News Release

MARKET SENSITIVE INFORMATION

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JPMorgan Global Manufacturing PMI

Produced by JPMorgan and Markit Economics in association with ISM and IFPSM

Global manufacturing downturn eased further in April

The global manufacturing recession continued in April. Rates of contraction for output, new orders and employment all remained historically steep.

At 41.8 in April, the **JPMorgan Global Manufacturing PMI** posted a reading below the neutral mark of 50.0 for the eleventh successive month. However, rising from 37.3 in March, the PMI posted its greatest month-on-month gain in the series history and reached a seven-month high.

Indexes tracking **output, new orders, new export orders and employment** all posted the sharpest upward movements in their respective series histories, but remained firmly below the neutral 50.0 mark. The rates of contraction for output and new export orders eased to seven-month lows, and total new orders dropped at the weakest pace since August 2008.

Emerging economies generally fared better than developed nations in April. This was especially the case in China and India, the only two nations covered by the survey to report increases for either output or new orders. Rates of contraction in output eased to a seven-month low in the US and to the weakest since last October in the euro area. Output and new orders in Japan continued to fall faster than the worldwide averages, but slowed markedly compared to the previous month.

April data pointed to substantial **job losses** in the global manufacturing sector, although the rate of decline eased to a five-month low. Germany, Switzerland, Australia and South Africa posted series record reductions in employment. China was the only nation to report an increase in staffing levels, while the reduction in India was only slight. The rate of job cutting in the US slowed to its weakest since last September. The reduction in the Eurozone was only slightly less marked than March's series record.

At 35.5 in April, the **Global Manufacturing Input Prices Index** rose to a five-month high but still posted an historically low reading. Apart from India and South Africa, all of the nations for which data were available reported lower purchasing costs. Rates of decline were faster than the global average in the US and the Eurozone.

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

"The PMI data posted a record sequential gain in April and the survey's internal dynamics; namely the rapid rise in the new orders index and the low level of the inventory index, point to additional gains in the next few months. This, coupled with other indicators, suggests that global manufacturing output will stabilize around midyear."

JPMorgan Global Manufacturing PMI

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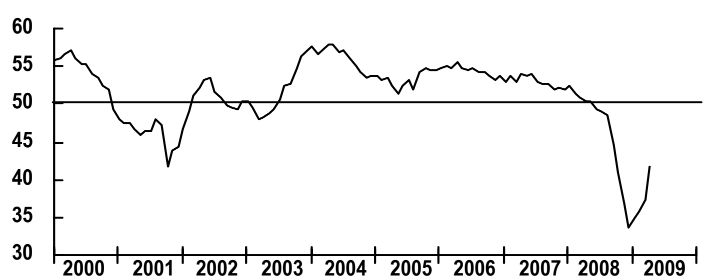

Global manufacturing output

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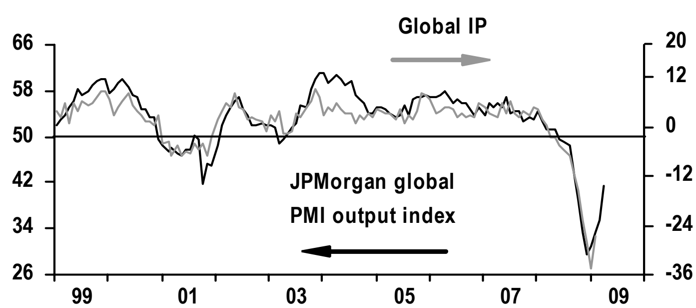

Global Manufacturing PMI Summary

50 = no change on previous month.

	Mar	Apr	Change	Summary
Global PMI	37.3	41.8	+	Deteriorating, slower rate
Output	35.3	41.3	+	Contracting, slower rate
New Orders	35.9	43.8	+	Contracting, slower rate
Input Prices	34.2	35.5	+	Falling, slower rate
Employment	35.9	38.1	+	Falling, slower rate

– Ends –

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Notes to editors

The Global Report on Manufacturing is compiled by Markit Economics based on the results of surveys covering over 7,500 purchasing executives in 26 countries. Together these countries account for an estimated 83% 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	30.5	ISM	–	www.ism.ws
Eurozone	18.7	Markit	–	www.markit.com
Japan	13.9	Markit	Nomura/JMMA	www.nomura.co.jp, www.jmma.gr.jp
Germany	5.6	Markit	BME	www.bme.de
China	4.9	Markit	CLSA	www.clsa.com
United Kingdom	4.5	Markit	CIPS	www.cips.org
France	4.0	Markit	CDAF	www.cdaf.asso.fr
Italy	3.2	Markit	ADACI	www.adaci.it
Spain	1.9	Markit	AERCE	www.aerce.org
Brazil	1.9	Markit	Santander	www.santander.com
India	1.7	Markit	ABN AMRO	www.abnamro.com
Australia	1.3	AIG	PriceWaterhouseCoopers	www.aigroup.asn.au, www.pwcglobal.com/au
Netherlands	1.1	Markit	NEVI	www.nevi.nl
Russia	0.9	Markit	VTB Capital	www.vtb.com
Switzerland	0.7	SVME	Credit Suisse	www.svme.ch, www.credit-suisse.ch
Turkey	0.7	Markit	ABN AMRO	www.abnamro.com
Austria	0.6	Markit	BA Creditanstalt/OPWZ	www.ba-ca.com, http://einkauf.opwz.com
Poland	0.5	Markit	RBS	www.rbs.com
Denmark	0.5	DILF	Kairoscommodities	www.dilf.dk, www.kairoscommodities.com
South Africa	0.4	BER	IPSA/Investec	www.ber.sun.ac.za, www.ipsa.co.za, www.investec.co.za
Greece	0.4	Markit	HPI	www.hpi.org
Israel	0.3	IPLMA	Bank Hapoalim Ltd	www.iplma.org.il, http://www.bankhapoalim.co.il
Ireland	0.3	Markit	NCB Stockbrokers	www.ncbdirect.com
Singapore	0.3	SIPMM	–	www.sipmm.org.sg
Czech Republic	0.2	Markit	ABN AMRO	www.abnamro.com
New Zealand	0.2	Business NZ	Bank of New Zealand	www.businessnz.org.nz, www.bnz.co.nz
Hungary	0.2	HALPIM	Hungarian National Bank	www.logisztika.hu

* Source: World Bank

www.jpmorganchase.com

www.markit.com

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Markit Economics is a specialist compiler of business surveys and economic indices, including the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) series, which is now available for 26 countries and key regions including the Eurozone and BRIC. The PMIs have become 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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