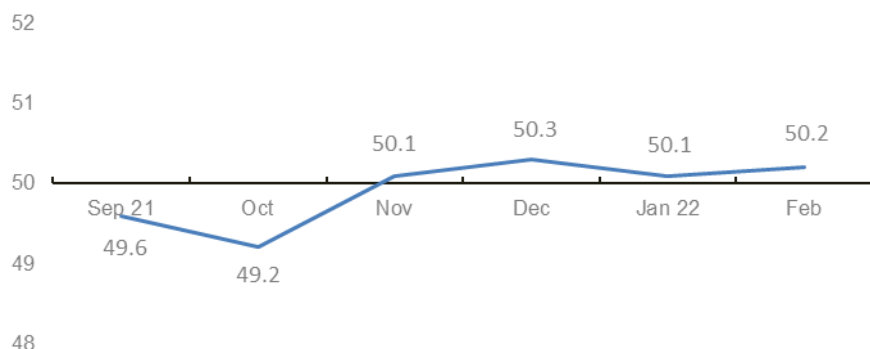


PMI Report on China Manufacturing

China’s manufacturing PMI edges up to 50.2 in February, indicating steady growth in the manufacturing sector

China Manufacturing PMI, seasonally adjusted



China Manufacturing at a Glance – February 2022

Index	Seasonally Adjusted Index	Index Compared with the Previous Month	Direction
PMI	50.2	Higher ▲	Expanding
Output	50.4	Lower ▼	Expanding
New Orders	50.7	Higher ▲	Expanding
New Export Orders	49.0	Higher ▲	Contracting
Backlogs of Orders	45.2	Lower ▼	Contracting
Stocks of Finished Goods	47.3	Lower ▼	Contracting
Stocks of Major Inputs	48.1	Lower ▼	Contracting
Purchases of Inputs	50.9	Higher ▲	Expanding
Imports	48.6	Higher ▲	Contracting
Input Prices	60.0	Higher ▲	Rising
Ex-factory Prices	54.1	Higher ▲	Rising
Employment	49.2	Higher ▲	Contracting
Suppliers’ Delivery Time	48.2	Higher ▲	Slowing
Business Expectations	58.7	Higher ▲	Optimistic

10 of the 13 sub-indices were higher than their respective levels in the previous month. For example, the new orders index rose by 1.4 pts to 50.7 in February, returning to the expansionary territory for the first time since last July and pointing to a recovery in the overall demand. The new export orders index also increased by 0.6 pts to 49.0 in February, indicating a slower contraction in external demand. Meanwhile, growth of production activities has slowed as the Chinese New Year holiday suppressed factory activity: The output index fell by 0.5 pts to 50.4 in February. Also noteworthy is that the business expectations index picked up by 1.2 pts to a one-year high of 58.7, which bodes well for the PMI reading in March.

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By size of enterprises, the PMI of 'large enterprises' edged up to 51.8 in February from 51.6 in January, and the PMI of 'medium enterprises' rose to 51.4 in February from 50.5 in January. Meanwhile, the PMI of 'small enterprises' went down to a two-year low of 45.1 in February from 46.0 in January.

The output index came in at 50.4 in February, down from 50.9 in January. The output indices of 'large enterprises' and 'medium enterprises' remained above the neutral level of 50, registering 53.3 and 52.4 respectively in February. Meanwhile, the output index of 'small enterprises' stayed below 50, registering 41.1 in the month.

The new orders index came in at 50.7 in February, up from 49.3 in January. By size of enterprises, the new orders indices of 'large enterprises' and 'medium enterprises' were above the critical 50-mark, registering 53.2 and 53.1 respectively in February. Meanwhile, the new orders index of 'small enterprises' stayed in the contractionary zone, registering 41.7 in the month.

The new export orders index went up to 49.0 in February from 48.4 in January. The new export orders index of 'large enterprises' rose above the neutral level of 50, registering 51.0 in February. Meanwhile, the export orders indices of 'medium enterprises' and 'small enterprises' remained below 50, registering 47.8 and 41.0 respectively in the month.

The backlogs of orders index declined to 45.2 in February from 45.8 in January. The backlogs of orders indices of 'large enterprises', 'medium enterprises' and 'small enterprises' all remained below the critical 50-mark, registering 47.7, 46.6 and 37.6 respectively in February.

The stocks of finished goods index went down to 47.3 in February from 48.0 in January. The stocks of finished goods index of 'large enterprises' rose above the neutral level of 50, registering 50.2 in February. Meanwhile, the stocks of finished goods indices of 'medium enterprises' and 'small enterprises' remained in the contractionary zone, registering 45.9 and 42.6 respectively in the month.

The stocks of major inputs index went down to 48.1 in February from 49.1 in January. The stocks of major inputs indices of 'large enterprises', 'medium enterprises' and 'small enterprises' were all below the critical 50-mark, registering 49.2, 47.3 and 46.6 respectively in February.

The purchases of inputs index went up to 50.9 in February from 50.2 in January. The purchases of inputs indices of 'large enterprises' and 'medium enterprises' were above the neutral level of 50, registering 53.5 and 50.9 respectively in February. Meanwhile, the purchases of inputs index of 'small enterprises' remained below 50, registering 44.9 in the month.

The imports index picked up to 48.6 in February from 47.2 in January. The imports indices of 'large enterprises' and 'medium enterprises' stayed below the critical 50-mark, registering 47.9 and 49.1 in February. Meanwhile, the imports index of 'small enterprises' returned to the expansionary zone, registering 52.8 in the month.

The input prices index jumped to 60.0 in February from 56.4 in January. The input prices indices of 'large enterprises', 'medium enterprises' and 'small enterprises' all stayed above the critical 50-mark, registering 60.7, 58.9 and 59.9 in February.

The ex-factory prices index came in at 54.1 in February, up from 50.9 in January.¹ The ex-factory prices indices of 'large enterprises', 'medium enterprises' and 'small enterprises' all stayed above the neutral level of 50, registering 55.7, 52.3 and 52.7 respectively in February.

The employment index went up to 49.2 in February from 48.9 in January. The employment indices of 'large enterprises', 'medium enterprises' and 'small enterprises' all remained below the neutral level of 50, registering 49.2, 49.1 and 49.4 respectively in February.

The suppliers' delivery time index came in at 48.2 in February, up from 47.6 in January. 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 48.3, 48.0 and 48.3 respectively in February.

The business expectations index went up to 58.7 in February from 57.5 in January.² The business expectations indices of 'large enterprises', 'medium enterprises' and 'small enterprises' were 59.9, 58.0 and 56.8 respectively in February.

¹ The ex-factory prices index has been published since January 2017.

² 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 trading, logistics, distribution and retail. The Fung Group comprises over 26,000 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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