020.
- Manufacturers in the United States are working robustly with the Biden administration and Congress to open markets, enforce trade agreements and address challenges overseas and ensure trade certainty and competitiveness, taking actions that include the following:

- Sending a letter urging the Biden administration to work with Congress to renew Trade Promotion Authority and negotiate new trade agreements
- Continuing to engage with the Biden administration and the U.S. Congress as they chart comprehensive strategies to address economic, security and other issues with China
- Continuing to call for “effective” steps to fight COVID-19, not a waiver of World Trade Organization Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
- Urging the European Commission and the Biden administration to swiftly agree to a new adequacy framework for transatlantic data transfers
- Continuing to lead industry advocacy in support of expeditious congressional passage of a comprehensive Miscellaneous Tariff Bill

U.S.-Manufactured Goods Exports, 2000–2021 YTD

(in Billions of Dollars, Seasonally Adjusted)



Note: Exports for 2021 are annualized with data through the second quarter.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

Global Economic Trends

- **Worldwide Manufacturing Activity:** The [J.P. Morgan Global Manufacturing PMI](#) pulled back for the second straight month from May’s reading (56.0), which was the fastest pace since April 2010, edging down from 55.5 in June to 55.4 in July. New orders (down from 55.7 to 55.3), output (down from 54.4 to 54.3) and exports (down from 53.2 to 52.7) each slowed in July but continued to reflect modest growth overall. Employment (up from 52.6 to 52.7) grew at the fastest rate since February 2018. The index for future output (down from 66.1 to 64.2) signaled strong growth in production over the next six months, albeit with some easing in the latest survey. Supply chain disruptions remain a significant challenge, and prices remained highly elevated. Growth in input prices (up from 70.7 to 71.2) remained not far from May’s pace (71.7), which was the fastest since March 2011. Output prices (down from 60.8 to 60.3) also

continued to accelerate sharply, softening for the second consecutive month from May's record high (62.6).

- **Sentiment in Major Markets:** For the sixth consecutive month, eight of the top nine markets for U.S.-manufactured goods had expanding manufacturing sectors in July. Manufacturing activity in Mexico remained challenged, contracting for the 16th straight month but stabilizing to near neutral. Despite solid expansions in most of these key markets, the data in July were mixed. Manufacturing PMIs decelerated in five of these markets but strengthened somewhat in the other four. Here are more details on each of these major markets (in order of their ranking for U.S.-manufactured goods exports in 2020).
 - [Canada](#) (down from 56.5 to 56.2, a five-month low): New orders, output and hiring accelerated in July, but exports and future output slowed. Input costs pulled back from the fastest pace since August 2018 but remained very elevated, as firms continued to grapple with supply chain challenges.
 - [Mexico](#) (up from 48.8 to 49.6, the best reading since February 2020): Mexico once again reported the weakest PMI reading among the top nine markets. However, as noted above, it stabilized to near neutral in July. The data rose higher across the board, with new orders, exports, output and hiring all declining at slower rates for the month. The index for future output inched up to the best reading since January 2020, signaling optimism in the outlook. Raw material costs rose at fastest rate in three years.
 - [China](#) (down from 51.3 to 50.3, the slowest pace of growth since April 2020): New orders contracted for the first time in 14 months, and output, future output and employment slowed significantly. Exports strengthened slightly. Input and output prices both accelerated at all-time high paces.
 - [Japan](#) (up from 52.4 to 53.0, a two-month high): New orders and output strengthened somewhat, but exports and hiring slowed. The outlook for future production pulled back slightly from a record high but continued to signal optimism. Input prices grew at the fastest rate since September 2008.
 - [United Kingdom](#) (down from 63.9 to 60.4, a four-month low): Manufacturing activity in Great Britain eased across the board in July but continued to expand very robustly. Input prices eased from a record high in July but remained very elevated. Supply chain challenges persisted once again.
 - [South Korea](#) (down from 53.9 to 53.0, a seven-month low): Output strengthened in July, but other measures slowed for the month. South Korean manufacturers remained positive in their outlook, despite some easing. Output prices expanded at the fastest rate on record (for a series dating to April 2004), but input prices pulled back slightly from an all-time high.
 - [Netherlands](#) (down from 68.8 to 67.4, a three-month low): The Netherlands had the highest PMI among the top nine markets for U.S.-manufactured goods, even as it has pulled back from May's record reading (69.4). New orders, output and hiring softened in July, but exports strengthened. Input and output prices soared at the fastest rates in the survey's history, with the latter's index unchanged at a record pace for the month.
 - [Brazil](#) (up from 56.4 to 56.7, a five-month high): New orders and output helped to buoy the headline index, but with hiring, exports and future output slowing somewhat. Respondents remained encouraged about growth moving forward. Raw material costs and output prices continued to accelerate very strongly for the month, albeit with some deceleration from June's paces.
- **Regional and National Trends:** Here are some other economic trends worth noting.

- China: [Real GDP](#) grew 7.9% year-over-year in the second quarter, down from 18.3% in the first quarter, with these data obviously skewed by weak comparison quarters last year. [Industrial production](#) rose 8.3% year-over-year in June, down from 8.8% in May. These data will continue to stabilize with more-favorable comparison months. The good news is that manufacturing continues to show signs of a larger rebound relative to last year, but with supply chain and pricing pressures dampening activity. The [fixed-asset investment](#) (down from 15.4% year-over-year to 12.6%) and [retail sales](#) (down from 12.4% year-over-year to 12.1%) data in June were also encouraging, albeit with some deceleration. New data on these three measures of economic activity for June will be released on Aug. 16. Meanwhile, [producer prices](#) jumped 9.0% year-over-year in July, matching the rate seen in May, which was the fastest since September 2008.
- Europe: [Industrial production](#) fell 1.0% in May, ending two months of gains, with output lower in all categories except for consumer durable goods. June industrial production data will be released on Aug. 12. [Industrial producer prices](#) rose 1.4% in June, with 10.2% growth year-over-year. Meanwhile, [retail sales](#) increased 1.5% in June, extending the 4.1% gain seen in May and boosted by automotive fuels and non-food products. The [unemployment rate](#) declined to 7.7% in June, the lowest since May 2020.
- United Kingdom: [Industrial production](#) rose 0.8% in May, rebounding after falling by 1.0% in April, but with manufacturing output edging down 0.1% for the month. Since February 2020, manufacturing production has declined by 2.6%. New data for June will be released on Aug. 12. Meanwhile, [retail sales](#) increased 0.5% in June, recovering some of the 1.3% decline seen in May. Since February 2020, retail spending has risen 9.5%, with consumer activity rebounding from sharp pullbacks last year (and earlier this year) as the United Kingdom reopens from COVID-19 restrictions.
- Canada: [Manufacturing sales](#) fell 0.6% in May, extending the 2.1% loss seen in April, largely on reduced orders for chemicals, fabricated metal products and machinery products. Since February 2020, new orders for manufactured goods have risen 1.8%. The [industrial product price index](#) was flat in June, but raw material costs jumped 3.9% for the month and 38.1% year-over-year. Meanwhile, [retail sales](#) declined 2.1% in May after falling by 5.7% in April, with COVID-19 restrictions reducing consumer activity. Meanwhile, the [unemployment rate](#) dropped from 7.8% in June to 7.5% in July, a four-month low. [The number of manufacturing workers](#) rose by 8,800 in July, with employment in the sector up 69,200 year-over-year.
- Mexico: [Industrial production](#) fell 0.5% in real terms in June, declining for the second time in the past three months. Manufacturing production edged down 0.1% for the month. Over the past 12 months, industrial production has jumped 13.6% in real terms, albeit based on poor comparison data from 2020, with output in the manufacturing sector up 16.3%.
- Japan: [Industrial production](#) jumped 6.2% in June, bouncing back after falling by 6.5% in May. Industrial production in Japan has soared 22.6% year-over-year, keeping in mind the weaker comparison data in 2020 due to COVID-19. Meanwhile, [retail sales](#) rose by 3.1% in June after falling in each of the prior two months. On a year-over-year basis, retail spending has inched up 0.1% since June 2020. Updates on real GDP and industrial production will be released on Aug. 16, with retail sales data out on Aug. 17. [Note: The retail sales link is in Japanese.]
- Emerging Markets: The IHS Markit Emerging Market Index edged down from 51.3 in June to 50.7 in July, a 13-month low, led by reductions in new orders. Exports also contracted for the first time since February. Output and hiring

slowed, and the index for future output eased somewhat, even as respondents remained optimistic about production over the coming months. Input prices decelerated slightly but remained elevated. [Note: There is no link for this release.]

- **Trade-Weighted U.S. Dollar Index:** Since June 7, the U.S. dollar [has risen](#) 2.5% against a broad-based index of currencies for goods and services, according to the Federal Reserve. These data reverse, to some extent, the depreciation in the dollar seen since last spring, with the U.S. dollar down 8.8% on Aug. 6 relative to April 24, 2020. The index reflects currency rates per U.S. dollar, suggesting the dollar can purchase less today than it could at this time last year, but somewhat more than it could on June 7. Over a longer time frame, the trade-weighted dollar index has risen 21.9% since July 1, 2014.
- **International Trade:** The [U.S. trade deficit](#) rose from \$70.99 billion in May to \$75.75 billion in June, a new record, buoyed by a sharp increase in goods imports. Goods exports (up from \$145.64 billion to \$145.91 billion) and imports (up from \$234.77 billion to \$239.09 billion) both increased to new heights in June. In the first half of 2021, rises in goods exports and imports were roughly similar, up 10.96% and 10.55%, respectively. But, since the COVID-19 pandemic began, goods exports and imports have increased 7.52% and 19.90%, respectively. The more-rapid growth in goods imports corresponds to the stronger economic recovery in the U.S. relative to other markets. Meanwhile, the service-sector trade surplus dropped from \$18.14 billion in May to \$17.43 billion in June, the lowest level since August 2012.

In June, the decline in exports for foods, feeds and beverages (down \$1.22 billion) nearly offset the increased goods exports for industrial supplies and materials (up \$1.18 billion), automotive vehicles and parts (up \$195 million) and consumer goods (up \$46 million). At the same time, strength in industrial supplies and materials (up \$4.64 billion), non-automotive capital goods (up \$841 million) and foods, feeds and beverages (up \$627 million) led growth in goods imports, with reduced imports for consumer goods (down \$1.60 billion) and automotive vehicles and parts (down \$704 million).

- According to seasonally adjusted data from [TradeStats Express](#), U.S.-manufactured goods exports totaled \$674.26 billion through the first six months of 2021, soaring 19.54% from \$564.05 billion in the first two quarters of 2020. As such, U.S.-manufactured goods exports were on track to reach \$1,348.52 billion in 2021, rebounding from \$1,168.19 billion in 2020 and just 1.24% below the pace seen in 2019 (\$1,365.49 billion).

International Trade Policy Trends

- ***The NAM sends letter urging the Biden administration to work with Congress to renew Trade Promotion Authority.*** On July 28, NAM President and CEO Jay Timmons sent [this letter](#) to President Joe Biden that urges his administration to work with Congress without delay to renew Trade Promotion Authority. In the letter, Timmons emphasizes the following issues
 - The importance of Trade Promotion Authority as an essential instrument in negotiating and implementing new trade agreements that create more opportunities for manufacturers, manufacturing employees and our communities

- The significance of leveraging U.S. trade agreements to ensure accountability from trading partners, reverse unfair barriers, support U.S. technology leadership and innovation, raise global standards, promote respect for the rule of law and enhance the role of free market forces around the world
- The risk that, without new agreements, manufacturers in the United States could be left behind our global competitors, many of which are actively negotiating new trade agreements without us to secure better opportunities for their domestic manufacturers at our expense
- The importance of exports for manufacturing jobs, noting that exports account for about half of U.S. manufacturing production and support the jobs of six million manufacturing workers

[Learn more.](#)

- ***U.S., Chinese senior officials meet in China for bilateral meetings.*** Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman traveled to Beijing on July 25–26 for meetings with senior Chinese diplomats, the most senior-level face-to-face bilateral discussions since the March Alaska Summit. Both sides stressed the importance of the dialogue as “candid” and “open” to help set terms for U.S.–China relations moving forward. Yet neither side provided clarity on next steps, and messaging from both sides largely reiterated existing redlines.
 - Sherman stressed that the United States “welcomes the stiff competition between our countries” and raised issues related to regional security, human rights, cybersecurity, climate change and the World Health Organization. In turn, State Councilor Wang Yi and Vice Foreign Minister Xie Feng called on the United States to “correct its mistakes” and stop pursuing “extreme” and “incorrect” policies, providing the U.S. delegation formal lists of U.S. activities that they stated must stop immediately, including sanctions and visa restrictions
 - Both sides sought to strengthen their hand heading into the summit. China’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced ([Chinese](#), [English](#)) sanctions against former Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross and six other U.S. entities in relation to U.S. actions on Hong Kong. Sherman [travelled](#) to [Japan, South Korea and Mongolia](#), attending meetings that stressed a “free and open Indo-Pacific” and a rules-based international order
 - Sherman’s visit comes amid a continued focus on China by the Biden administration and Congress, including the release of new advisories that warn businesses about human rights and supply chain risks in [Xinjiang](#) and [Hong Kong](#), efforts in the House of Representatives [Foreign Affairs](#) and [Science, Space and Technology](#) committees to advance China-focused legislation and comments by senior White House officials that raise questions about the [future of U.S.–China relations](#) and [technology competition](#).

The NAM continues to [elevate its push for the Biden administration](#) to move more quickly in developing and implementing a strong, comprehensive China strategy that addresses issues such as trade, national security, human rights and climate change and begins to take action in areas such as trade.

[Learn more.](#)

- **At the WTO, countries retain divergent views on proposed intellectual property waiver for COVID-19 products, with more activity expected in the coming weeks.** At a key July 27–28 WTO meeting, member states provided an interim report describing progress on negotiations to fight COVID-19 that have been taking place since early June. Recommendations include a [proposal](#) from India and South Africa to broadly waive all IP protections for COVID-19 response items for three years.
 - That interim report to the WTO’s General Council showed a continued lack of progress on these issues. Member states have not changed their existing positions for or against the WTO/TRIPS waiver proposal. Neither have they changed their views on an alternative [EU proposal](#), which is focused on trade facilitation and export restrictions, voluntary pledges to expand production and clarification on compulsory licensing and other IP-related flexibilities
 - *U.S. Trade Representative Katherine Tai* and other senior Biden administration officials continue to stress [support](#) for waiving IP protections for the narrower category of COVID-19 vaccines. However, recent White House statements—such as the [June announcement](#) of plans to purchase and distribute 200 million COVID-19 vaccine doses globally by the end of the year and 500 million doses by June 2022—point to other approaches that are, in fact, expanding global vaccine access
 - *Discussions in Geneva are expected to pick up in September ahead of an October 13–14 meeting of the WTO Council for TRIPS, as well as at the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference on Nov. 30–Dec. 3.*

The NAM, through [press statements](#) and other public messaging (such as [here](#) and [here](#)), [cross-association letters](#), direct advocacy with senior U.S. officials and expanded partnerships with global manufacturing associations, continues to stress that the proposed WTO TRIPS waiver would be ineffective and harmful to efforts to overcome manufacturing and supply chain challenges. While also pointing to constructive ways for the United States to lead on the global COVID-19 response efforts, the NAM contends that such a waiver would undermine U.S. technology leadership, investment in innovation and future pandemic response.

[Learn more.](#)

- **U.S. Department of Commerce releases Section 232 auto report.** On July 6, the U.S. Department of Commerce released to the public its [report](#) on “The Effects of Imports of Automobiles and Automobile Parts on the National Security.” The report was completed in February 2019 and conducted under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962
 - Following the May 2018 [launch of the Commerce Section 232 automotive investigation](#), the NAM opposed strongly the potential imposition of U.S. import restrictions on automotive imports. The NAM said in [June 2018 public comments](#) that such measures would “undermine [the automotive] sector and broader manufacturing production and jobs in the United States” and would “ultimately give an edge to foreign production at the expense of U.S. manufacturing.” The NAM also [testified](#) at a July 2018 [public hearing](#) on the Commerce investigation
 - The Trump administration’s decision not to impose automotive tariffs of up to 35%—as was recommended in the 2019 report—was a victory for manufacturers. The outcome was a direct result of advocacy by the NAM and

our members, as [underscored in a recent tweet](#) by NAM Vice President of International Economic Affairs Ken Monahan.

- The release of the 2019 report is also win for transparency. Manufacturers will continue to urge the Biden administration to uphold such a high standard with respect to good governance going forward.

[Learn more.](#)

- ***European Union announces proposed climate change legislative package.*** On July 14, the European Union announced a new [proposed legislative package](#) (known as “Fit for 55”) to implement the 27-country bloc’s climate change goal of reducing carbon dioxide by 55% by 2030. The European Commission’s package comprises 13 draft legislative proposals addressing a range of areas that will be considered by the European Parliament and member states, including the following
 - Establish a proposed carbon border adjustment mechanism, imposing a border tax for imports of products in targeted industries such as iron, steel, aluminum, cement and fertilizers
 - Mandate reduced emissions for cars (55% reduction) and vans (50%) by 2030, measures in line with existing carbon dioxide reduction targets for new cars
 - Revise the energy mix for the power sector to add hydrogen (which will allow a 36% carbon dioxide reduction by 2030). The legislation does not state whether other energy types such as nuclear, hydro or biomass power qualify for carbon dioxide reductions
 - Revise the European Union’s current emissions trading system for aviation and implement new taxes on aviation and shipping fuels
 - Tighten energy efficiency requirements for buildings, including mandated annual renovation targets for public buildings and benchmarks for use of renewable energy
 - Create a new Social Climate Fund to aid vulnerable households facing higher fuel prices, providing €72.2 billion (\$85.4 million) over seven years for renovation of buildings, access to zero or low-emission mobility solutions or income support.

[Learn more.](#)

- ***The NAM sends joint association letter on EU–U.S. Privacy Shield framework to U.S. Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo and European Commissioner for Justice Didier Reynders.*** On July 14, the NAM joined a [joint transatlantic industry letter](#) sent to U.S. Commerce Secretary Raimondo and European Commissioner for Justice Reynders. The letter was signed by 23 associations and sent on the one-year anniversary of the EU Court of Justice decision that invalidated the EU–U.S. Privacy Shield Framework. In the letter, the association
 - Commend the recent EU–U.S. agreement to work together to ensure safe, secure and trusted cross-border data flows that protect consumers and enhance privacy protections, while enabling transatlantic commerce and strengthening legal certainty in transatlantic flows of personal data

- Address the issues that continue to impact EU and U.S. companies due to decisions by the EU Court of Justice on issues such as legal uncertainty for transatlantic data transfers, compliance and operational challenges
- Urge the European Commission and the Biden administration to swiftly agree to a new adequacy framework for transatlantic data transfers.

[Learn more.](#)

- ***USTR announces monitoring of new Vietnam currency commitments.*** On July 23, Ambassador Tai [announced](#) that new [joint currency commitments](#) reached by the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the State Bank of Vietnam to allow the Vietnamese dong to move in line with market and economic fundamentals addressed concerns raised in the USTR's investigation of Vietnam's currency policies. USTR's July 23 announcement also stated that no tariffs or other trade action were "warranted at this time."
 - The USTR investigation, [launched in October 2020](#) under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, had resulted in a [January 2021 report](#) that found that Vietnam's currency policies were "unreasonable" and could be subject to trade actions, though USTR did not impose specific tariffs or take other actions at that time
 - In October 2020, the USTR also [launched](#) a separate Section 301 investigation focused on Vietnam's practices involving the import and use of illegal timber. However, [to date](#), the agency has not released a final report or determination in that investigation.

[Learn more.](#)

- ***The NAM continues to lead advocacy efforts for the passage of the MTB.*** While the Senate passed bipartisan MTB legislation within the United States Innovation and Competition Act in May, the House still must act. In June, Ways and Means Democrats and Republicans introduced two different versions of legislation to reauthorize the MTB
 - The [bipartisan-supported Senate version](#) and the [House Republican legislation](#) approve certain MTB petitions recommended by the International Trade Commission for the current cycle. These versions also provide 120 days of retroactivity and extend the American Manufacturing and Competitiveness Act for two additional MTB cycles beginning in 2022 and 2025.
 - The [House Democratic legislation](#) includes the provisions listed above and also makes changes to the AMCA process, including a change that that would seek to exclude finished products from future MTB cycles.

The NAM continues to advocate for congressional passage of a comprehensive MTB as soon as possible this year. In doing so, manufacturers are underscoring the direct impact of the tariffs that would be removed under the MTB on U.S. manufacturing operations, American workers and their communities.

[Learn more.](#)

Black Business Month: Opportunities in Trade and Overcoming Financial Barriers

August 18

Virtual

During this free webinar, you will learn about resources and programs that are available to help underserved U.S. businesses export their goods and services around the world. The U.S. Black Chambers Inc. and the Minority and the Women-Owned Business Division of the Export-Import Bank of the United States will lead a discussion about advancing inclusive economic growth. Attendees will hear from speakers with experience in international trade and entrepreneurship, including small business exporters, who will discuss professional and commercial opportunities in international business, the challenges they face and possible solutions for building a more inclusive international business community.

[Learn more.](#)

Southeast Asia Aviation Cooperation Program Airspace Efficiency Webinar

August 24

Virtual

This webinar will bring together government and industry officials and experts to discuss airspace planning best practices with a focus on utilizing Performance Based Navigation procedures. Participants will have the opportunity to learn about best practices and innovations for PBN, airspace planning and tools for improving airspace management and efficiency. Attendees will hear directly from U.S. experts on topics that are crucial to modernizing Southeast Asia's aviation infrastructure and capacity.

[Learn more.](#)

Small Business Administration Export Finance Program

August 24

Virtual

Join this webinar to learn how SBA Export Finance Programs can assist your international business to retool or expand to better compete and react to changing business conditions. This webinar will include information on finance programs that incentivize lenders to loan, pre-export finance for working capital to compete more effectively, the ability to extend open account credit terms to international buyers, and finance tools to enter international markets.

[Learn more.](#)

U.S.–India Digital Infrastructure—Virtual Business Roundtable

August 26

Virtual

The U.S. Trade and Development Agency is hosting a virtual business roundtable to connect decisionmakers from India's information and communications technology sector with U.S. companies to support key pillars of the government of India's Digital India program. Participating U.S. companies will gain insight into upcoming ICT project opportunities in India, including investments in e-governance services, expansion of internet connectivity, cybersecurity and cloud technologies.

[Learn more.](#)

U.S.–Vietnam 5G Standards Virtual Workshop

August 30–31

Virtual

This workshop will offer participants the opportunity to engage with key Vietnamese and U.S. 5G public officials and industry experts to share solutions to meet growing 5G demand while addressing security needs and promoting market openness, an enabling regulatory environment and industry best practices. Key participants will include government officials from the Ministry of Information and Communications, as well as leading U.S. government officials and industry experts. Speakers from the Vietnamese government and private sector will also provide important context and updates on the current state-of-play and engage in substantive discussion throughout

the program.

[Learn more.](#)

Manufacturing Series: Manufacturers Going Global with eCommerce

September 8

Virtual

This webinar is for manufacturing businesses interested in going international that are thinking about new market options and are looking to sell abroad. Attendees of this webinar will be able to dispel the myths around international business, recognize the resources at their disposal, learn how to conduct an internal readiness assessment, understand how to determine their best-fit for global expansion and gain strategies to leverage e-commerce and other channels.

[Learn more.](#)

- ***For a listing of upcoming U.S. Trade and Development Agency missions, [click here.](#)***
- ***For a listing of upcoming Commerce Department trade missions, [click here.](#)***
- ***For a listing of upcoming U.S. Small Business Administration events, [click here.](#)***
- ***For a listing of upcoming Export-Import Bank of the United States events, [click here.](#)***

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