News Release
Embargoed until 0700 MMT 5 January 2026 / 0030 UTC 5 January 2026

S&P Global Myanmar Manufacturing PMI®

Manufacturing output falls for first time in four months

December 2025

Renewed contractions in output and new orders

Input cost inflation remains sharp

Sentiment slumps to 12-month low

Weak underlying demand trends and frail selling power of companies meant that new orders fell in December. This in turn led production to be scaled back as well. Contractions across the two variables were only modest but, in each case, marked the first decreases since August.

The headline S&P Global Myanmar Manufacturing PMI® managed to remain above the neutral mark of 50.0 in December, printing a four-month low of 50.6 from 51.4 in November. However, this was solely due to a further substantial lengthening of supplier delivery times. The other components — output, new orders, employment and stocks of purchases – all recorded declines, indicating weak underlying demand and production activity. The headline index was therefore artificially elevated by marked supply chain delays, rather than genuine improvements in operating conditions.

Suppliers' delivery times continued to lengthen markedly in December, largely due to material scarcity. Some firms also noted that difficulties in obtaining import licences and logistical challenges fed through to longer delivery times. While the respective seasonally adjusted index did rise to a four-month high, it was still well below the neutral mark of 50.0 and the long-run survey average.

Meanwhile, pulling down the headline index were fresh reductions in new orders and output. The rates of decrease were modest, however.

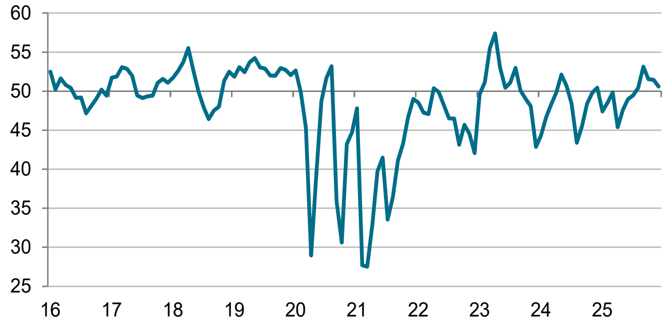
In line with reduced production requirements and a drop in sales, firms cutback on their purchasing activity in December. The pace of reduction was the softest in three months but solid overall. Material shortages and continued dependence on inventories were reasons linked to the latest reduction.

As a result, stocks of purchases continued to fall solidly as holdings were used to support production. Reductions have now been noted on a monthly basis throughout the final quarter of the 2025.

Manufacturing employment was down again in December. Firms once again struggled to keep their workforce numbers stable as reports of voluntary resignations underpinned a further reduction. That said, the pace of decrease was equal to that observed in November and only marginal.

Ongoing declines in employment, combined with reports of

S&P Global Myanmar Manufacturing PMI
Index, sa, >50 = improvement m/m



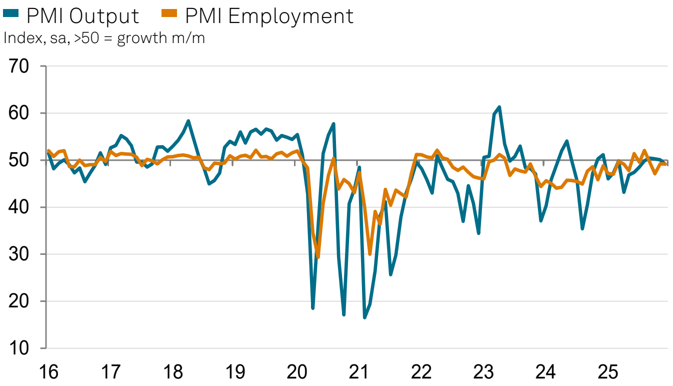
Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.
Data were collected 4-15 December 2025.

Comment

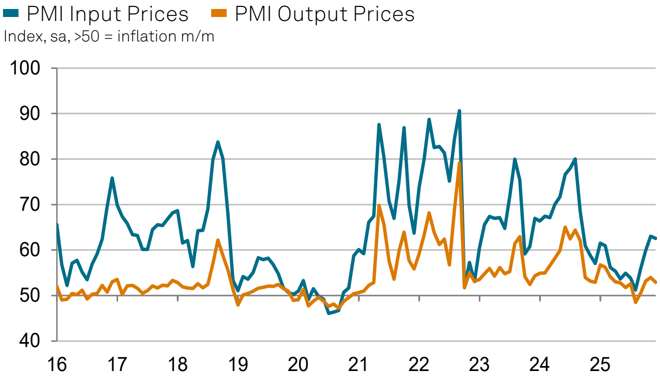
Commenting on the latest survey results, Maryam Baluch, Economist at S&P Global Market Intelligence, said:

"Signs of growth observed in Myanmar’s manufacturing sector in recent months were largely reversed in the closing month of 2025, amid renewed contractions in output and new orders. Weak demand conditions, compounded by supply-side challenges, including significantly longer delivery times, an unstable labour market, and material shortages, sets another challenging year ahead for companies. This is also evidenced by sentiment across the sector dropping to a 12-month low.

"In terms of inflation, companies chose to shield customers from steep cost increases by absorbing much of the pressure themselves. While charges rose, the pace was modest and lagged far behind input price inflation, reflecting firms’ reluctance to fully pass on higher costs amid weak demand. However, it remains uncertain how long this approach can be maintained."



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



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

material shortages, led to a further accumulation of outstanding work across manufacturing companies. However, the pace of backlog accumulation continued to ease, indicating only a slight build-up that was the weakest in the current sequence of expansion that began in November 2020.

Turning to prices, goods-producing firms across Myanmar recorded another month of sharply rising input costs in December. The pace of inflation was the second-fastest in 15 months, only behind that recorded in the month prior. Rising material and transportation costs were cited as key factors driving up prices.

However, in the context of weak demand and widespread concerns among panellists about limited pricing power, some companies opted not to pass higher costs on to their customers. As a result, although charges increased in December, the pace of output price inflation was modest, historically subdued, and the slowest recorded in three months.

Finally, firms' expectations with regards to output growth in the coming 12 months edged down in December. Sentiment was the lowest for a year. Underlying data revealed that nearly all the panellists expect production levels to remain unchanged in 2026.

Contact

Maryam Baluch
Economist
S&P Global Market Intelligence
T: + 44 13 4432 7213
maryam.baluch@spglobal.com

Eri Amano
APAC Senior Communications
S&P Global Market Intelligence Tokyo
+81 (0) 80 3714 7658
eri.amano@spglobal.com
press.mi@spglobal.com

Methodology

The S&P Global Myanmar Manufacturing PMI® is compiled by S&P Global from responses to questionnaires sent to purchasing managers in a panel of around 400 manufacturers. The panel is stratified by detailed sector and company workforce size, based on contributions to GDP. Data collection began in December 2015.

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.

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 organizations 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