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Industrials, transportation and infrastructure

Global supply chain disruption
impact for in-house legal

June 2026

Recent geopolitical disruption is increasing pressure across industrial supply chains and transportation networks further constricting industrial development at a time when many businesses are already navigating elevated construction costs, freight volatility and complex project delivery environments.

For organizations operating across the industrials, transportation and infrastructure sectors, the implications extend beyond logistics disruption alone. Businesses are increasingly managing simultaneous pressure across materials and labor sourcing, pricing, project execution, freight continuity, infrastructure resilience and operational security.

This summary examines the key supply chain disruptions and strategic implications emerging across the industrials, transportation and infrastructure sector.



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In brief

The industrials, transportation and infrastructure sector is facing a number of simultaneous challenges relating to, among other things, rising materials and labor costs, shipping disruptions, and construction bottlenecks which are increasing pressure across much of the commercial development, manufacturing and construction process.

Industrial development and production, and infrastructure planning and construction, remain reliant on stable maritime routes, petrochemical inputs and globally integrated freight networks. Organizations are also facing heightened exposure across cargo security and transportation resilience as fragmented trade routes place additional strain on logistics and infrastructure systems.¹



Synthetic rubber input costs reportedly increased by approximately 50%, illustrating wider pressure across rubber-dependent supply chains.²

Up to

60%

Increase in plastics and polymer input costs across some regions, contributing to higher manufacturing and packaging costs across industrial supply chains.³

~3.1%

Year-on-year increase in producer prices for non-residential construction inputs in early 2026.⁴

Industrial supply chain and logistics disruption

Current market conditions are disrupting transportation networks and project delivery systems. The maritime sector's reduction in effective shipping capacity has contributed to port congestion and longer procurement timelines across European and Asian logistics networks.¹² These disruptions are increasingly translating into materials shortages and operational pressure across heavy industry and transportation supply chains.⁶ Industrial manufacturers are simultaneously facing rising freight costs, logistics disruption and increased exposure to materials inflation across plastics, rubber and petrochemical-derived components.^{3, 2}

Automotive manufacturing and materials inflation

Public reporting indicated that volatility across aluminum, plastics and petrochemical-derived materials is contributing to higher manufacturing costs across automotive production networks.⁷ This pressure is emerging at a time when many manufacturers are simultaneously investing in electric vehicle transitions and advanced software systems.⁷ European automotive manufacturers are reassessing supply chain exposure and logistics continuity in response to prolonged freight disruption and rising input costs.^{8, 7}



Logistics disruption and materials inflation are increasingly affecting industrial production continuity and transportation networks.



Construction cost inflation and procurement uncertainty are increasing pressure across industrial and infrastructure development projects.

At the same time, prices for several industrial materials have reportedly risen materially:

- Synthetic rubber input costs reportedly increased by approximately 50%²
- plastics and polymer input costs increased across some markets by as much as 60%³
- and optical acrylic resin (PMMA), used in automotive and construction applications, reportedly increased by approximately 30%.⁹

Infrastructure and construction cost pressure

Commercial real estate, logistics infrastructure and industrial development projects are also experiencing increased pressure. Logistics hubs, warehouses and industrial parks remain heavily dependent on steel, petrochemical products and stable global freight networks.¹⁰ Public reporting indicated that rising energy prices and

freight disruption are contributing to renewed inflationary pressure across construction materials and infrastructure delivery costs.⁴

Industry analysis also indicated that producer prices for non-residential construction inputs increased by approximately 3.1% year-on-year during early 2026, while private construction spending declined by approximately 0.6% amid rising cost uncertainty and project caution.⁴ Developers are reassessing project timing, procurement exposure and capital allocation in response to continued materials volatility and logistics disruption.

Cargo security exposure

The fragmentation of global trade routes is also increasing exposure across cargo security, fraud and cyber risk. The 2026 Supply Chain Risks and Opportunities report from BSI highlighted that fragmented freight routes and operational bottlenecks are increasing vulnerability to cargo theft, fraud and smuggling activity.¹¹



In summary

Industrial manufacturing, transportation and infrastructure exposure is concentrated around materials inflation, project delivery and cargo security.

Key takeaways for leadership teams

- Rising freight, energy and materials costs are increasing pressure across industrial manufacturing and infrastructure projects.
- Automotive and transportation supply chains remain highly exposed to petrochemical and materials inflation.
- Construction and industrial development projects are facing growing procurement uncertainty and project delivery pressure.
- Fragmented trade routes are increasing exposure across cargo security, fraud and cyber risk.
- Organizations with greater sourcing diversification, procurement resilience and operational flexibility are likely to be better positioned during sustained disruption.



Fragmented logistics routes are increasing exposure across cargo security and transportation infrastructure.

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All data points in this report are based on analysis conducted in April 2026.

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