

Expansion

14 Feb, 2025

51.4 January

Monthly Change

+5.2

Expanding

Previously Contracting

New Zealand's manufacturing sector displayed expansion for the first time in 23 months, according to the latest BNZ – BusinessNZ Performance of Manufacturing Index (PMI).

The seasonally adjusted PMI for January was 51.4 (a PMI reading above 50.0 indicates that manufacturing is generally expanding; below 50.0 that it is declining). This was up from 46.2 in December and the highest level of expansion since September 2022. However, the January result is still below the average of 52.5 since the survey began.

BusinessNZ's Director, Advocacy Catherine Beard said that after the longest continued period of contraction, the manufacturing sector has finally broken the trend and started 2025 on a positive note.

"All sub-index values were in expansion during January. The key sub-index results for both Production and New Orders both stood at 50.9, with the latter at its highest level of activity since August 2022. Employment (50.2) rose 2.5 points from December, while Finished Stocks (51.9) recorded its highest level of activity since May 2024.

The proportion of negative comments from respondents stood at 57.7% in January. This was down from 59% in December, but still up from 56% in November and 53.5% in October. Negative comments during January focused on the holiday break, as well as the ongoing effects of the soft economy. Positive comments displayed no strong pattern, with many focusing on specific business opportunities.

BNZ's Senior Economist Doug Steel said that "it's a positive start to 2025, with the manufacturing sector shifting out of reverse and into first gear. While the PMI still sits below its long-run average of 52.5, the improvement is welcome news for manufacturers after a very challenging two years".

VIEW THE TIME SERIES DATA



Catherine Beard Director, Advocacy BusinessNZ

Main Indices

Production
50.9

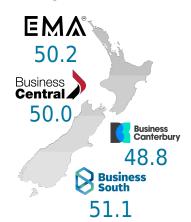
Deliveries
51.7

Employment
50.2

Finished Stocks
New Orders
51.9

50.9

Regional Results





Manufacturing Snapshot

January jump

The Performance of Manufacturing Index (PMI) lifted sharply from 46.2 to 51.4 in January. After 22 long months in contraction, it has moved back above the breakeven 50 mark at last.

Read more

Lower interest rates supportive

In November, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) noted manufacturing as one of the sectors of the economy most dampened by high interest rates.

Read more



Doug Steel
Senior Economist, BNZ

Export intentions elevated

Around 40% of manufacturing output is exported directly, with more exported indirectly as an input into production in other sectors.

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But there is heightened trade policy uncertainty

Globally, the key focus is the US, as uncertainty about the prospective Trump policy mix reigns. While the net effect of the tariffs is unclear, uncertainty breeds caution.

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Sponsor Statement

BNZ is delighted to be associated with the Performance of Manufacturing Index (PMI) and BusinessNZ. This association brings together the significant experience of leading business advocacy body BusinessNZ, and business finance specialist BNZ. We look forward to continuing our association with BusinessNZ and associated regional organisations, and to playing our part in the ongoing development of the New Zealand manufacturing sector.

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PMI Time Series Table

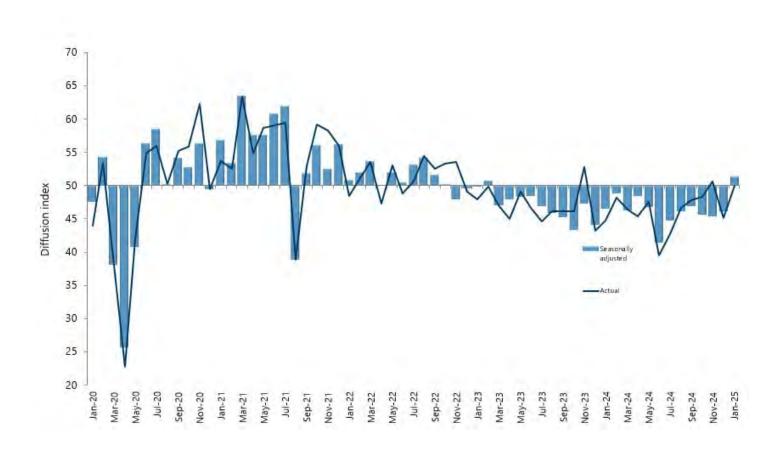
The results are seasonally adjusted.

National Indicies	Jan 2024	Sep 2024	Oct 2024	Nov 2024	Dec 2024	Jan 2025
BNZ - BusinessNZ PMI	46.5	46.9	45.7	45.4	46.2	51.4
Production	41.1	47.7	44.1	42.7	42.7	50.9
Employment	50.2	47.0	46.0	46.9	47.7	50.2
New Orders	46.2	47.7	48.5	44.7	46.8	50.9
Finished Stocks	46.8	46.8	47.9	49.5	46.3	51.9
Deliveries	48.6	45.8	45.0	50.1	49.9	51.7

VIEW THE TIME SERIES DATA

BNZ - BusinessNZ PMI Time Series

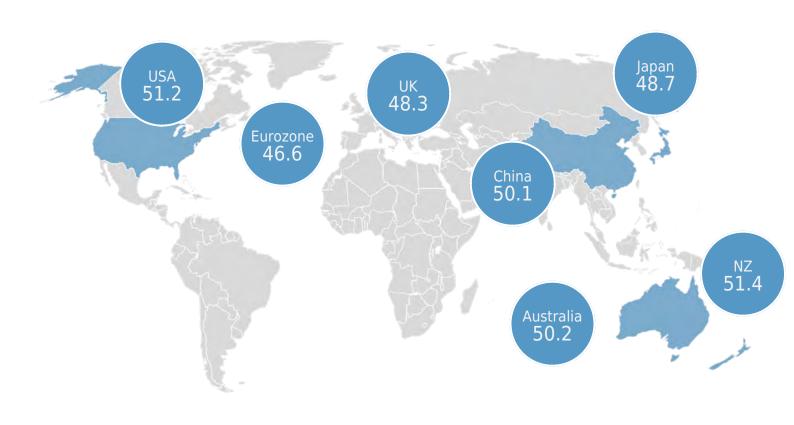
January 2020 – January 2025



International Results

J.P. Morgan Global Manufacturing PMI[™] 03 Feb 2025

50.1



About the PMI

The BNZ - BusinessNZ Performance of Manufacturing Index is a monthly survey of the manufacturing sector providing an early indicator of activity levels. A PMI reading above 50 points indicates manufacturing activity is expanding; below 50 indicates it is contracting. The main PMI and sub-index results are seasonally adjusted.

Media Comment

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Technical Comment

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Our Contributors

The BNZ - BusinessNZ PMI contains data obtained through BusinessNZ's regional organisations











Research

Manufacturing Snapshot

14 February 2025

January jump

The Performance of Manufacturing Index (PMI) lifted sharply from 46.2 to 51.4 in January. After 22 long months in contraction, it has moved back above the breakeven 50 mark at last. It's a positive start to 2025, with the manufacturing sector shifting out of reverse and into first gear. While the PMI still sits below its long run average of 52.5, the improvement is welcome news for manufacturers after a very challenging two years. We forecast the sector to grow by a touch over 1% in 2025 but briefly outline three factors which will impact the pace of the recovery below.

Lower interest rates supportive

In November, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) noted manufacturing as one of the sectors of the economy most dampened by high interest rates. It's these interest rate sensitive sectors that the RBNZ expect to underpin the economic recovery in 2025. We forecast the RBNZ to cut the official cash rate by another 50 basis points to 3.75% next Wednesday (19 February). After this, our view is that the cash rate should be cut 25 basis points per meeting toward an eventual low around 2.75%. If the RBNZ takes a more cautious approach in cutting rates, the recovery could be more gradual than we are currently forecasting.

Export intentions elevated

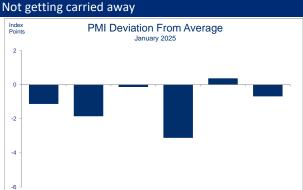
Around 40% of manufacturing output is exported directly, with more exported indirectly as an input into production in other sectors. In the latest ANZ Business Outlook survey, a net 25% of manufacturers expected exports to improve in the next 12 months. While there is a risk exports disappoint relative to expectations, near-term demand is likely to be supported by the lower New Zealand dollar. The weaker currency also allows New Zealand manufacturers who sell domestically to be more competitive against imported goods.

But there is heightened trade policy uncertainty

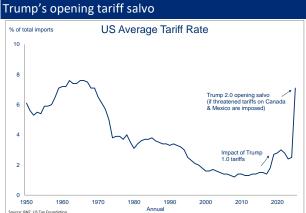
Globally, the key focus is the US, as uncertainty about the prospective Trump policy mix reigns. While the net effect of the tariffs is unclear, uncertainty breeds caution. Note that the key here is not so much the direct impact of tariffs on New Zealand but rather the indirect effect on China and global growth. However, some specific industries in New Zealand are still vulnerable to sudden tariff policy changes.

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Manufacturing Snapshot 14 February 2025

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