6 May 2026

S&P Global UK Services PMI®

Strongest rate of input price inflation since November 2022

PMI® by S&P Global

Essential Intelligence

6 May 2026

S&P Global UK Services PMI®

Contents

About the report

The S&P Global UK Services PMI® provides a timely snapshot of service sector performance. The report tracks monthly changes in activity, demand, employment and prices, compiled from survey responses from a representative panel of service providers.

PMI by S&P Global

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.

www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/mi/products/pmi

PMI® by S&P Global

Key findings

April 2026

Higher fuel prices lead to intensifying inflationary pressures across the service economy

Business activity growth picks up from March's 11-month low

Lower export sales weigh on order books during April

S&P Global UK Services PMI Business Activity Index April 2026

52.7

The Business Activity Index varies between 0 and 100 and is seasonally adjusted. A reading above 50 indicates an increase in activity compared to the previous month, and below 50 a decrease. For more information on methodology, click here.

Strongest rate of input price inflation since November 2022

UK service providers signalled a slightly improved performance in April as business activity growth picked up since the previous month. However, input cost inflation continued to accelerate sharply due to surging fuel prices.

At 52.7 in April, the headline seasonally adjusted S&P Global UK Services PMI Business Activity Index rebounded from March's 11-month low of 50.5 and signalled a moderate expansion of service sector output. The headline index has posted above the 50.0 no-change value in each month since May 2025, but the latest reading still signalled a slower rate of growth than at the start of the year.

Survey respondents widely commented on growth headwinds arising from the Middle East conflict. Worries about intensifying inflationary pressures, global supply shortages and elevated borrowing costs were all factors holding back business and consumer demand in April. That said, some service sector firms cited resilient global demand for technology services.

Total new work received by UK service providers was broadly unchanged in April, following a marginal reduction in March. This contrasted with moderate new business growth in the opening months of 2026. Sluggish demand was reported in both domestic and export markets due to ongoing geopolitical tensions and rising costs. Some firms commented on lower export sales due to business travel disruptions and softer client demand in the Middle East.

Backlogs of work decreased in April. Although only marginal, the rate of decline was the fastest since November 2025. A lack of pressure on business capacity, combined with rising payroll costs, contributed to another fall in employment across the service economy. Lower staffing numbers have been recorded since October 2024, but the speed of job losses eased to its least marked for six months.

Anecdotal evidence suggested that the war in the Middle East had a negative influence on client confidence and resulted in delayed investment decisions. Export sales were also impacted in March, with new business from abroad falling at the fastest rate since April 2025.

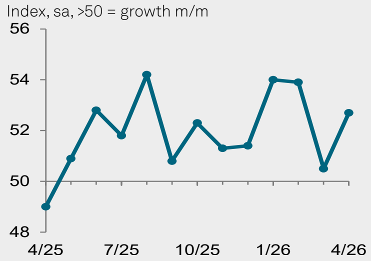
More than half of the survey panel (57%) reported an increase in their average cost burdens in April (up from 40% in March), while only 2% experienced a decline. This pointed to the strongest rate of input price inflation since November 2022. Higher fuel prices and elevated wage pressures were widely cited in April. Many firms also commented on the impact of higher raw material prices, especially metals and plastics.

Fuel surcharges and efforts to pass on general rises in input costs contributed to a sharp and accelerated increase in prices charged by service providers in April. The overall rate of inflation surged to its highest since January 2023.

Meanwhile, service sector firms continued to predict an upturn in business activity over the year ahead. Optimism levels edged up from March's nine-month low, but were still subdued in comparison to the long-run average.

UK Services PMI Business Activity

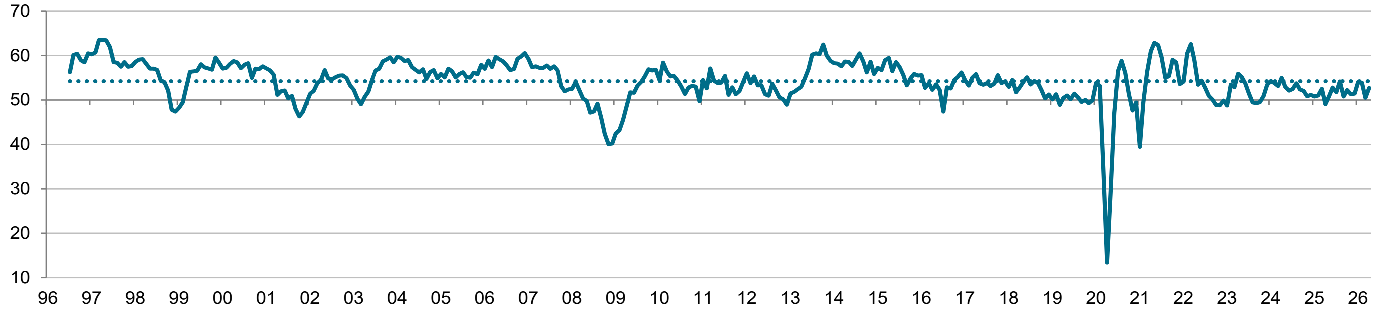
Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m



Data were collected 9-28 April 2026.
Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Comment

S&P Global UK Services PMI Business Activity Index
Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m. Dots = long-run average.



Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Tim Moore, Economics Director at S&P Global Market Intelligence, said:

"April data signalled a modest recovery in UK service sector output growth after the considerable loss of momentum seen in March. However, this improvement could easily prove short-lived as new business intakes remained subdued in comparison to the start of 2026. Survey respondents widely noted that the Middle East conflict and subsequent global supply chain disruptions had weighed heavily on business and consumer confidence.

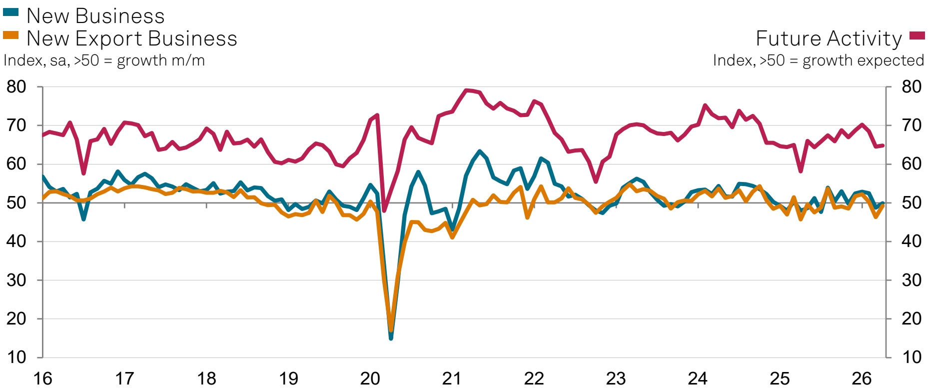
"Business activity expectations for the year ahead edged up only slightly from March's nine-month low, largely reflecting concerns about the broader economic outlook and escalating inflationary pressures.

"Service providers recorded the fastest rise in average cost burdens since November 2022, which was overwhelmingly linked to greater transportation bills and increased salary payments. A number of firms also noted that they had brought in fuel surcharges for their customers, which led to a spike in prices charged inflation across the service economy to its highest for over three years in April."

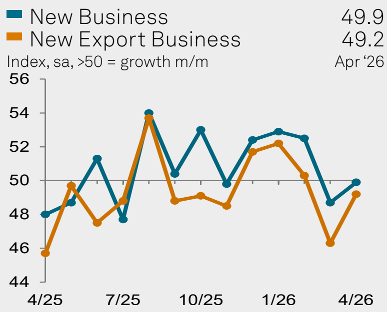
Contact

Tim Moore
Economics Director
S&P Global Market Intelligence
T: +44 1491 461067
tim.moore@spglobal.com

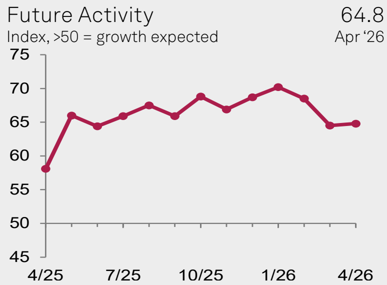
Demand and outlook



Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.



Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.



Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

New business volumes stabilised, following a slight reduction in the previous month.

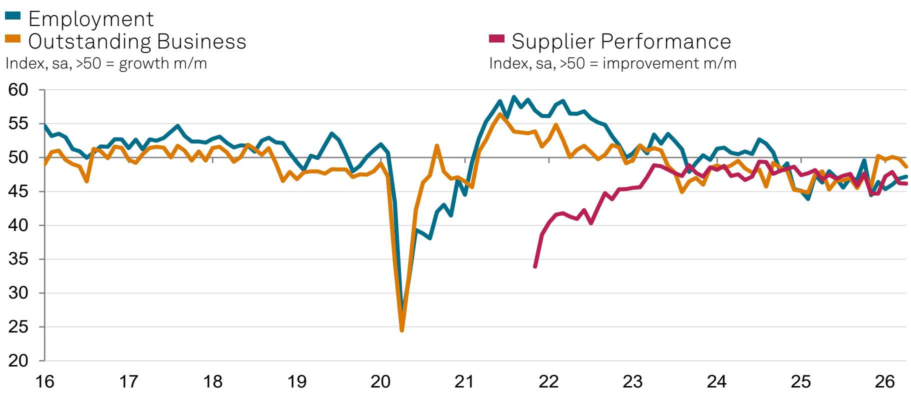
At 49.9 in April, the seasonally adjusted New Business Index picked up from March's eight-month low (48.7) and signalled that incoming new work was broadly unchanged in the service economy.

Anecdotal evidence suggested that elevated geopolitical tensions and concerns about rising costs had resulted in sluggish demand conditions in April. Some firms noted especially muted consumer demand for leisure and hospitality services. Where growth was reported, this often reflected increased marketing expenditure and resilient demand in sub-sectors such as technology services.

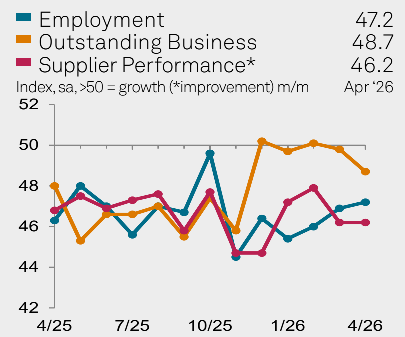
Lower levels of new business from abroad weighed on demand in April. That said, the rate of decline was slower than in March. A number of firms commented on cutbacks to business travel and an adverse impact from the Middle East conflict, especially in relation to clients in the GCC region.

April data indicated that service providers remain upbeat overall about their growth prospects for the year ahead. However, confidence levels were subdued in comparison to long-run trends and picked up only slightly from the nine-month low seen in March. Uncertainty about the impact and duration of the Middle East conflict was by far the most widely cited factor affecting business activity expectations in the latest survey period, followed by ongoing concerns about long-term UK economic prospects.

Employment and capacity



Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.



Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Service providers indicated a modest reduction in staffing levels during April.

Adjusted for seasonal influences, the Employment Index registered below the neutral 50.0 value for the nineteenth consecutive month. However, the rate of job shedding eased for the third month running and was the slowest since October 2025.

Lower payroll numbers were mostly linked to the non-replacement of voluntary leavers due to concerns about higher input costs and the impact of the Middle East conflict on demand. Survey respondents also noted that rising National Minimum Wage rates and, in some cases, ongoing AI investments, were acting as longer-term headwinds to staff recruitment.

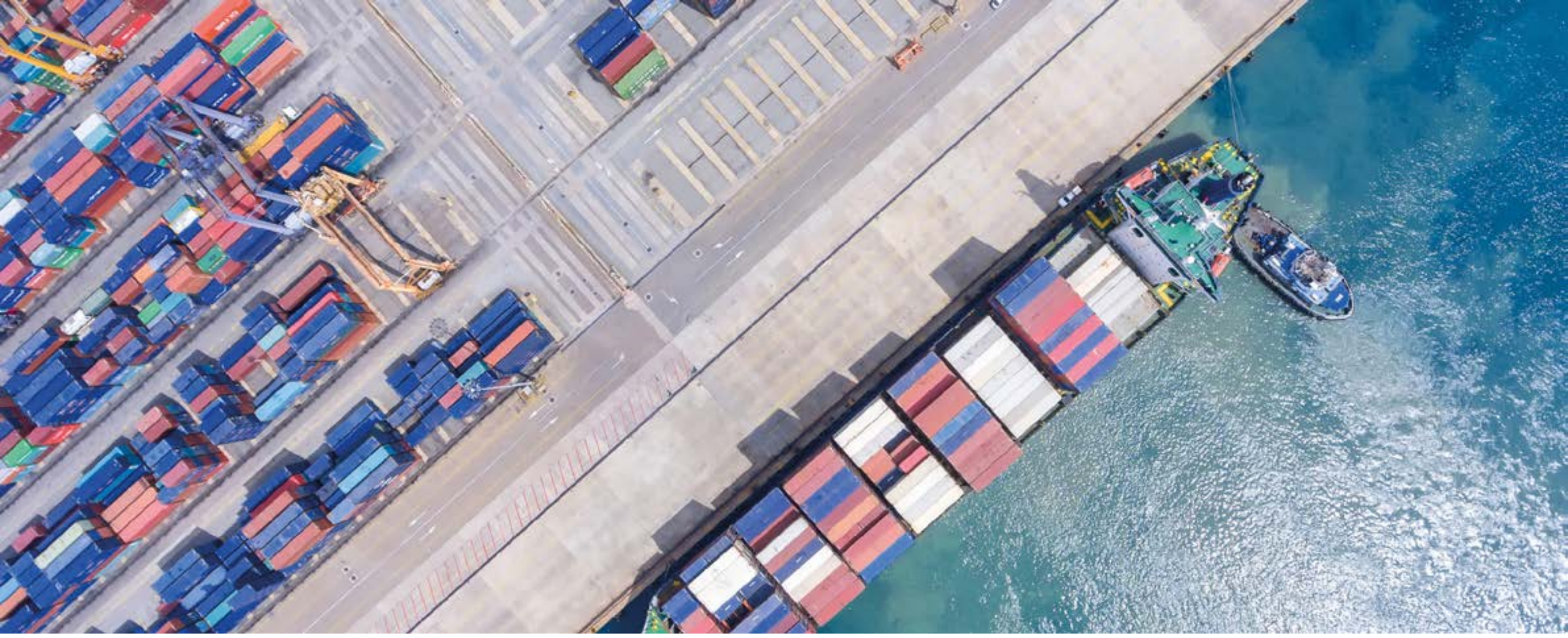
April data indicated another decline in unfinished work across the service economy. The seasonally adjusted Backlogs of Work Index posted marginally below the neutral 50.0 threshold and was at its lowest level since November 2025. Reduced volumes of outstanding business were typically attributed to subdued demand.

Supplier performance

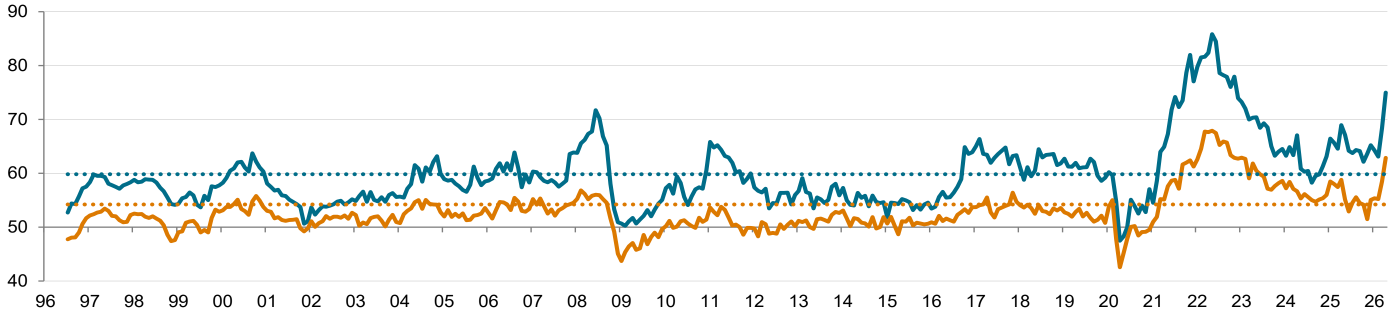
The seasonally adjusted Supplier Performance Index registered 46.2 in April, unchanged since March but indicative of another solid downturn in vendor performance. This index has posted in negative territory in each month since the series began four-and-a-half years ago.

Service providers widely commented on supply chain challenges due to longer shipping times and logistics disruptions at suppliers in the Middle East. There were some specific mentions of challenges with obtaining prices and securing bulk supply in the transportation sector (from suppliers of diesel).

Return to contents



Prices



Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

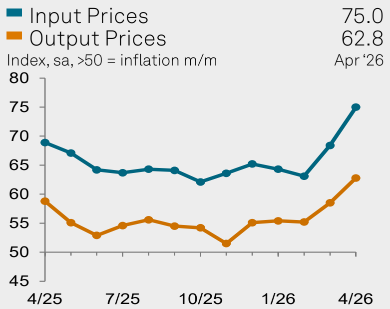
A steep and accelerated rise in input costs was experienced by service providers during April.

More than half of the survey panel (57%) reported higher input costs than in March, while only 2% noted a decline. The resulting seasonally adjusted Input Prices Index signalled another marked acceleration in cost pressures across the service economy, with the rate of inflation the highest since November 2022. Moreover, aside from the post-pandemic surge in input costs, the latest reading was the highest in 30 years of data collection.

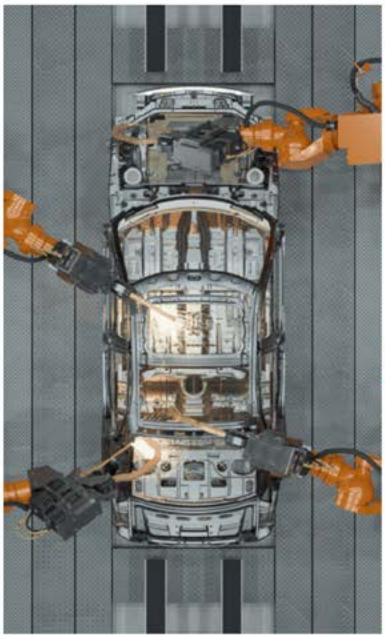
Higher fuel costs and elevated wage inflation were by far the most commonly cited reasons for rising input prices in April. Survey respondents also noted increased raw material prices, especially metals and plastics.

April data also signalled a sharp and accelerated rise in average prices charged by service sector companies. The overall pace of inflation was the steepest since January 2023.

Many firms noted that they had implemented fuel surcharges for their customers. There were also reports that higher National Minimum Wage rates were a key factor leading to rising prices charged during the latest survey period.



Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.



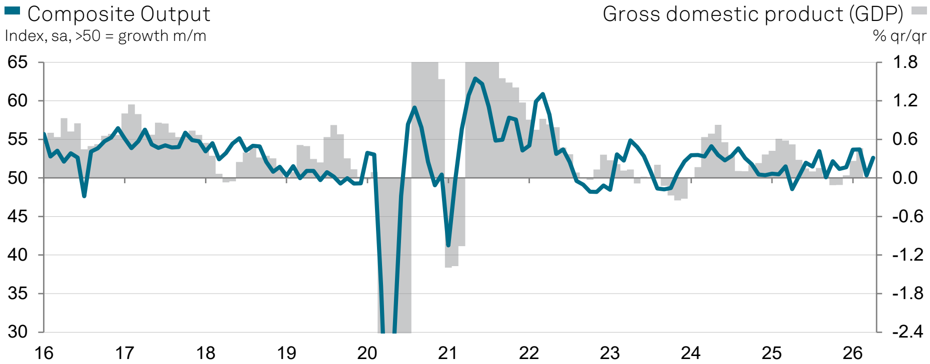
UK Composite PMI®

UK private sector output expanded at a quicker pace in April.

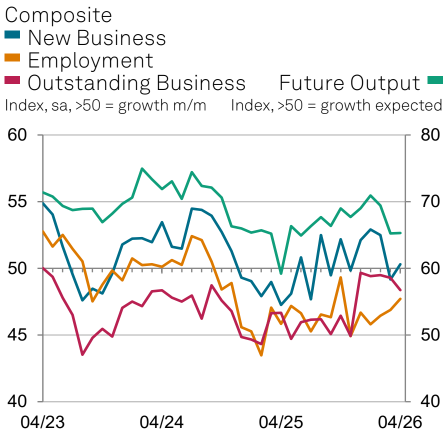
The seasonally adjusted S&P Global UK PMI Composite Output Index registered 52.6, up from 50.3 in March and indicative of a moderate upturn in output levels. This reflected higher levels of manufacturing production and service sector activity in April.

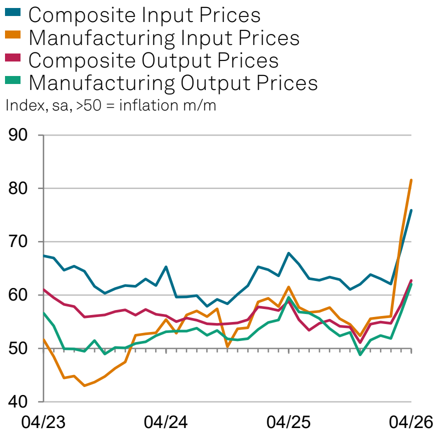
New work increased fractionally during the latest survey period. Employment declined again, but to the least marked extent since October 2025.

Latest data signalled a rapid increase in average cost burdens at private sector companies, driven by higher fuel prices and salary payments. The overall rate of cost inflation was the fastest since November 2022.



Source: S&P Global PMI, Office for National Statistics via S&P Global Market Intelligence. © 2026 S&P Global.
Note: Composite PMI indices are GDP-weighted averages of comparable manufacturing and services PMI indices.



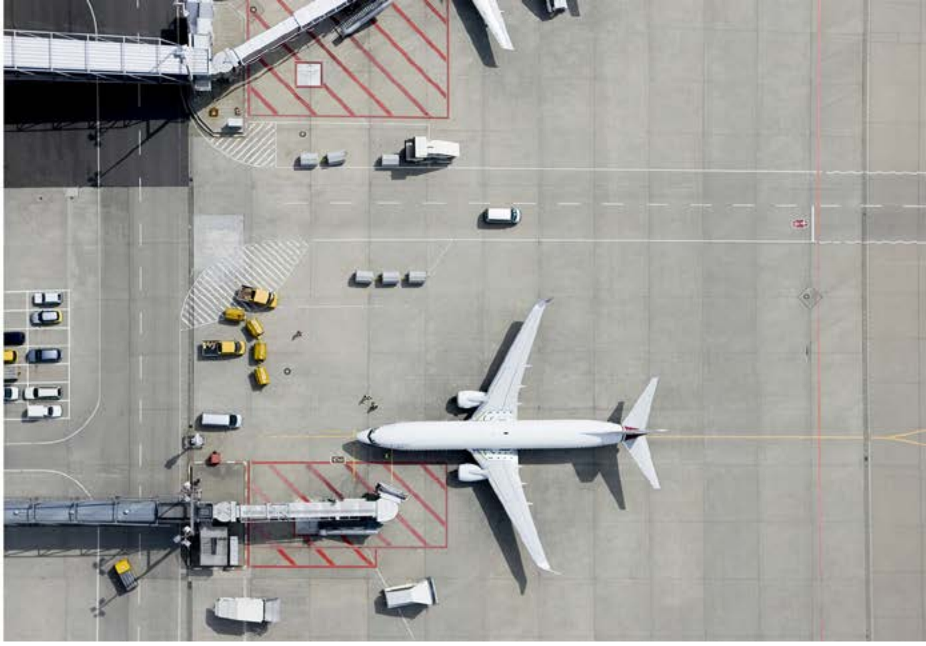


Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Note: Composite PMI indices are GDP-weighted averages of comparable manufacturing and services PMI indices.

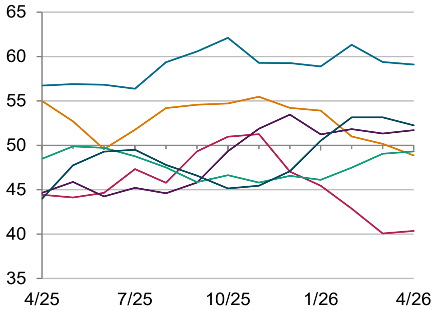
Return to contents



Services sub-sectors

Computing & IT services
Financial intermediation

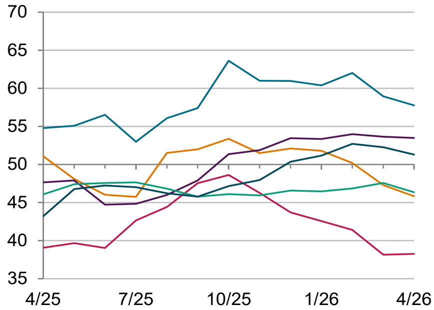
Business Activity
Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m



Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Hotels, restaurants & catering
Other personal & consumer services

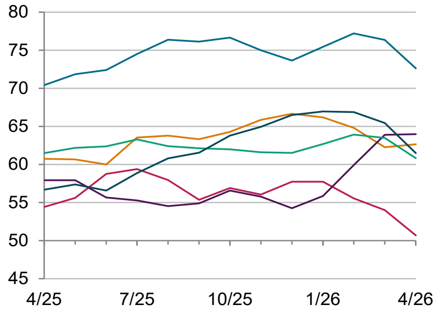
New Business
Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m



Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Business-to-business services
Transport & communication services

Future Activity
Index, >50 = growth expected



Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Note: Sector indices are smoothed using a three-month moving average (3mma).

Computing & IT services

Computing & IT services was again by far the best-performing segment, with business activity expanding at a strong pace on average in the three months to April. A marked rate of new order growth was also maintained over this period.

Business expectations for the year ahead were more upbeat than elsewhere in the service economy during the three months to April. However, the degree of optimism was the lowest since mid-2025.

Hotels, restaurants & catering

Business activity fell sharply in the Hotels, restaurants & catering sub-sector in the latest three-month period and the rate of decline was much faster than in any other segment.

Meanwhile, input cost inflation was stronger than the rest of the service economy. This was linked to elevated wage inflation, alongside rapid rises in fuel prices and raw material costs.

Financial intermediation

Latest data indicated a reduction in business activity across the Financial Intermediation sub-sector for the first time since the second quarter of 2025. However, the rate of contraction was only marginal.

Business activity expectations ticked up but were the second-lowest since the three months to June 2025.

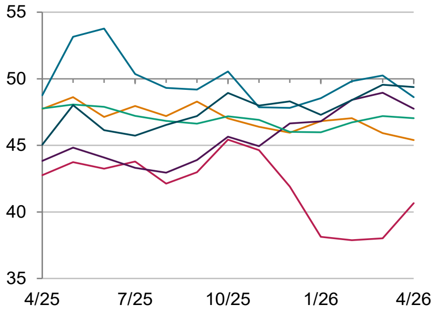
Return to contents

Computing & IT services
Financial intermediation

Hotels, restaurants & catering
Other personal & consumer services

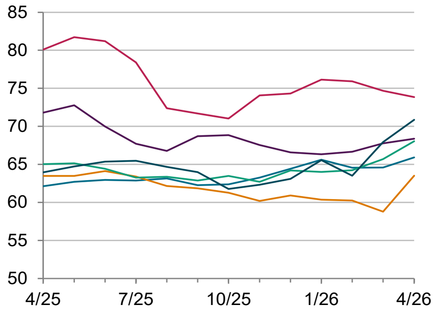
Business-to-business services
Transport & communication services

Employment
Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m



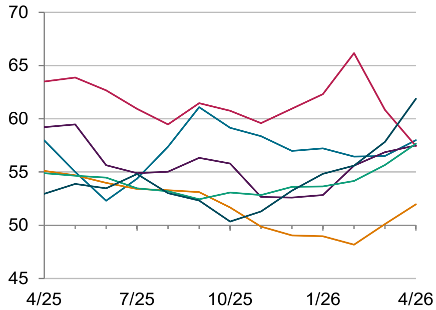
Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Input Prices
Index, sa, >50 = inflation m/m



Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Prices Charged
Index, sa, >50 = inflation m/m



Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Note: Sector indices are smoothed using a three-month moving average (3mma).

Other personal & community services

Other personal & community services recorded a moderate upturn in business activity during the three months to April, supported by another relativity strong rise in incoming new work.

Business optimism edged up to its highest since the three months to August 2024, despite some concerns about strengthening inflationary pressures.

Business-to-business services

A marginal decline in output levels was seen across the Business-to-business services segment on average in the three months to April. Moreover, new work declined at a solid pace.

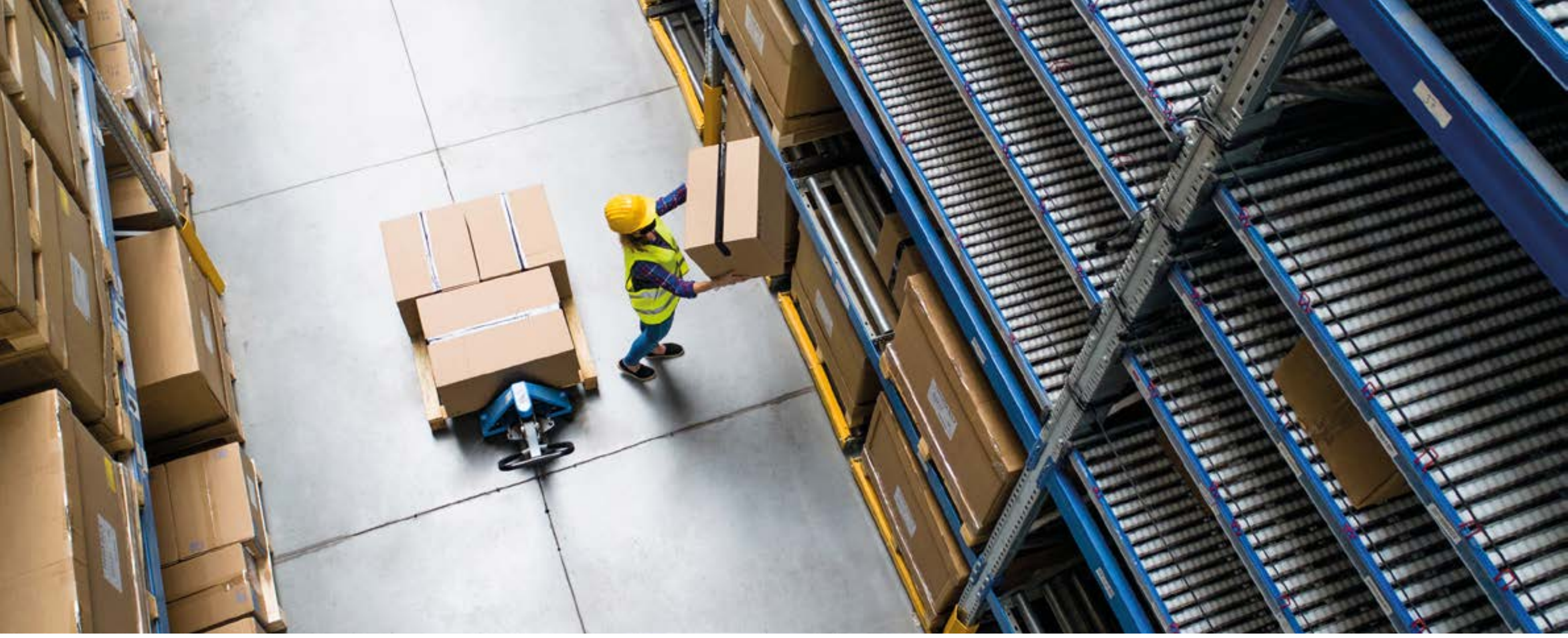
At the same time, input cost inflation quickened to its fastest for three years, which led to a robust and accelerated increase in average prices charged.

Transport & communication services

Latest data indicated sustained business activity growth in the Transport & communication services sub-sector, although the pace of expansion was only modest.

Another steep increase in input prices due to higher fuel bills led to the fastest rate of output charge inflation since late-2022.

Return to contents



Purchased goods and services

The following lists show items reported as being up in price, down in price or in short supply during the latest survey period. Items may be listed as having both risen and fallen in price. This may reflect alternative supply sources (e.g. domestic versus imported), or differences in unit prices due to differing volumes ordered.

Up in price

Metals

Aluminium
Copper
Metals
Nickel
Steel

Metal Manufactures

Aluminium Foil
Copper Cable
Metal Products

Electrical/Electronic

Computer Apps
Computer Hardware
Computer Memory
Electrical Control
Electrical Products
Electronic Components
Information Technology (IT)
Memory
Memory (RAM)
Servers
Software

Chemicals

Adhesive
Chemicals
Fats
Lubricants
Oil Related Products
Oils
Sealants

Plastics

PA12
Plastic
Plastic Fittings
Plastic pipework fittings
Plastic Raw Materials
Polyester
Polyethylene Material
Polymer
Polypropylene
Polypropylene Raw Materials
PVC
RPET
Water Tank (Plastic)

Paper/Timber

Chipboard
Medium Density Fibreboard
Oriented Strand Board
Paper
Softwood
Stationery
Wood
Wood Products

Packaging

Crop Packaging
Packaging
Shipping Containers

Rubber

Rubber

Textiles/Fabrics

Cotton

Food

Alcoholic beverages
Animal Feed
Beverage
Butter
Cooking Oil
Food
Meat
Milk
Protein
Vegetables
Water

Energy

DERV
Diesel
Electricity
Energy
Fuel
Fuel Oil
Gas
Heating Oil
Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil
Natural Gas
Oil
Petrol
Road Fuel

Miscellaneous

Aggregates
Automobile Parts
Blocks
Brick
Broadband
Carbon Fibre
Cement
Civil Engineering Activities
Cleaning Materials
Compliance (DEFRA)
Components
Concrete
Consumables
Drainage Products
Equipment
Feathers
Fibre
Finished Products
Fixed Costs
General subscriptions
Grout
Ink
IT Equipment
Maintenance Products
Materials
Office Supplies
Oil Based Raw Materials
Oil Tanks
Overheads
Panels
Parking
Parts
Payroll Costs
Plant Machinery
R&D
Raw Materials
Software Licences
Spare Parts
Suppliers
Surcharges
Tarmac
Tile Trim
Travel
Utilities
Waste

Services

Cleaning Services
Consultancy
Contracted services
Courier Delivery Services
Events Management
Facility Services
Legal Services
Marketing
Professional Services
Services
Sub-Contract Services
Waste Collection
Waste Disposal

Construction

Building Materials
Building Services
Construction Materials

Finance

Accountancy Services
Business Rates
Contractors Costs
Delivery Costs
Domestic Transport Costs
Exchange Rates
Ferry costs
Food Cost
Government Charges
Handling Charges
Import Charges
Insurance
Interest Rates
IT Costs
Maintenance Costs
Minimum Wage
National Insurance Contributions (NIC)
National Living Wage
Printing Costs
Rent
Salaries
Staff Costs
Staff Salaries
Tariffs
Travel Expenses
Wages

IT/Comms

Cloud Services
Internet Connection
IT Services
IT Support
Software as a Service (SaaS)

Labour

General Labour
Recruitment
Statutory Sick Pay (SSP)

Transportation

Carriage
Coaches
Flights
Freight
Freight Cost
Logistics
Passenger Transport
Shipping
Transport
Transport Carriers
Travel Costs

Down in price

Metals

Steel

Electrical/Electronic

Computer Hardware

Paper/Timber

Paper Carrier Bags

Food

Almonds
Butter
Chocolate
Dairy Products

Energy

Electricity

Finance

Insurance Premiums

Short supply

Metals

Steel

Metal Manufactures

Aluminium Foil
Copper Cable

Electrical/Electronic

Computer Hardware
Computer Memory
Electronic Components
Memory
Memory (RAM)
Servers

Chemicals

Chemicals

Plastics

Polymer
Polypropylene Based Materials

Paper/Timber

Chipboard
Imported Fence Posts
Tree Stock

Packaging

Compostable Packaging

Food

Fish
Fruit
Seasonal Vegetables
Vegetables

Energy

Diesel
Fuel
Gas
Oil

Miscellaneous

Audio Visual Support
Gloves
Materials
Mattress
Parts
Spare Parts (Germany)
Tiles (UAE)

Services

Data

Services
Index, sa, 50 = no change over previous month. *50 = no change over next 12 months.

	Business Activity	New Business	New Export Business	Future Activity*	Employment	Outstanding Business	Input Prices	Prices Charged
11/25	51.3	49.8	48.5	66.9	44.5	45.8	63.6	51.5
12/25	51.4	52.4	51.7	68.7	46.4	50.2	65.2	55.1
01/26	54.0	52.9	52.2	70.2	45.4	49.7	64.3	55.4
02/26	53.9	52.5	50.3	68.5	46.0	50.1	63.1	55.2
03/26	50.5	48.7	46.3	64.5	46.9	49.8	68.4	58.5
04/26	52.7	49.9	49.2	64.8	47.2	48.7	75.0	62.8

Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Composite (Manufacturing and Services)
Index, sa, 50 = no change over previous month. *50 = no change over next 12 months.

	Output	New Business	New Export Business	Future Output*	Employment	Outstanding Business	Input Prices	Prices Charged
11/25	51.2	49.8	47.8	67.7	44.9	44.9	62.0	51.1
12/25	51.4	52.1	50.5	69.0	46.7	49.7	63.8	54.6
01/26	53.7	52.9	52.1	70.9	45.8	49.4	63.1	55.0
02/26	53.7	52.5	51.2	69.4	46.4	49.5	62.1	54.7
03/26	50.3	49.2	48.4	65.2	46.9	49.3	68.7	58.2
04/26	52.6	50.3	49.9	65.3	47.7	48.4	75.9	62.7

Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Services sub-sectors
Index, sa, 50 = no change over previous month. *50 = no change over next 12 months. Apr '26

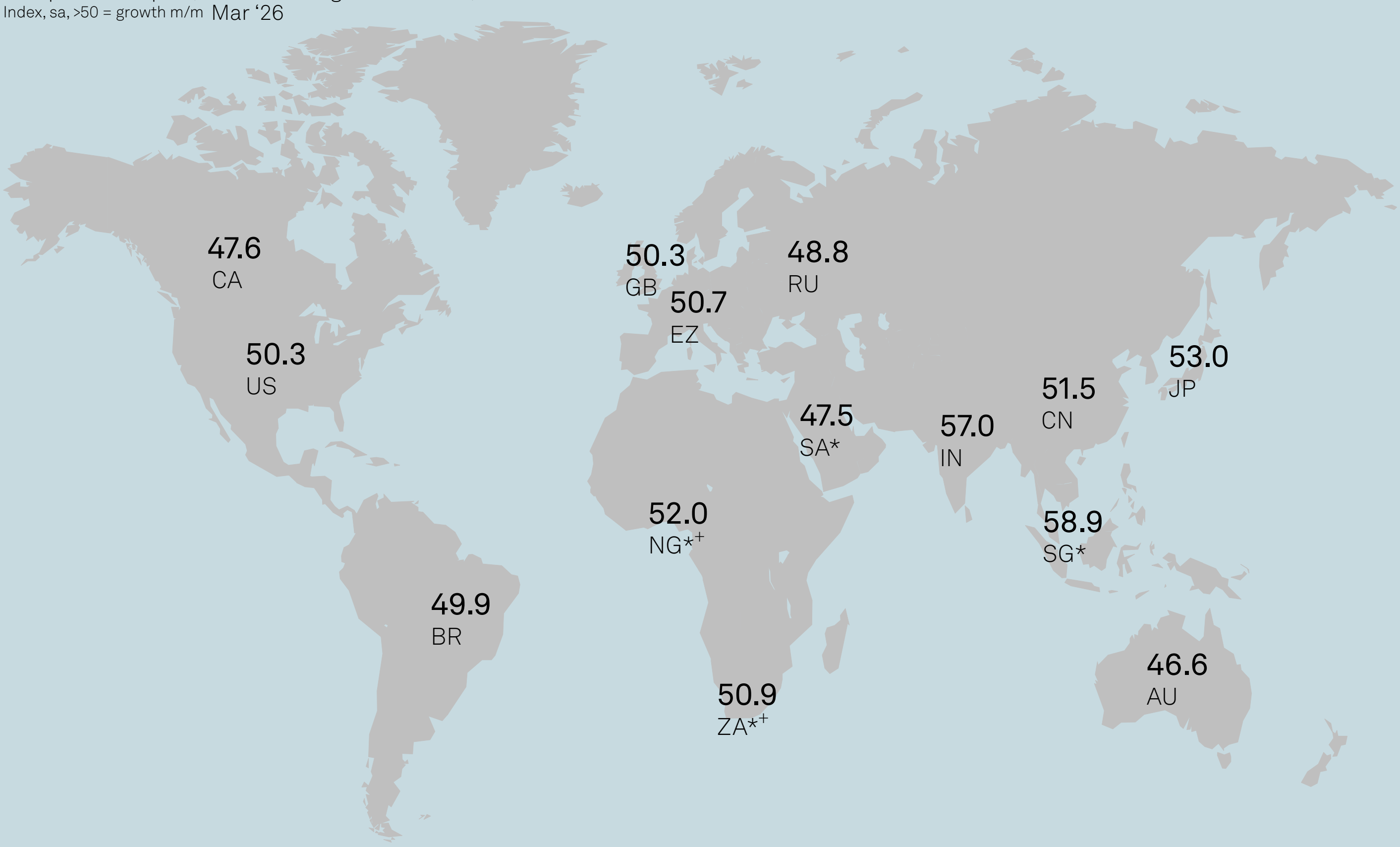
	Business Activity	New Business	Future Activity*	Employment	Outstanding Business	Input Prices	Prices Charged
Computing & IT services	59.1	57.8	72.6	48.6	54.5	65.9	58.0
Financial intermediation	48.9	45.8	62.7	45.4	45.0	63.5	52.0
Hotels, restaurants & catering	40.4	38.3	50.7	40.7	41.0	73.9	57.4
Other personal & consumer services	51.7	53.5	64.0	47.8	43.9	68.4	57.5
Business-to-business services	49.3	46.4	60.8	47.0	45.7	68.0	57.7
Transport & communication services	52.2	51.3	61.5	49.4	48.7	70.9	61.9

Note: Sector indices are smoothed using a three-month moving average (3mma).
Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

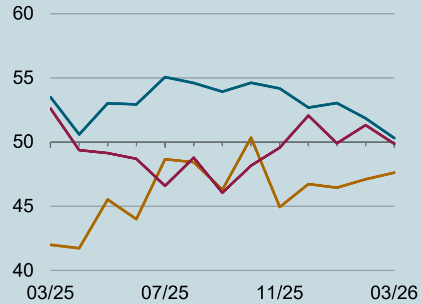
Return to contents

International PMI

Composite Output (manufacturing and services)
Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m Mar '26

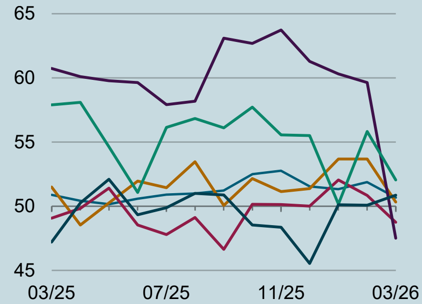


Americas
US CA BR
Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m



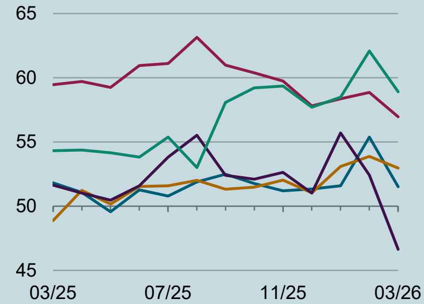
Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Europe, Middle East & Africa
EZ GB RU SA NG ZA
Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m



Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Asia-Pacific
CN JP IN AU SG
Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m



Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Key

AU	Australia	CN	Mainland China	FR	France	JP	Japan	SA	Saudi Arabia*	ZA	South Africa*+
BR	Brazil	DE	Germany	GB	United Kingdom	NG	Nigeria*+	SG	Singapore*		
CA	Canada	EZ	Eurozone	IN	India	RU	Russia	US	United States		

*Sector coverage also includes construction, wholesale and retail. +Sector coverage also includes agriculture and energy.

PMI by S&P Global

Return to contents

Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Expansion
Regions are growing at a faster rate than the six-month trend. Regions furthest right are growing at the strongest rate, and the highest regions are seeing the greatest acceleration in growth.

Slowdown
Regions are growing at a slower rate than the six-month trend. Regions furthest right are growing at the strongest rate, and the lowest regions are seeing the greatest deceleration in growth.

Contraction
Regions are contracting at a faster rate than the six-month trend. Regions furthest left are contracting at the strongest rate, and the lowest regions are seeing the greatest acceleration in the rate of contraction.

Recovery
Regions are contracting at a slower rate than the six-month trend. Regions furthest left are contracting at the strongest rate, and the highest regions are seeing the greatest deceleration in the rate of contraction.

Key

AE	United Arab Emirates*	EG	Egypt*	GH	Ghana*+	JP	Japan	MZ	Mozambique*+	SG	Singapore*
AU	Australia	ES	Spain	HK	Hong Kong SAR*	KE	Kenya*+	NG	Nigeria*+	UG	Uganda*+
BR	Brazil	FR	France	IE	Ireland	KW	Kuwait*	QA	Qatar*	US	United States
CA	Canada	DE	Germany	IN	India	KZ	Kazakhstan	RU	Russia	ZA	South Africa*+
CN	Mainland China	GB	United Kingdom	IT	Italy	LB	Lebanon*	SA	Saudi Arabia*	ZM	Zambia*+

*Sector coverage also includes construction, wholesale and retail. +Sector coverage also includes agriculture and energy.

Return to contents

Methodology

The S&P Global UK Services PMI® is compiled by S&P Global from responses to questionnaires sent to a panel of around 650 service sector companies.

The sectors covered include consumer (excluding retail), transport, information, communication, finance, insurance, real estate and business services. The panel is stratified by detailed sector and company workforce size, based on contributions to GDP. Data collection began in July 1996.

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 Services Business Activity Index. This is a diffusion index calculated from a question that asks for changes in the volume of business activity compared with one month previously. The Services Business Activity Index is comparable to the Manufacturing Output Index. It may be referred to as the 'Services PMI' but is not comparable with the headline manufacturing PMI figure.

The Composite Output Index is a weighted average of the Manufacturing Output Index and the Services Business Activity Index. The weights reflect the relative size of the manufacturing and service sectors according to official GDP data. The Composite Output Index may be referred to as the 'Composite PMI' but is not comparable with the headline manufacturing PMI figure.

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.

Survey size

650 service providers

Survey history

July 1996

Survey questions

Business activity, new business, new export business, future activity, employment, outstanding business, input prices, prices charged

Sector coverage

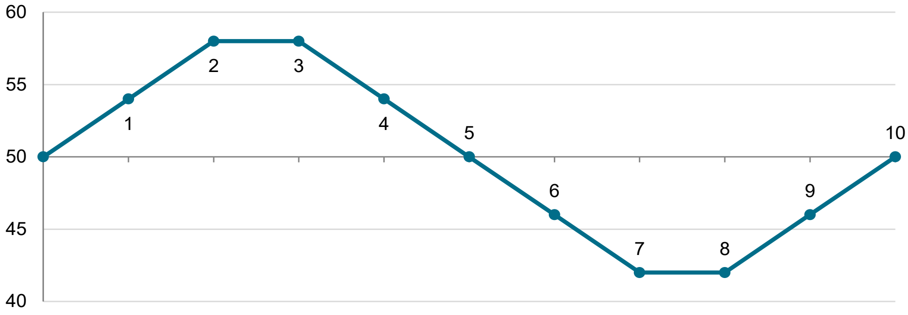
International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) code

H	Transportation and storage
I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Information and communication
K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Real estate activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	Administrative and support service activities
P	Education*
Q	Human health and social work activities*
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
S	Other service activities

*Private sector only

Index interpretation

Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m



Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Key

1	Growth, from no change	4	Growth, slower rate	7	Decline, faster rate	10	No change, from decline
2	Growth, faster rate	5	No change, from growth	8	Decline, same rate		
3	Growth, same rate	6	Decline, from no change	9	Decline, slower rate		

PMI by S&P Global

Further information

S&P Global

S&P Global (NYSE: SPGI) provides essential intelligence. We enable governments, businesses and individuals with the right data, expertise and connected technology so that they can make decisions with conviction. From helping our customers assess new investments to guiding them through ESG and energy transition across supply chains, we unlock new opportunities, solve challenges and accelerate progress for the world.

We are widely sought after by many of the world's leading organizations to provide credit ratings, benchmarks, analytics and workflow solutions in the global capital, commodity and automotive markets. With every one of our offerings, we help the world's leading organisations plan for tomorrow, today.

www.spglobal.com

PMI by S&P Global

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.

www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/mi/products/pmi

Contact

Tim Moore
Economics Director
S&P Global Market Intelligence
T: +44 1491 461067
tim.moore@spglobal.com

Hannah Brook
EMEA Communications Manager
S&P Global Market Intelligence
T: +44-7483-439-812
hannah.brook@spglobal.com