

## HSBC India Manufacturing PMI™

Growth of Indian manufacturing sector sustained for twenty-fifth successive month

### Summary

The seasonally adjusted HSBC Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI™) – a headline index designed to measure the overall health of the manufacturing sector – posted 58.0 in April, up fractionally from March's 57.9. The latest reading indicated marked growth of the Indian manufacturing sector that was the fastest in five months.

Indian manufacturers reported a substantial rise in new business received during April. Ongoing improvements in market conditions and the high quality of goods produced were cited as the main drivers of growth. However, the rate of expansion eased slightly from last month's thirty-one month high. The increase in new export orders slowed to a three-month low.

Despite the weaker rate of overall new order growth, output expanded at an accelerated rate in April. Nonetheless, backlogs of work continued to accumulate, albeit at a slower pace than in March. Panellists commented that shortages of labour, power and raw materials had contributed to the increase in outstanding business.

Finished goods stocks rose for a second successive month in April. However, the increase was only marginal, with the majority of respondents indicating that inventories were unchanged from the previous month.

Employment in the Indian manufacturing sector was unchanged in April. While many panellists commented that they were hoping to raise staffing levels, this was prevented by a lack of available labour.

Reflective of further growth of output in April, purchasing activity rose substantially at Indian manufacturers. The latest increase in input buying was the fastest since January 2008. Despite this, suppliers' delivery times were reported to have only lengthened marginally. Companies indicating a deterioration in vendor performance attributed this to shortages of raw materials.

Input prices faced by manufacturers in India rose sharply in April, with cost inflation now recorded for twenty-five months. The rate of increase slowed since March, but remained notably strong in the context of historical data. Subsequently, output prices also rose, with the latest increase above the long-run trend.

### Comment

Commenting on the India Manufacturing PMI survey, Leif Eskesen, Chief Economist for India & ASEAN at HSBC said:

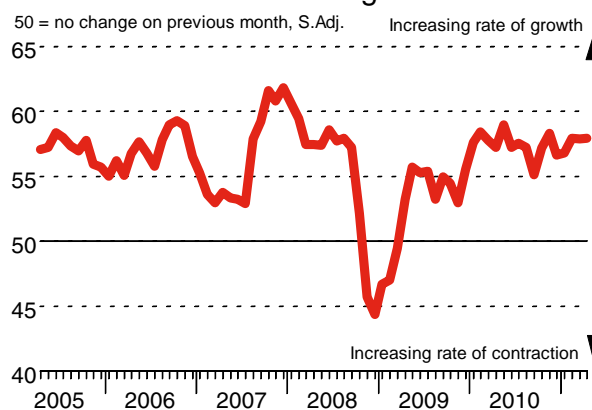
*"The momentum in the manufacturing sector picked up again in April, albeit only slightly. The uptick was driven by stronger readings for output and employment growth. Given the strong momentum, backlogs of work are still building and supplier delivery times are lengthening, although only marginally in the latter case. On the inflation front, we finally saw a deceleration in the sequential growth rate of input costs and output charges, but the readings are still elevated by recent and historical standards. The numbers confirm that growth is not a concern and that the RBI can continue its tightening cycle uninterrupted."*

### Key points

- Sharpest expansion of output since February 2010, despite slightly weaker rise in new business.
- Backlogs continued to accumulate as production was hampered by labour, power and raw material shortages.
- Inflationary pressures eased, but remained strong in the context of historical data.

### Historical Overview

#### HSBC India Manufacturing PMI



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### Notes to Editors:

The HSBC India Report on Manufacturing is based on data compiled from monthly replies to questionnaires sent to purchasing executives in over 500 manufacturing companies. The panel is stratified geographically and by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) group, based on regional and industry contribution to Indian Industrial Production. Survey responses reflect the change, if any, in the current month compared to the previous month based on data collected mid-month. For each of the indicators the 'Report' shows the percentage reporting each response, the net difference between the number of higher/better responses and lower/worse responses, and the 'diffusion' index. This index is the sum of the positive responses plus a half of those responding 'the same'.

The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) is a composite index based on five of the individual indexes with the following weights: New Orders - 0.3, Output - 0.25, Employment - 0.2, Suppliers' Delivery Times - 0.15, Stock of Items Purchased - 0.1, with the Delivery Times index inverted so that it moves in a comparable direction.

Diffusion indexes have the properties of leading indicators and are convenient summary measures showing the prevailing direction of change. An index reading above 50 indicates an overall increase in that variable, below 50 an overall decrease.

Markit do not revise underlying survey data after first publication, but seasonal adjustment factors may be revised from time to time as appropriate which will affect the seasonally adjusted data series. Historical data relating to the underlying (unadjusted) numbers, first published seasonally adjusted series and subsequently revised data are available to subscribers from Markit. Please contact [economics@markit.com](mailto:economics@markit.com).

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