





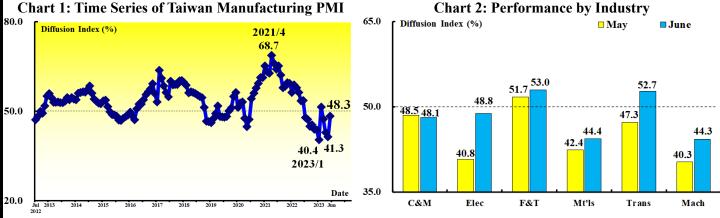
June 2023 Taiwan Manufacturing PMI

PMI at 48.3%

New Orders Contracting; Production and Employment Growing Supplier Deliveries Faster;

Inventories Contracting MANUFACTURING AT A GLANCE

June 2023 Unit: % Industries Series Series Percentage Rate Trend Index Index Point Direction C&M Elec F&T Mt'ls Trans Mach (Months) Change Index May Change Jun Taiwan Manufacturing PMI 48.3 41.3 +7.0 Contracting Slower Δ 48.1 48.8 53.0 44.4 52.7 44.3 **New Orders** 52.7 34.3 +18.4 From Contracting 51.2 50.0 42.7 54.5 43.8 Growing 55.4 Production 50.9 36.9 +14.0From Contracting 48.6 54.9 47.8 43.9 61.4 46.3 Growing 1 Contracting 50.0 47.2 46.4 44.6 52.2 45.1 47.5 Employment +0.8Slower 11 47.7 **Supplier Deliveries** 44.1 43.5 +0.6Faster Slower 12 44.6 43.4 54.3 42.7 52.3 37.5 Inventories 46.7 45.3 +1.4Contracting Slower 4 47.3 44.3 60.9 47.6 47.7 46.3 Customers' Inventories 42.7 8 41.9 42.2 50.0 48.8 29.5 33.8 44.7 -2.0 Too Low Faster Prices 40.4 43.6 -3.2 Decreasing Faster 2 36.5 44.7 54.3 24.4 364 46.3 **Backlog of Orders** 40.7 37.4 +3.3 Contracting Slower 13 47.3 43.0 37.0 35.4 38.6 35.0 **New Export Orders** 43.2 37.5 +5.7 Contracting Slower 14 45.9 47.5 45.7 29.3 45.5 42.5 +3.1 Contracting Imports 433 40.2 Slower 13 44.6 43.0 543 378 523 41.3 **Future Outlooks** 44.9 38.2 +6.7 Contracting Slower 14 50.0 48.4 45.7 34.1 40.9 43.8 **Production Materials** 38 43 40 37 45 41 26 39 **MRO** Supplies 35 37 39 34 34 38 28 35 **Capital Expenditures** 59 66 50 60 65 40 79 67



Summary

- The Taiwan manufacturing sector contracted at a much slower rate as the seasonally adjusted Taiwan Manufacturing PMI rose 7.0 percentage points to 48.3 percent in June.
- The seasonally adjusted New Orders Index turned to growth in June and registered 52.7 percent, a significant increase of 18.4 percentage points from the lowest reading of 34.3 percent since July 2012.
- The seasonally adjusted Production Index turned to growth following two consecutive months of contraction as the index rose 14.0 percentage points to 50.9 percent in June.
- The seasonally adjusted Employment Index went up 0.8 percentage point to 47.2 percent, contracting for the eleventh consecutive month.
- Manufacturers reported faster delivery performance for twelve consecutive months as the Supplier Deliveries Index registered 44.1 percent, inched up 0.6 percentage point from the previous month.
- The Inventories Index increased 1.4 percentage points to 46.7 percent, contracting for the fourth consecutive month.
- Manufacturers reported their customers had insufficient inventories on hand for eight consecutive months. The Customers' Inventories Index further went down 2.0 percentage points to 42.7 percent, registering the lowest reading since October 2020.
- Manufacturers are currently buying at rather lower prices for the second consecutive month as the Prices Index further declined 3.2 percentage points to 40.4 percent, recording the lowest reading since January 2019.
- The Backlog of Orders Index contracted for the thirteenth consecutive month but went up 3.3 percentage points to 40.7 percent in June.
- The Future Outlooks Index remained in contraction for fourteen consecutive months but rose 6.7 percentage points to 44.9 percent in June.
- Four among six manufacturing industries categories reported contraction in June in the following order: Electrical & Machinery Equipment (44.3%), Basic Materials (44.4%), Chemical, Biological & Medical (48.1%) and Electronic & Optical (48.8%). While Foods & Textiles (53.0%) and Transportation Equipment (52.7%) reported growth in June.

About this Report

This report is jointly issued by the National Development Council (NDC) – a cabinet-level ministry, the Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research (CIER), and the Supply Management Institute, Taiwan (SMIT). CIER makes no representation, other than that stated within this release, regarding the individual company data collection procedures.

Data and Method of Presentation

The Survey is based on data compiled from monthly replies to questionnaires sent to manufacturing purchasing and supply executives in about 300 manufacturing companies. The panel has been carefully selected to accurately replicate the actual structure of the manufacturing economy, based on each industry's contribution to gross domestic product (GDP). The diffusion index includes the percent of positive responses plus one-half of those responding the same (considered positive). A PMI reading above 50 percent indicates that the manufacturing economy is generally expanding; below 50 percent indicates that it is generally decline. Responses to Buying Policy reflect the percent reporting the current month's lead time, the approximate weighted number of days ahead for which commitments are made for Production Materials; Capital Expenditures; and Maintenance, Repair and Operating (MRO) Supplies, expressed as hand-to-mouth (five days), 30 days, 60 days, 90 days, six months (180 days), a year or more (360 days), and the weighted average number of days.

We re-categorize the manufacturing subsectors listed in the Standard Industrial Classification System of the Republic of China (Rev.9, 2011) into six broad categories. The Chemical, Biological & Medical industry (C&M) which includes Manufacture of Chemical Material, Manufacture of Chemical Products, Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals and Medicinal Chemical Products and Manufacture of Medical Instruments and Supplies. The Electronic & Optical industry (Elec) which comprises Manufacture of Electronic Parts and Components and Manufacture of Computers Electronic and Optical Products. The Foods & Textiles industry (F&T) which comprises Manufacture of Food Products, Manufacture of Beverages, Manufacture of Tobacco Products, Manufacture of Textiles, Manufacture of Wearing Apparel and Clothing Accessories, Manufacture of Leather, Fur and Related Products. The Basic Materials industry (Mt'ls) which includes Manufacture of Wood and of Products of Wood and Bamboo, Manufacture of Plastics Products, Manufacture of Other Non-metallic Mineral Products, Manufacture of Basic Metals and Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products. The Transportation Equipment industry (Trans) which comprises Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Parts and Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment and Parts. The last category is Electrical & Machinery Equipment industry (Mach) which includes Manufacture of Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment.

Starting from each release of the Month of April 2018, the index numbers for Manufacturing PMI, New Orders, Production and Employment are seasonally adjusted to remove those seasonal components and calendar effects such as trading day, leap year and other moving holiday effects. Averaging the seasonally adjusted component series (the New Orders, Production, and Employment indexes) and the seasonally unadjusted components (Supplier Delivers and Inventories indexes) will give rise to the indirect seasonally adjusted Manufacturing PMI. As the direct seasonally adjusted PMI is more stable than the indirect seasonally adjusted PMI, CIER assumes the difference between these two indexes to three seasonally adjusted component series using the variance of each irregular component as weights. Therefore, the equality of seasonally adjusted PMI and its component series is maintained. The diffusion indexes other than the PMI component series and the industrial data are raw data and not seasonally adjusted.

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