

News Release

MARKET SENSITIVE INFORMATION
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JPMorgan Global Manufacturing PMI™

Produced by JPMorgan and Markit in association with ISM and IFPSM

Global manufacturing PMI at five-month low in April

April saw growth of the global manufacturing sector cool further from the booming rates of expansion seen at the start of the year.

At 55.0 in April, the **JPMorgan Global Manufacturing PMI** fell for the second successive month to its lowest level since last November. The headline PMI remained above the neutral 50.0 mark, signalling expansion, for the twenty-second successive month and was slightly above its average for that period.

Rates of expansion eased to seven-month lows for both manufacturing **production** and **new orders** in April.

Amongst the largest industrial regions covered by the survey, manufacturing production rose in the US, the Eurozone, China, the UK and India. Slower growth was seen in the US, the UK and China, but rates of expansion picked up in the Eurozone and India. Output continued to fall in Japan, with the pace of contraction the steepest in over two years.

Growth of incoming new business, meanwhile, slowed in the US, the Eurozone, the UK and India. China saw faster inflows of new work, whereas Japan reported a further steep contraction.

International trade volumes increased for the twenty-second successive month in April. The rate of growth accelerated slightly and remained solid, but was below the average for this period. Developed market economies tended to record faster growth of new export orders than emerging nations. The rate of increase was especially marked in the US, where growth was close to February's 22-year peak.

Job creation was recorded for the seventeenth month running in April. The rate of increase remained historically high and close to February's survey peak. Rates of jobs growth during the past five months have been above any seen previously in the series history. The US, Germany and the Czech Republic continued to record the steepest rates of increase. In contrast, Greece, Japan, Spain, Australia and South Africa reported job losses.

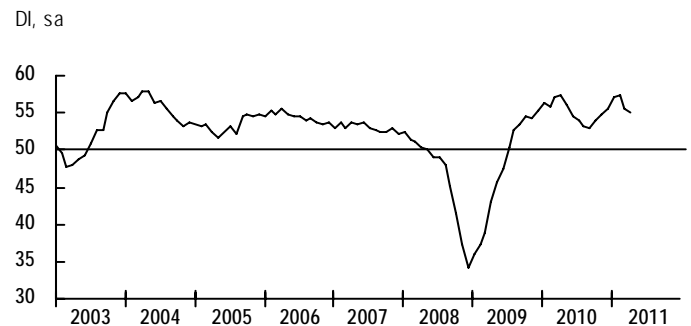
Average input costs continued to rise sharply in April, amid reports of high oil prices and increases in the cost of a wide range of commodities. Input price inflation was especially marked in the US, with the rate of increase hitting a near three-year peak. Elsewhere, cost inflation generally eased. Rates of increase in the Eurozone and emerging markets were the slowest since December 2010 and last September respectively – but still well above their long-run averages.

Inventories of purchases edged higher in April, following two successive months of decline. Among the largest nations covered by the survey, stocks rose in the US, Germany, France and India.

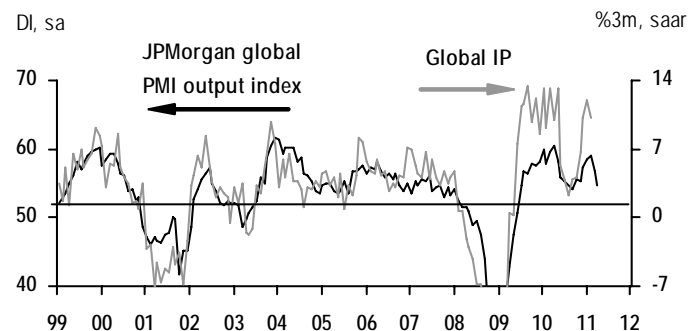
Commenting on the survey, David Hensley, Director of Global Economics Coordination at JPMorgan, said:

"The April PMI data signal that global manufacturing has moved onto a lower growth plane, with rates of expansion in output and new orders cooling further from the sky-high levels seen around the turn of the year. Growth is still above its long-run average, however, and has held up well considering some of the shocks hitting the global economy so far in 2011. Job creation is also ongoing and international trade volumes still rising."

JPMorgan Global Manufacturing PMI



Global manufacturing output



Global Manufacturing PMI™ Summary

50 = no change on previous month.

	Mar	Apr	Change	Summary, rate of change
Global PMI	55.7	55.0	–	Expanding, slower rate
Output	56.8	54.7	–	Expanding, slower rate
New Orders	55.0	53.8	–	Expanding, slower rate
Input Prices	75.3	72.4	–	Rising, slower rate
Employment	55.7	55.1	–	Rising, slower rate

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Notes to editors

The Global Report on Manufacturing is compiled by Markit based on the results of surveys covering over 7,500 purchasing executives in almost 30 countries. Together these countries account for an estimated 86% of global manufacturing output. Questions are asked about real events and are not opinion based. Data are presented in the form of diffusion indices, where an index reading above 50.0 indicates an increase in the variable since the previous month and below 50.0 a decrease.

Data sources

Country	% share of global GDP*	Producer	In association with	Web
United States	28.6	ISM	–	www.ism.ws
Japan	12.3	Markit	JMMA	www.jmma.gr.jp
China	7.4	Markit	HSBC	www.hsbc.com
Germany	5.0	Markit	BME	www.bme.de
United Kingdom	4.2	Markit	CIPS	www.cips.org
France	3.7	Markit	–	www.markit.com
Italy	2.8	Markit	ADACI	www.adaci.it
Brazil	2.2	Markit	HSBC	www.hsbc.com
India	2.2	Markit	HSBC	www.hsbc.com
South Korea	1.9	Markit	HSBC	www.hsbc.com
Spain	1.8	Markit	AERCE	www.aerce.org
Australia	1.4	AIG	PriceWaterhouseCoopers	www.aigroup.asn.au, www.pwcglobal.com/au
Netherlands	1.1	Markit	NEVI	www.nevi.nl
Russia	1.0	Markit	HSBC	www.hsbc.com
Turkey	0.9	Markit	HSBC	www.hsbc.com
Taiwan	0.8	Markit	HSBC	www.hsbc.com
Switzerland	0.7	SVME	Credit Suisse	www.svme.ch, www.credit-suisse.ch
Poland	0.6	Markit	HSBC	www.hsbc.com
Austria	0.5	Markit	Bank Austria/OPWZ	www.bankaustria.at, http://einkauf.opwz.com
South Africa	0.5	BER	IPSA/Kagiso	www.ber.sun.ac.za, www.ipsa.co.za, www.kagiso.com
Denmark	0.4	DILF	Kairoscommodities	www.dilf.dk, www.kairoscommodities.com
Greece	0.4	Markit	HPI	www.hpi.org
Israel	0.4	IPLMA	Bank Hapoalim Ltd	www.iplma.org.il, http://www.bankhapoalim.co.il
Singapore	0.4	SIPMM	–	www.sipmm.org.sg
Ireland	0.3	Markit	NCB Stockbrokers	www.ncbdirect.com
Czech Republic	0.2	Markit	HSBC	www.hsbc.com
New Zealand	0.2	Business NZ	Bank of New Zealand	www.businessnz.org.nz, www.bnz.co.nz
Hungary	0.1	HALPIM	Hungarian National Bank	www.logisztika.hu

* Source: World Bank WDI (2009 data, constant US\$ measure)



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