# **HSBC** Purchasing Managers' Index<sup>™</sup> Press Release

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# HSBC India Manufacturing PMI™

## Output increases in October but power shortages restrict growth

## **Summary**

The seasonally adjusted HSBC Purchasing Managers' Index<sup>™</sup> (PMI<sup>™</sup>) – a composite indicator designed to give a single-figure snapshot of operating conditions in the manufacturing economy – posted 52.9 in October, broadly unchanged from the reading of 52.8 in September, and signalling a further improvement in the health of the manufacturing sector.

Output in the Indian manufacturing sector expanded moderately in October, but persistent power shortages weighed on production. New orders increased, as has been the case since April 2009. The pace of expansion was marked and accelerated from September. According to respondents, order book volumes rose in tandem with stronger demand, increased marketing and maintained product quality. New export orders increased for the second successive month. The rate of expansion was solid and broadly in line with September's four-month high. Anecdotal evidence suggested that new export business growth was led by stronger international demand, the launch of new products and favourable exchange rate conditions.

Input price inflation in the Indian goods-producing sector persisted in October. Although sharp, the pace of increase was the slowest in 25 months. Part of the burden of input cost inflation was passed on to clients as output prices were increased again. That said, the rate of inflation was the slowest since November 2010.

Manufacturing firms signalled higher purchasing activity in October, amid reports of greater production. The pace of expansion was solid and the fastest since June. Meanwhile, staffing levels increased, marking an eightmonth sequence of job creation. According to respondents, payroll numbers were raised to support new orders growth.

Pre-production inventories at manufacturing companies in India increased. The rate of accumulation was moderate, although the fastest in the current six-month sequence of expansion. Approximately 14% of respondents reported higher input inventories, citing greater production requirements. In contrast, stocks of finished goods were depleted. Anecdotal evidence suggested that powercuts impacted negatively on post-production output and inventories subsequently used to meet demand requirements.

Backlogs of work in the Indian manufacturing sector were accumulated at a sharp rate during October. Persistent power shortages were mentioned by respondents as a factor leading to backlog accumulation.

#### Comment

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

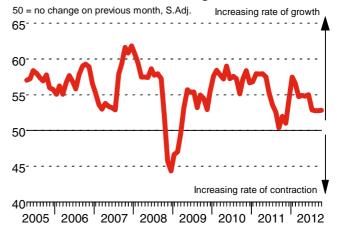
"Economic activity in the manufacturing sector picked up slightly thanks to firm new orders. However, insufficient power dampened output growth and led to an increase in outstanding work. Employment conditions remain strong, although the pace of hiring slowed a bit. Inflation eased notably with both output and input prices rising at a slower pace. Looking ahead, the recovery in manufacturing growth is likely to be slow and inflation is likely to stay elevated for a while still.'

## **Key points**

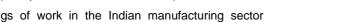
- New orders increase for the forty-third consecutive
- Second successive monthly expansion in new export orders
- Output prices increase at slowest rate in 23 months

### **Historical Overview**

# HSBC India Manufacturing PMI



Sources: Markit, HSBC.







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## **Notes to Editors:**

The HSBC India Manufacturing PMI 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 industry contribution to Indian GDP. 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<sup>TM</sup> (PMI<sup>TM</sup>)* 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.

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Purchasing Managers' Index<sup>TM</sup> (PMI<sup>TM</sup>) surveys are now available for 32 countries and also for key regions including the Eurozone. They are the most closely-watched business surveys in the world, favoured by central banks, financial markets and business decision makers for their ability to provide up-to-date, accurate and often unique monthly indicators of economic trends. To learn more go to www.markit.com/economics

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