NEWS RELEASE
MARKET SENSITIVE INFORMATION
Embargoed until 1000 CEST (0800 UTC) 1 August 2025

# HCOB Eurozone Manufacturing PMI®

## Eurozone manufacturing output rises marginally again in July

**Key findings:**

HCOB Eurozone Manufacturing PMI at 49.8 (Jun: 49.5). 36-month high.

HCOB Eurozone Manufacturing PMI Output Index at 50.6 (Jun: 50.8). 4-month low.

Production volumes tick up despite marginal decrease in new orders

Data were collected 10-24 July

The euro area manufacturing sector recorded a broad stabilisation of operating conditions at the start of the third quarter. Output growth was sustained, although the upturn was the softest since March, while new orders saw a fresh (albeit marginal) reduction amid a deterioration in export* demand. Positively, factory job shedding cooled to its least pronounced in almost two years.

As for prices, input costs were unchanged and this was practically true for output charges too. There was a slight easing in year-ahead growth expectations, although forecasts remained slightly above their long-term average.

The **HCOB Eurozone Manufacturing PMI®**, a measure of the overall health of eurozone factories compiled by S&P Global, edged up to a three-year high of 49.8 in July, from 49.5 in June. Posting only just below the 50.0 threshold, the latest figure indicated a near-stabilisation of operating conditions across the eurozone goods-producing sector.

Of the euro area countries with Manufacturing PMI data available, Ireland had the strongest-performing factories in July, with growth slowing but remaining solid overall. Meanwhile, there were pick-ups in momentum across both the Netherlands and Spain, posting their fastest expansions in 14 and seven months, respectively. Greece continued its growth trend in July, extending the current sequence to two-and-a-half years. In the remaining countries, Manufacturing PMI prints rose but remained below the crucial 50.0 mark, signalling sustained but slower deteriorations on the month. Both Germany and France saw fractional increases in the headline PMI since June, with the former hitting its highest mark in close to three years. As for France, its manufacturing sector was tied with Austria as the worst-performing at the start of the third quarter.

The eurozone as a whole saw factory production levels rise in July, marking five successive monthly expansions. The increase slowed slightly from June, however, and was the softest since March. Weighing on output was a fresh decline in new business. The deterioration in demand was small, but nevertheless the quickest in four months. Export sales were a drag on total order volumes, latest survey data revealed, with new work received from international clients falling after stabilising in the previous month.

Meanwhile, eurozone manufacturers dampened their retrenchment efforts in the latest survey period. Both input purchasing and employment moved closer to stabilisation during July, posting their slowest reductions in 37 and 23 months, respectively.

July survey data pointed to a slight intensification of supply chain pressures as average input lead times lengthened for a second month in a row and to the greatest extent since November 2022. At the same time, pre- and post-production stocks continued to decrease, although rates of depletion softened.

The eurozone manufacturing sector registered stable prices during July. Input costs were unchanged, following three months of declines, while prices charged saw virtually no movement.

Looking ahead, eurozone goods producers remained optimistic of growth over the next 12 months. In fact, the overall level of optimism was just above its long-term average despite falling from June's 40-month high.

**Includes intra-eurozone trade*

**Countries ranked by Manufacturing PMI: July**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ireland | 53.2 | 2-month low |
| Netherlands | 51.9 | 14-month high |
| Spain | 51.9 | 7-month high |
| Greece | 51.7 | 8-month low |
| Italy | 49.8 | 16-month high |
| Germany | 49.1 (flash: 49.2) | 35-month high |
| Austria | 48.2 | 2-month high |
| France | 48.2 (flash: 48.4) | 2-month high |

**Comment**

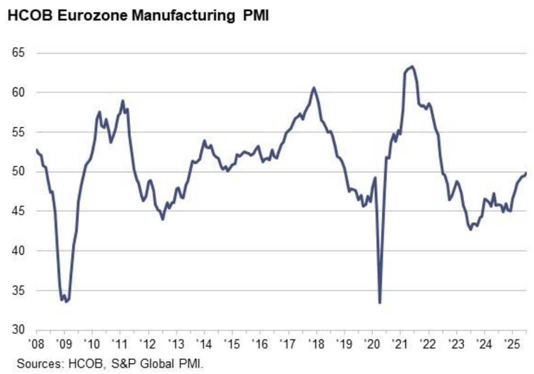
Commenting on the PMI data, Dr. Cyrus de la Rubia, Chief Economist at Hamburg Commercial Bank, said:

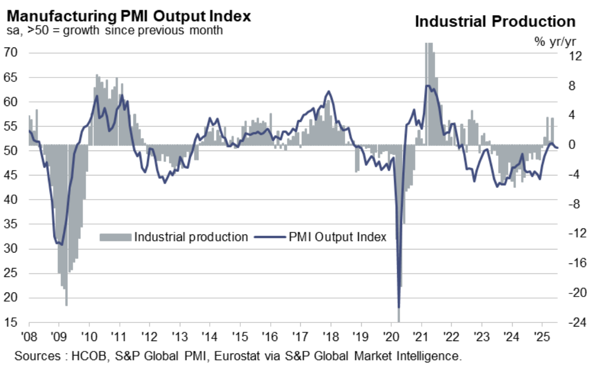
*"Manufacturing in the eurozone is cautiously regaining momentum. It is primarily the smaller economies that offer reasons for optimism. The PMIs from Spain and the Netherlands indicate accelerated economic growth, while Ireland and Greece remain in expansion territory. In the three largest economies as well as Austria, the PMI signals that the industrial recession has significantly eased. This broadens the scope of the recovery. With the newly agreed trade framework between the EU and the U.S., uncertainty should decline, and the signs point to a continued upward trend in the coming months.*

*"France is currently the biggest drag on growth in the eurozone's manufacturing sector. It is particularly discouraging that production in France has declined over the past two months, while employment has slightly increased during the same period. The problem lies in the resulting drop in productivity, which makes economic growth even harder to achieve. In Germany, the situation is reversed: production is growing while employment is being reduced. France is also burdened by the prospect of an austerity budget and the associated risk of the current government stepping down. This contrasts with Germany, where much of the growth hopes rest on expansionary fiscal policy and the political situation is significantly more stable than in France. Less political and fiscal uncertainty in the eurozone's second-largest economy would be important to help the eurozone manufacturing sector achieve sustainable growth overall.*

*"Supply chains remain relatively strained. Delivery times have lengthened. Given the fragility of the recovery, it is not demand that is causing customers to wait longer for their goods. Volatile U.S. tariff policies and uncertainty stemming from geopolitical tensions may play a key role here. We expect that companies will continue to face sudden supply chain disruptions for the foreseeable future."*

-Ends-



**Contact**

**Hamburg Commercial Bank AG**
Dr. Cyrus de la Rubia
Chief Economist
T +49-(0)160-9018-0792
cyrus.delarubia@hcob-bank.com

Katrin Steinbacher
Head of Press Office
Senior Vice President
T: +49-40-3333-11130
katrin.steinbacher@hcob-bank.com

**S&P Global Market Intelligence**
Chris Williamson
Chief Business Economist
Telephone +44-207-260-2329
chris.williamson@spglobal.com

Hannah Brook
EMEA Communications Manager
T: +44-7483-439-812
hannah.brook@spglobal.com
press.mi@spglobal.com

**Note to Editors**

The HCOB Eurozone Manufacturing PMI® is compiled by S&P Global from responses to questionnaires sent to survey panels of manufacturers in Germany, France, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Austria, Ireland and Greece, totalling around 3,000 private sector companies. The panels are each stratified by detailed sector and company workforce size, based on contributions to each country's GDP.

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 manufacturing and services survey variable, at the country level. 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.

Eurozone level indices for manufacturing are calculated by weighting together the country indices using national manufacturing annual value added*.

The headline figure is the Manufacturing 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.

*Source: Eurostat.

Flash data were calculated from 90% of final responses. Since January 2006 the average difference between final and flash Manufacturing PMI values is 0.0 (0.2 in absolute terms).

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

**Hamburg Commercial Bank AG**

Hamburg Commercial Bank (HCOB) is a private commercial bank and specialist financier headquartered in Hamburg, Germany. The bank offers its clients a high level of structuring expertise in the financing of commercial real estate projects with a focus on Germany as well as neighboring European countries. It also has a strong market position in international shipping. The bank is one of the pioneers in European-wide project financing for renewable energies and is also involved in the expansion of digital and other areas of important infrastructure. HCOB offers individual financing solutions for international corporate clients as well as a focused corporate client business in Germany. The bank's portfolio is completed by digital products and services facilitating reliable, timely domestic and international payment transactions as well as for trade finance.

Hamburg Commercial Bank aligns its activities with established ESG (Environment, Social, and Governance) criteria and has anchored sustainability aspects in its business model. It supports its clients in their transition to a more sustainable future.

The bank's specialists are as experienced as they are pragmatic. They act in a reliable manner and at eye level with their customers. They provide in-depth advice in order to jointly find efficient solutions that are a perfect fit – for complex projects in particular. Tailor-made financing, a high level of structuring and syndication expertise and many years of experience are just as much a hallmark of the bank as are our profound market and sector expertise.

**S&P Global (NYSE: SPGI)**

S&P Global 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 organizations plan for tomorrow, today.



**About PMI**
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. https://www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/mi/products/pmi.html

If you prefer not to receive news releases from S&P Global, please email press.mi@spglobal.com. To read our privacy policy, click here.

**Disclaimer**