

News Release

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S&P Global PMI® Commodity Price & Supply Indicators

Strongest uplift in semiconductor prices for three years

Key findings

Semiconductor prices rise at nearly nine times the average speed

Copper prices up amid increased shortages

Overall supply shortfalls up for first time in eight months

Data were collected 4-19 December 2025.

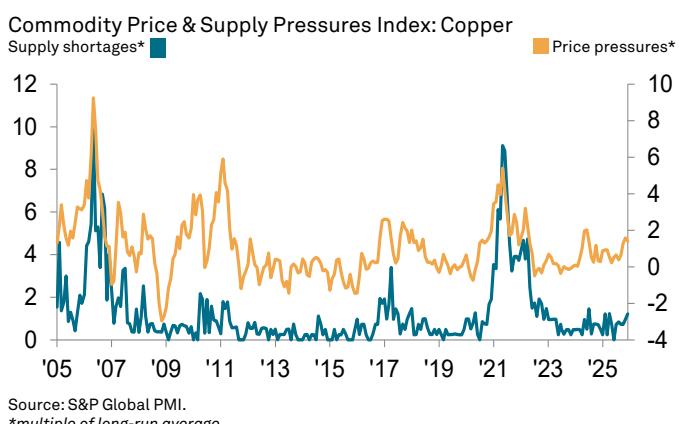
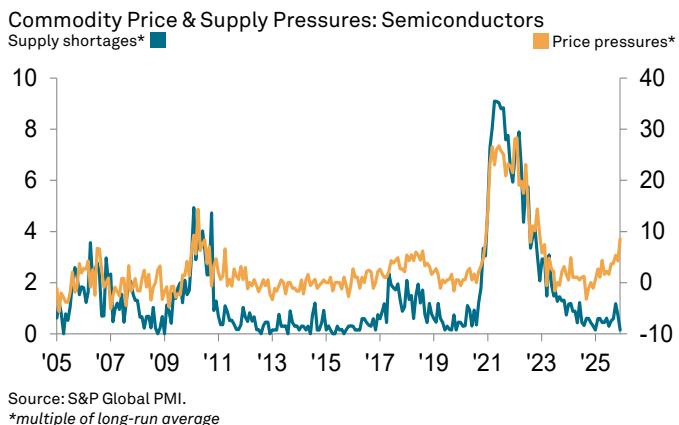
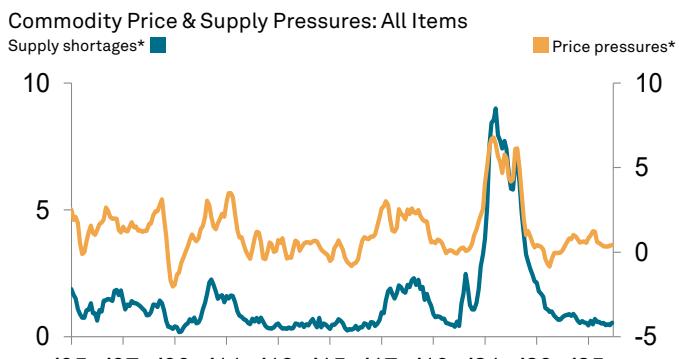
Manufacturers around the world reported another month of muted price and supply pressures in December, according to the latest Global PMI™ Commodity Price & Supply Indicators, albeit with a few exceptions. For one, Semiconductors rose sharply in price, with factories on average reporting price pressures nearly nine times more pronounced than usual. Above-trend price rises were also recorded for both Aluminium and Copper for the third month in a row. However, muted activity across most markets led the Global Price Pressures Index to record 0.4 in December, well below its long-run average (1.0).

Meanwhile, the Global Supply Shortages Index pointed to a slight uptick in commodity supply constraints for the first time since April 2025. However, at 0.6, up from 0.5 in November, the index was consistent with relatively healthy levels of material availability. The only items to experience above-average reports of supply shortfalls were Transport, Copper and Stainless Steel.

Commenting on the latest results, **David Owen, Senior Economist at S&P Global Market Intelligence** said:

"Firms have endured sharp increases in semiconductor prices in 2025, and the latest data signals that this is unlikely to fade as we enter the new year. Excluding the post-pandemic spike, December's price pressures level was the second-highest since data began in 2005. Although supply shortages were shown to be limited, high global demand seems to be piling the pressure on in an increasingly AI-driven market."

"Aside from this, the commodity market appears relatively sanguine. Manufacturers faced higher cost burdens when purchasing key metals such as copper and aluminium, two items that have undergone strong markups over 2025, but this has been largely offset by more subdued conditions for energy, wood and chemicals-based commodities. Oil prices decreased amid ongoing expectations of a production surplus in 2026, a factor that could help to ease tailwinds in other markets."



Methodology

S&P Global PMI™ Commodity Price & Supply Indicators are derived from S&P Global's monthly Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI®) business surveys. These surveys are highly regarded worldwide for providing accurate and timely data on economic trends.

The manufacturing PMI survey covers variables such as output, order books, employment, purchase prices, and suppliers' delivery times, with monthly data collected from approximately 10,000 companies worldwide.

When questioned about suppliers' delivery times, companies are also asked to list any specific items that have been in short supply each month. These lists of items are transformed into Supply Shortage Indicators (SSIs), which show the development of supply pressures relative to long-run trends.

When questioned about purchase prices, companies are also asked to list any specific items that have increased or decreased in price each month. These lists of items are transformed into Price Pressure Indicators (PPIs), which show the development of price pressures relative to long-run trends.

Coverage

Historical data for the S&P Global PMI® Commodity Price & Supply Indicators extend to January 2005.

Indices are calculated from responses to the following 15 manufacturing PMI surveys: Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, UK, US.

Each month's results are adjusted by survey response numbers, which accounts for different start dates across the national PMI surveys that feed into the global supply shortages dataset and any other variations in response rates.

Figures are published at the global level.

Supply Shortage Indicators (SSIs)

SSIs are calculated from the number of purchasing managers that report a specific item to have been in short supply during the survey month. An adjustment is made each month to allow for any month-to-month variation in the total number of survey respondents. Indices are presented as a multiple of the long-run average since 2005.

The index is based such that a value of 1.0 means that supply shortages are in line with the long-run average.

Any figure above 1.0 indicates that supply shortages are above the long-run trend, and the higher the figure the greater the number of shortages relative to the average. For example, an index value of 3.0 would signal that reports of supply shortages in the reference month are three times the normal amount.

Any figure below 1.0 therefore indicates that supply shortages are below the long-run trend, and the lower the figure the fewer the number of shortages relative to the average. For example, an index value of 0.2 would signal that reports of supply shortages in the reference month are one-fifth of the normal amount.

Data are not revised after first publication.

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No significant seasonality has been detected in the main SSIs hence the SSIs are not seasonally adjusted.

Items covered: Supply Shortage Indicators (SSIs)

The headline index is the 'All Items Index'. In addition, individual indices are published for the following 20 items and groupings: Semiconductors, Electrical Items, Oil, Transport, Chemicals, Polymers, Polyethylene, Polypropylene, PVC, Rubber, Timber, Paper, Packaging, Food, Textiles, Aluminium, Copper, Iron, Steel, Stainless Steel.

Price Pressure Indicators (PPIs)

PPIs are calculated from the number of purchasing managers that report a specific item to have been up in price during the survey month (less the number reporting an item down in price). An adjustment is made each month to allow for any month-to-month variation in the total number of survey respondents. Indices are presented as a multiple of the long-run average since 2005.

The index is based such that a value of 1.0 means that price pressure is in line with the long-run average.

Any figure above 1.0 indicates that price pressure is above the long-run trend, and the higher the figure the faster the rate of increase relative to the average. For example, an index value of 3.0 would signal that reports of price increases in the reference month are three times the normal amount.

Any figure above 0.0 but lower than 1.0 indicates that price pressure is below the long-run trend, and the lower the figure the slower the rate of increase relative to the average. For example, an index value of 0.2 would signal that reports of price increases in the reference month are one-fifth of the normal amount.

A value of 0.0 means that prices are stable during the reference month.

Any figure below 0.0 indicates that reports of price declines exceed reports of rising prices, and the lower the figure the greater the degree of negative price pressure. For example, an index value of -3.0 would signal that reports of price declines in the reference month are three times the normal amount of price pressure.

Data are not revised after first publication.

No significant seasonality has been detected in the main PPIs hence the PPIs are not seasonally adjusted.

Items covered: Price Pressure Indicators (PPIs)

The headline index is the 'All Items Index'. In addition, individual indices are published for the following 25 items and groupings: Semiconductors, Electrical Items, Oil, Transport, Chemicals, Polymers, Polyethylene, Polypropylene, PVC, Rubber, Timber, Paper, Packaging, Food, Textiles, Aluminium, Copper, Iron, Steel, Stainless Steel, Electricity, Energy, Gas, Cartons, Polystyrene.

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