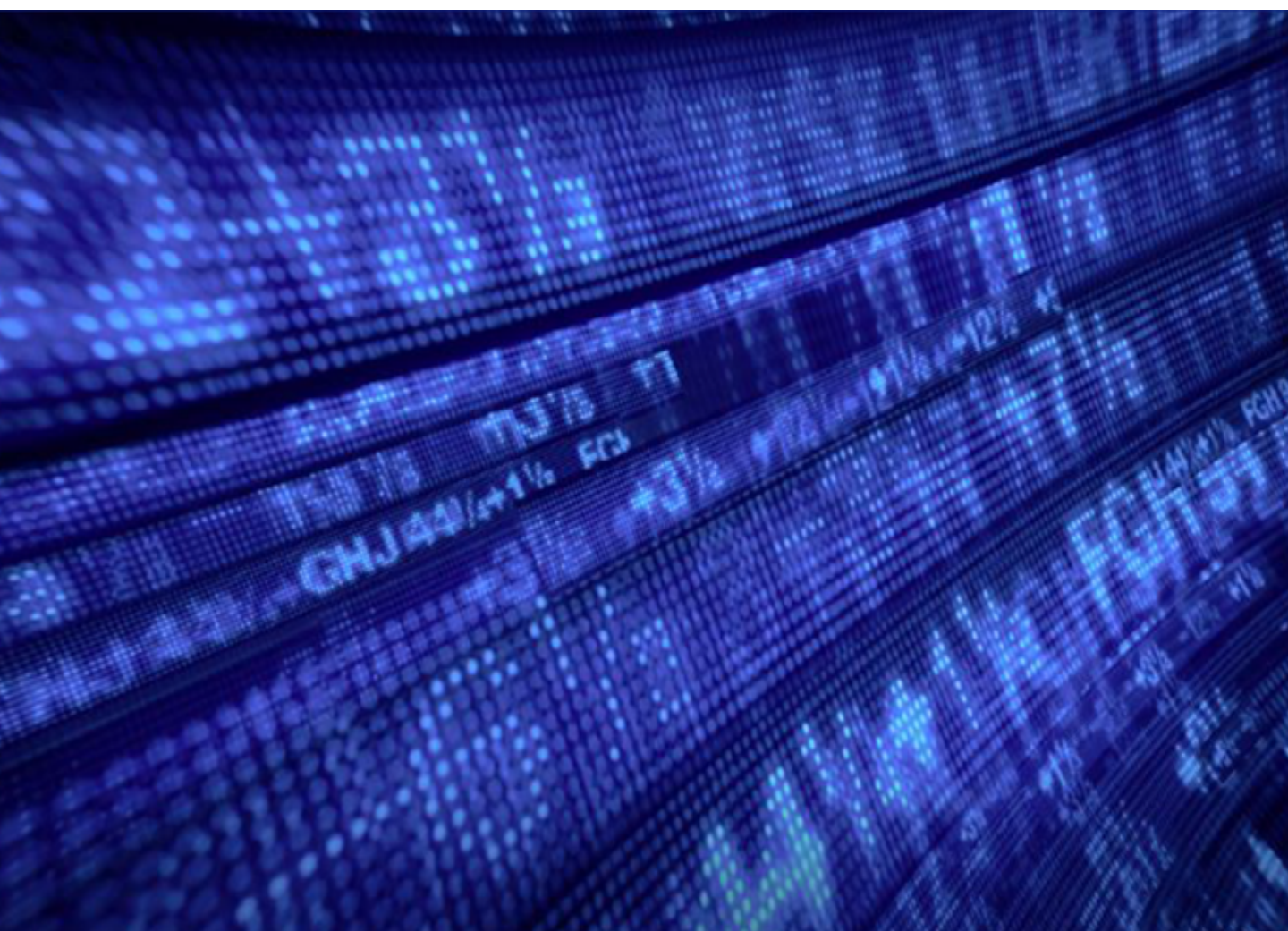




UNITED NATIONS  
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

# World Manufacturing Production

Statistics for Quarter I, 2020



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## Report on world manufacturing production

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This report presents the observed growth rates and growth estimates of world manufacturing production for the first quarter of 2020. The figures are based on index numbers of industrial production (IIP) collected by UNIDO Statistics from national data sources.

IIP measures the growth of the volume of industrial production in real terms, free from price fluctuations. Users should take note that while annual industrial growth rates generally refer to changes in manufacturing value added (MVA), i.e. output net of intermediate consumption, the quarterly indices reflect the growth of gross output. Given the temporal nature of estimates, output growth provides the best approximation of value added growth, assuming that the input-output relationship is relatively stable during the observation period.

UNIDO has been publishing quarterly reports on world manufacturing since 2011. The data compilation and presentation methods are regularly updated. Earlier reports included index figures for some countries which were not seasonally adjusted or for which no information

on seasonal adjustments was available. Since 2013, growth figures have been published based on seasonally adjusted index numbers<sup>1</sup>. Since 2017, seasonal adjustments are made using the TRAMO/SEATS method<sup>2</sup> in the JDemetra+ software. The purpose of seasonal adjustment is to filter out any fluctuations or calendar effects within time series shifts. The individual parameters of the seasonal adjustment procedure for each time series are subject to regular revisions, normally at the beginning of each new reference year. The estimates based on in-time modelling of major economic uncertainties or other unusual events in particular, such as the global pandemic of 2020, require frequent revision, based on the most recent available information.

This report refers to country groups in terms of economic territories rather than political boundaries, which are classified according to their stage of industrialization. This grouping is particularly useful for presenting aggregated growth estimates by country group at different levels of industrialization. A comparative pic-

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<sup>1</sup><https://stat.unido.org/content/learning-center/seasonal-adjustment>

<sup>2</sup>TRAMO stands for Time series Regression with ARIMA noise, Missing values and Outliers, and SEATS for Signal Extraction in ARIMA Time Series. ARIMA is the abbreviation of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average, a widely applied statistical method for time series analyses.

ture of growth trends in different parts of the world has been provided to users based on these country groups. The full list of economies in the country groupings is available in the International Yearbook of Industrial<sup>3</sup>.

The present report implements Revision 4 of the International Standard for Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev 4)<sup>4</sup>. For countries that publish monthly/quarterly index numbers based on ISIC Rev 4, national data are used in their original form. For countries that still produce index numbers based on ISIC Rev 3, growth figures are estimated at the 2-digit level of Rev 4 using correspondence tables. In both cases, data on index numbers are derived from national statistical sources. In case of missing data, UNIDO conducts imputations or projections, where appropriate. These estimates are generally replaced as soon as the officially reported values become available in national statistical publications.

Growth rates are calculated from the national index numbers aggregated to the given country group or geographical region using

weights based on the country's contribution to world manufacturing value added. With the first quarter of 2020, the respective base year has been adjusted to 2015 in accordance with other UNIDO publications. This report presents growth figures for country groups by stage of industrial development and by geographic region.

Users can find further information on the methodology of index numbers, estimation procedures or a compilation of country groups' indices in a methodological document<sup>5</sup> that is available on the statistical pages of UNIDO's website, together with the indices themselves published in UNIDO's Quarterly IIP database<sup>6</sup>, available on the UNIDO Statistics Data Portal. Beginning with the year 2020, UNIDO has also started publishing monthly data on world manufacturing production<sup>7</sup> with regular updates. These data are available in their original form as well as seasonally adjusted time series.

This report presents estimates for the first quarter of 2020 as well as revised estimates for the fourth quarter of 2019.

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<sup>3</sup><https://www.unido.org/resources/publications/flagship-publications/international-yearbook-industrial-statistics>

<sup>4</sup>[https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesM/seriesm\\_4rev4e.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesM/seriesm_4rev4e.pdf)

<sup>5</sup><https://stat.unido.org/content/publications/world-manufacturing-production%253a-methodology-of-the-quarterly-report>

<sup>6</sup><https://stat.unido.org/database/Quarterly%20IIP>

<sup>7</sup><https://stat.unido.org/database/Monthly%20IIP>



## World manufacturing growth in Quarter I 2020

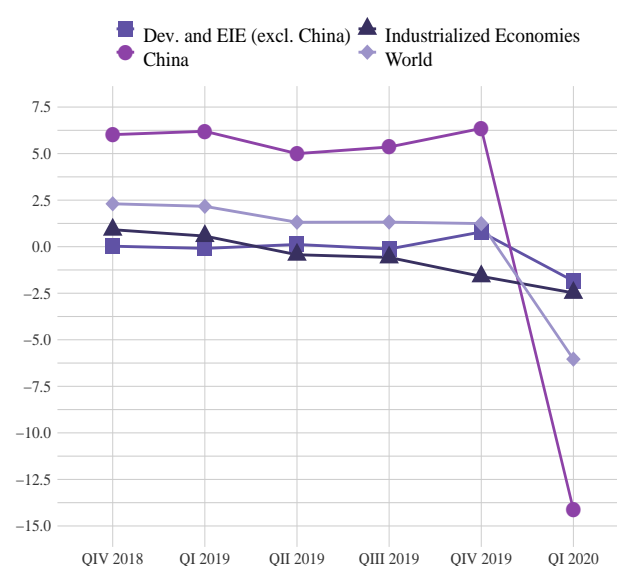
Global manufacturing output growth has registered a sharp decline of 6.0 per cent in the first quarter of 2020 due to economic lockdown measures motivated by COVID-19 pandemic. The current economic downturn is the first of such magnitude since the financial crisis of 2008/2009, when manufacturing output fell by 7.1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2008.

The current decline comes at a time when world manufacturing production is already experiencing a gradual decline, indicating an overall economic slowdown throughout 2019. The global outbreak of COVID-19 has further reinforced the downward trend in the first quarter of 2020. The majority of countries halted their economic activities from March 2020 onwards, with only a few countries including China going into lockdown sooner. Consequently, a massive decline of manufacturing output is expected in the forthcoming period in industrialized economies and in most developing countries.

Industrialized economies, which began closing businesses at the end of the first quarter, reported a moderate level of contraction. Manufacturing production in these countries dropped by 2.5 per cent compared to the first quarter of 2019. Manufacturing output was already declining in this country group following a period of sustained economic growth which lasted for more than three years.

North America's manufacturing output fell by 2.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2020. In addition to the COVID-19 outbreak, continued trade uncertainty and prevailing tariffs, especially between the U.S. and China, further contributed to this decrease. The manufacturing output of Europe's industrialized economies dropped by 4.4 per cent for similar reasons as well on a year-over-year comparison, while East Asia's manufacturing output remained almost the same, primarily due to the recent solid performance of the Republic of Korea and Taiwan, Province of China.

Figure 1: Growth of world manufacturing output in % compared to the same quarter of the previous year



China, the world's largest manufacturer, was hit hard by COVID-19 in the first quarter of 2020, registering an unprecedented decline of manufacturing output. According to seasonally adjusted index numbers, China's manufacturing output plunged by 14.1 per cent, mainly because of the COVID-19 lockdown measures. A slowdown in manufacturing growth figures was, however, also observed in China in 2019.

Manufacturing production of developing and emerging industrial economies (excluding China), which had not yet been affected by COVID-19, recorded a 1.8 per cent decrease in the first quarter of 2020. In previous quarters, this country group's growth performance was characterized by sluggish growth after a steady decline in growth throughout 2018.

Developing economies in Asia and the Pacific, which until recently were deemed fast growing economies, reported a negative year-over-year growth rate of 2.5 per cent in the first quarter of 2020. Viet Nam was among the very few countries in the region that maintained a high manufacturing growth rate at 7.9 per cent, whereas India's manufacturing output dropped further by 5.4 per cent.

Latin America witnessed a 2.8 per cent reduction of manufacturing output compared to the first quarter of 2019. Ecuador recorded a growth rate of 1.4 per cent, while Argentina's, Mexico's and Brazil's outputs shrank by 6.3 per cent, 3.4 per cent and 2.2 per cent, respectively.

Estimates based on limited data on Africa's manufacturing output indicated a slight increase of manufacturing output by 0.2 per cent

for the first quarter of 2020; in the previous quarter, the continent's growth rate was 1.0 per cent. In the quarters before that, this country group registered a quarterly year-over-year output growth of around 2 per cent.

Other developing economies achieved a stable year-over-year manufacturing output growth rate of 1.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2020. Turkey, the largest manufacturer in this country group, showed strong output growth at 4.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2020; in the previous quarter, the country's manufacturing output growth rate was 6.4 per cent, following a year of massive reductions in output.

The figures clearly reflect that global manufacturing production has experienced an external shock (i.e. the COVID-19 pandemic). Other risks and uncertainties, including higher trade barriers and regulations as well as the Brexit, which played a key role at the end of 2019, have become secondary. As manufacturing is considered an engine of overall economic growth, the global slump in manufacturing production has serious impacts on the world economy. COVID-19 forced governments around the world to respond immediately to contain the pandemic and to support their local economies. The full extent of the containment measures' economic impact on countries worldwide remains to be seen. A redistribution of global manufacturing production might evolve as industrialized countries, in particular, realized their strong dependence on imports due to the outsourcing of production activities in the past.

## Findings by country group

### Industrialized economies

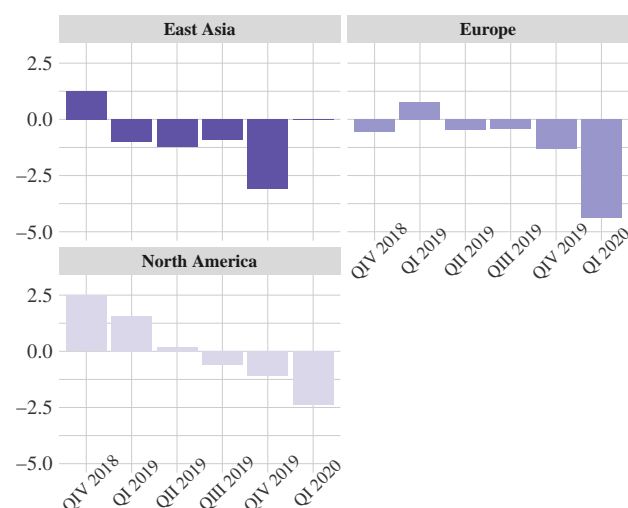
Manufacturing output growth of industrialized economies has been continuously declining since the end of 2018, primarily due to the prevailing trade and tariff uncertainties in commodity trading in the US and EU economies. The contraction in the first quarter of 2020 has been caused by COVID-19, on the one hand, and by already existing trade tensions and Brexit. Compared to the same period of 2019, manufacturing production decreased by 2.5 per cent in the first quarter of 2020, following a decrease of 1.6 per cent in the previous quarter. The figures presented in this report provide further insights into different industrialized regions.

North America's manufacturing output fell by 2.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2020 on a year-over-year comparison. This development is primarily attributable to U.S. manufacturing activity, which decreased by 2.4 per cent in the first quarter of this year and by 1.1 per cent in the last quarter of 2019.

Manufacturing output of East Asia's industrialized economies remained almost the same in the first quarter of 2020, but registered a decrease of 3.1 per cent in the previous quarter. The output of the region's largest manufacturer, Japan, dropped further by 4.2 per cent after a

decrease of 6.7 per cent in the previous quarter. Others such as Taiwan, Province of China (9.0 per cent), Singapore (6.4 per cent), the Republic of Korea (4.8 per cent) and Malaysia (1.4 per cent) defied the general downward trend.

Figure 2: Growth rates of manuf. output of industrialized regions, in % compared to the same period of the previous year



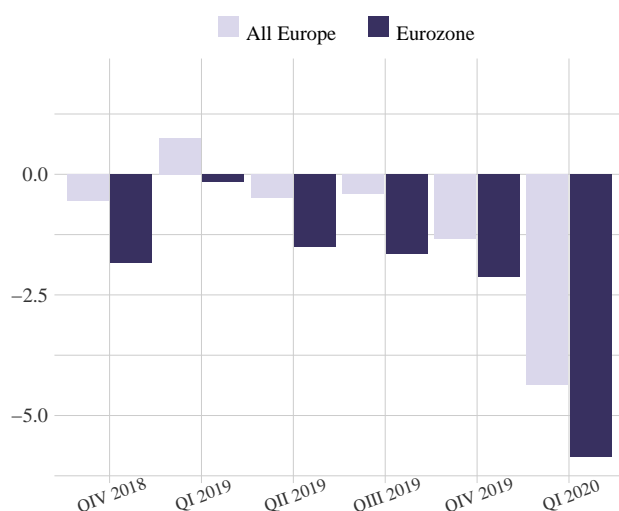
Manufacturing production in European industrialized economies fell by 4.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2020. This country group already witnessed output slumps in previous quarters, a trend that has been further reinforced



by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. In addition to the economic impacts of the coronavirus, the EU's economy as a whole, and especially export-oriented countries, have been adversely affected by Brexit as well as other trade restrictions that have bred uncertainties, resulting in reduced production and investments.

Disaggregated data for industrialized economies in Europe showed comparatively lower manufacturing output growth in eurozone countries in all quarters of 2019 (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Growth rates of manufacturing output in Europe, in % compared to the same period of the previous year



The figures for the first quarter of 2020 indicate a decline of manufacturing output in the majority of eurozone economies mainly due to ongoing trade frictions with the U.S. as well as the early impact of COVID-19 in China. The most economically influential countries were

among the worst affected: Italy's manufacturing output suffered one of its largest drops by 11.0 per cent because of the early and extremely severe outbreak of COVID-19. Germany, France and Spain also reported a major decline of manufacturing output by 6.8 per cent, 7.8 per cent and 5.6 per cent, respectively.

The year-over-year growth patterns in other eurozone economies were varied. Manufacturing output increased in Finland (1.1 per cent), Malta (8.6 per cent) and Ireland (8.0 per cent), while it shrank by 10.0 per cent in Slovakia, 5.8 per cent in Austria, 3.7 per cent in Portugal, 2.5 per cent in Lithuania and by 2.4 per cent in Latvia.

Beyond the eurozone, manufacturing output also visibly decreased in Hungary (1.6 per cent) and Sweden (1.2 per cent), while Poland's output increased by 0.9 per cent.

The year-over-year manufacturing output of non-EU and other industrialized economies rose by 2.9 per cent in the Russian Federation and 0.2 per cent in Norway, while dropping by 2.0 per cent in Belarus. The United Kingdom's output fell sharply by 6.0 per cent due to continued uncertainties following the Brexit on 31 January 2020 and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Switzerland, one of the world's most advanced economies, registered a year-over-year output growth of 0.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2020 as well as in the last quarter of 2019, after its manufacturing output had expanded by around 5.0 per cent for four consecutive quarters.

## Developing and emerging industrial economies

In accordance with the country grouping of UNIDO Statistics, China is presented separately from other country groups due to its size and new characteristics of its economy. Sustained high growth rates over the past several years have been rapidly transforming China into an industrialized economy.

### China

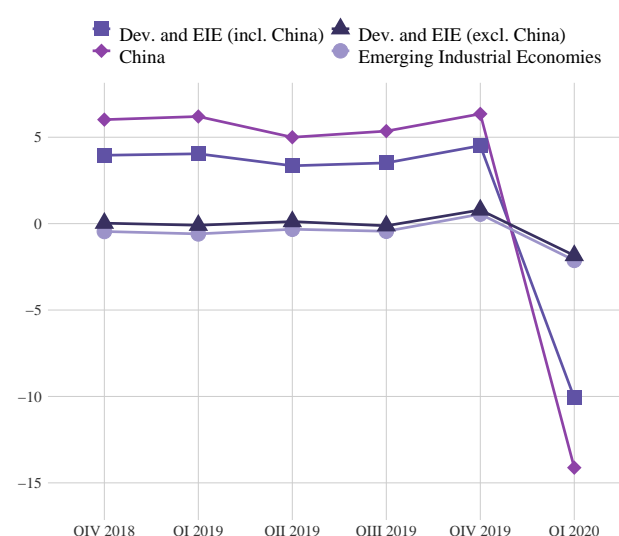
In the first quarter of 2020, China's manufacturing output was hit hard by the outbreak of COVID-19. Seasonally adjusted figures indicate a drop of 14.1 per cent in a year-over-year comparison. In the fourth quarter of 2019, China still witnessed a solid and high growth rate of 6.4 per cent. Nearly all Chinese industries experienced a negative growth rate in the first quarter of 2020, including motor vehicles (27.3 per cent), textiles (22.5 per cent), computer electronics (5.2 per cent) and basic metals (1.9 per cent). It remains to be seen how fast China's economy can recover from this shock, but initial economic forecasts such as the economic outlook of the OECD<sup>8</sup> point to a faster recovery than in other countries.

### Developing and emerging industrial economies (excl. China)

Manufacturing output of developing and

emerging industrial economies decreased by 1.8 per cent in the first quarter of 2020, following an increase of 0.8 per cent in the previous quarter. By contrast, this country group's manufacturing output had remained almost unchanged in the first quarters of 2019.

Figure 4: Growth of manufacturing output of developing economies in % compared to the same quarter of the previous year



Asia and the Pacific experienced a drop of manufacturing output by 2.5 per cent compared to the same quarter of the previous year. The weaker growth rates recorded at the end of

<sup>8</sup>OECD: Economic Outlook (March 2020), <https://www.oecd.org/economic-outlook/>



2018 already signalled a downward trend following year-over-year growth rates of at least 4.0 per cent in previous quarters. A closer look at specific countries in this region reveals a diverse picture. The manufacturing output of Viet Nam and the Philippines increased by 7.9 per cent and 1.4 per cent, respectively. By contrast, India's, Thailand's and Pakistan's manufacturing output fell by 5.4 per cent, 7.1 per cent and 8.7 per cent, respectively.

Latin America's manufacturing output on a year-over-year basis decreased by 2.8 per cent in the first quarter of 2020, following sluggish economic development since the fourth quarter of 2018. Argentina, for example, witnessed a further deepening of its ongoing recession, with a 6.3 per cent drop in manufacturing output in the first quarter of this year. The region's two largest manufacturers, Mexico and Brazil, also experienced perceptible reductions in manufacturing output by 3.4 per cent and 2.2 per cent, respectively. Ecuador was among the few countries with an increase of manufacturing output (1.4 per cent). It remains to be seen how hard the continent has been hit by the pandemic, as public health data are indicating the emergence of a new hotspot in the region.

Compared to the first quarter of 2019, growth estimates based on limited data availability for African countries generally indicated a slight increase of manufacturing output by 0.2 per cent following years of varying growth rates. Among others, Nigeria's manufacturing output rose by 0.6 per cent, whereas Senegal's output decreased by 1.4 per cent.

In the other developing economies country group, manufacturing output increased noticeably by 1.7 per cent in Eastern European countries compared to the same period of the previous year. This expansion of manufacturing output was mainly attributable to Turkey (as was the case in the previous quarter), its output rising by 4.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2020. It remains to be seen whether this trend reflects stabilization of Turkey's manufacturing sector. Other countries with a noteworthy growth rate in manufacturing production include Moldova (3.7 per cent), Serbia (3.0 per cent) and Greece (1.5 per cent). By contrast, Bosnia and Herzegovina's, Romania's and Croatia's manufacturing output fell by 8.0 per cent, 7.5 per cent and 3.8 per cent, respectively, compared to the first quarter of 2019.

## Findings by industry group

Growth in the production of essential goods and supplies, including food, beverages and pharmaceutical products, was relatively less affected by COVID-19. The production of capital and durable goods such as machinery and equipment, motor vehicles and furniture dropped sharply. Similarly, textiles, wearing ap-

parel and leather experienced high year-over-year output reductions of at least 13 per cent in the first quarter of 2020. Printing and wood products also registered negative growth rates of 9.0 per cent and 6.1 per cent, respectively, compared to the same period of the previous year.

Figure 5: Estimated growth rates by industry in % compared to previous year  
Quarter I, 2020

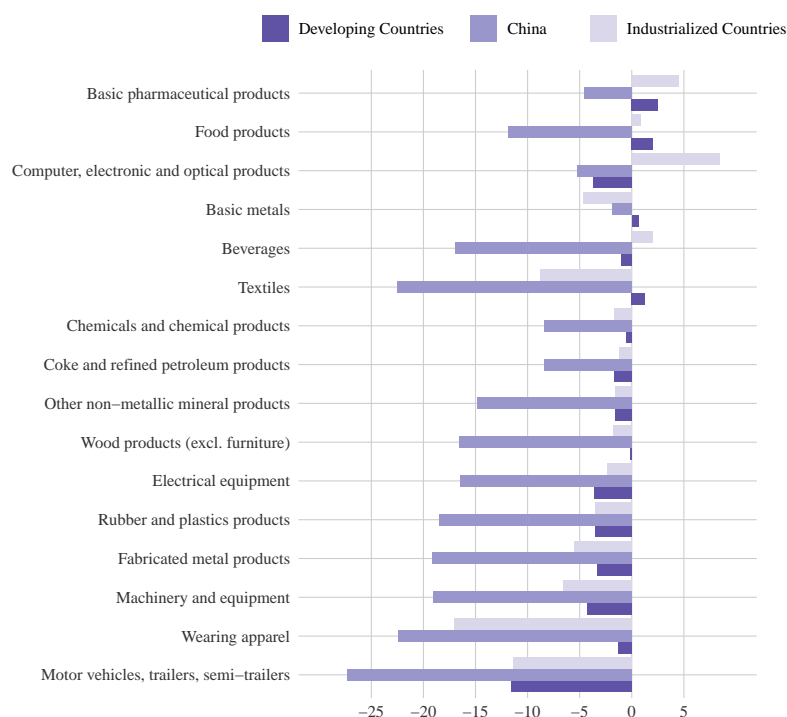


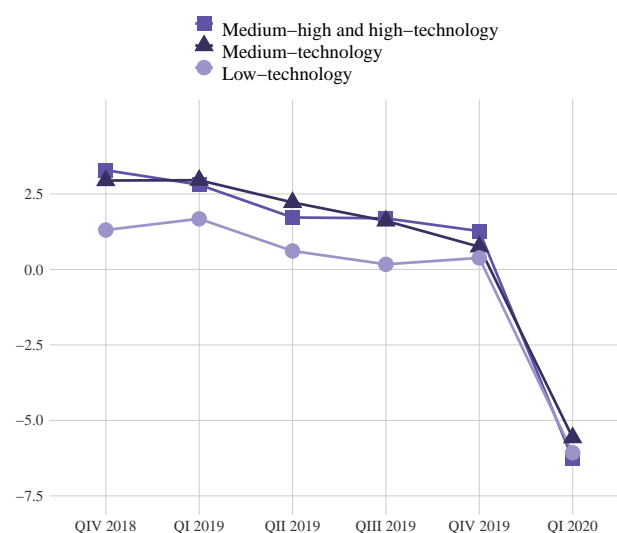
Figure 5 presents the detailed growth rates of various industries by country group. In the first quarter of 2020 and in the face of the ongoing COVID-19 crisis, basic pharmaceuticals as well as food maintained positive growth rates in some country groups. Food products in particular are essential basic consumer goods, and make fewer losses in uncertain times compared to other industries. It remains to be seen how much the pharmaceutical industry will benefit from the ongoing health crisis.

The growth rates of industries grouped by technological intensity varied significantly before the COVID-19 outbreak, although these figures have markedly declined since the beginning of 2018. Figure 6 illustrates this reduction in growth over the last quarters. The three groupings according to technological intensity saw negative growth rates of 5 per cent and higher in the first quarter of 2020. Such an overall decline was last observed during the financial crisis in 2008/2009 when the reductions in output were as severe, whereas the massive global drop in 2020 is mainly attributable to the high share of Chinese manufacturing production on the world's aggregate.

The output of medium high- and high-technology industries dropped by 6.3 per cent in the first quarter of 2020. Other decisive factors for the gradual decline since 2018 aside from COVID-19 have been continued economic uncertainties such as increasing trade restrictions, which have a significant influence on consumer decisions and demand. Consequently, the manufacturing of machinery or motor vehi-

cles has seen massive reductions in output over the last quarters, while other industries such as computers, electronics and optical products and pharmaceuticals achieved noteworthy positive growth rates in the first quarter of this year, despite the impact of the pandemic.

Figure 6: Growth of manufacturing industries by technological intensity, in % compared to the same quarter of the previous year



The growth rate of manufacturing output of medium-technology industries has declined since the beginning of 2019, resulting in a negative year-over-year growth rate of 5.6 per cent in the first quarter of 2020. This can mostly be attributed to the slump in production of non-metallic mineral products (-7.2 per cent) as well as of rubber products (-7.4 per cent).

Additional data on growth rates in the first quarter of 2020 are available in the Statistical Tables.



**Table 1**

**Estimated growth rates of world manufacturing output**

In % compared to the previous quarter and same period of the previous year

Quarter I, 2020

	Share in world MVA (2015)	Compared to previous quarter	Compared to same period of the previous year
World	100.0	-6.9	-6.0
Industrialized Economies	56.5	-1.4	-2.5
North America	19.4	-1.7	-2.4
Europe	22.4	-2.6	-4.4
East Asia	13.4	0.7	0.0
China	27.7	-18.1	-14.1
Dev. and EIE excl. China	15.8	-2.0	-1.8
Emerging Industrial Economies	14.5	-2.2	-2.1
Other Developing Economies	1.0	-1.8	-1.7
Africa	1.4	-0.4	0.2
Asia & Pacific	7.6	-2.5	-2.5
Latin America	4.8	-2.5	-2.8
Others	1.9	0.0	1.7

Source: UNIDO Statistics

Note: Not all subgroups are presented; seasonally adjusted data

**Table 2**

**Estimated growth rates of output by manufacturing industry**

In % compared to the same period of the previous year

Quarter I, 2020

	Developing and Emerging Industrial Economies excl. China	China	Industrialized Economies	World
Food products	2.0	-11.9	0.8	-1.9
Beverages	-1.0	-17.0	2.0	-2.6
Tobacco products	-7.4	5.2	-7.5	-4.3
Textiles	1.3	-22.5	-8.8	-13.8
Wearing apparel	-1.3	-22.4	-17.1	-15.1
Leather and related products	-6.0	-23.0	-17.5	-18.2
Wood products (excl. furniture)	-0.1	-16.6	-1.7	-6.1
Paper products	0.7	-13.1	-0.7	-3.0
Printing	-4.2	-20.2	-5.8	-9.0
Coke and refined petroleum products	-1.7	-8.4	-1.2	-2.7
Chemicals and chemical products	-0.5	-8.4	-1.7	-3.6
Basic pharmaceutical products	2.5	-4.5	4.5	2.1
Rubber and plastics products	-3.5	-18.5	-3.5	-7.4
Other non-metallic mineral products	-1.6	-14.8	-1.6	-7.2
Basic metals	0.7	-1.9	-4.7	-2.6
Fabricated metal products	-3.3	-19.1	-5.5	-8.3
Computer, electronic and optical products	-3.7	-5.2	8.4	2.0
Electrical equipment	-3.6	-16.5	-2.3	-9.5
Machinery and equipment	-4.3	-19.1	-6.6	-10.8
Motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers	-11.6	-27.3	-11.3	-15.7
Other transport equipment	-5.5	-17.8	-7.0	-9.0
Furniture	-3.3	-23.5	-3.9	-9.0
Other manufacturing	-6.9	-19.7	-3.2	-8.3
<b>Total Manufacturing</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-14.1</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-6.0</b>

Source: UNIDO Statistics

Note: Seasonally adjusted data

**Table 3**

**Estimated growth rates of output by manufacturing industry**

In % compared to the previous quarter

Quarter I, 2020

	Developing and Emerging Industrial Economies excl. China	China	Industrialized Economies	World
Food products	0.4	-11.8	0.6	-2.4
Beverages	-1.5	-21.6	1.4	-4.2
Tobacco products	-0.8	3.1	-2.9	-0.7
Textiles	-0.7	-22.6	-5.2	-13.6
Wearing apparel	-2.2	-21.3	-13.0	-14.1
Leather and related products	-4.5	-23.4	-15.2	-17.7
Wood products (excl. furniture)	-0.5	-17.0	-1.3	-5.9
Paper products	0.5	-18.4	0.8	-3.4
Printing	-1.2	-19.1	-2.7	-6.4
Coke and refined petroleum products	-2.6	-13.1	0.2	-3.3
Chemicals and chemical products	-1.8	-12.9	0.3	-4.3
Basic pharmaceutical products	-1.5	-8.9	3.5	-0.2
Rubber and plastics products	-1.8	-20.6	-1.0	-6.4
Other non-metallic mineral products	-1.3	-19.0	0.3	-8.5
Basic metals	-1.3	-8.1	-0.6	-4.4
Fabricated metal products	-1.7	-21.0	-2.8	-6.8
Computer, electronic and optical products	-0.2	-12.2	2.1	-4.3
Electrical equipment	-2.0	-22.8	-0.5	-12.3
Machinery and equipment	-1.1	-22.0	-3.2	-10.0
Motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers	-4.0	-28.1	-6.2	-12.2
Other transport equipment	-2.8	-15.6	-8.2	-9.2
Furniture	-2.5	-26.1	-4.1	-9.9
Other manufacturing	-2.8	-13.3	-4.1	-6.5
<b>Total Manufacturing</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-18.1</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-6.9</b>

Source: UNIDO Statistics

Note: Seasonally adjusted data



**Table 4**

**Estimated growth rates of world manufacturing output**

In % compared to the previous quarter and same period of the previous year

Quarter VI, 2019 (revised)

	Share in world MVA (2015)	Compared to previous quarter	Compared to same period of the previous year
World	100.0	0.3	1.2
Industrialized Economies	56.5	-0.7	-1.6
North America	19.4	-0.1	-1.1
Europe	22.4	-0.8	-1.3
East Asia	13.4	-1.7	-3.1
China	27.7	2.2	6.4
Dev. and EIE excl. China	15.8	0.0	0.8
Emerging Industrial Economies	14.5	-0.1	0.5
Other Developing Economies	1.0	0.5	1.9
Africa	1.4	0.2	1.0
Asia & Pacific	7.6	0.2	0.8
Latin America	4.8	-0.8	-0.3
Others	1.9	0.8	3.2

Source: UNIDO Statistics

Note: Not all subgroups are presented; seasonally adjusted data

**Table 5**

**Estimated growth rates of output by manufacturing industry**

In % compared to the same period of the previous year

Quarter VI, 2019 (revised)

	Developing and Emerging Industrial Economies excl. China	China	Industrialized Economies	World
Food products	2.2	0.8	1.8	1.7
Beverages	2.7	6.4	0.8	2.4
Tobacco products	-3.8	3.7	-3.0	-1.6
Textiles	2.4	1.0	-4.0	0.2
Wearing apparel	2.7	-0.8	-4.8	-0.4
Leather and related products	-2.5	0.6	-2.9	-0.8
Wood products (excl. furniture)	-2.2	2.3	-0.7	0.0
Paper products	-0.4	7.4	-2.4	-0.2
Printing	-2.0	0.5	-4.3	-3.0
Coke and refined petroleum products	0.2	6.6	-2.0	0.3
Chemicals and chemical products	2.4	7.0	-2.0	1.3
Basic pharmaceutical products	4.3	6.0	1.9	3.2
Rubber and plastics products	-3.3	4.7	-2.7	-0.9
Other non-metallic mineral products	-0.9	7.8	-2.4	2.1
Basic metals	1.8	8.8	-5.7	2.1
Fabricated metal products	-2.4	5.8	-2.5	-0.7
Computer, electronic and optical products	-2.4	9.9	4.2	6.4
Electrical equipment	0.0	11.6	-3.4	4.2
Machinery and equipment	-5.0	5.8	-5.1	-1.4
Motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers	-8.4	2.2	-7.4	-5.0
Other transport equipment	-3.3	-1.2	2.2	1.1
Furniture	0.1	3.4	-0.1	0.8
Other manufacturing	-4.7	-4.8	1.0	-1.2
<b>Total Manufacturing</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Source: UNIDO Statistics

Note: Seasonally adjusted data