



# AIB Ireland Manufacturing PMI®

## Manufacturing upturn continues in February, but outlook moderates

### Key Findings

PMI remains above 50.0 growth threshold

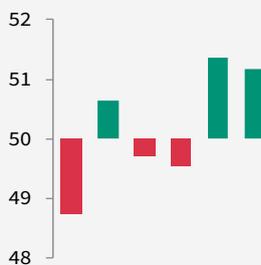
Stronger gains in output and new orders

Business expectations slide from January peak

### Ireland Manufacturing PMI



Last six months



Irish manufacturing conditions continued to improve in February, according to the latest AIB PMI® survey. Output and new orders both grew at faster rates than in January, although this was offset by a renewed fall in jobs. The 12-month outlook moderated as January's Brexit-related boost to sentiment wore off as minds refocused on the post-transition settlement, while domestic political uncertainty and virus-related disruption were also cited as downside risks.

Commenting on the survey results, Oliver Mangan, AIB Chief Economist, said:

*"The recovery in Irish manufacturing activity seen in January was sustained in February according to the latest AIB Manufacturing PMI survey data. The PMI stood at 51.2 in February, only slightly below the prior month's reading of 51.4, and well above the levels seen in the second half of 2019. The data show that growth in output and new orders quickened in the month, but there was a decline in employment and a weakening of business sentiment."*

*"Virus-related disruptions, as well as domestic political uncertainty following an inconclusive general election, were cited as factors behind an easing of business sentiment in February regarding the outlook for the coming 12 months. Concern about the outlook for business post the Brexit transition period also weighed on sentiment and was flagged too as weighing on new orders, although it still managed to hit a 10-month high."*

*"There was a lot more going on beneath the surface though. The outbreak of the coronavirus in China is having numerous effects, including contributing to a fall in new exports orders and causing disruption to supply chains. The latter is evident in longer supplier delivery times and a rundown in the stock of inputs used by manufacturers."*

*"Overall, despite significant headwinds in February, Irish manufacturing managed to maintain its positive start to 2020. The PMI data show, though, that the sector is facing a number of challenges and firms are cautious as evidenced, by falls in employment, inventories and sentiment."*

Manufacturing PMI  
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



## Overview

The headline AIB Ireland Manufacturing PMI® is a composite single-figure indicator of manufacturing performance. It is derived from indicators for new orders, output, employment, suppliers' delivery times and stocks of purchases. Any figure greater than 50.0 indicates overall improvement of the sector.

The PMI posted 51.2 in February, little-changed from January's nine-month peak of 51.4 and indicative of a sustained improvement in manufacturing operating conditions in Ireland. The net downward tick in the headline figure reflected falls in the employment and stocks of purchases components. This was almost wholly offset by stronger growth in output and new orders, and a greater lengthening in suppliers' delivery times.

Irish manufacturing output rose at the fastest rate for a year in February, despite the impact of storms and reports of disruption to supply chains from China's coronavirus outbreak.

Production was driven higher by a fourth rise in new orders in five months. Moreover, the rate of new business expansion accelerated, despite uncertainty related to the coronavirus outbreak and post-transition Brexit, and a decline in exports. New export orders fell for the eighth time in ten months, linked to weaker Chinese and European demand.

There was evidence of pressure on supply chains in February from disruption caused by the coronavirus outbreak in China. Suppliers' delivery times lengthened the most since March 2019, mainly linked to problems with Chinese suppliers. There were also reports that stormy weather had an impact on input

deliveries. Reflecting this, stocks of inputs held by Irish manufacturers declined at the fastest rate since July 2016. Manufacturers also reduced the total volume of inputs ordered during the month, compared with January.

Manufacturers paid higher prices for inputs, on average, in February, and the rate of inflation quickened from January's low. That said, the Input Prices index was still at the third-lowest level since July 2016, indicative of subdued overall cost pressures.

In contrast, prices charged by manufacturers for finished products rose at the fastest rate since March 2019, and one that remained above the historical trend.

A key weak point from the latest survey results was a renewed fall in manufacturing employment, the third contraction in four months. The rate of job shedding was the fastest for nearly seven years, but moderate overall. Anecdotal evidence linked lower staff headcounts to the non-replacement of leavers.

Following a Brexit-related boost in January, output expectations at Irish manufacturers moderated in February. The Future Output Index fell sharply from January's eight-month peak, but nonetheless remained inside positive territory and above the levels seen during the second half of 2019. Anecdotal evidence suggested that virus-related global supply chain disruption, post-transition Brexit uncertainty and domestic political uncertainty had all weighed on the 12-month outlook in February.



## Output Index



Irish manufacturing production rose for the second month running in February, the first back-to-back expansion since April 2019. Moreover, the rate of growth accelerated from January to a 12-month high, reflecting a stronger gain in new orders.

That said, the Output Index was still slightly below its long-run trend level of 53.0. Some firms mentioned that storms and the coronavirus had impacted production.

Output Index

sa, >50 = growth since previous month



## New Orders Index

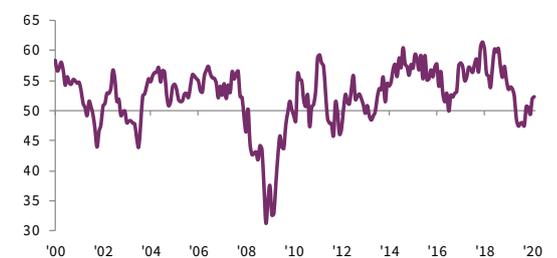


The volume of new work received by Irish goods producers rose for the fourth time in five months in February. Moreover, the rate of expansion accelerated to the fastest since April 2019.

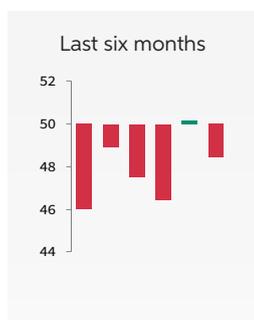
Sharper growth in new work occurred despite the situation in China and Brexit uncertainty weighing on demand.

New Orders Index

sa, >50 = growth since previous month



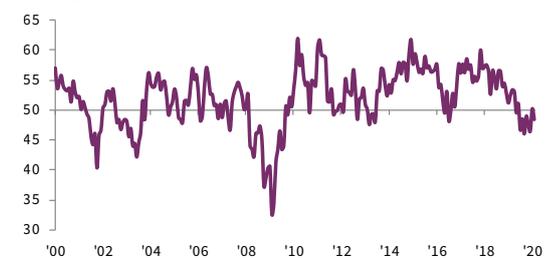
## New Export Orders Index



February data revealed a renewed drag on overall demand from export markets. The volume of new international orders fell for the eighth time in the past ten months, following a brief stabilisation in January. There were reports of slower demand from China and Europe. The overall rate of decline was only modest, however.

New Export Orders Index

sa, >50 = growth since previous month



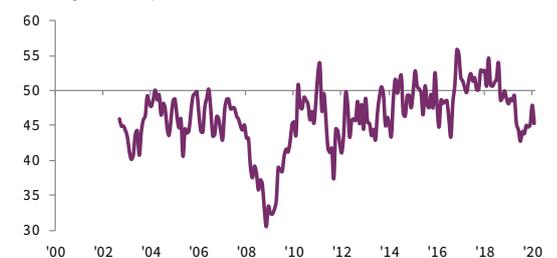
## Backlogs of Work Index



Manufacturers in Ireland cut their backlogs of work further in February, continuing the current sequence of depletion that began in September 2018. The rate of decline was sharp, having previously slowed at the start of 2020.

Backlogs of Work Index

sa, >50 = growth since previous month



## Stocks of Finished Goods Index

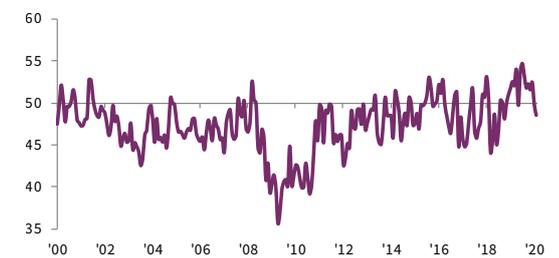


There was a further reduction in the volume of final goods held in stock at Irish manufacturers in February. Moreover, the rate of decline was the strongest since October 2018.

Firms reported clearing out old stocks and delivering orders to clients.

Stocks of Finished Goods Index

sa, >50 = growth since previous month



## Employment Index



The seasonally adjusted Employment Index registered below 50.0 for the third time in four months in February, signalling renewed job shedding at manufacturers following January's increase. The rate of contraction in workforce numbers was moderate overall, but nonetheless the fastest since April 2013.

Where staff numbers fell, this was mainly linked to the non-replacement of leavers.

Employment Index

sa, >50 = growth since previous month



## Quantity of Purchases Index



Manufacturers cut purchases of new inputs in February, following January's increase. Input buying has fallen eight times in the past ten months.

Firms mainly linked lower purchasing activity to muted inflows of new business.

Quantity of Purchases Index

sa, >50 = growth since previous month



## Suppliers' Delivery Times Index



February data signalled an impact on manufacturing supply chains from the coronavirus outbreak in China. Suppliers' delivery times lengthened the most in nearly a year as many firms reported supplier shortages and closures in China. Stormy weather was also reported to have impacted vendor timeliness during the month.

Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



## Stocks of Purchases Index



Stocks of purchases at goods producers fell for the fourth month running in February. Moreover, the rate of inventory depletion was the fastest since July 2016.

Firms reported a preference for using up existing stocks during the month, while there was also mention of shortages due to the disruption to supply chains from the coronavirus outbreak.

Stocks of Purchases Index



## Input Prices Index



Input price inflation accelerated from January's three-and-a-half year low in February, but remained relatively subdued. The seasonally adjusted Input Prices Index posted the third-lowest level since July 2016, and remained well below its long-run trend level of 56.7.

Firms linked higher input costs to a weaker euro-dollar exchange rate, and also to rising food prices.

Input Prices Index



## Output Prices Index



The seasonally adjusted Output Prices Index rose for the third consecutive month in February, signalling strengthening pricing power among Irish manufacturers. Average prices charged for goods rose at the fastest rate since March 2019. Output prices have risen since last October, following declines throughout the third quarter of last year. Companies mainly linked higher charges to increased input costs.

Output Prices Index



## Future Output Index



Irish manufacturers remained confident of higher output over the next 12 months in February. Overall sentiment eased notably compared with January, but was still stronger than the weak trend shown during the second half of 2019.

Firms linked positive forecasts to new products, export growth and reduced Brexit uncertainty. That said, the post-transition outlook remained a risk, while companies also mentioned domestic political uncertainty and virus-related disruption.

Future Output Index



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## Methodology

The AIB Ireland Manufacturing PMI® is compiled by IHS Markit from responses to questionnaires sent to purchasing managers in a panel of around 250 manufacturers. The panel is stratified by detailed sector and company workforce size, based on contributions to GDP.

Survey responses are collected in the second half of each month and indicate the direction of change compared to the previous month. A diffusion index is calculated for each survey variable. The index is the sum of the percentage of 'higher' responses and half the percentage of 'unchanged' responses. The indices vary between 0 and 100, with a reading above 50 indicating an overall increase compared to the previous month, and below 50 an overall decrease. The indices are then seasonally adjusted.

The headline figure is the Purchasing Managers' Index® (PMI). The PMI is a weighted average of the following five indices: New Orders (30%), Output (25%), Employment (20%), Suppliers' Delivery Times (15%) and Stocks of Purchases (10%). For the PMI calculation the Suppliers' Delivery Times Index is inverted so that it moves in a comparable direction to the other indices.

Underlying survey data are not revised after publication, but seasonal adjustment factors may be revised from time to time as appropriate which will affect the seasonally adjusted data series.

February data were collected 12-21 February 2020.

For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact [economics@ihsmarkit.com](mailto:economics@ihsmarkit.com).

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## About PMI

Purchasing Managers' Index® (PMI®) surveys are now available for over 40 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.

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