News Release
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S&P Global Czechia Manufacturing PMI®

Further growth in production levels in April despite marked supply-chain disruption

April 2026

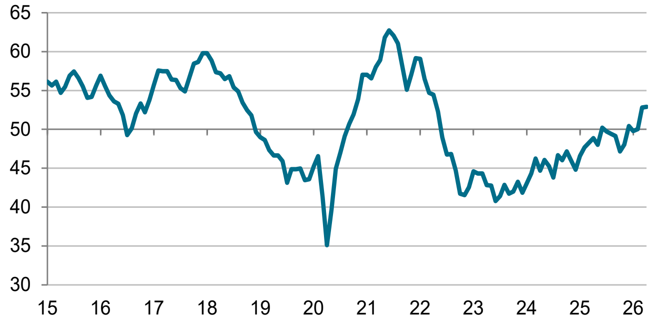
Output and new orders continue to expand

Suppliers' delivery times lengthen substantially

Input costs up at steepest rate since May 2022

S&P Global Czechia Manufacturing PMI

Index, sa, >50 = improvement m/m



Data were collected 9-22 April 2026.
Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

April data signalled a solid improvement in operating conditions at Czech manufacturing firms, according to the latest PMI® data from S&P Global.

Growth in the goods-producing economy was supported by expansions in output and new orders, as domestic and external client demand was sustained. Meanwhile, firms stepped up their input buying and stockpiling efforts as the war in the Middle East led to shortages of key materials. Although backlogs of work increased again amid strain on capacity, cost saving initiatives led to a reduction in employment. At the same time, business confidence dipped on concerns regarding uncertainty in global markets.

On the price front, supply shortages and higher costs for raw materials led to the sharpest rise in operating expenses in almost four years. Similarly, output charges rose at a steeper pace than in March.

At 52.9 in April, the seasonally adjusted S&P Global Czechia Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI) was up fractionally from 52.8 in March. The latest figure was the highest in four years, but some of the upward movement in the headline index followed a marked lengthening in supplier delivery times which would ordinarily be an indicator of stronger demand conditions, but was linked to disruption caused by the war in the Middle East.

Disruption to supply chains was evident in the greatest decline in supplier quality since mid-2022 in April. Re-routed logistics and difficulty receiving orders from Asia were noted by panellists as driving the deterioration.

Resulting transportation surcharges and material shortages were also behind a substantial acceleration in the pace of input price inflation at the start of the second quarter. The rate of increase in cost burdens was the steepest since May 2022 and well above the series trend.

Meanwhile, companies reported passing through greater costs to customers via a sharp rise in output charges in April. The pace of selling price inflation was the quickest since January 2023 and historically elevated.

Comment

Siân Jones, Principal Economist at S&P Global Market Intelligence, said:

"April data signalled an intensification of the impact of the war in the Middle East on supply-chains and prices at Czech manufacturers. Cost pressures and vendor delays were the most marked since 2022, amid shortages and surging cost burdens. Although selling prices rose at the sharpest rate since January 2023, the pace of increase was much softer than that for costs as firms cut into margins.

"Encouragingly, Czech goods producers seem to be benefitting from a nearshoring effect as European firms looked to bring their supply chains closer to home. This spurred further growth in output, total new sales and new export orders.

"That said, the longevity of this effect remains to be seen, as companies downgraded their output expectations for the coming year on concerns regarding global market uncertainty."

PMI® by S&P Global

Demand conditions were resilient during April, as new orders continued to expand. Panellists often mentioned that new client wins helped boost new sales, as companies in Europe sought to make supply chains more localised. The rate of growth in new business softened slightly from March, but was the second-fastest since February 2022. An uptick in new export sales also boosted total new orders.

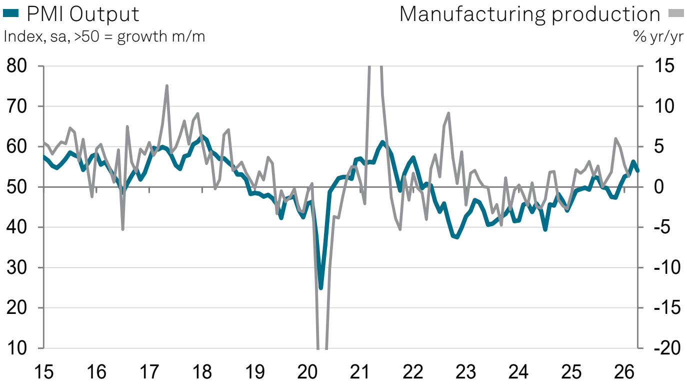
Greater new sales inflows spurred another monthly rise in output levels in April. Production increased at a solid pace. Although easing from March's recent high, the rate of growth was the second-fastest since January 2022.

Anticipations of further material cost increases and supplier delays led firms to engage in stockpiling activity and boost their input buying to supplement production. Purchasing activity rose at the fastest pace in four years, with stocks of inputs growing for a second month running. Stocks of finished goods returned to contraction, however.

Czech manufacturers cut their workforce numbers again in April. The fall in staffing numbers was the fourth in as many months and the sharpest since November 2025. Job shedding was often attributed to cost-cutting plans and the non-replacement of voluntary leavers.

Nevertheless, strain on capacity was evident as backlogs of work increased further. The solid accumulation of work-in-hand was reportedly due to streamlined employment and greater new order intakes.

Finally, output expectations at Czech goods producers ticked down to the lowest in four months at the start of the second quarter. The level of business confidence was below the series average, with companies commonly stating that concerns surrounding the war in the Middle East and widespread customer uncertainty dampened optimism.



Sources: S&P Global PMI, CZSO via S&P Global Market Intelligence. ©2026 S&P Global.

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Methodology

The S&P Global Czechia Manufacturing PMI® is compiled by S&P Global from responses to questionnaires sent to purchasing managers in a panel of around 300 manufacturers. The panel is stratified by detailed sector and company workforce size, based on contributions to GDP. Data collection began in June 2001.

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

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

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

For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact economics@spglobal.com.

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PMI by S&P Global

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