

IMEF's PMI surveys – The recovery seems to have extended to July

- **IMEF Manufacturing PMI (July, sa): 48.1pts; Banorte: 46.4pts; consensus: 44.0pts; previous: 43.1pts**
- **IMEF Non-manufacturing PMI (July, sa): 47.0pts; Banorte: 45.5pts; consensus: 45.1pts; previous: 43.0pts**
- **The manufacturing and non-manufacturing PMIs posted better than expected results, with both by considerable increases in ‘new orders’ and ‘production’, although highlighting that within the former we also saw a sizeable jump in ‘employment’**
- **However, and despite both indicators approaching the 50pts threshold, the non-manufacturing PMI seems to be lagging somewhat, which could be driven by shocks to certain sectors given the extension of the pandemic**
- **Today’s data is positive, suggesting that the recovery that started in June probably extended and gained additional momentum in July. Nevertheless, it is our take that the path towards the normalization of economic activity will be long and challenging**

IMEF's PMI's keep improving in July, but still in contraction. The manufacturing index stood at 48.1pts, above both our estimate (46.4pts) and consensus (44.0pts), standing at its strongest since last January. This represents a 5.1pts rise relative to June, which was actually revised up by 1.1pts to 43.1pts (previous: 42.0pts). Meanwhile, the non-manufacturing added three months of increases at 47.0pts, also better relative to our forecast (45.5pts) and the market (45.1pts). This was 4.0pts higher than June's revised data. In both indicators, the components with the best performance were ‘new orders’ and ‘production’, which is consistent with the additional efforts to restart the economy. Nevertheless, both indicators still remain in contraction, which on top of signals from other indicators, suggests that the path to recovery will still be a long one.

Manufacturing posts a strong advance. With the 5.1pts increase that matched last month's rise, the indicator has significantly closed the gap towards the 50pts threshold, although still in contraction territory. This is consistent with additional signs of the gradual reopening of the economy, with more industries coming back online after the lockdown, taking on a similar performance to the one seen in the US in previous months. In particular, we believe the restart in the latter country has played a key role in the speed in which different businesses have been able to resume operations, given that if external demand had remained depressed, the rebound might have taken much longer. In this sense, the relative performance of both ‘new orders’ (+10.9pts) and ‘production’ (+8.3pts), seems to support our hypothesis. In addition, there is also a positive note within ‘employment’ which climbed 5.1pts to 47.0pts, not seen in little over a year, possibly suggesting a recovery in jobs, particularly formal, as soon as this month. Finally, ‘inventories’ rose 3.6pts after the considerable decline in June, while ‘deliveries’ declined 0.5pts despite reports of higher mobility.

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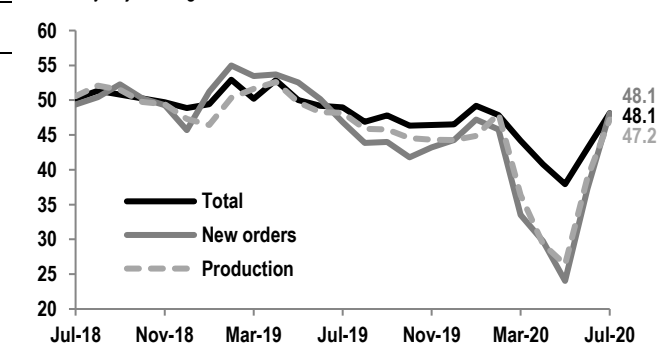
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IMEF's manufacturing indicator
Seasonally adjusted figures

	Jul-20	Jun-20	Difference
Manufacturing	48.1	43.1	5.1
New orders	48.1	37.3	10.9
Production	47.2	38.9	8.3
Employment	47.0	41.8	5.1
Deliveries	49.0	49.8	-0.9
Inventories	50.8	47.2	3.6

Source: IMEF

IMEF's PMI manufacturing indicator
Seasonally adjusted figures



Source: Banorte, IMEF

The non-manufacturing indicator starts to lag behind. While this indicator rose 4.0pts and added three months to the upside, we believe it is starting to evidence some key dynamics, such as: (1) The prevailing impact to relevant sectors, mostly related to tourism and entertainment, which have not been able to resume at a higher pace given the extension of the pandemic; and (2) weak domestic demand, impacted by job losses and increased caution from consumers on higher uncertainty. In this sense, while the data is positive, it suggests that the rebound in this sector might take longer and will possibly face more challenges. Inside, all but ‘deliveries’ trailed back relative to manufacturing, despite also with a strong showing in ‘new orders’ (+7.6pts) and ‘production’ (+6.9pts). Meanwhile, ‘employment’ only edged-up 0.4pts, remaining near its all-time lows and adding to the signals of a more protracted recovery.

IMEF's non-manufacturing indicator
Seasonally adjusted figures

	Jul-20	Jun-20	Difference
Non-manufacturing	47.0	43.0	4.0
New orders	46.3	38.7	7.6
Production	45.3	38.4	6.9
Employment	42.8	42.4	0.4
Deliveries	52.6	51.5	1.1

Source: IMEF

Favorable, albeit slow steps, at the start of 3Q20. Building up on favorable data for June, as suggested by [implied figures within 2Q20 GDP](#), today’s report suggests that the recovery extended further and gained dynamism in July. However, and as we have mentioned, the rebound seems to be showing a differentiated performance across sectors. It is our take that external demand will be a key driver for the recovery, situation which seems to be supported by today’s results, with the manufacturing indicator outperforming non-manufacturing.

Within the former, and despite not seeing a substantial improvement in epidemiological conditions, manufacturing activities, as well as other industrial sectors, seem to have restarted with higher dynamism. This might be explained by the designation of broader activities as essential, as well as by having the possibility to enforce social distancing measures while continuing with production, although probably at a reduced pace. In the medium term, the virus will remain as an important challenge, although with higher dynamism in the US as an important counterweight for a better performance in our country.

In addition, there are some signals that despite additional increases in cases in the US, authorities might be somewhat reluctant to enforce strict lockdown measures again, which is favorable in terms of economic activity. In addition, continuing tensions with China, coupled with the ratification of USMCA, might lay the groundwork for a better outlook once investment resumes.

On the non-manufacturing sector, we maintain our view that the recovery will be slower, with socially dependent activities probably still highly impacted until an effective treatment and/or vaccine is readily available. Meanwhile, other sectors, such as commerce, will probably take a while to rebound as employment still has not recovered and uncertainty remains high, limiting the possibility of a pick-up in discretionary consumption. However, as activity resumes in manufacturing, this should have a positive spillover effect on the rest of the economy. In this context, while we expect a sequential rebound in 3Q20, we believe figures in the annual comparison will remain very low.

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