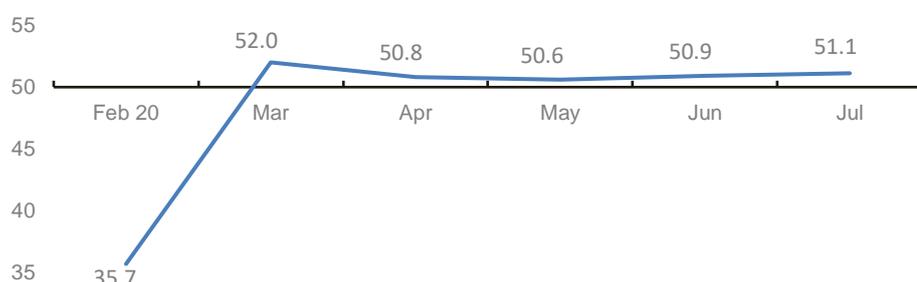


# PMI Report on China Manufacturing

**China’s manufacturing PMI rose to 51.1 in July from 50.9 in June, indicating that the manufacturing sector recovered at a faster pace in July**

**China Manufacturing PMI, seasonally adjusted**



**China Manufacturing at a Glance – July 2020**

Index	Seasonally Adjusted Index	Index Compared with the Previous Month	Direction
PMI	51.1	Higher ▲	Expanding
Output	54.0	Higher ▲	Expanding
New Orders	51.7	Higher ▲	Expanding
New Export Orders	48.4	Higher ▲	Contracting
Backlogs of Orders	45.6	Higher ▲	Contracting
Stocks of Finished Goods	47.6	Higher ▲	Contracting
Purchases of Inputs	52.4	Higher ▲	Expanding
Imports	49.1	Higher ▲	Contracting
Input Prices	58.1	Higher ▲	Rising
Ex-factory Prices	52.2	Lower ▼	Rising
Stocks of Major Inputs	47.9	Higher ▲	Contracting
Employment	49.3	Higher ▲	Contracting
Suppliers’ Delivery Time	50.4	Lower ▼	Quickening
Business Expectations	57.8	Higher ▲	Optimistic

11 of the 13 sub-indices were higher than their respective levels in the previous month. For example, the new orders index rose by 0.3 pts to 51.7, while the new export orders index jumped by 5.8 pts to 48.4 in July, indicating that new export orders have dropped at a slower pace recently. Against this backdrop, the growth of production activities has quickened: The output index edged up 0.1 pts from the previous month to 54.0 in July. Besides, the purchases of inputs index went up to 52.4 in the month, indicating a faster increase in purchasing activities. Also noteworthy is that the imports index picked up 2.1 pts to 49.1, indicating a slower decline in the domestic demand for imported raw materials and parts used in manufacturing.

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By size of enterprises, the PMI of 'large enterprises' came in at 52.0 in July, down slightly from 52.1 in June. The PMI of 'medium enterprises' rose to 51.2 in July from 50.2 in June. Meanwhile, the PMI of 'small enterprises' dropped to 48.6 in July from 48.9 in June.

The output index came in at 54.0 in July, up from 53.9 in June. The output indices of 'large enterprises' and 'medium enterprises' stayed above the critical 50-mark, registering 55.3 and 54.7 respectively in July. Meanwhile, the output index of 'small enterprises' stayed below 50 at 49.8 in the month.

The new orders index rose to 51.7 in July from 51.4 in June. By size of enterprises, the new orders indices of 'large enterprises' and 'medium enterprises' were both above the critical 50-mark, registering 53.3 and 52.3 respectively in July. Meanwhile, the new orders index of 'small enterprises' dropped to 46.8 in the month.

The new export orders index rebounded to 48.4 in July from 42.6 in June. The new export orders indices of 'large enterprises', 'medium enterprises' and 'small enterprises' all stayed below the neutral level of 50, registering 49.0, 48.2 and 45.0 respectively in July.

The backlogs of orders index came in at 45.6 in July, up from 44.8 in June. The backlogs of orders indices of 'large enterprises', 'medium enterprises' and 'small enterprises' all remained below the critical 50-mark, registering 46.3, 46.3 and 42.7 respectively in July.

The stocks of finished goods index was 47.6 in July, up from 46.8 in June. The stocks of finished goods indices of 'large enterprises', 'medium enterprises' and 'small enterprises' were all in the contractionary zone, registering 47.8, 48.0 and 46.5 respectively in July.

The purchases of inputs index went up to 52.4 in July from 51.8 in June. The purchases of inputs indices of 'large enterprises' and 'medium enterprises' were in the expansionary zone, registering 54.1 and 51.6 respectively in July. Meanwhile, the purchases of inputs index of 'small enterprises' stayed below 50 at 49.3 in the month.

The imports index went up to 49.1 in July from 47.0 in June. The imports indices of 'large enterprises', 'medium enterprises' and 'small enterprises' all stayed below the critical 50-mark, registering 49.4, 49.1 and 46.3 respectively in July.

The input prices index rose to 58.1 in July from 56.8 in June. The input prices indices of 'large enterprises', 'medium enterprises' and 'small enterprises' all stayed above the critical 50-mark, registering 59.0, 57.5 and 56.7 respectively in July.

The ex-factory prices index came in at 52.2 in July, down from 52.4 in June.<sup>1</sup> The ex-factory prices indices of 'large enterprises' and 'medium enterprises' remained in the expansionary zone, registering 53.6 and 51.8 respectively in July. Meanwhile, the ex-factory prices index of 'small enterprises' stayed below the neutral level of 50, registering 49.3 in the month.

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<sup>1</sup> The ex-factory prices index has been published since January 2017.

The stocks of major inputs index rose to 47.9 in July from 47.6 in June. The stocks of major inputs index of 'large enterprises', 'medium enterprises' and 'small enterprises' all remained below the critical 50-mark, registering 47.7, 48.0 and 48.3 respectively in July.

The employment index was 49.3 in July, up from 49.1 in June. The employment index of 'large enterprises' rose above the neutral level of 50, registering 50.3 in July. Meanwhile, the employment indices of 'medium enterprises' and 'small enterprises' stayed in the contractionary zone, registering 47.6 and 49.2 respectively in the month.

The suppliers' delivery time index came in at 50.4 in July, down from 50.5 in June. A reading above 50 implies faster delivery; below 50, slower delivery. The suppliers' delivery time indices of 'large enterprises', 'medium enterprises' and 'small enterprises' registered 50.9, 50.4 and 49.6 respectively in July.

The business expectations index went up to 57.8 in July from 57.5 in June.<sup>2</sup> The business expectations indices of 'large enterprises', 'medium enterprises' and 'small enterprises' were 59.5, 57.4 and 54.0 respectively in July.

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<sup>2</sup> Since January 2017, a new method of seasonal adjustment to the business expectations index has been adopted; and accordingly, the historical readings of the index have been revised.

## CFLP

### 中國物流與採購聯合會

China Federation of Logistics & Purchasing (CFLP) is the logistics and purchasing industry association approved by the State Council. CFLP's mission is to push forward the development of the logistics industry and the procurement businesses of both government and enterprises, as well as the circulation of factors of production in China. The government authorizes the CFLP to produce industry statistics and set industry standards. CFLP is also China's representative in the Asian-Pacific Logistics Federation (APLF) and the International Federation of Purchasing and Supply Management (IFPSM).

## NBS

### 國家統計局

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), an agency directly under the State Council in China, is in charge of the country's statistics. It is responsible for formulating statistical policies and establishing the national statistical system, drafting and enforcing the statistical laws and regulations, setting up and improving the national economic accounting system, conducting censuses, as well as making statistical analyses and forecasts of the macroeconomy, social development, scientific advancement, resources and environment.

## China Manufacturing PMI

### 中國製造業採購經理指數

China Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) provides an early indication each month of economic activities in the Chinese manufacturing sector. It is jointly published by China Federation of Logistics & Purchasing (CFLP) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). Fung Business Intelligence is responsible for drafting and disseminating the English PMI report.

Every month questionnaires are sent to 3,000 manufacturing enterprises all over China. The data presented herein is compiled from the enterprises' responses about their purchasing activities and supply situations. CFLP makes no representation regarding the data collection procedures, nor does it disclose any data of individual enterprises. The PMI should be compared to other economic data sources when used in decision-making.

3,000 manufacturing enterprises in 31 industries from Eastern, Northeastern, Central and Western China are surveyed. The sampling of the enterprises involves the use of Probability Proportional to Size Sampling (PPS), which means the selection of enterprises surveyed is largely based on each industry's contribution to GDP, and the representation of each geographical region.

There are 13 sub-indicators in the survey: Output, New Orders, New Export Orders, Backlogs of Orders, Stocks of Finished Goods, Purchases of Inputs, Imports, Input Prices, Stocks of Major Inputs, Ex-factory Prices, Employment, Suppliers' Delivery Time and Business Expectations. An index reading above 50 indicates an overall positive change in a sub-indicator; below 50, an overall negative change.

The PMI is a composite index based on the seasonally adjusted indices for five of the sub-indicators with varying weights: New Orders—30%; Output—25%; Employment—20%; Suppliers' Delivery Time—15%; and Stocks of Major Inputs—10%. A PMI reading above 50 indicates an overall expansion in the manufacturing sector; below 50, an overall contraction.

Currently there are more than twenty countries and regions conducting the PMI survey and compilation, based on an internationally standardized methodology.

## Fung Business Intelligence

Fung Business Intelligence collects, analyses and interprets global market data on sourcing, supply chains, distribution, retail and technology.

Headquartered in Hong Kong, it leverages unique relationships and information networks to monitor, research and report on these global issues with a particular focus on business trends and developments in China. Fung Business Intelligence makes its data, impartial analysis and specialist knowledge available to businesses, scholars and governments through regular research reports and business publications.

As the knowledge bank and think tank for the Fung Group, a Hong Kong-based multinational corporation, Fung Business Intelligence also provides expertise, advice and consulting services to the Group and its business partners on issues related to doing business in China, ranging from market entry and company structure, to tax, licensing and other regulatory matters.

Fung Business Intelligence was established in the year 2000.

## Fung Group

Fung Holdings (1937) Limited, a privately-held business entity headquartered in Hong Kong, is the major shareholder of the Fung Group of companies, whose core businesses operate across the entire global supply chain for consumer goods including sourcing, logistics, distribution and retail. The Fung Group comprises over 34,000 people working in more than 40 economies worldwide. We have a rich history and heritage in export trading and global supply chain management that dates back to 1906 and traces the story of how Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta emerged as one of the world's foremost manufacturing and trading regions. We are focused on both creating the Supply Chain of the Future to help brands and retailers navigate the digital economy as well as creating new opportunities, product categories and market expansion for brands on a global scale.

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