

Economy

Export orders to grow by 25% YoY in June from a low base, while pull-in demand will fall

Key message

- Taiwan export orders totaled US\$57.93bn in May, up 18.5% YoY, slightly missing consensus of 19.4% YoY growth, but very close to our forecast of 18.8% YoY growth.
- Electronics orders outperformed raw materials, while machinery orders exceeded expectations. Orders from the US, Japan & ASEAN saw strong YoY growth, while orders from China have begun to decline.
- 3. We forecast export orders in June will grow by 25% YoY, mainly due to the low base in the same period last year. However, the outlook appears less favorable than it was in May.

Event

Taiwan export orders totaled US\$57.93bn in May, up 2.7% MoM, but down 0.5% MoM once seasonally-adjusted, and up 18.5% YoY, slightly missing consensus of 19.4% YoY growth (Figure 1), but very close to our forecast of 18.8% YoY growth.

Analysis

Electronics orders outperformed raw materials, while machinery orders exceeded expectations. Among major products, ICT export orders were up by 16.3% MoM and 29.5% YoY to US\$18.2bn in May, as demand uptrends for AI applications and from the cloud industry were sustained, resulting in stronger server, networking and graphics card orders. Electronics orders fell by 6.6% MoM and 27.7% YoY to US\$21.57bn, but strong demand for high-power computing (HPC) and AI was sustained, resulting in more orders for IC and PCB manufacturers, as well as wafer distributors. Optical instrument orders rose by 5.4% MoM and 2.8% YoY to US\$1.82bn, as orders for semiconductor optical inspection, measuring equipment and backlight modules continued to grow. However, orders for panels declined, partially eroding overall sales growth. Besides plastics and rubber, orders for raw materials were down MoM and YoY. Base metals orders fell by 10.7% YoY, due to sluggish steel demand and lower steel prices, capping orders. Plastics and rubber orders were down by 14.3% YoY, due to excess capacity and competition by overseas peers, as the orders for plastic raw materials were undermined by price cuts. Orders for chemicals dipped by 9.8%% MoM and 17.4% YoY due to competition from overseas peers and price cuts, while lower oil prices dragged down prices. Machinery orders grew by 5.4% MoM and 6.8% YoY, on robust orders for automation equipment and machine tools (Figures 2 & 3).

Orders from the US, Japan & ASEAN saw strong YoY growth, while orders from China have begun to decline. Orders from the US rose by 40.1% YoY in May, with electronics up the most, by 57.3%, or US\$3.43bn. Orders from China and Hong Kong fell 2.4% YoY, with Plastics and rubber down the most, by 28.2%, or US\$150mn. Orders from Europe increased by 1.5% YoY, with those for ICT up the most, by 7.5%% YoY. Orders from the ASEAN and Japan grew by 25.1% and 23.2%% YoY, respectively, with the latter boosted by game console orders. Overall, precautionary stocking was a key factor shaping corporate strategies in countries with robust export demand (Figures 4 & 5).

Conclusion

From the perspective of inventory pull-in demand from foreign companies, US firms have not slowed their export orders to Taiwan. However, this trend may not hold, especially as we move into 2H25F. The Taiwan household-based diffusion index was at 45.0 in May, and the order value-based diffusion index was at 48.9 (see Figure 6). We forecast export orders in June will grow by 25% YoY, due to the low base in the same period last year. However, the outlook appears less favorable than it was in May. Based on individual trend indicators, orders for machinery and electrical equipment are expected to perform relatively well.



Figure 1: Taiwan export orders in May rose by 18.5%YoY; very close to our forecast of 18.8% YoY growth

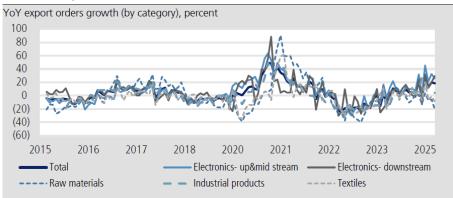


Figure 2: Main export order categories

| | 1 | May-25 | | From | Jan-25 to May-25 | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------|---------|----------------|------------------|---------|
| | Value (US\$bn) | MoM (%) | YoY (%) | Value (US\$bn) | Weighting (%) | YoY (%) |
| ICT | 18.2 | 16.3 | 29.5 | 74.5 | 28.2 | 15.1 |
| Electronics | 21.6 | (6.6) | 27.7 | 102.1 | 38.7 | 25.8 |
| Optics | 1.8 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 8.7 | 3.3 | 6.5 |
| Base metals | 2.0 | (8.0) | (10.7) | 9.7 | 3.7 | (9.4) |
| Machinery | 1.8 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 3.1 | 4.4 |
| Plastics/rubber | 1.5 | 0.2 | (14.3) | 7.2 | 2.7 | (9.3) |
| Chemicals | 1.4 | (9.8) | (17.4) | 7.0 | 2.7 | (8.2) |
| Total | 57.9 | 2.7 | 18.5 | 263.8 | 100.0 | 15.0 |

Source: Bloomberg; KGI Research

Figure 3: Electronics orders outperformed raw materials; machinery orders also exceeded expectations



Note: Midstream/ upstream electronics are electronic products and optical apparatus; downstream electronics are information and communication products; raw materials include chemicals, plastic & rubber products, base metals and minerals; industrial products are machinery, electrical machinery products and transportation equipment.

Source: Bloomberg; KGI Research



Figure 4: Orders from the US, Japan & ASEAN saw strong YoY growth, while those from China have begun to decline

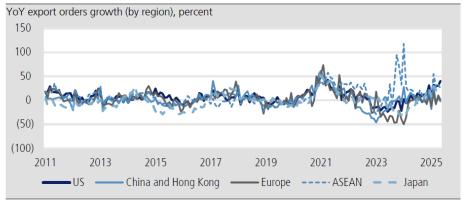
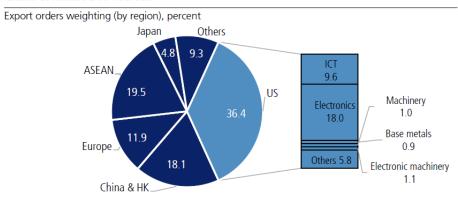
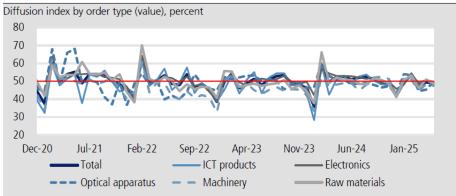


Figure 5: Weightings of orders from the US expanded MoM, while those from China continued to retreat



Source: Bloomberg; MOEA; KGI Research

Figure 6: The order value-based diffusion index was at 48.9 in June, indicating that the outlook appears less favorable than it was in May



Note: Raw materials are chemicals, plastics & rubber products, base metals, and minerals Source: Bloomberg; KGI Research

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Figure 7: Orders for ICT & electronic machinery with more overseas production rebounded in April, in contrast to the trend of corresponding China exports

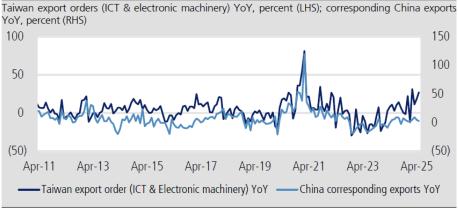
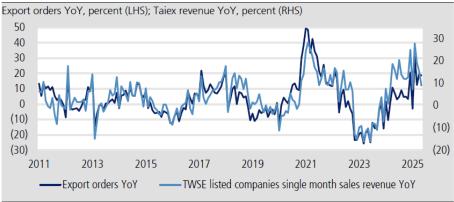


Figure 8: There is a discrepancy this month between the trend in export orders and the revenue growth of Taiex-listed companies



Source: Bloomberg; KGI Research

| Figure 9: Major international | political & economic events over the next quarter |
|-------------------------------|---|
| rigule 3. Major international | political & economic events over the next quarter |

| Date | Major event | Possible effect |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 6/24-26 | NATO summit meeting | Whether countries will comply with future targets to raise military spending to 5% of GDP will be a key area of focus. |
| Q3 | U.S. Fiscal Risk | Rising concerns over the U.S. fiscal outlook may lead to an initial uptick in yields, placing simultaneous pressure on both equity and fixed income markets. |
| July | China Politburo meeting | The meeting will outline economic policy priorities for the second half of the year, with a focus on potential countermeasures should the economy weaken further amid intensifying trade tensions. |
| 7/20 | Japan House of Councillors Election | Market attention will be on whether the ruling coalition of the Liberal Democratic Party and Komeito can retain its majority in the House of Councillors. |
| 7/29-30 | Fed FOMC meeting | The federal funds rate is widely expected to remain unchanged. |
| 9/11 | ECB Monetary Policy Meeting | The European Central Bank is expected to implement a 25 basis point rate cut. |
| 9/16-17 | Fed FOMC meeting | This meeting is currently viewed as the earliest possible window for a rate cut. However, the Federal Reserve may face a policy trade-off between persistent inflationary pressures and signs of economic deceleration |

Source: KGI Research



| Figure 1 | 10: K | ev | econom | ic d | lata - | US |
|----------|-------|----|--------|------|--------|----|
| | | | | | | |

| Indicators | | Units | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Jun-24 | Jul-24 | Aug-24 | Sep-24 | Oct-24 | Nov-24 | Dec-24 | Jan-25 | Feb-25 | Mar-25 | Apr-25 | May-25 |
|----------------------|--|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|--|--------|
| GDP | GDP QoQ SAAR | QoQ %, SAAR | | | | | 3.0 | | | 3.1 | | | 2.4 | | | (0.2) | | |
| GUP | GDP YoY | YoY % | 6.1 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 | | | 2.7 | | | 2.5 | | | 2.1 | | |
| | CPI | YoY % | 4.7 | 8.0 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Consumer prices | Core CPI | YoY % | 3.6 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | (0.2) 2.1 2.8 2.4 2.3 | 2.8 | |
| Consumer prices | PCE price index | YoY % | 4.1 | 6.6 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | |
| | Core PCE index | YoY % | 3.6 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 2.8 2.1 2.5 62.6 4.2 461 63 1.33 3.9 1.4 2.6 0.4 1.38 1.58 48.7 51.6 (20.35) 1,422 1,392 743 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 | |
| | Labor force participation rate | % | 62.0 | 62.3 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 62.6 | 62.7 | 62.7 | 62.7 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 62.6 | 62.4 | 62.5 | 62.6 | 62.4 |
| | Unemployment rate | % | 5.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| | Non farm payrolls | 000 | 7,233 | 4,555 | 2,594 | 2,012 | 87 | 88 | 71 | 240 | 44 | 261 | 323 | 111 | 102 | 120 | 2.3 2.8 2.1 2.5 62.6 4.2 147 461 63 1.33 3.9 1.4 2.6 0.4 1.38 1.58 1.29 48.7 51.6 47.2 (0.25) (4.0) 18.5 (0.25) 1,422 51.6 1,32 1,422 51.6 1,33 1,58 1,29 48.7 1,38 1,58 1,29 48.7 1,39 1,49 1,49 1,49 1,49 1,49 1,49 1,49 1,49 1,49 1,49 1,59 1,59 1,49 1,49 1,59 1,59 1,49 1,49 1,59 1,59 1,59 1,49 1,49 1,59 1,59 1,59 1,49 1,59 | 139 |
| Labor market | Net Change In total employment in labor force | '000 | 6,124 | 4,555 | 2,594 | 2,012 | (9) | 64 | 206 | 377 | (346) | (273) | 478 | 2,234 | (588) | 201 | 461 | (696) |
| | Challenger job cut announce | YoY % | (1.2) | (1.7) | 2.1 | (0.9) | 20 | 9 | 1 | 53 | 51 | 27 | 11 | (40) | 103 | 205 | 63 | 47 |
| | Opening/ hiring | x | 1.56 | 1.75 | 1.58 | 1.43 | 1.46 | 1.38 | 1.46 | 1.29 | 1.42 | 1.51 | 1.40 | 1.45 | 1.39 | 1.33 | 1.33 | |
| | Avg. hourly earnings | YoY % | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| | Industrial production | YoY % | 4.4 | 3.4 | 0.2 | (0.3) | 0.9 | (0.5) | (0.1) | (0.7) | (0.4) | (0.9) | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| | Durable goods orders | YoY % | 18.4 | 8.8 | 3.7 | (1.7) | (9.8) | 2.2 | (1.0) | (1.8) | 4.8 | (5.1) | (3.4) | 3.5 | (0.1) | 9.8 | 2.6 | |
| | Core capital goods orders | YoY % | 13.4 | 8.6 | (2.5) | (0.6) | (4.0) | (0.6) | (1.8) | 0.5 | 0.2 | (1.1) | 1.9 | 3.3 | (0.9) | 2.2 | 0.4 | |
| | Total business inventory/ sales ratio | x | 1.29 | 1.36 | 1.41 | 1.40 | 1.41 | 1.40 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.40 | 1.39 | 1.40 | 1.39 | 1.38 | 1.38 | |
| Economic activity & | Manufacturing inventory/ sales ratio | x | 1.49 | 1.53 | 1.59 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.57 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.58 | |
| | Retail inventory/ sales ratio | x | 1.14 | 1.23 | 1.27 | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.31 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.32 | 1.31 | 1.29 | 1.31 | 1.31 | 1.29 | 1.29 | |
| business condition | ISM manufacturing index | Point | 60.6 | 53.5 | 47.1 | 48.2 | 48.3 | 47.0 | 47.0 47.5 47.5 46.9 48.4 49.2 50.9 50.3 49.0 51.4 51.6 54.5 55.8 52.5 54.0 52.8 53.5 50.8 47.6 45.6 46.7 47.9 50.3 52.1 55.1 48.6 45.2 | 48.7 | 48.5 | | | | | | | |
| basiness contains | ISM non-manufacturing index | Point | 62.4 | 56.1 | 52.7 | 52.4 | 49.2 | 51.4 | 51.6 | 54.5 | 55.8 | 52.5 | 54.0 | 52.8 | 53.5 | 50.8 | (0.2) 2.1 2.4 2.3 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.3 2.1 2.7 2.5 62.5 62.6 62.6 6.6 4.2 4.2 4.2 120 147 201 461 (0.2) 63 1.33 3.9 3.9 3.9 1.2 1.4 9.8 2.6 2.2 0.4 1.38 1.38 1.38 1.39 3.9 1.2 1.4 9.8 2.6 2.2 0.4 1.38 1.38 1.38 1.38 1.39 3.9 3.9 40 40 40 30 40 40 30 40 40 30 30 40 40 40 31 31 3.2 5.1 5.0 42 4.1 3.1 3.2 5.1 5.0 4.2 4.1 3.1 3.2 5.1 5.0 4.2 4.1 3.1 3.2 5.1 5.0 4.2 4.1 6.6 6.2 6.2 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 | 49.9 |
| | ISM manufacturing index: new orders | Point | 64.3 | 51.6 | 46.0 | 48.7 | 48.9 | 47.6 | 45.6 | 46.7 | 47.9 | 50.3 | 52.1 | 55.1 | 48.6 | 45.2 | | 47.6 |
| | Chicago Fed National activity Index | Point | 0.38 | (0.00) | (0.13) | (0.15) | (0.13) | (0.34) | (0.05) | (0.21) | (0.50) | (0.05) | 0.37 | (0.25) | 0.37 | 0.03 | (0.25) | |
| | Conference board leading index | YoY % | 7.1 | 0.4 | (7.5) | (4.8) | (4.5) | (4.7) | (4.6) | (4.3) | (3.7) | (3.0) | (3.0) | (2.7) | (3.0) | (3.6) | (4.0) | |
| | C&I Loans for large/medium - tightening lending standard | % | (15.1) | 11.8 | 43.9 | 9.5 | | 7.9 | | | 0.0 | | | 6.2 | | | 18.5 | |
| | C&I Loans for large/medium - stronger demand | % | (1.2) | 12.4 | (42.3) | (18.2) | | 0.0 | | | (21.3) | | | 9.4 | | | (20.3) | |
| | Building Permits | '000, SAAR | 1,735 | 1,684 | 1,516 | 1,474 | 1,461 | 1,436 | 1,476 | 1,434 | 1,428 | 1,508 | 1,480 | 1,460 | 1,454 | 1,481 | | 1,393 |
| | Housing starts | '000, SAAR | 1,603 | 1,552 | 1,421 | 1,371 | 1,327 | 1,265 | 1,391 | 1,357 | 1,352 | 2.4 (0.2) 2.5 2.1 2.1 6 2.7 2.9 3.0 2.8 2.4 2.3 2.1 3 3.3 3.2 3.3 3.1 2.8 2.8 2.4 2.3 3 2.5 2.6 2.5 2.6 2.3 2.1 8 2.8 2.9 2.7 2.9 2.7 2.5 5 62.5 62.5 62.6 62.4 62.5 62.6 62.4 4 261 323 111 102 120 147 131 66) (273) 478 2,234 (588) 201 461 (69) (69) (723) 478 2,234 (588) 201 461 (69) (11 27 11 (40) 103 205 63 41 (22 1.51 1.40 1.45 1.39 1.33 1.33 1.34 (40 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 | 1,256 | | | | | |
| Housing market | New home sales | '000, SAAR | 769 | 637 | 665 | 685 | 671 | 710 | 693 | 717 | 621 | 675 | 718 | 662 | 653 | 670 | 743 | |
| riousing market | Existing home sales | mn, SAAR | 6.1 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | |
| | NAHB housing market index | Point, SA | 81 | 59 | 44 | 45 | 43 | 41 | 39 | 41 | 43 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 42 | 39 | 40 | 34 |
| | S&P/Case-Shiller 20-city composite home price index | YoY % | 18.7 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 2.3 2.8 2.1 2.5 62.6 4.2 461 63 3.3 3.9 1.4 2.6 0.4 1.38 1.58 1.58 48.7 51.6 (20.3) 1,422 1,392 48.7 47.2 (20.3) 4.0 40.4 40.4 40.4 40.4 40.4 40.4 40.4 | |
| | Personal expenditures | YoY %, SA | 8.8 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.2 | |
| | Retail sales | YoY % | 18.1 | 9.1 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 2.3 2.8 2.1 2.5 62.6 4.2 147 461 63 1.33 3.9 1.4 2.6 0.4 1.38 1.58 1.58 1.29 48.7 51.6 47.2 (0.25) (4.0) 18.5 (20.3) 1,422 5 (1.392 5 (20.3) 1,422 5 (20.3) 1,40 4 (1.0) 4 | 3.3 |
| Consumption | Retail sales ex-autos | YoY % | 17.2 | 10.6 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.0 | | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | | 3.5 |
| Consumption | Domestic vehicles sales | mn, SA | 179.2 | 164.8 | 185.2 | 189.3 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 15.6 | 16.0 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 15.7 |
| | Conference board consumer confidence | Point | 112.7 | 104.5 | 105.4 | 104.5 | 97.8 | 101.9 | 105.6 | 99.2 | 109.6 | 112.8 | 109.5 | 105.3 | 100.1 | 93.9 | 2.3 2.8 2.1 2.5 62.6 4.2 461 63 1.33 3.9 1.4 2.6 0.4 1.38 1.58 4.7 51.6 (20.3) 1,422 1,392 743 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 | 98.0 |
| | Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index | Point | 77.6 | 59.0 | 65.4 | 72.5 | 68.2 | 66.4 | 67.9 | 70.1 | 70.5 | 71.8 | 74.0 | 71.7 | 64.7 | 57.0 | 52.2 | 52.2 |
| Fiscal | Budget balance | As % of GDP | (10.4) | (5.3) | (6.3) | (6.9) | (5.4) | (5.4) | (7.0) | (6.2) | (6.9) | (7.1) | (6.9) | (7.2) | (7.2) | (7.0) | (6.8) | (6.7) |
| Int'l balance | Current account balance | As % of GDP | (3.7) | (3.9) | (3.3) | (3.9) | (3.3) | | | (3.6) | | | (3.8) | | | | 2.1 2.5 62.6 4.2 147 461 63 1.33 3.9 1.4 2.6 0.4 1.38 1.29 48.7 51.6 47.2 (0.25) (4.0) 18.5 (20.3) 1,422 1,392 3,192 4,0 40 40 3.2 5.0 4.1 17.3 85.7 52.2 (6.8) | |
| Dollarice | Net foreign securities transactions | US \$bn | 907 | 1,321 | 1,005 | 774 | 23.1 | 103.1 | 96.6 | 210.3 | 119.2 | 50.6 | 48.2 | (42.1) | 113.2 | 162.4 | (7.8) | |
| | Federal funds rate | % | 0.25 | 4.50 | 5.50 | 4.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.75 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| Monetary & financial | 10-Year treasury yield | % | 1.51 | 3.87 | 3.88 | 4.57 | 4.40 | 4.03 | 3.90 | 3.78 | 4.28 | | 4.57 | 4.54 | | 4.21 | | 4.40 |
| | Dollar index | Point | 95.7 | 103.5 | 101.3 | 108.5 | 105.9 | 104.1 | 101.7 | 100.8 | 104.0 | 105.7 | 108.5 | 108.4 | 107.6 | 104.2 | 99.5 | 99.3 |



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| Figure | 11. K 🗗 | economic | data - | Laiwan |
| | | | | |

| Indicators | | Units | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Jun-24 | Jul-24 | Aug-24 | Sep-24 | Oct-24 | Nov-24 | Dec-24 | Jan-25 | Feb-25 | Mar-25 | Apr-25 | May-25 |
|--|---------------------------------|---|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
| GDP | GDP YoY | YoY % | 6.7 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 4.8 | 4.9 | | | 4.2 | | | 3.8 | | | 5.5 | | |
| Consumer prices | CPI | YoY % | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Consumer prices | Core CPI | YoY % | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Labor market | Unemployment rate | % | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | |
| | Industrial production | YoY % | 14.7 | (1.7) | (12.5) | 11.6 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 11.8 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 19.8 | 4.9 | 18.2 | 12.8 | 22.3 | |
| Economic activity | Markit Taiwan manufacturing PMI | Point | | | 46.3 | 50.9 | 53.2 | 52.9 | 51.5 | 50.8 | 50.2 | 51.5 | 52.7 | 51.1 | 51.5 | 49.8 | 47.8 | 48.6 |
| | NDC monitoring light signal | | | | | | Red | | Red | Yellow- red | Yellow- red | Yellow- red | Red | Yellow- red | Yellow- red | Yellow- red | Yellow- red | |
| | NDC monitoring indicators | Point | 39.0 | 24.2 | 14.4 | 34.0 | 38.0 | 35.0 | 39.0 | 34.0 | 32.0 | 34.0 | 38.0 | 35.0 | 37.0 | 35.0 | 33.0 | |
| | NDC composite leading index | YoY % | 4.8 | (3.2) | (1.6) | 2.2 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 2.9 | |
| | NDC composite coincident index | YoY % | 8.5 | (1.5) | (9.0) | 5.7 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 12.6 | 13.6 | |
| Consumption | Retail sales | YoY % | 3.3 | 7.4 | 9.7 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 3.4 | (0.5) | 2.2 | 3.1 | 5.5 | (3.8) | 0.4 | (0.6) | |
| | Exports | US\$bn | 446.6 | 479.7 | 432.6 | 475.3 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 43.6 | 40.6 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 43.6 | 38.7 | 41.3 | 49.6 | 48.7 | 51.7 |
| | Imports | US\$bn | 381.3 | 428.1 | 352.1 | 394.7 | 35.2 | 35.1 | 32.1 | 33.5 | 34.4 | 33.2 | 37.5 | 28.7 | 34.8 | 42.6 | 41.5 | 39.1 |
| | Trade balance | US\$bn | 65.3 | 51.6 | 80.5 | 80.5 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 11.5 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 10.0 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 12.6 |
| Trade | Export growth | YoY % | 29.4 | 7.4 | (9.8) | 9.9 | 23.4 | 3.1 | 16.8 | 4.5 | 8.4 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 4.4 | 31.4 | 18.5 | 29.9 | 38.6 |
| GDP G Consumer prices C Labor market U Ir N Economic activity N N Consumption R Ir Trade E Ir E N M Monetary & financial F R | Import growth | YoY % | 33.4 | 12.3 | (17.8) | 12.1 | 33.9 | 15.8 | 11.6 | 17.3 | 6.0 | 19.7 | 30.4 | (17.2) | 47.5 | 28.8 | 33.0 | 25.0 |
| | Export orders | US\$bn | 674.1 | 666.8 | 561.0 | 589.5 | 45.6 | 50.0 | 50.2 | 53.8 | 55.5 | 52.3 | 52.9 | 47.0 | 49.5 | 53.0 | 56.4 | 58 |
| | Export order growth | YoY % 1.9 2.7 2.4 1.7 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.8 1.6 1.7 1.7 2.3 1.0 1.0 1.0 | 12.5 | 19.8 | 18.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | M1B | YoY % | 12.8 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| | M2 | YoY % | 8.0 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.3 |
| Monetary & financial | Foreign reserves | US\$bn | 548.4 | 554.9 | 570.6 | 576.7 | 573.3 | 571.7 | 579.1 | 577.9 | 576.9 | 578.0 | 576.7 | 577.6 | 577.6 | 578.0 | 582.8 | 593.0 |
| Consumption Trade Monetary & financial | Rediscount rate | % | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| | Exchange rate | USD/TWD | 27.7 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 32.8 | 32.4 | 32.8 | 32.0 | 31.7 | 32.0 | 32.5 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 33.2 | 32.0 | 29.9 |

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