

# News Release

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## UniCredit Bank Austria Manufacturing PMI®

### Production posts renewed decline in June as new orders weaken

#### Key findings

Output falls slightly after rising in May for first time in three years

Faster declines in new orders and employment

Supplier delivery times lengthen for first time since December 2022

Business conditions deteriorated across the Austrian manufacturing sector at the end of the second quarter, with firms recording a renewed drop in output alongside faster declines in both new orders and employment, latest PMI® survey data showed. Business expectations towards future output remained positive, although the degree of confidence ticked down from May's recent high.

On the supply side, goods producers recorded the first increase in average lead times for inputs in two-and-a-half years, citing the influence of delays to shipments from Asia. Average input costs nevertheless fell due to weak demand conditions, with competitive pressures also contributing to a second straight monthly reduction in factory gate charges.

The seasonally adjusted UniCredit Bank Austria Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI®) – a single-figure gauge of performance calculated from measures of new orders, output, employment, supplier's delivery times and stocks of purchases – slipped deeper into sub-50 contraction territory in June, dropping from May's 28-month high of 48.4 to 47.0.

Contributing to the decline in the headline index was a renewed drop in production. After rising – albeit only fractionally – for the first time in three years in May, output showed a slight decrease at the end of the second quarter. Reports from surveyed businesses attributed the downturn to weakness in underlying demand. This was underscored by a solid and accelerated reduction in intakes of new orders, which panellists in turn partly linked to hesitancy amongst customers. Export sales likewise declined at a faster rate than the month before.

Backlogs of work continued falling across the Austrian goods-producing sector during June, in a sign of underutilised capacity. The rate of depletion quickened and was solid, although it was still much slower than seen on average in 2024.

UniCredit Bank Austria Manufacturing PMI

sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Sources: Bank Austria, S&P Global PMI.

Data were collected 12-23 June 2025.

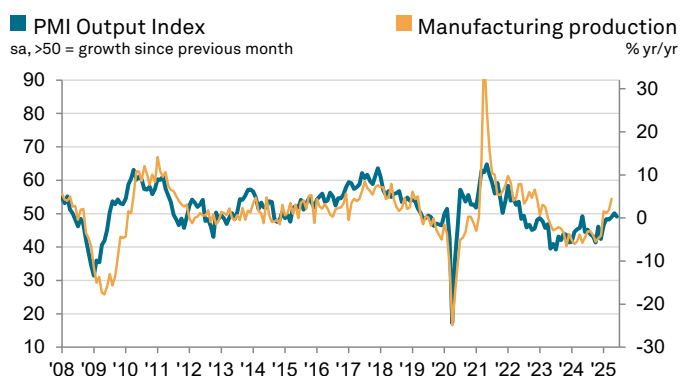
Not only did Austrian manufacturers maintain a preference for lower workforce numbers in June, but they stepped up the rate of job shedding as employment fell to the greatest extent since March.

As well as further staff retrenchment across the sector, there were also efforts to scale back inventory levels during the month. June saw a solid and accelerated reduction in stocks of purchases, alongside a renewed decline in holdings of post-production goods.

Despite Austrian manufacturers cutting their purchasing of inputs, June data indicated the first increase in average supplier delivery times since the end of the 2022. The deterioration in vendor performance partly reflected delays to shipments from Asia, according to panel member reports.

Average prices paid for inputs fell slightly in June, following virtually no change in May and increases in the three previous months. Discounts from suppliers was a contributing factor, according to qualitative evidence provided by surveyed businesses. It was a similar story for factory gate charges, which fell for the second month running amid reports of competition for new work. The rate of decline in output prices did however ease slightly since May and was only modest.

Looking ahead, goods producers in Austria continued to expect output levels to rise in the coming 12 months. This was partly linked to hopes of a pick-up in economic conditions. The degree of optimism remained above the long-run average, but it eased from May's 11-month high to the weakest since March.



Sources: Bank Austria, S&P Global PMI, Eurostat via S&P Global Market Intelligence.

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## Survey methodology

The UniCredit Bank Austria Manufacturing PMI® is compiled by S&P Global from responses to questionnaires sent to purchasing managers in a panel of around 300 manufacturers. The panel is stratified by detailed sector and company workforce size, based on contributions to GDP. Data collection began in October 1998.

Survey responses are collected in the second half of each month and indicate the direction of change compared to the previous month. A diffusion index is calculated for each survey variable. The index is the sum of the percentage of 'higher' responses and half the percentage of 'unchanged' responses. The indices vary between 0 and 100, with a reading above 50 indicating an overall increase compared to the previous month, and below 50 an overall decrease. The indices are then seasonally adjusted.

The headline figure is the Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI). The PMI is a weighted average of the following five indices: New Orders (30%), Output (25%), Employment (20%), Suppliers' Delivery Times (15%) and Stocks of Purchases (10%). For the PMI calculation the Suppliers' Delivery Times Index is inverted so that it moves in a comparable direction to the other indices.

Underlying survey data are not revised after publication, but seasonal adjustment factors may be revised from time to time as appropriate which will affect the seasonally adjusted data series.

For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact [economics@spglobal.com](mailto:economics@spglobal.com).

## About PMI

Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI®) surveys are now available for over 40 countries and also for key regions including the eurozone. They are 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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