

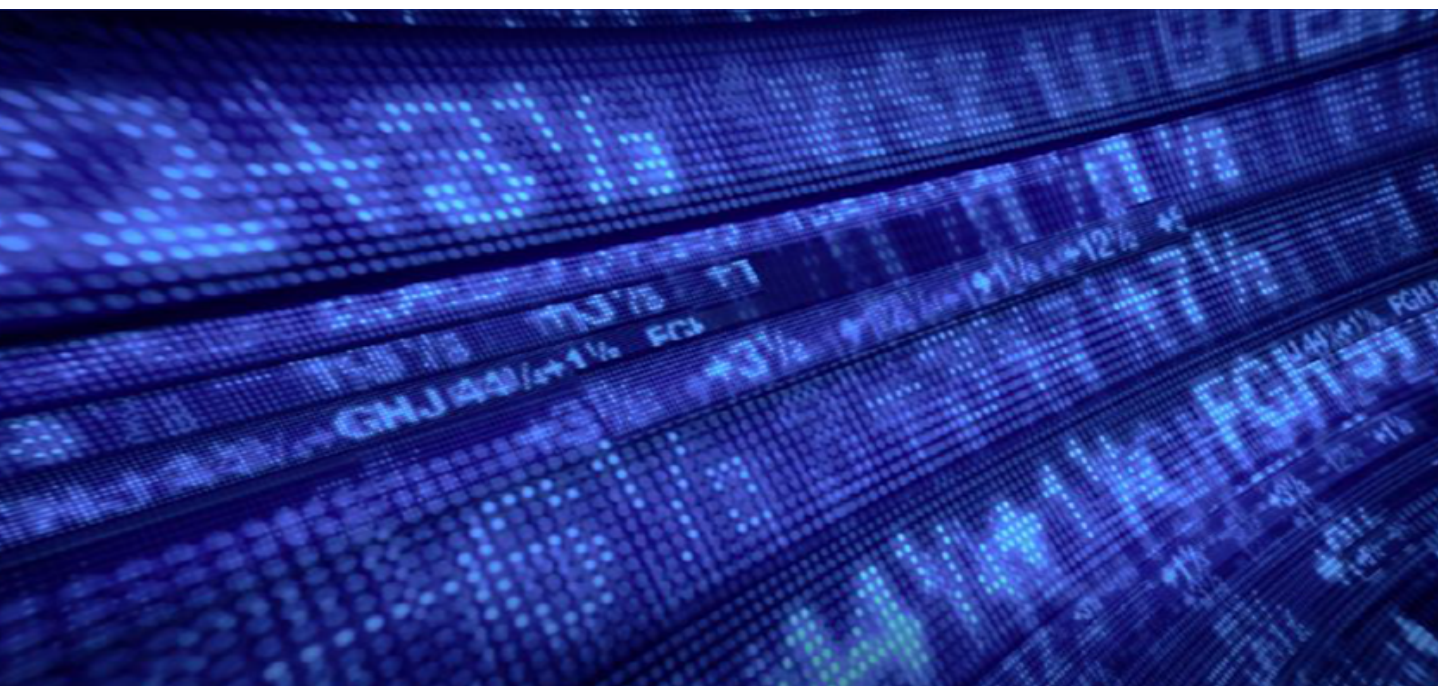


UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

World Manufacturing Production

Statistics for Quarter III 2020

Manufacturing bounces back after
COVID-19 drop, but outlook uncertain



World manufacturing growth in Quarter III 2020

World manufacturing production already registered an overall slowdown in 2019, which has been further exacerbated by the economic crisis triggered by COVID-19. In the first half of 2020, the economic slump was severe but expected given the lockdowns imposed around the world to contain the virus. In the third quarter of 2020, most economies showed signs of recovery, albeit with an unclear future, as various industrialized countries were experiencing a second wave of coronavirus from October 2020 onwards.

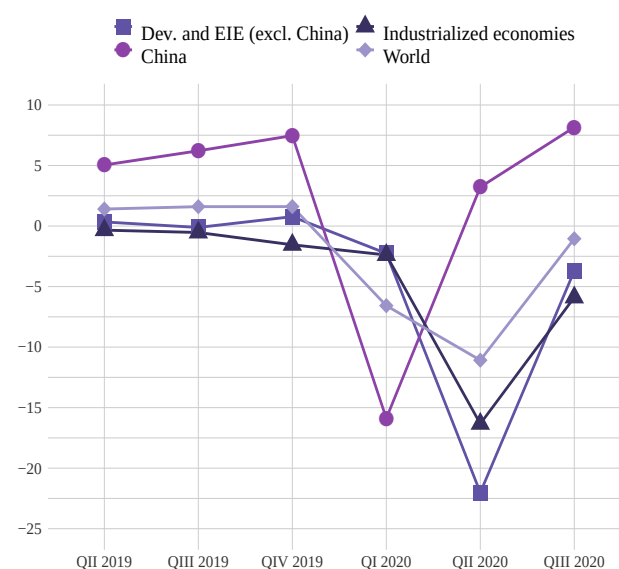
In the third quarter of 2020, global manufacturing output declined by 1.1 per cent in a year-over-year comparison due to COVID-19 containment measures, following a significant drop of 11.1 per cent in the second quarter of 2020.

Industrialized economies recorded a reduction in manufacturing production of 5.9 per cent in the third quarter of 2020, after a contraction of 16.3 per cent in the previous quarter.

China, the world's largest manufacturer, was hit hard by the pandemic in the first quarter of 2020, but the country's manufacturing sector has been able to bounce back. According to seasonally adjusted index numbers, China's manu-

facturing output increased by 8.2 per cent in a year-over-year comparison in the third quarter of 2020, following a growth rate of 3.2 per cent in the second quarter.

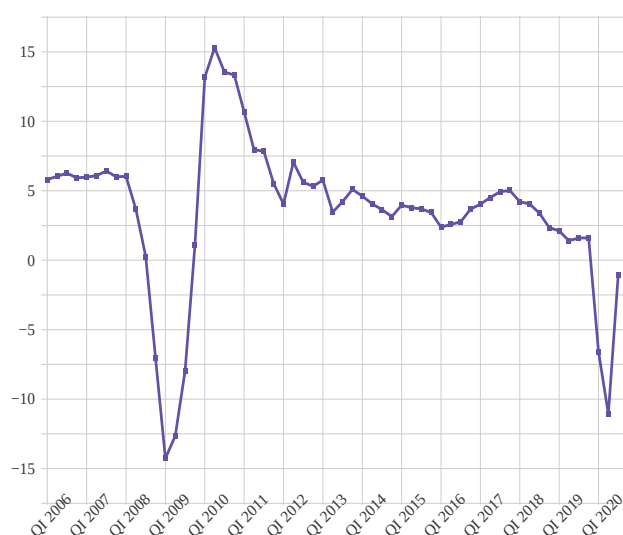
Figure 1: Growth of world manufacturing output, percentage change compared to the same quarter of the previous year



Manufacturing production of developing and emerging industrial economies¹ (excluding China) registered a decline of 3.7 per cent and 22.0 per cent in output in the third and the second quarters of 2020, respectively.

¹Referred to in the rest of the report as "Dev. and EIE".

Figure 2: Growth of world manufacturing output in percentage change compared to the same quarter of the previous year



The current economic downturn is the first of such magnitude since the financial crisis of 2008/2009 (Figure 2). During that crisis, considerable reductions in production were recorded for four consecutive quarters, but exceptionally

high increases in production were reported in subsequent quarters. It remains to be seen whether the current economic crisis will follow a similar recovery path.

The most recent figures reflect the global shock caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the incipient recovery. The challenges and uncertainties that dominated previous quarters, such as trade protectionist measures as well as uncertainty around Brexit, have clearly moved to the background. COVID-19 is still forcing governments around the world to intervene in their economies, especially as infection rates in many industrialized countries began to rise again from October 2020 onwards. The full impact of the containment measures remains uncertain; moreover, a redistribution of global manufacturing production towards industrialized economies might accelerate, as they seek to reduce dependence on imports following years of outsourcing production activities abroad.

Findings by country group

Industrialized economies

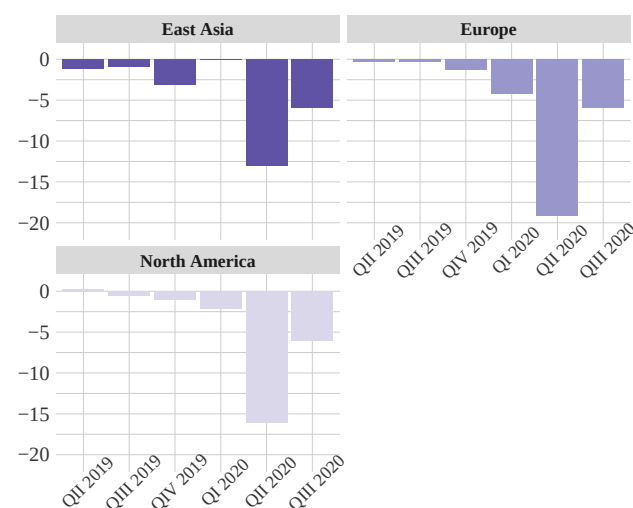
Industrialized countries reported losses of 5.9 per cent in the third quarter of 2020 compared to 16.3 per cent in the previous quarter, during which containment measures were applied. The contractions registered in the first quarter were mostly caused by prevailing trade and tariff uncertainties in commodity trading between the United States, China and the European Union (EU). Detailed figures presented in this report provide further insights into different industrialized regions.

North America's manufacturing output fell by 6.1 per cent in the third quarter and by 16.0 per cent in the second quarter of 2020 in a year-over-year comparison. This development is primarily linked to manufacturing activity in the United States, which dropped by 6.1 per cent and 15.6 per cent in the third and the second quarters of 2020, respectively.

The manufacturing output of East Asia's industrialized economies decreased by 5.9 per cent in the third quarter of 2020, after already plunging by a significant 13.0 per cent in the previous quarter. Japan's output, the largest manufacturer in this group, declined by 12.5 per cent in the same period, after a decrease of 20.5 per cent in the previous quarter. However, Taiwan,

Province of China and Singapore recorded increases of 5.9 per cent and 10.6 per cent, respectively, in the third quarter due to the positive performances of the computer and electronics as well as the pharmaceuticals industries.

Figure 3: Growth rates of manufacturing output of industrialized regions, percentage change compared to the same period of the previous year

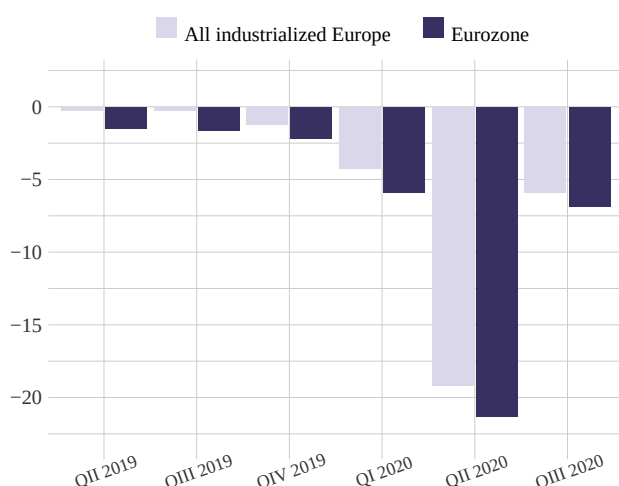


The manufacturing production of European industrialized economies fell by 5.9 per cent in the third quarter of 2020. The downward trend witnessed prior to the outbreak of the COVID-19 crisis had already affected export-

oriented countries in particular, and is mainly attributable to ongoing trade frictions with the United States as well as the uncertainty related to the Brexit negotiations.

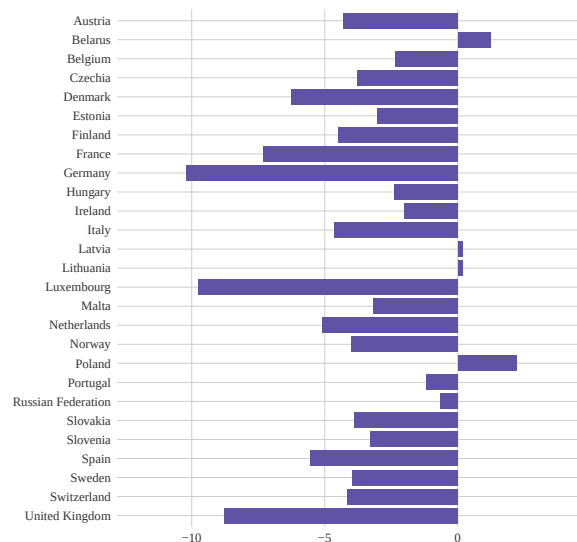
Disaggregated data for Europe's industrialized economies show comparatively weaker manufacturing trends in eurozone countries in previous quarters.

Figure 4: Growth rates of manufacturing output in European industrialized economies, percentage change compared to the same period of the previous year



Detailed data for the third quarter of 2020 indicate a significant decline of manufacturing output in nearly all industrialized European economies, triggered predominantly by COVID-19 containment measures (Figure 5). Countries with the largest manufacturing sectors were among those worst affected: Italy's manufacturing output suffered a decrease of 4.6 per cent, while Spain's fell by 5.5 per cent, France's by 7.3 per cent and Germany's by 10.2 per cent.

Figure 5: Growth rates of European industrialized countries, percentage change compared to previous year, quarter III 2020



Focusing on non-EU industrialized economies, output in the United Kingdom fell sharply by 8.8 per cent in the current quarter, following a drop of 23.6 per cent in the previous quarter. Uncertainties following the Brexit on 31 January 2020 have clearly been pushed to the background in the face of COVID-19. Switzerland also registered a significant reduction in output, namely by 4.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2020 in a year-over-year comparison.

It is unclear how severely and for how long industrialized countries will suffer from the pandemic's impacts, considering that the latest health data are pointing to Europe and the United States as the centres of the coronavirus pandemic during winter 2020.

Developing and emerging industrial economies

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

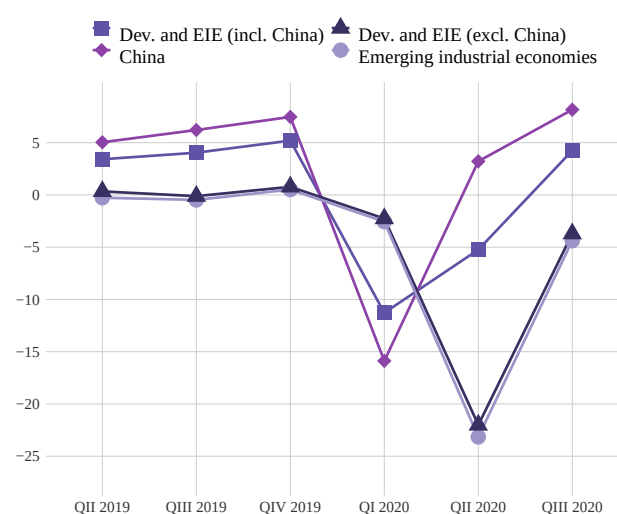
China

The latest seasonally adjusted figures indicate that China's economy already reached and exceeded its pre-crisis level of manufacturing output during the third quarter of 2020, with an increase in output of 8.2 per cent. This stands in contrast to the first quarter of the year, when China's manufacturing output dropped considerably by 15.9 per cent. The majority of Chinese industries experienced growth in the current quarter, with only a few exceptions, such as wearing apparel (-6.7 per cent) and leather products (-9.1 per cent). Computer electronics (8.9 per cent), machinery (11.2 per cent), electrical equipment (15.8 per cent) and automobiles (16.7 per cent) recorded high year-over-year output growth in the third quarter of 2020. It remains uncertain, however, whether China's export-oriented economy will succeed in maintaining this high production level, given subdued demand around the world.

Developing and emerging industrial economies (excluding China)

The manufacturing output of developing and emerging industrial economies decreased by 3.7 per cent in the third quarter of 2020, following a plunge of 22.0 per cent in the previous quarter. This group's growth performance was already sluggish at the end of 2019 after a steady decline in growth throughout 2018.

Figure 6: Growth of manufacturing output of developing and emerging industrial economies, percentage change compared to the same quarter of the previous year



Asia and the Pacific reported in the third quarter of 2020 a drop in manufacturing output of 5.3 per cent, following a reduction of 23.3 per cent in the previous quarter, in a year-over-year comparison. The lower growth rates recorded from the end of 2018 onwards already marked a downward trend, following higher year-over-year

growth rates in previous quarters. A closer look at specific countries in this region reveals output reductions of varying degrees. For example, manufacturing output increased in Viet Nam by 2.6 per cent and in Pakistan by 4.4 per cent, whereas it decreased in India by 6.8 per cent, by 8.1 per cent in both in Mongolia and Thailand and by 17.0 per cent in the Philippines.

In the third quarter of 2020, Latin America's manufacturing output decreased by 4.0 per cent after a decline of 24.2 per cent in the previous quarter on a year-over-year basis. This country group has been experiencing a sluggish economic development since the beginning of 2018. The region's two largest manufacturers, Mexico (-7.2 per cent) and Brazil (-0.4 per cent) witnessed reductions in manufacturing output of varying degrees, as did the majority of the region's countries. Argentina's output dropped by 3.8 cent, while Costa Rica and Nicaragua already registered output increases of 0.8 per cent and 1.8 per cent, respectively.

Compared to the third quarter of 2019, growth estimates based on limited data avail-

ability for African countries indicate a decrease of manufacturing output by 4.0 per cent. In the previous quarter, output dropped by 15.0 per cent. While Senegal's and Rwanda's manufacturing output increased by 2.7 per cent and 5.9 per cent, respectively, that of Nigeria, Tunisia and South Africa dropped by 2.6 per cent, 3.1 per cent and 8.4 per cent, respectively.

The manufacturing output of other developing economies experienced a year-over-year growth in manufacturing production by 3.6 per cent in the third quarter of 2020, while suffering a drop of 17.6 per cent in the previous quarter. Turkey, the largest manufacturer in this group, registered a significant rise in output of 8.1 per cent in the third quarter of 2020, following a drop of 17.5 per cent in the previous quarter. The majority of countries in this group reported varying and mostly negative growth rates in manufacturing production. For instance, manufacturing output in Greece dropped by 1.6 per cent, in Croatia by 2.3 per cent, in Romania by 4.6 per cent and in Ukraine by 8.5 per cent.

Findings by industry group

The growth rates of industries grouped by technological intensity have experienced a declining trend since the beginning of 2018. Figure 7 illustrates this reduction in growth over recent quarters as well as the severe plunge due to the COVID-19 crisis. The three groupings according to technological intensity saw decreases in output of at least five per cent in the first and of at least ten per cent in the second quarter of 2020. In the current quarter, medium high- and high-technology industries, in particular, seem to be recovering faster, whereas the remaining industries continue to register higher decreases. An overall decline of such magnitude was last observed during the financial crisis in 2008/2009, where noticeable decreases of at least five per cent for four consecutive quarters were recorded.

The growth rate of manufacturing output of medium-technology industries has deteriorated since the beginning of 2019, resulting in negative year-over-year growth rates of 1.6 per cent in the third quarter and 12.3 per cent in the second quarter of 2020.

The output of medium high- and high-technology industries increased slightly by 0.1 per cent in the third quarter, after plummeting by 10.6 per cent in the second quarter of 2020. In addition to the COVID-19 pandemic, uncertainties related to rising trade restrictions with

a major influence on consumer decisions and demand are responsible for the gradual slowdown since 2018. The manufacturing of machinery or motor vehicles has seen large reductions in output over the last quarters. On the other hand, the output of computers, electronics and optical products, electrical equipment as well as pharmaceuticals increased by 5.7 per cent, 4.8 per cent and 2.6 per cent, respectively.

Figure 7: Growth of manufacturing industries by technological intensity, percentage change compared to the same quarter of the previous year

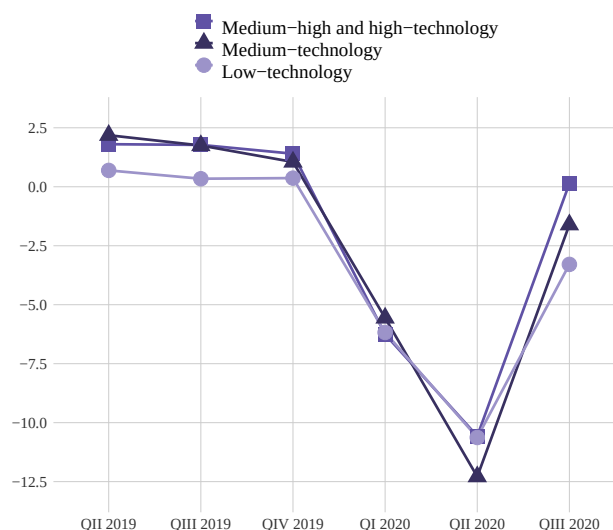


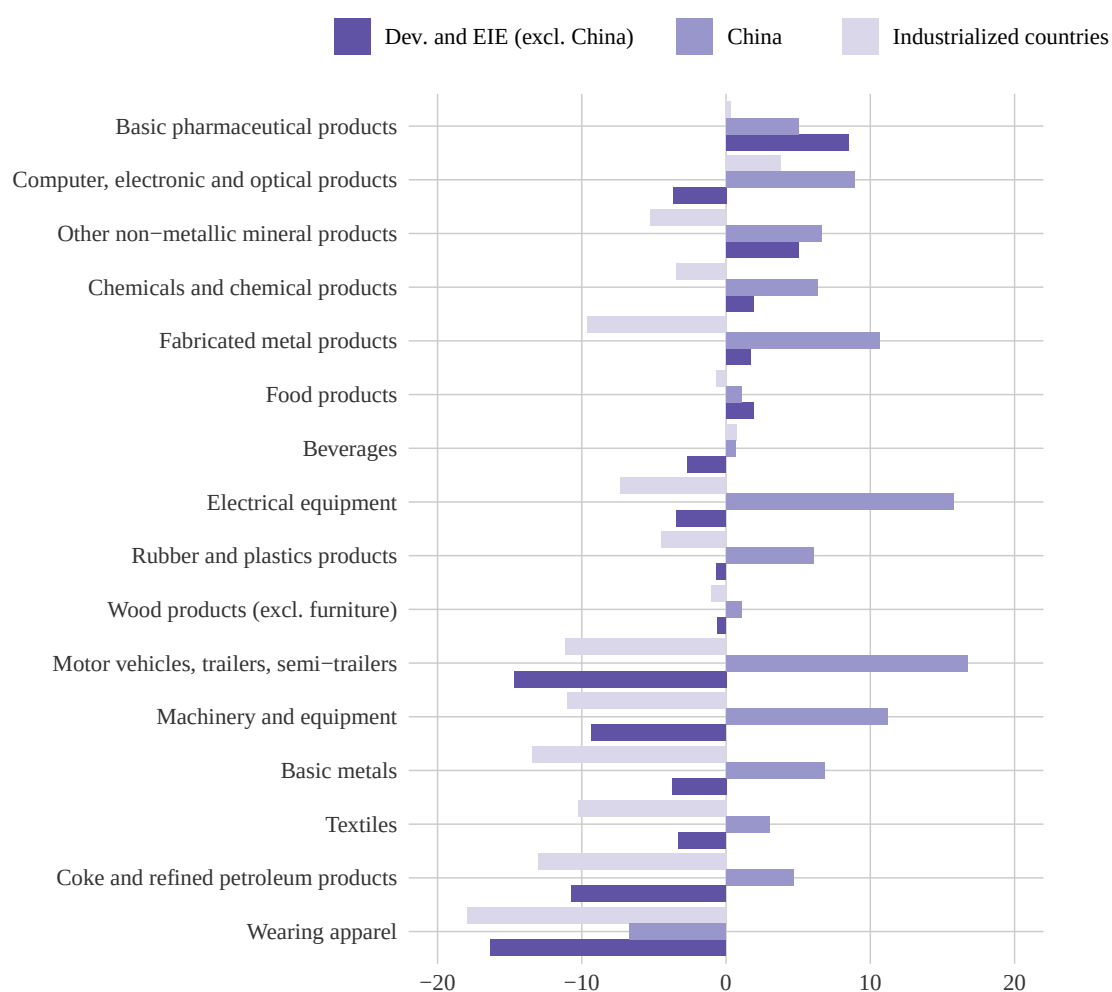
Figure 8 presents detailed growth rates of various industries by country group. Given the ongoing COVID-19 crisis, the production

of essential goods and supplies, such as food or pharmaceutical products, was less affected than other industries. In the third quarter of 2020, the production of basic pharmaceuticals and computer and electronic products registered moderate growth in (almost) all country groups. By contrast, the production of capital and durable goods, such as machinery or motor

vehicles, usually diminishes during a crisis due to shrinking demand. Similarly, textiles, wearing apparel or basic metals experienced considerable year-over-year output reductions in nearly all country groups in the third quarter of 2020.

Revised detailed data for the second quarter of 2020 are available in the Statistical Tables of this report.

Figure 8: Estimated growth rates by industry in percentage change compared to previous year, quarter III 2020



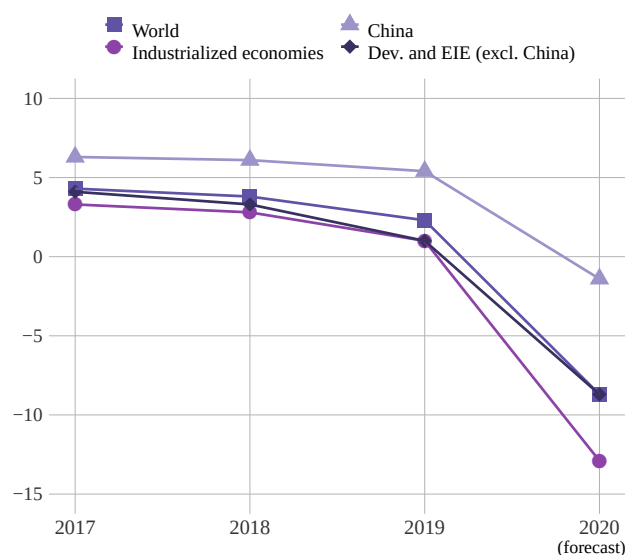
Manufacturing value added growth prospects in 2020

The global outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in a notable decrease in manufacturing production in 2020. The latest UNIDO world manufacturing production forecasts, updated in October 2020, estimate a drop of 8.7 per cent in 2020, primarily due to national containment strategies such as economic and social lockdowns. These measures have had a severe impact on both demand and supply. Consumer demand has declined significantly due to uncertainties triggered by travel restrictions, restricted operation of many economic sectors, and negative employment and income prospects, while the production of certain goods came to a worldwide halt for several months. The previous year already pointed towards a slowdown in manufacturing growth, mainly due to the ongoing trade and tariff tensions between the two largest manufacturers in the world, China and the United States, which has further aggravated the current situation.

World manufacturing value added (MVA) has plummeted because of the pandemic crisis. Annual production growth in the United States is estimated to drop by 11.6 per cent in 2020 compared to an increase of 1.7 per cent in 2019. China's manufacturing sector is expected to record a production decline of 1.4 per cent this year, whereas in the previous year, the country

registered an increase of 5.4 per cent.

Figure 9: Annual growth rates in manufacturing value added in constant 2015 US\$



The manufacturing production of European industrialized countries is forecasted to fall by 14.1 per cent in 2020. In 2019, production only grew by 0.8 per cent, mainly because of the trade and tariff frictions between the United States and Europe and the uncertainties unleashed by the negotiations over Brexit. The growth pattern in East Asia is similar to that of European industrialized countries, with an expected fall of 12.2 per cent in 2020. Current

projections point to an overall decrease in industrialized economies' manufacturing production of 12.9 per cent in 2020.

Prospects for developing and emerging industrial economies (excluding China) have deteriorated considerably, from an expected decline of 4.0 per cent in manufacturing value added for 2020 based on estimations of April 2020, to 8.7 per cent according to UNIDO's latest forecast. Negative growth in Latin America was already

observed in the previous year, and this trend has been further exacerbated in 2020, with an estimated decline in manufacturing production of 13.6 per cent. Asian countries, which until recently had registered rapid sectoral growth, suffered an estimated decrease of 7.5 per cent in manufacturing production in 2020. Unlike the rest of the world, least developed countries are projected to experience an increase of output by 2.0 per cent in 2020.

Statistical Tables

Table 1

Estimated growth rates of world manufacturing output

Percentage change compared to the previous quarter and same period of the previous year

Quarter III 2020

	Share in world MVA (2015)	Compared to previous quarter	Compared to same period of the previous year
World	100.0	12.1	-1.1
Industrialized economies	56.2	12.4	-5.9
North America	19.3	12.1	-6.1
Europe	22.3	15.9	-5.9
East Asia	13.3	8.3	-5.9
China	27.6	7.4	8.2
Dev. and EIE excl. China	16.2	23.3	-3.7
Emerging industrial economies	14.5	24.3	-4.4
Other developing economies	1.4	15.0	1.1
Africa	1.7	12.3	-4.0
Asia & Pacific	7.6	23.5	-5.3
Latin America	5.0	26.0	-4.0
Others	2.0	25.9	3.6

Source: UNIDO Statistics.

Note: Not all subgroups are presented; seasonally adjusted data.

Table 2

Estimated growth rates of output by manufacturing industry

Percentage change compared to the same period of the previous year

Quarter III 2020

	Developing and emerging industrial economies excl. China	China	Industrialized economies	World
Food products	1.9	1.1	-0.7	0.3
Beverages	-2.7	0.7	0.8	-0.2
Tobacco products	-4.9	2.3	-2.1	-1.9
Textiles	-3.3	3.0	-10.3	-1.5
Wearing apparel	-16.3	-6.7	-17.9	-11.4
Leather and related products	-13.4	-9.1	-17.5	-11.7
Wood products (excl. furniture)	-0.6	1.1	-1.0	-0.4
Paper products	-1.9	4.8	-5.5	-2.8
Printing	-14.2	2.1	-12.2	-9.1
Coke and refined petroleum products	-10.7	4.7	-13.0	-8.9
Chemicals and chemical products	1.9	6.4	-3.5	0.4
Basic pharmaceutical products	8.5	5.0	0.3	2.6
Rubber and plastics products	-0.6	6.1	-4.5	-1.1
Other non-metallic mineral products	5.0	6.6	-5.3	1.7
Basic metals	-3.7	6.8	-13.4	-2.2
Fabricated metal products	1.7	10.6	-9.6	-4.1
Computer, electronic and optical products	-3.7	8.9	3.8	5.7
Electrical equipment	-3.5	15.8	-7.3	4.8
Machinery and equipment	-9.3	11.2	-11.0	-2.9
Motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers	-14.7	16.7	-11.1	-3.9
Other transport equipment	-13.9	0.1	-15.8	-12.5
Furniture	3.3	0.7	-5.4	-2.6
Other manufacturing	-12.8	-3.0	-5.3	-5.3
Total Manufacturing	-3.7	8.2	-5.9	-1.1

Source: UNIDO Statistics.

Note: Seasonally adjusted data.

Table 3

Estimated growth rates of output by manufacturing industry

Percentage change compared to the previous quarter

Quarter III 2020

	Developing and emerging industrial economies excl. China	China	Industrialized economies	World
Food products	2.8	2.7	4.5	3.7
Beverages	27.6	6.1	8.3	12.3
Tobacco products	9.6	0.9	1.3	3.8
Textiles	45.2	2.8	14.9	13.6
Wearing apparel	52.9	2.8	15.0	15.8
Leather and related products	25.9	3.2	40.2	13.1
Wood products (excl. furniture)	23.4	3.1	11.3	9.6
Paper products	5.7	5.8	2.1	3.4
Printing	20.6	5.4	11.4	10.5
Coke and refined petroleum products	9.9	3.2	6.1	6.6
Chemicals and chemical products	11.4	4.6	4.1	5.2
Basic pharmaceutical products	12.3	4.4	-0.1	2.7
Rubber and plastics products	23.5	6.9	18.0	15.3
Other non-metallic mineral products	29.6	7.4	11.3	12.4
Basic metals	25.8	4.3	10.8	9.3
Fabricated metal products	33.1	8.5	10.7	11.8
Computer, electronic and optical products	26.3	-0.6	7.1	4.1
Electrical equipment	34.8	13.0	8.4	12.6
Machinery and equipment	43.6	9.1	7.9	10.2
Motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers	91.6	15.8	80.9	53.0
Other transport equipment	60.2	-3.0	16.0	13.4
Furniture	35.2	9.2	24.1	20.9
Other manufacturing	23.3	7.9	17.8	15.2
Total Manufacturing	23.3	7.4	12.4	12.1

Source: UNIDO Statistics.

Note: Seasonally adjusted data.

Table 4

Estimated growth rates of world manufacturing output

Percentage change compared to the previous quarter and same period of the previous year

Quarter II 2020 (revised)

	Share in world MVA (2015)	Compared to previous quarter	Compared to same period of the previous year
World	100.0	-4.6	-11.1
Industrialized economies	56.2	-14.5	-16.3
North America	19.3	-14.8	-16.0
Europe	22.3	-15.9	-19.2
East Asia	13.3	-12.3	-13.0
China	27.6	24.1	3.2
Dev. and EIE excl. China	16.2	-20.2	-22.0
Emerging industrial economies	14.5	-21.3	-23.2
Other developing economies	1.4	-10.5	-13.2
Africa	1.7	-12.6	-15.0
Asia & Pacific	7.6	-21.5	-23.3
Latin America	5.0	-21.4	-24.2
Others	2.0	-19.0	-17.6

Source: UNIDO Statistics.

Note: Not all subgroups are presented; seasonally adjusted data.

Table 5

Estimated growth rates of output by manufacturing industry

Percentage change compared to the same period of the previous year

Quarter II 2020 (revised)

	Developing and emerging industrial economies excl. China	China	Industrialized economies	World
Food products	-0.7	-0.5	-5.2	-3.1
Beverages	-24.4	-1.9	-6.8	-10.6
Tobacco products	-15.7	1.3	-6.9	-7.8
Textiles	-32.7	1.9	-22.9	-12.6
Wearing apparel	-45.3	-8.1	-30.4	-23.3
Leather and related products	-31.3	-11.6	-42.1	-22.1
Wood products (excl. furniture)	-18.1	-1.0	-11.2	-8.8
Paper products	-7.1	1.6	-7.1	-5.3
Printing	-28.5	0.4	-21.8	-17.4
Coke and refined petroleum products	-18.4	4.0	-17.5	-13.7
Chemicals and chemical products	-9.7	3.1	-7.4	-4.5
Basic pharmaceutical products	-1.0	3.0	1.2	1.3
Rubber and plastics products	-21.0	2.3	-19.8	-14.3
Other non-metallic mineral products	-19.1	2.0	-15.2	-8.6
Basic metals	-23.9	4.6	-23.2	-10.3
Fabricated metal products	-25.6	3.7	-18.9	-14.6
Computer, electronic and optical products	-24.4	11.0	-1.2	3.1
Electrical equipment	-29.8	6.8	-14.9	-5.3
Machinery and equipment	-38.2	5.4	-18.0	-11.3
Motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers	-57.2	3.6	-51.3	-37.4
Other transport equipment	-46.6	2.6	-27.4	-23.0
Furniture	-26.1	-7.3	-23.9	-19.7
Other manufacturing	-30.7	-10.5	-19.4	-17.9
Total Manufacturing	-22.0	3.2	-16.3	-11.1

Source: UNIDO Statistics.

Note: Seasonally adjusted data.

Table 6

Annual MVA (in constant 2015 US\$) growth forecasts, selected country groups

Percentage change compared to the previous year

	Growth rates 2019, revised	Growth rates 2020, forecasts
World	2.3	-8.7
Industrialized economies	1.0	-12.9
North America	1.6	-12.3
Europe	0.8	-14.1
East Asia	0.8	-12.2
China	5.4	-1.4
Dev. and EIE excl. China (by development group)	1.0	-8.7
Emerging industrial economies	1.4	-9.9
Least developed countries	8.3	2.0
Other developing economies	-4.6	-4.3
Dev. and EIE excl. China (by region)	1.0	-8.7
Africa	2.6	-2.8
Asia & Pacific	3.7	-7.5
Latin America	-4.4	-13.6

Source: UNIDO Statistics.

Methodological note

This report presents observed growth rates and estimates of world manufacturing production for the third quarter of 2020, as well as revised estimates for the second 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 MVA (i.e. output net of intermediate consumption), quarterly IIPs reflect the growth of gross output.² Given the temporal nature of estimates, output growth provides the best approximation of value added growth, assuming that the input-output relationship remains stable during the observation period.

UNIDO has published 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.³ Since 2017, seasonal adjustments are made using the TRAMO/SEATS⁴ method in the JDemetra+ software. The purpose of seasonal adjustment is to filter out any periodic fluctuations or calendar effects within time series. 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. Major economic uncertainties or other unusual events, in particular, such as the global pandemic of 2020, require frequent reviews of the models used based on the most recent available information.

This report refers to country groups in terms of economic territories rather than political boundaries. Economies are classified according to their stage of industrialization. This

²For a description of the variable Manufacturing Value Added (MVA), see <https://stat.unido.org/content/learning-center/what-is-manufacturing-value-added%253f>

³<https://stat.unido.org/content/publications/seasonal-adjustment-of-iip>

⁴TRAMO 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 analysis.

grouping is particularly useful for presenting growth estimates by country aggregates at different levels of industrialization. A comparative picture of growth trends in different parts of the world is 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 Statistics.⁵

The present report implements revision 4 of the International Standard for Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev.4).⁶ For countries that publish monthly/quarterly indices 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 two-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 replaced as soon as the officially reported values become available in national sta-

tistical publications.

Growth rates are calculated from the national index numbers aggregated to the given country group or geographical region using weights based on the countries' contribution to world manufacturing value added. Since the first quarter of 2020, the 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 and a compilation of country groups' indices in a methodological document⁷ that is available on the statistical pages of UNIDO's website. The indices themselves are published in UNIDO's Quarterly IIP database⁸, available on the UNIDO Statistics Data Portal. Since 2020, UNIDO also publishes monthly data on world manufacturing production with regular updates.⁹

⁵<https://www.unido.org/resources/publications/flagship-publications/international-yearbook-industrial-statistics>

⁶https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesM/seriesm_4rev4e.pdf

⁷<https://stat.unido.org/content/publications/world-manufacturing-production-%2528methodological-note%2529>

⁸<https://stat.unido.org/database/Quarterly%20IIP>

⁹<https://stat.unido.org/database/Monthly%20IIP>