7 April 2026

S&P Global UK Services PMI®

Weakest rise in service sector output for 11 months

PMI®

by S&P Global

Essential Intelligence

7 April 2026

S&P Global UK Services PMI®

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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

Key findings

March 2026

Output growth eases amid renewed decline in new work

Input price inflation highest since April 2025 due to surge in fuel costs

Business optimism falls to its lowest for nine months in March

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

50.5

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.

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Weakest rise in service sector output for 11 months

March PMI® data highlighted a considerable slowdown in business activity growth across the service economy.

The tapering of growth was mostly linked to falling business and consumer spending due to concerns about the impact of the war in the Middle East. Moreover, margins were under pressure as input cost inflation accelerated to its highest for 11 months, driven by higher prices paid for fuel, transportation and raw materials.

The headline seasonally adjusted S&P Global UK Services PMI Business Activity Index posted 50.5 in March, down from 53.9 in February and the lowest since April 2025. Any reading above 50.0 indicates an overall expansion of business activity.

Higher output levels have been recorded in each of the past 11 months, but the latest expansion was only marginal and the weakest seen over this period. Some firms commented on a boost to activity from improved demand conditions at the beginning of 2026. However, many firms noted that the conflict in the Middle East had weighed on growth in March.

Regional instabilities and rising global economic uncertainty led to a renewed decline in total new work received by UK service sector companies. This was the first downturn in order books since November 2025 and the pace of contraction was the sharpest for eight 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.

March data indicated that backlogs of work remained broadly unchanged, despite frequent reports of international shipping delays and worsening supply chain performance. Service providers generally suggested that they had sufficient capacity to meet new and existing workloads.

A lack of pressure on business capacity, alongside the need to mitigate rising payroll costs, contributed to a further reduction in staffing numbers during March. That said, the latest decrease in employment was the slowest since October 2025.

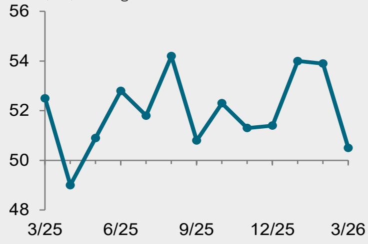
Around 40% of the survey panel reported an increase in their input costs during March, while only 2% noted a decline. This signalled a sharp acceleration in input price inflation to its highest since April 2025. Rising operating expenses were overwhelmingly linked to higher fuel and transportation costs, alongside elevated wage pressures and efforts by suppliers to pass on increased raw material prices.

Service providers pointed to a robust increase in their output charges in March and the rate of inflation was also the strongest for 11 months.

Business activity expectations for the year ahead remained positive in March, but optimism levels dropped further from January's 15-month high. Survey respondents typically cited concerns about the duration of the war in the Middle East, especially in terms of its impact on the outlook for inflation, supply chains and borrowing costs.

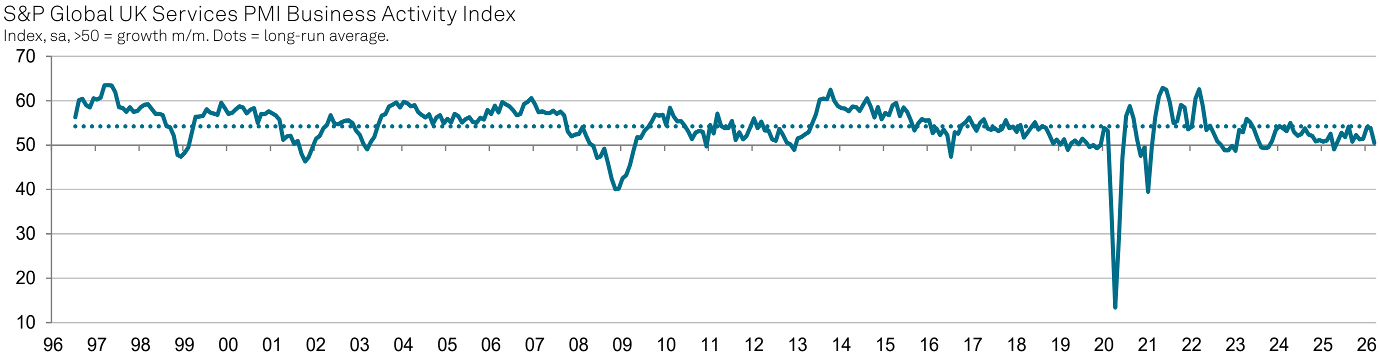
UK Services PMI Business Activity

Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m



Data were collected 12-27 March 2026.
Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Comment



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

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

"UK service providers experienced a marked slowdown in output growth in March as the war in the Middle East encouraged greater risk aversion among clients and postponed investment decisions. Cutbacks to business and consumer spending meant that the rate of business activity expansion was the weakest seen since April 2025.

"Stagflation risks appear to have increased, with the final Services PMI data signalling slower growth and higher cost pressures than the earlier 'flash' estimates based on data compiled up to 20th March. Overall input cost inflation has accelerated sharply since February and was the strongest for 11 months, which was overwhelmingly linked to rising fuel and transportation bills. Many firms also noted that suppliers had sought to pass on higher prices paid for energy, raw materials and shipping.

"Rising global economic uncertainty due to the war in the Middle East contributed to a further decline in business optimism across the UK service economy. Confidence levels have fallen sharply after hitting a 15-month high in January. Service providers widely commented on fragile domestic economic conditions and concerns about the impact of rising inflation and higher borrowing costs on client demand over the year ahead."

Contact

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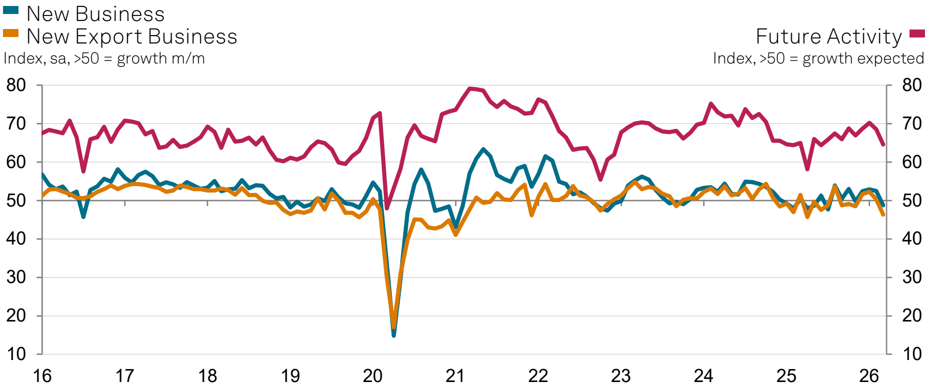
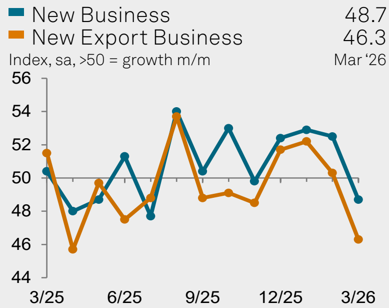
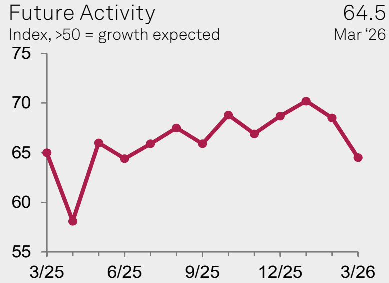
Demand and outlook



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 intakes decreased for the first time in four months.

The seasonally adjusted New Business Index dropped from 52.5 in February to 48.7 in March, to signal a renewed downturn in total new work received by UK service sector companies. Although only marginal, the rate of contraction was the fastest since July 2025.

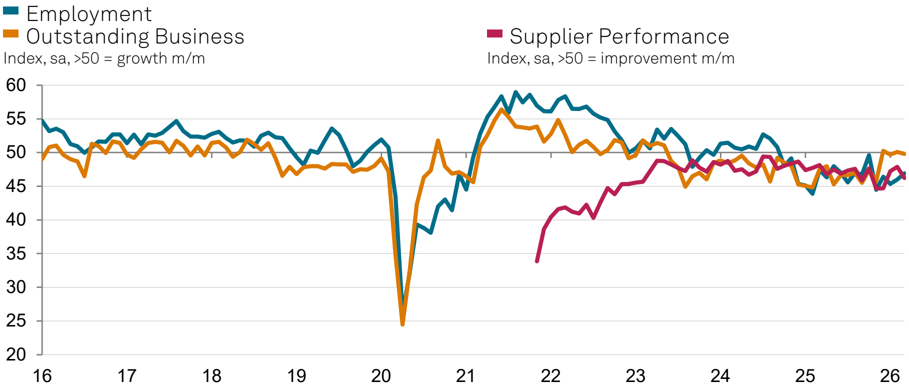
Survey respondents widely commented on reduced business and consumer confidence due to the war in the Middle East, which resulted in postponed investment decisions and more cautious spending among clients.

Export sales also declined for the first time since November 2025. The rate of contraction was solid and the fastest for 11 months. Service firms often noted an adverse impact on new work from abroad as a result of rising economic uncertainty and international travel disruptions linked to the conflict in the Middle East.

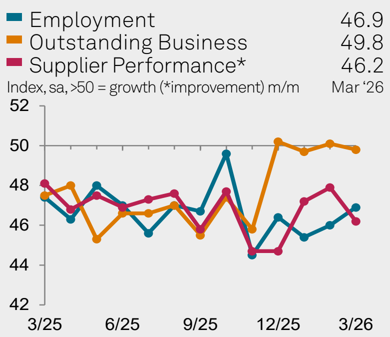
March data indicated a marked reduction in business optimism across the service economy, with the Future Activity Index falling to its lowest level since June 2025. Around 47% of the survey panel predict an increase in output levels during the year ahead, while 18% forecast a decline.

Companies expecting a rise in activity mostly commented on long-term business expansion plans and hopes of an easing in geopolitical instabilities. However, many firms noted concerns about the impact and duration of the war in the Middle East, alongside the prospect of rising borrowing costs and higher inflation.

Employment and capacity



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



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

Service providers recorded the least marked fall in staffing levels since October 2025.

March data indicated a sustained reduction in workforce numbers across the service economy, but the pace of job losses moderated for the second month running. The seasonally adjusted Employment Index has registered below the 50.0 no-change value in each month since October 2024.

Anecdotal evidence suggested that a lack of pressure on business capacity and a squeeze on margins from elevated cost inflation remained the main reasons for lower employment in March. Service providers commented on a mixture of natural wastage and redundancy measures. In some cases, survey respondents cited the impact of efficiency measures and investments in greater productivity (including AI technologies).

The seasonally adjusted Backlogs of Work Index remained broadly in line with the 50.0 neutral threshold in March, thereby indicating that service providers had sufficient space capacity to meet new and existing workloads.

Some firms suggested that higher new order intakes at the start of 2026 had led to an accumulation of unfinished business. However, others noted that delays with project approvals and rising business uncertainty drove a reduction in levels of work-in-hand during March.

Supplier performance

At 46.2 in March, down from 47.9 in February, the seasonally adjusted Supplier Performance Index signalled a solid decline in vendor performance. Moreover, the latest reading was the lowest since December 2025.

Worsening supplier performance was often attributed to delays with international shipping and disruptions to supply chains as a result of the conflict in the Middle East (e.g. fertilisers and polymers). Service providers also commented on tight global supply conditions for semiconductors, electronics items and IT hardware.

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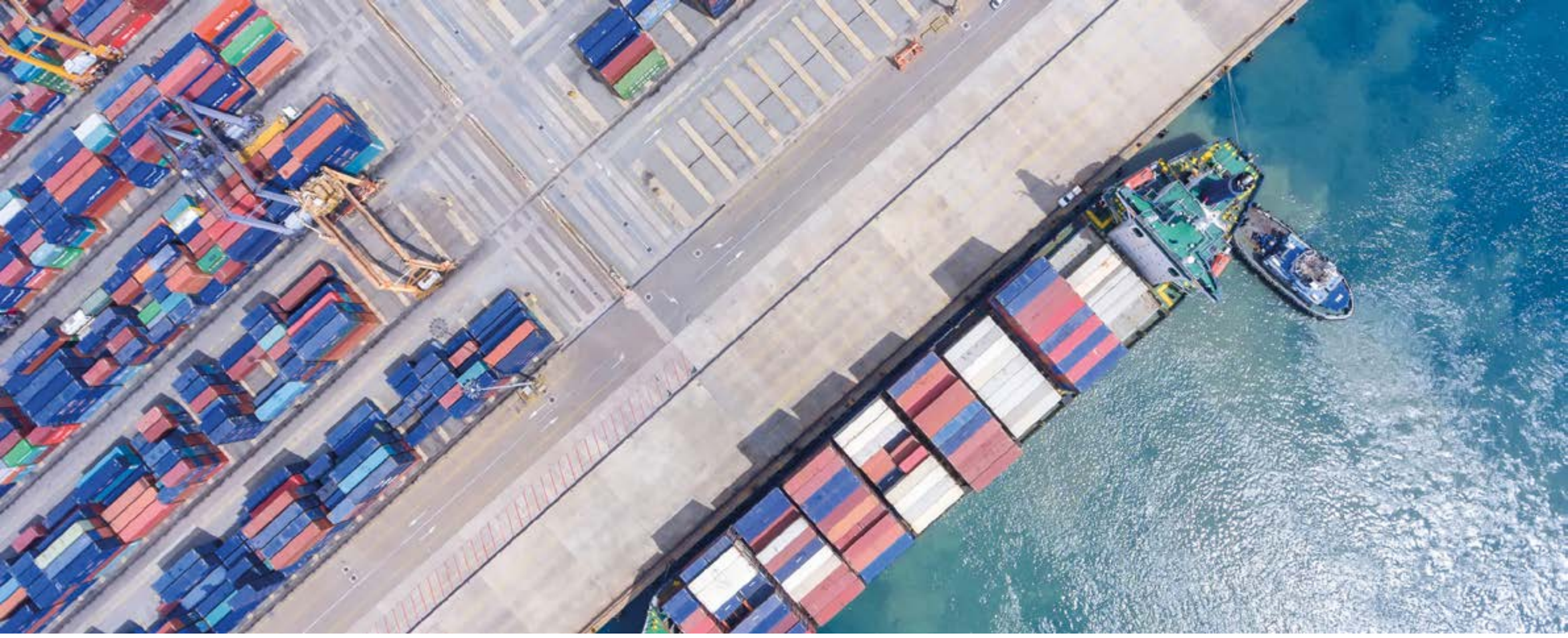
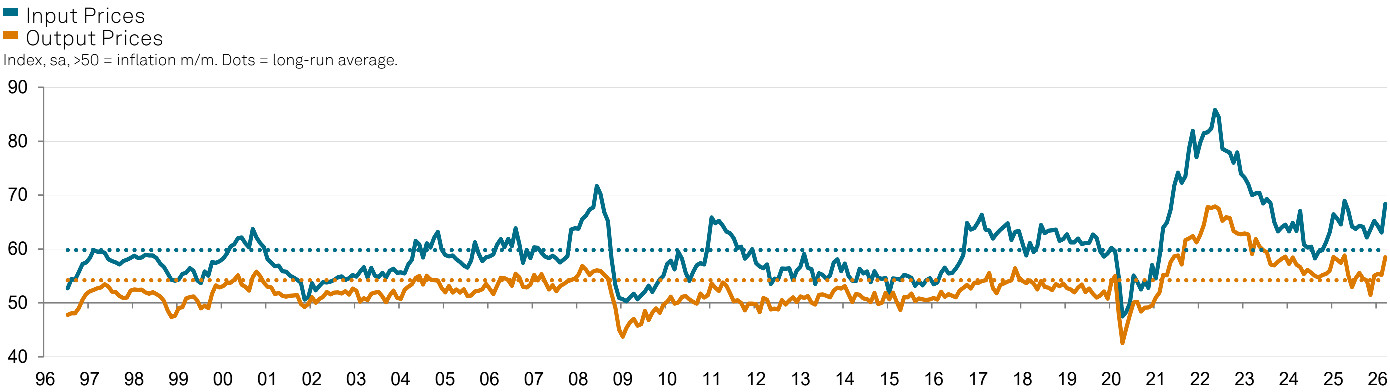


Prices



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

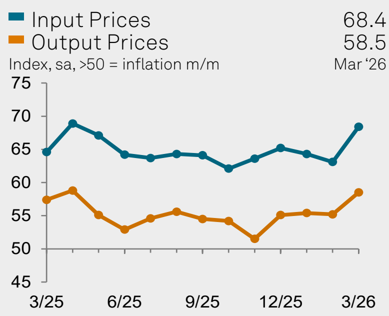
The war in the Middle East contributed to a sharp and accelerated pace of input cost inflation.

Around 40% of the survey panel reported a rise in their average cost burdens in March, while less than 2% signalled a decline. The resulting seasonally adjusted Input Prices Index registered 68.4, up sharply from 63.1 in February, to signal the steepest pace of inflation since April 2025.

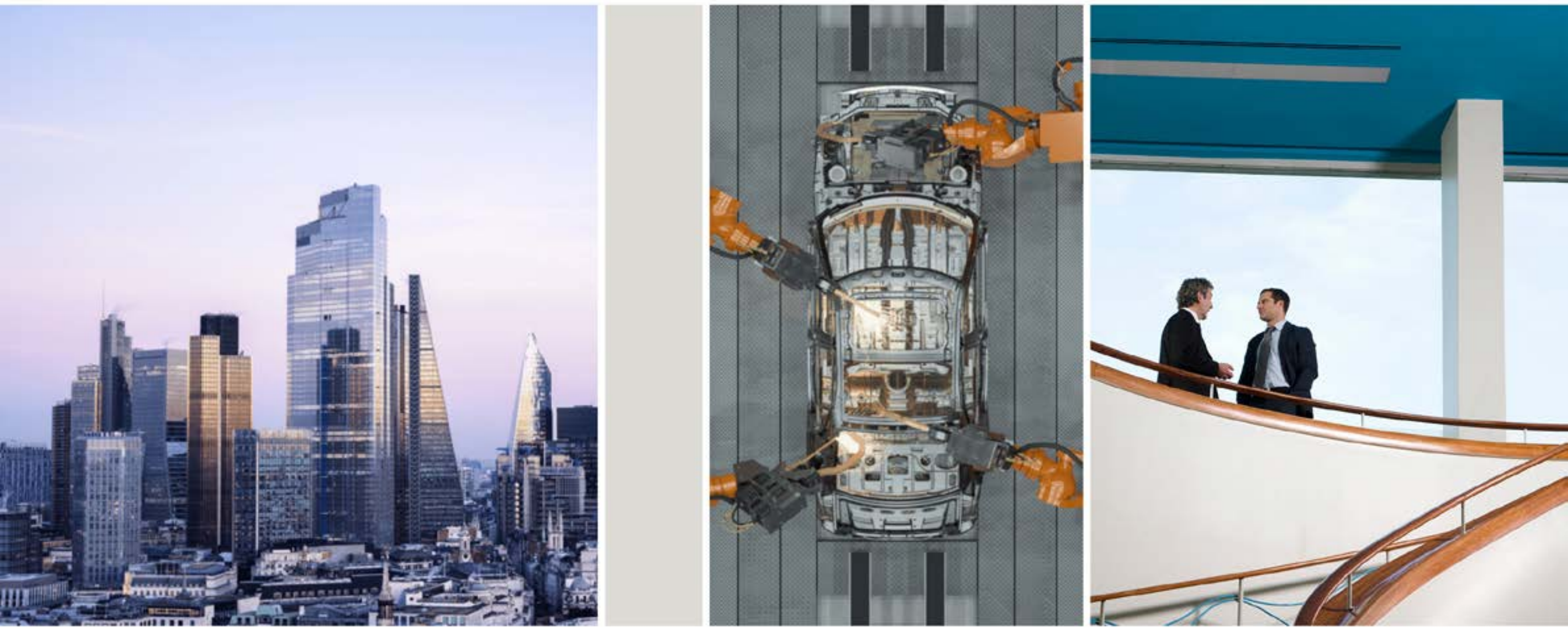
Service providers widely commented on higher fuel costs and transportation bills in March. Many survey respondents also cited the impact of elevated wage inflation and efforts by suppliers to pass on higher raw material prices (including items such as fertilisers, chemicals and plastics due to the conflict in the Middle East).

The number of service sector companies signalling an increase in their prices charged (24%) exceeded the proportion reporting price discounting in March (5%).

At 58.5, up from 55.2 in February, the resulting seasonally adjusted Output Prices Index pointed to a robust and accelerated pace of inflation that was the highest since April 2025. Rising output prices were mainly attributed to fuel surcharges and higher operating costs, particularity payroll expenses.



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



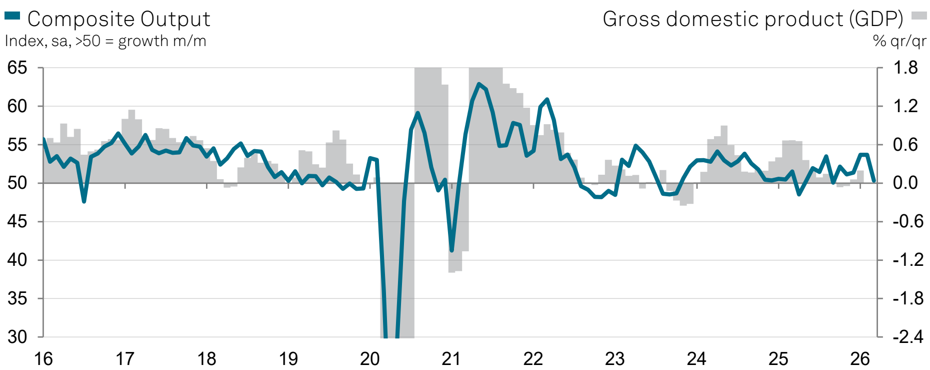
UK Composite PMI®

Business activity expanded at the slowest pace for six months in March.

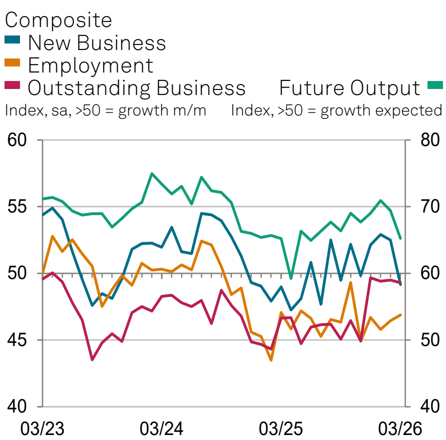
At 50.3, down from 53.7 in February, the seasonally adjusted S&P Global UK PMI Composite Output Index signalled only a marginal overall increase in private sector output. This reflected a loss of growth momentum in the service economy and a renewed downturn in manufacturing production.

Average cost burdens increased at an accelerated pace in both the manufacturing and service sectors during March, with the former posting the steeper rate of inflation. Measured overall, input costs at UK private sector firms rose to the greatest extent since February 2023.

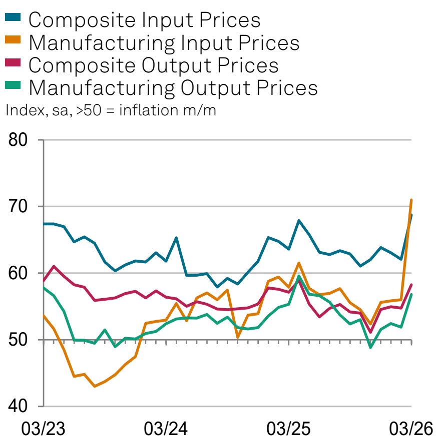
March data signalled a reduction in business confidence towards the year ahead outlook. The degree of positive sentiment was the weakest since June 2025. This reflected marked declines in optimism in both the manufacturing and service sectors as a result of the war in the Middle East.



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.

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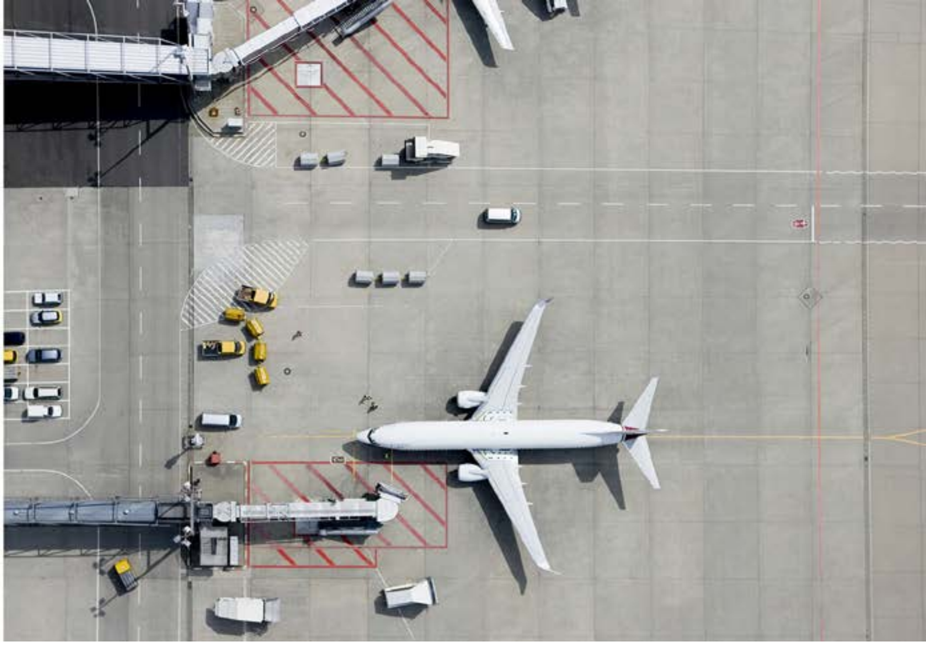
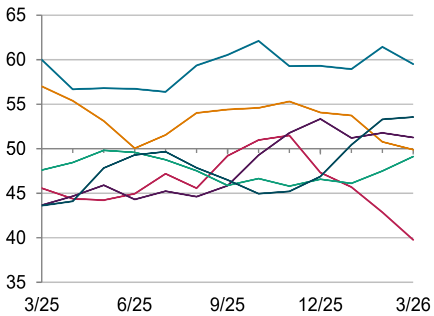


Services sub-sectors

Computing & IT services
Financial intermediation

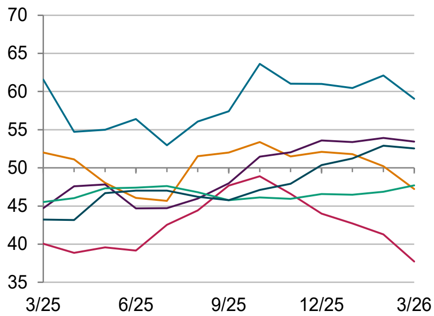
Business Activity
Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m



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

Hotels, restaurants & catering
Other personal & consumer services

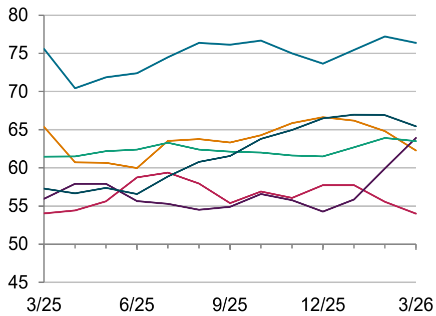
New Business
Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m



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

A strong rate of business activity expansion was maintained across the Computing & IT services segment in the three months to March.

Robust demand contributed to some capacity pressures, with backlogs of work rising to the greatest extent since May 2023. However, employment numbers were broadly unchanged on average in the first quarter of the year.

Hotels, restaurants & catering

Hotels, restaurants & catering was the weakest-performing sub-sector during the latest survey period. Business activity fell sharply and at the fastest pace for five years. Moreover, a steep decline in employment was reported in the first quarter of 2026.

Latest data also signalled another steep increase in average cost burdens at Hotels, restaurants & catering businesses.

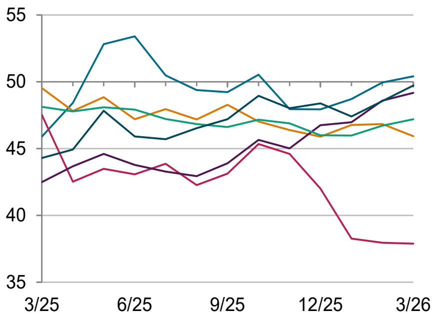
Financial intermediation

Business activity stalled in the Financial Intermediation segment, which contrasted with the upward trend seen over most of the past three years.

Business activity expectations meanwhile dropped markedly to the lowest since the three months to June 2025.

Computing & IT services
Financial intermediation

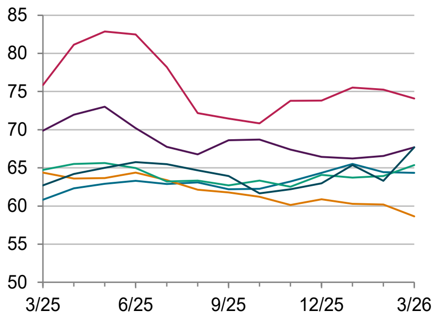
Employment
Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m



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

Hotels, restaurants & catering
Other personal & consumer services

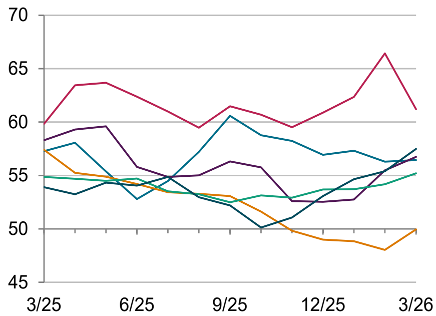
Input Prices
Index, sa, >50 = inflation m/m



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

Business-to-business services
Transport & communication services

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

Latest data signalled a modest increase in business activity in the Other personal & community services sub-sector, which was supported by another solid rise in new work.

Employment levels decreased only slightly and at the slowest pace since September 2024.

Business-to-business services

Business services activity was close to stabilisation in the three months to March. The latest survey indicated only a marginal fall in output levels that was the least marked since June 2025.

Meanwhile, new orders decreased to the least marked extent since the final quarter of 2024.

Transport & communication services

Transport & communication services recorded a solid expansion of business activity in the three months to March, with growth the strongest for over four years amid a sustained rebound in new order intakes.

Latest data indicated a rapid acceleration in input cost inflation to its fastest for three years, driven by escalating fuel prices.

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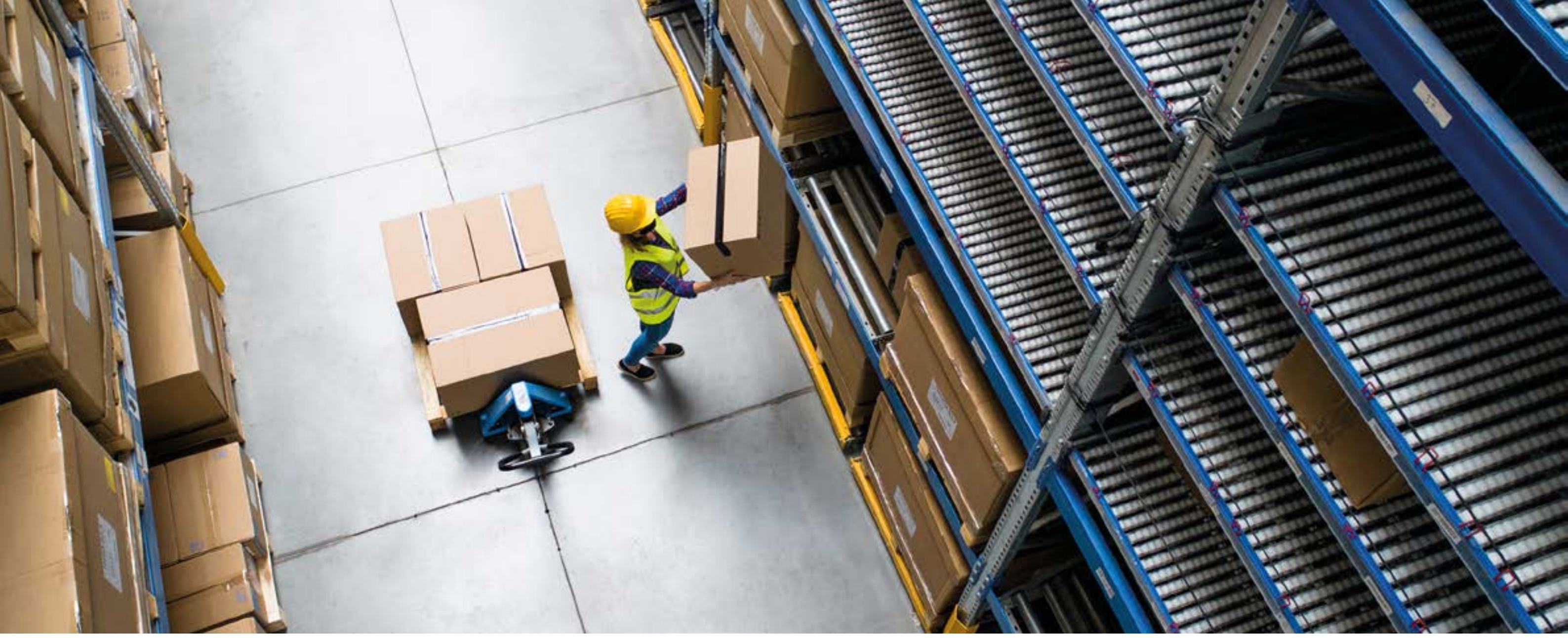

Purchased goods and services

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
Bronze
Copper
Molybdenum
Nickel
Stainless Steel
Steel

Metal Manufactures
Copper Cable
Lawn mowers
Stainless Steel 316L

Electrical/Electronic
Computer Hardware
Computer Memory
Computer Servers
CPUs
DRAM Memory Chips
Electrical Components
Electronic Products
Information Technology (IT)
Laptop Computer
Memory
Photocopier
Semiconductor Design Tools
Software
Telecommunication Services
Televisions

Chemicals
Adhesive
Microcrystalline Cellulose
Sealants

Plastics
PVC Plumbing Fitting
RPET
Water Pipe

Paper/Timber
OSB Timber Panels
Paper
Softwood Timber Products
Stationery
Tissues
Wood

Packaging
Packaging
Packaging (Waste)

Food
Alcoholic beverages
Almonds
Animal Feed
Beverage
Chocolate
Eggs
Food
Fruit
Nuts
Packaged Foods
Peppers
Salad Items

Energy
Diesel
Electricity
Energy
Fuel
Gas

Miscellaneous
Administrative Expenses
Aggregates
Components
Concrete
Consumables
Coverall Suits
Finished Products
Grout
Hand Towel
Insulation
IT Equipment
Job Boards
Journals
Materials
OEM Products
Office Supplies
Overheads
Parking
Plants
Plumbing Supplies
Printer Ink
Raw Materials
Respirator
Respirator Parts
Software Licences
Spare Parts
Telecommunications
Third Party Testing Kits
Tile Trim
USA Imports

Services
Contractors
Courier Delivery Services
Data Centre Services
Exhibition Centres
Legal Services
Maintenance
Payroll
Professional Services
Repairs
Service Providers
Services
Specialist Services
Support Services
Utility Suppliers

Construction
Building Materials
Refurbishments

Finance
Accountancy Services
Air Fares
Exchange Rates
Food Cost
General Expenses
Insurance
Minimum Wage
National Insurance Contributions (NIC)
Operational Cost
Postage
Printing Costs
Salaries
Services Costs
Software Costs
Staff Costs
Supply Costs
Tax
Wages

IT/Comms
Data Connection Services
IT Managed Services
IT Services
IT Support
Online Subscriptions
Services
Software as a Service (SaaS)

Labour
Digital Skills
General Labour
Labour Based Services
Recruitment
Staff

Transportation
Air Freight
Carriage
Customs clearance charges
Logistics
Transport

Down in price

Electrical/Electronic
Electronic Components
Laptop Computer

Chemicals
Polyphenyl Ether

Food
Butter
Chocolate
Food (Raw Materials)
Tomato

Energy
Diesel
Electricity
Energy
Fuel
Petrol

Miscellaneous
Imports (From China)
Imports from India
Materials
Parts
Raw Materials

Services
Legal Services

Finance
Insurance Premiums
Wages

IT/Comms
Cloud Services

Transportation
Container freight
Haulage

Short supply

Metals
Bronze
Copper

Metal Manufactures
Copper Based Components
Copper Cable
Stainless Steel 316L

Electrical/Electronic
Computer Hardware
Computer Memory
CPUs
Electrical Components
Electronic Components
Electronic Control Components
Hardware
Memory
Memory (RAM)
Servers

Plastics
Plastic Components

Paper/Timber
Cardboard Sheets

Food
Beef
Brassicas
Eggs
Fruit
Lamb
Meat
Stone Fruit
Vegetables

Miscellaneous
Audio Visual Support
Fittings
Hairdressing Products
Nail Products
Plumbing Supplies
Raw Materials
Spare Parts

Services
Underwriting

Construction
Construction Services

IT/Comms
IT Services

Labour
General Labour
Labour in Services
Qualified Candidates
Skilled Labour
Specialist Staff
Staff

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
10/25	52.3	53.0	49.1	68.8	49.6	47.4	62.1	54.2
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

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
10/25	52.2	52.2	45.6	69.0	49.3	46.4	61.0	54.0
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

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. Mar '26

	Business Activity	New Business	Future Activity*	Employment	Outstanding Business	Input Prices	Prices Charged
Computing & IT services	59.5	59.1	76.4	50.4	54.7	64.3	56.4
Financial intermediation	49.9	47.2	62.3	45.9	45.9	58.6	50.0
Hotels, restaurants & catering	39.8	37.7	54.0	37.9	37.4	74.1	61.2
Other personal & consumer services	51.3	53.5	63.9	49.2	46.1	67.7	56.7
Business-to-business services	49.1	47.7	63.5	47.2	45.9	65.4	55.2
Transport & communication services	53.6	52.5	65.5	49.7	49.0	67.7	57.5

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

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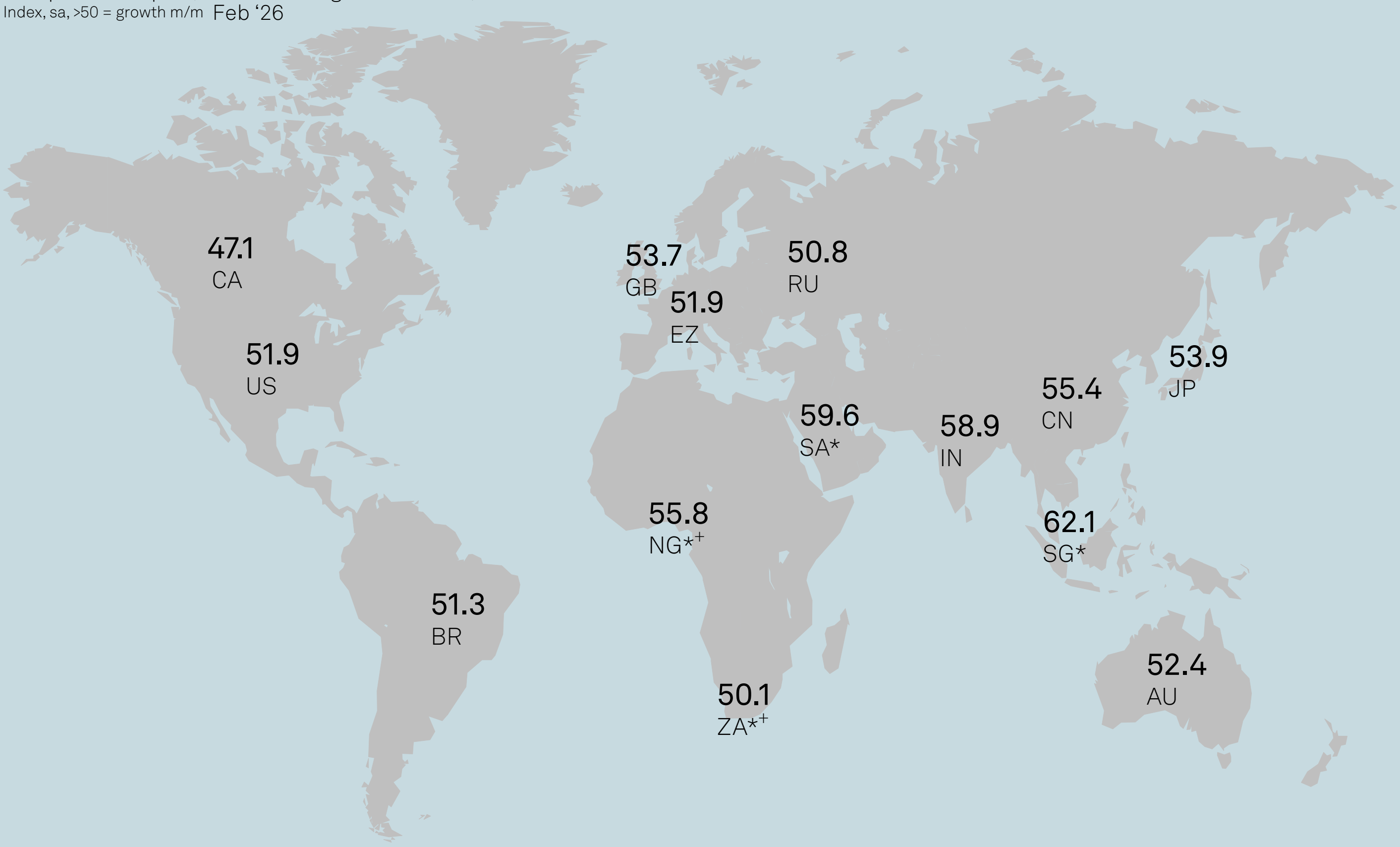
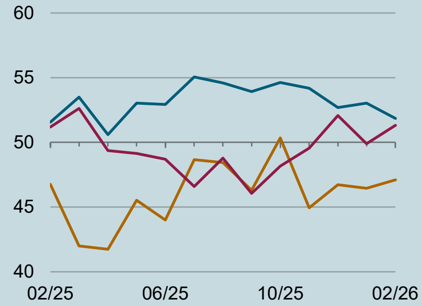
International PMI

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

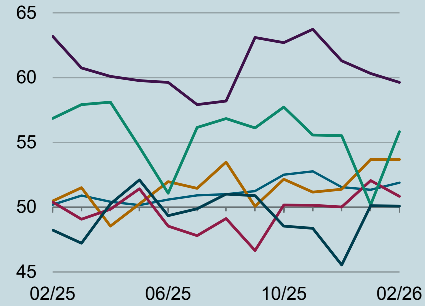


Americas
US CA BR
Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m



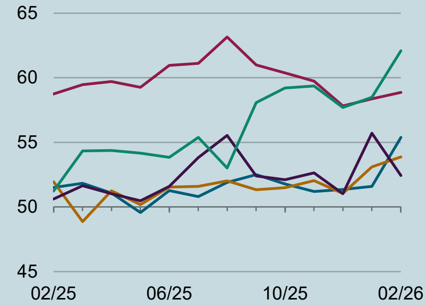
Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

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

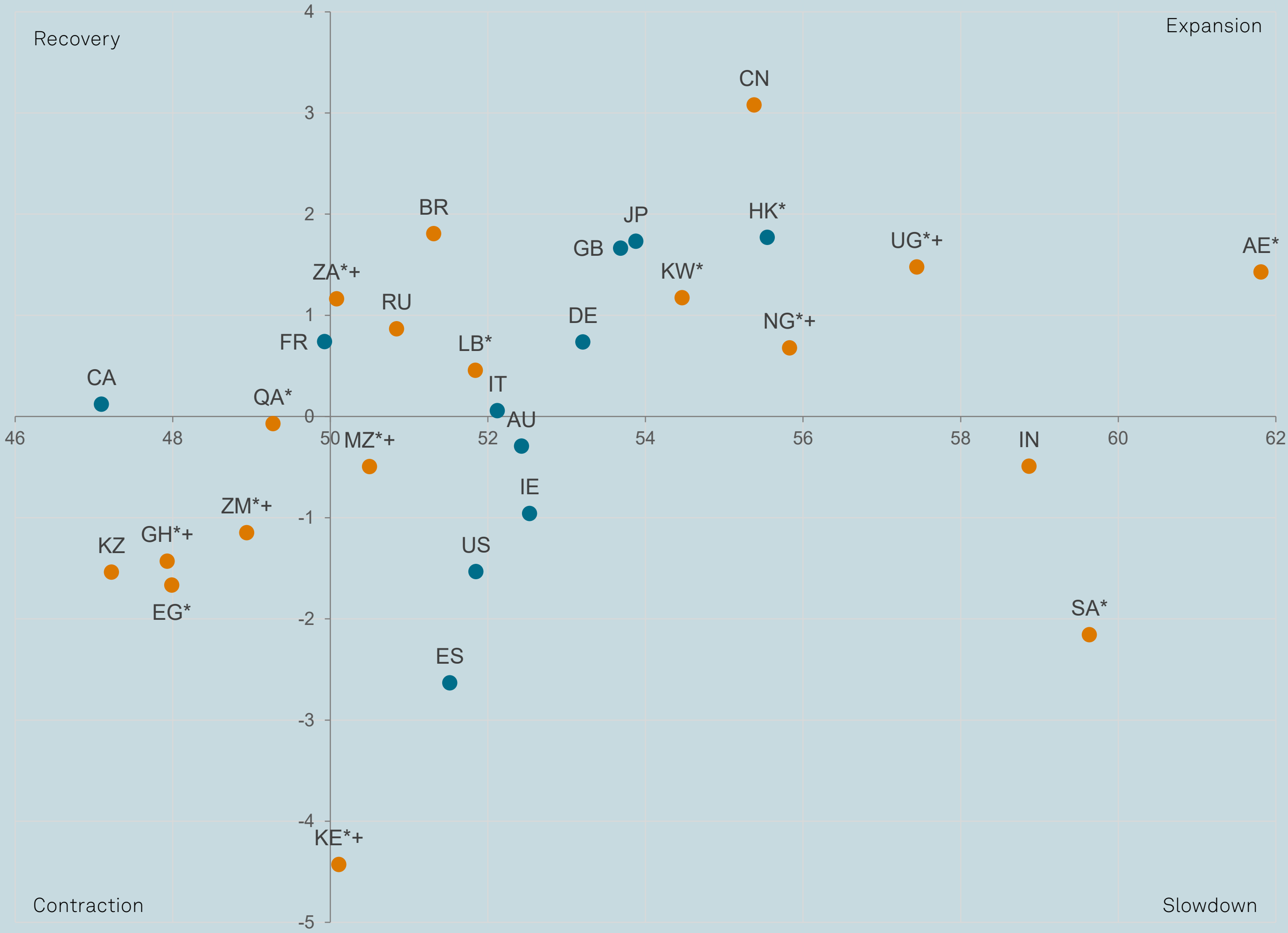
AU	Australia	CN	Mainland China	FR	France	JP	Japan	SA	Saudi Arabia*	ZA	South Africa*+
BR	Brazil	DE	Germany	GB	United Kingdom	NG	Nigeria*+	SG	Singapore*		
CA	Canada	EZ	Eurozone	IN	India	RU	Russia	US	United States		

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

Advanced economies   Emerging economies

X axis = PMI Output Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m . Y = Change in Index vs. six-month average

Feb '26



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.

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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

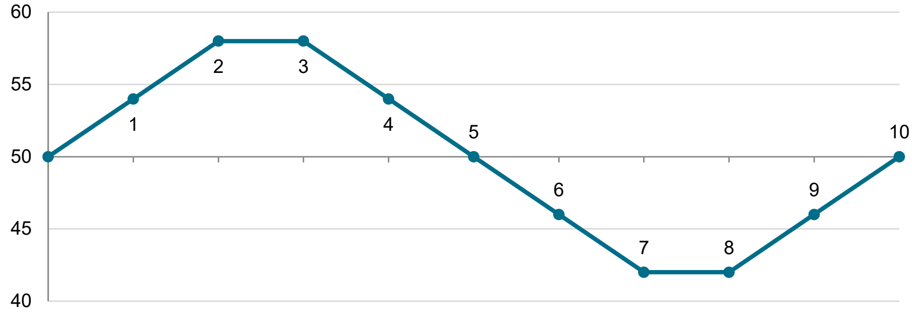
International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) code

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		

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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.

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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.

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