

Monthly PMI Bulletin

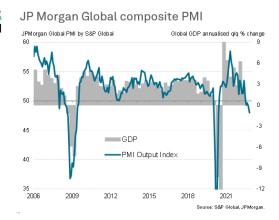
Global slowdown deepens and broadens in penultimate month of 2023

Monthly summary

The global slowdown accelerated midway into the final quarter of the year with both manufacturing and services output deepening in contraction. Demand conditions further deteriorated, though supporting the easing of supply constraints and price pressures. Overall, business confidence remained muted.

The J.P.Morgan Global Composite Output Index – produced by S&P Global – posted 48.0 in November, down from 49.0 in October. This marked the fourth consecutive month of global contraction and at the fastest pace since June 2020.

At the root of the global slowdown had been the weakening of demand conditions, weighed down by challenges from rising prices, low confidence, higher interest rates and COVID-19 impact, such as in mainland China. Furthermore, the S&P Global Sector PMI data also showed widespread deterioration in business



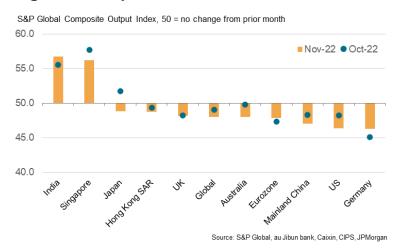
activity whereby only four of the 21 categories tracked exhibited expansion in output from the previous month. National PMI data further highlighted business activity shrinking in major developed economies, with a steep deterioration in the US, outlining the extent of the current downturn.

That said, the easing of demand should not come as a surprise with central banks around the world having instituted a series of tightening measures to rein in inflation. The latest findings from the November PMI data should be music to their ears. Globally, supply constraints further eased with manufacturing supply delays improving while price pressures have also cooled as a whole, albeit still relatively elevated by historical standards. The issue, however, is that further policy moves may not be congruent with the early signals flashed by the data, and hence lead to a more protracted downturn in the coming year.

In short, our key takeaways from the November PMI are:

- 1) The global slowdown has deepened in November with weak demand at the core, weighed by still-elevated prices, waning confidence and rising interest rates effects, among others
- That said, price pressures also eased as a result of the combined effect from softening demand and improvements in supply chains
- 3) With the policies taking effect, the data is calling for the dialling down of aggressive monetary tightening and a reasonable lack of which may risk further downturns which we will track with the incoming data especially across sectors most sensitive to higher rates

Regional comparisons



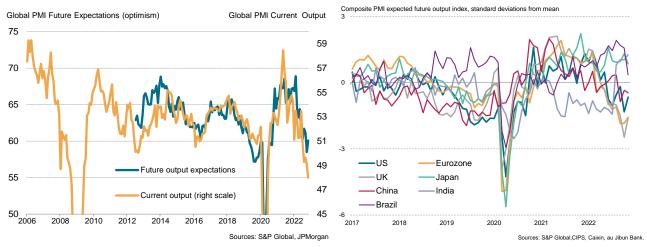
The Good, the Bad and the Ugly | Key PMI developments

The Good: Easing inflationary pressures continues midway into Q4



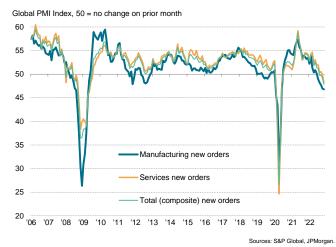
- The domino effect from demand waning had been easing supply constraints and consequently, a decline in inflationary pressures according to the latest November PMI data. Globally, input cost and output charge inflation rates both settled to the lowest since February 2021, continuing the ongoing downtrend.
- Specifically, worldwide industrial prices rose at the slowest rate in two years attributed to both falling demand and improving supply, further outlining the shift of pricing power from sellers to buyers in the current market. (<u>Link to article</u>)
- The implication from a decline in global PMI input prices, which should feed through to lower worldwide consumer price inflation in the coming months, is one of less aggressive interest rate hikes from central banks globally.
- That said, various official data have yet to exhibit as clear a signal as the PMIs and as such, given the lagged policy response to survey indications, runs the risk of further tightening into the ongoing downturn.





- The Future Output Index, the only sentiment-based PMI subindex, inched up on a global scale in November to suggest a turnaround for sentiment. This meant that private sector companies are more optimistic about the year ahead business conditions.
- Despite the latest uptick, however, future output expectations remained especially low by historical standards and around major developed economies such as the US, UK and eurozone. Mainland China also printed weak readings in a month where stringent COVID-19 measures dampened activity and sentiment alike.
- With future output playing forecaster to actual output, the picture is therefore a relatively poor one and reflected the persistent risk of a global recession in the months ahead.

The Ugly: Demand not on the mend



- While the worsening of demand conditions is of little surprise on the back of simultaneous interest rate hikes globally, the pace at which demand had slumped captures one's attention.
- Composite new orders declined for a fourth consecutive month in November and at the
 fastest rate since May 2009, excluding early pandemic months, reflecting a severe
 downturn in demand. Furthermore, the worsening of demand conditions was broad
 based cutting across both the manufacturing and service sectors.
- As demand tend to run ahead of the actual conditions, the latest indications are consistent with accelerating global downturn in the coming months.

Global PMI heatmap

Manufacturing

| | | Dec'21 | Jan'22 | Feb'22 | Mar'22 | Apr'22 | May'22 | Jun'22 | Jul'22 | Aug'22 | Sep'22 | Oct'22 | Nov'2 |
|--------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Global | Global | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Canada | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | US | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Americas | Brazil | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Colombia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mexico | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Eurozone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Austria | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Czech Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | France | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Europe | Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ireland | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | India | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Indonesia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Asia Pacific | Malaysia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | Philippines | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Russia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | Taiwan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Thailand | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vietnam | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle East | Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: S&P Global in association with relevant sponsors.

Services

| | | Dec'21 | Jan'22 | Feb'22 | Mar'22 | Apr'22 | May'22 | Jun'22 | Jul'22 | Aug'22 | Sep'22 | Oct'22 | Nov'22 |
|--------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Global | Global | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Americas | US | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Americas | Brazil | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Eurozone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | China (Mainland) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asia Pacific | India | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kazakhstan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Russia | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: S&P Global in association with relevant sponsors

Manufacturing indices

Output*
New orders*
New export orders
Backlogs of work
Employment*
Input prices
Output prices
Future expectations
Quantity of purchases
Suppliers' delivery times*
Stocks of purchases
Stocks of finished goods

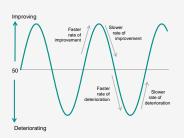
Services indices

Business activity
New business
New export orders
Outstanding business
Employment
Input costs
Prices charged
Future expectations

Read more about the headline PMI™ and its subindices here.

Key:

| Improving at a faster rate | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Improving at a slower rate | |
| At neutral 50.0 mark | |
| Deteriorating at a slower rate | |
| Deteriorating at a faster rate | |



To receive underlying PMI data, please contact: economics@ihsmarkit.com

^{*}PMI components

Composite / Whole Economy

| | | Dec'21 | Jan'22 | Feb'22 | Mar'22 | Apr'22 | May'22 | Jun'22 | Jul'22 | Aug'22 | Sep'22 | Oct'22 | Nov'22 |
|---------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Global | Global | | | | | | · | | | | | | |
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| | Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | China (Mainland) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hong Kong SAR | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asia Pacific | India | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Khazakstan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Russia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Singapore | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle East | Qatar | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IVIIdule Last | Saudi Arabia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | UAE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ghana | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kenya | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mozambique | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Africa | Nigeria | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | South Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Uganda | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Zambia | | | | | | | | | | | | |

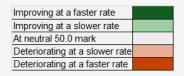
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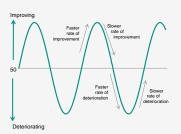
Composite indices comprise:

Output/business activity New business New export orders Outstanding business Employment Input costs Output prices Future expectations

Read more about the headline PMI™ and its subindices here.

Key:

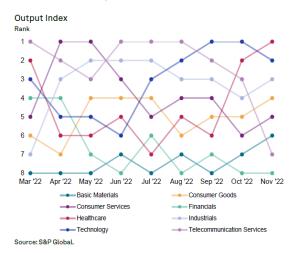




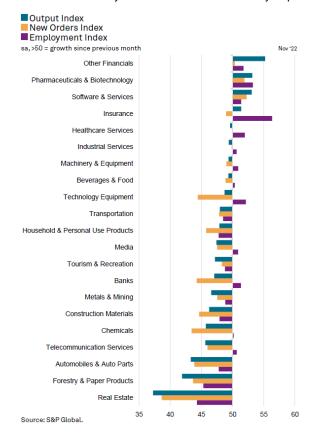
To receive underlying PMI data, please contact: economics@ihsmarkit.com

Global Sector PMI

Latest S&P Global Sector PMI[™] data signalled persistent and widespread reductions in business activity across the majority of sectors tracked November. *Financials* retained the bottom position amongst the **eight industry groups** tracked, while *Healthcare* emerged to lead, which alongside *Technology* were the only two industry groups to remain in expansion.



Meanwhile **amongst the sectors**, *Real Estate* continued to struggle in the current tighter financial environment. *Other Financials* led the 21 categories below and was one of the only four to see business activity expand.



For more global sector PMI details, please visit <u>here</u> or contact <u>economics@ihsmarkit.com</u> to receive underlying PMI data.

Sector data is also available for US, Europe and Asia. Read more about using PMI data in active investment strategies here.

Recent PMI and economic analysis from S&P Global Market Intelligence

| Global | Worldwide industrial prices rise at slowest rate in two years as demand cools and supply constraints ease | 2-Dec | Chris Williamson |
|--------|---|--------|---------------------|
| | Global manufacturing PMI signals further steep worldwide trade slump in November | 2-Dec | Chris Williamson |
| | Global manufacturing downturn intensifies as firms cut capacity in line with slumping demand | 2-Dec | Chris Williamson |
| | Flash PMI data signal falling output in the US, Europe and Japan, but price pressures also cool | 24-Nov | Chris Williamson |
| | Business activity down sharply in Ghana amid inflationary pressures | 18-Nov | Andrew Harker |
| | New inflation trackers decipher key trends driving global prices | 17-Nov | David Owen |
| | Monthly PMI Bulletin: November 2022 | 15-Nov | Jingyi Pan |
| | Global manufacturing PMI slips further into contraction territory as new orders decline solidly | 3-Nov | Jingyi Pan |
| EMEA | Eurozone manufacturing downturn helps cool inflationary pressures | 1-Dec | Chris Williamson |
| | Flash PMI point to rising Eurozone recession risks, but price pressures cool as supply improves | 23-Nov | Chris Williamson |
| | Flash UK PMI data flash recession signals amid steepening drop in demand | 23-Nov | Chris Williamson |
| US | Global manufacturing downturn intensifies as firms cut capacity in line with slumping demand | 2-Dec | Chris Williamson |
| APAC | Japanese service sector activity picks up following recent roll-out of National Travel Discount Programme | 18-Nov | Laura Denman |
| | Flash PMIs show renewed contraction of the Australian economy in October while Japan's service sector powers growth | 24-Oct | Jingyi Pan |

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Release calendar

| I | UTC | | ocal | | Product |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| | 13 Dec 15:00 | 13 Dec 10:00 | UTC-5 | EST | US Investment Manager Index |
| | 15 Dec 22:00 16 Dec 00:30 16 Dec 08:15 16 Dec 08:30 16 Dec 09:00 16 Dec 09:30 16 Dec 14:45 | 16 Dec 09:00 16 Dec 09:30 16 Dec 09:15 16 Dec 09:30 16 Dec 10:00 16 Dec 09:30 16 Dec 09:45 | UTC+11 UTC+9 UTC+1 UTC+1 UTC+1 UTC UTC-5 | AEDT JST CET CET CET GMT EST | Flash Australia PMI* Flash Japan PMI* Flash France PMI* Flash Germany PMI* Flash Eurozone PMI* Flash UK PMI* Flash US PMI* |
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| | 29 Dec 06:00 | 29 Dec 09:00 | UTC+3 | MSK | Russia Manufacturing PMI |
| | 30 Dec 06:00 | 30 Dec 09:00 | UTC+3 | MSK | Russia Services PMI* |
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Notes

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CONTACT US

Jingyi Pan

Economics Associate Director S&P Global Market Intelligence Singapore

T: +65 6439 6022 jingyi.pan@spglobal.com

 The Americas
 EMEA
 Asia-Pacific

 +1-877-863-1306
 +44-20-7176-1234
 +852-2533-3565

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