



İSTANBUL  
SANAYİ ODASI

# Developments in the Global Manufacturing PMI®

*March 2026*

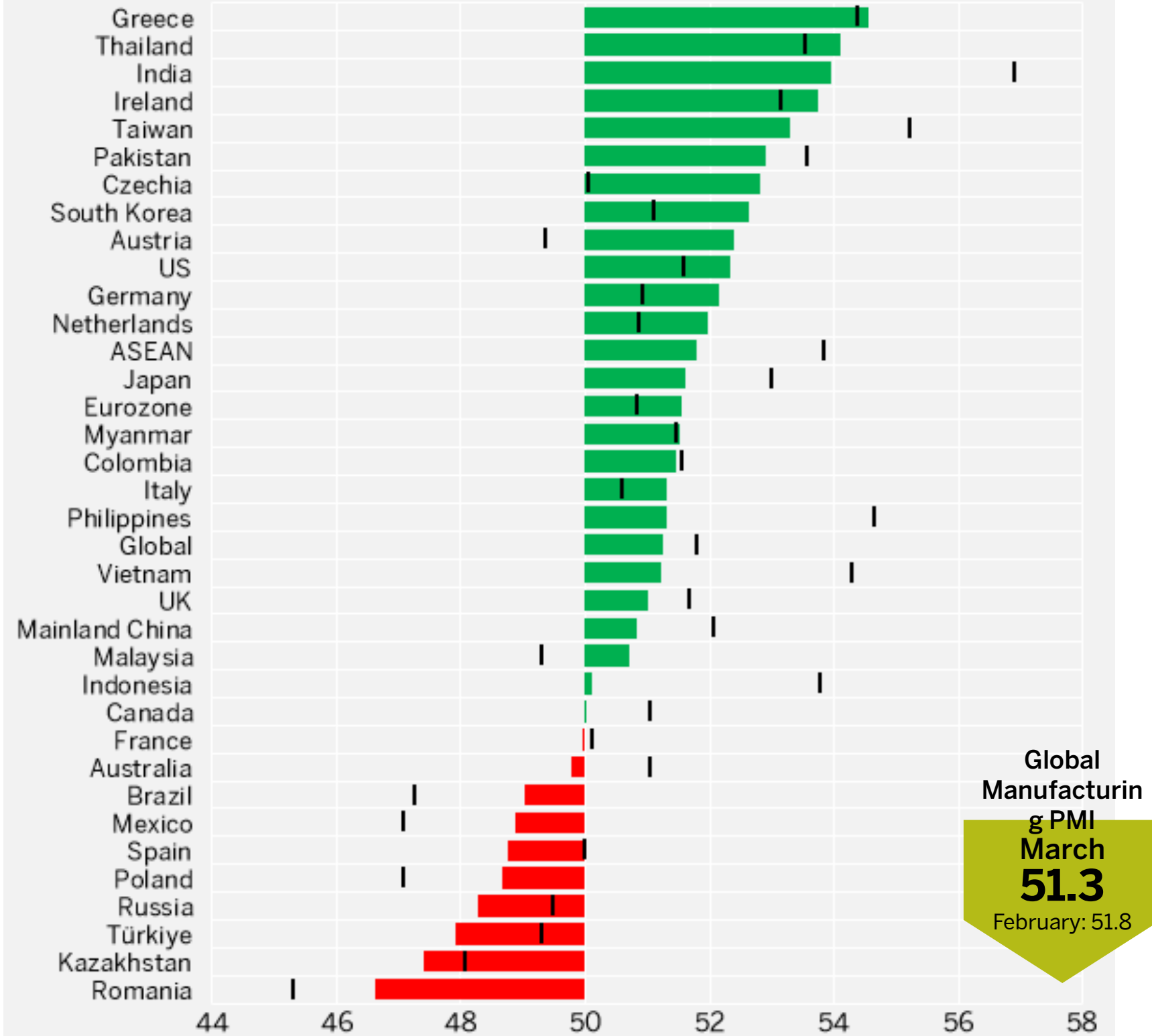




# General Outlook

## Manufacturing PMI, March 2026

> 50= improvement over previous month)



## The Global Manufacturing PMI shows a slight decline in March due to the impact of the war

- The Global Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index® (PMI) fell to 51.3 in March from a 44-month high of 51.8 in February, due to the impact of the war that began in the Middle East.
- Supply chains, input prices, and expectations were among the initial effects of the war. Supplier lead times rose at the fastest rate in the past three and a half years, while input costs saw their sharpest increase since July 2022. Output expectations for the coming year fell to their weakest level in the past five months.
- Amid the slowdown in global trade and the loss of momentum in domestic markets in some countries, new orders saw a moderate slowdown. Output grew at the slowest rate in the past three months and decelerated across all product groups (consumer goods, intermediate goods, and capital goods). No changes were observed in employment or input stocks.
- The Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Manufacturing PMI rose to 49.3 in February from 48.1 in January, but fell to 47.9 in March with a 1.4-point decline. While declines in output, new orders (including exports), employment, and purchases accelerated, inflationary pressures were observed to be increasing, particularly in input costs.

Source: S&P Global PMI.

Note: The index values of the previous month are illustrated with vertical black lines to indicate the rises or drops of the index compared to the previous month.



# Europe

## Despite rising costs across the Eurozone, the growth trend continues

- The Eurozone Manufacturing PMI to 51.6 in March from 50.8 in February, the highest level in the past 45 months. A moderate increase in orders sustained the rise in output. Purchasing volumes increased due to the impact of the war that began in the Middle East; suppliers' lead times lengthened further. Input price inflation reached its peak since October 2022.

- In March, the index remained above 50 in 7 out of the 8 Eurozone countries covered by the Manufacturing PMI (excluding Spain). The highest reading was again recorded in Greece. France signaled stagnation at the 50.0 level, while Germany recorded its highest PMI reading in the last 46 months, and Italy recorded its highest in the last 37 months.

- In the United Kingdom, the first contraction in output in the past six months occurred in March due to a sharp rise in input costs and intensifying supply chain pressures.
- Looking to Eastern Europe, while the downturn continued—albeit at a slower pace—in Romania and Poland, the Czech Republic signaled a strong recovery in manufacturing.



Manufacturing PMI	February 2026	March 2026	Trend (Last 12 Months)
Greece	54,4	54,5	
Ireland	53,1	53,7	
Czechia	50,0	52,8	
Austria	49,4	52,4	
Germany	50,9	52,2	
Netherlands	50,8	52,0	
Italy	50,6	51,3	
UK	51,7	51,0	
France	50,1	50,0	
Spain	50,0	48,7	
Poland	47,1	48,7	
Türkiye	49,3	47,9	
Romania	45,3	46,6	

Source: S&P Global PMI.

(\*) The countries included in the Euro Zone index: Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Ireland, Spain, the Netherlands and Greece.



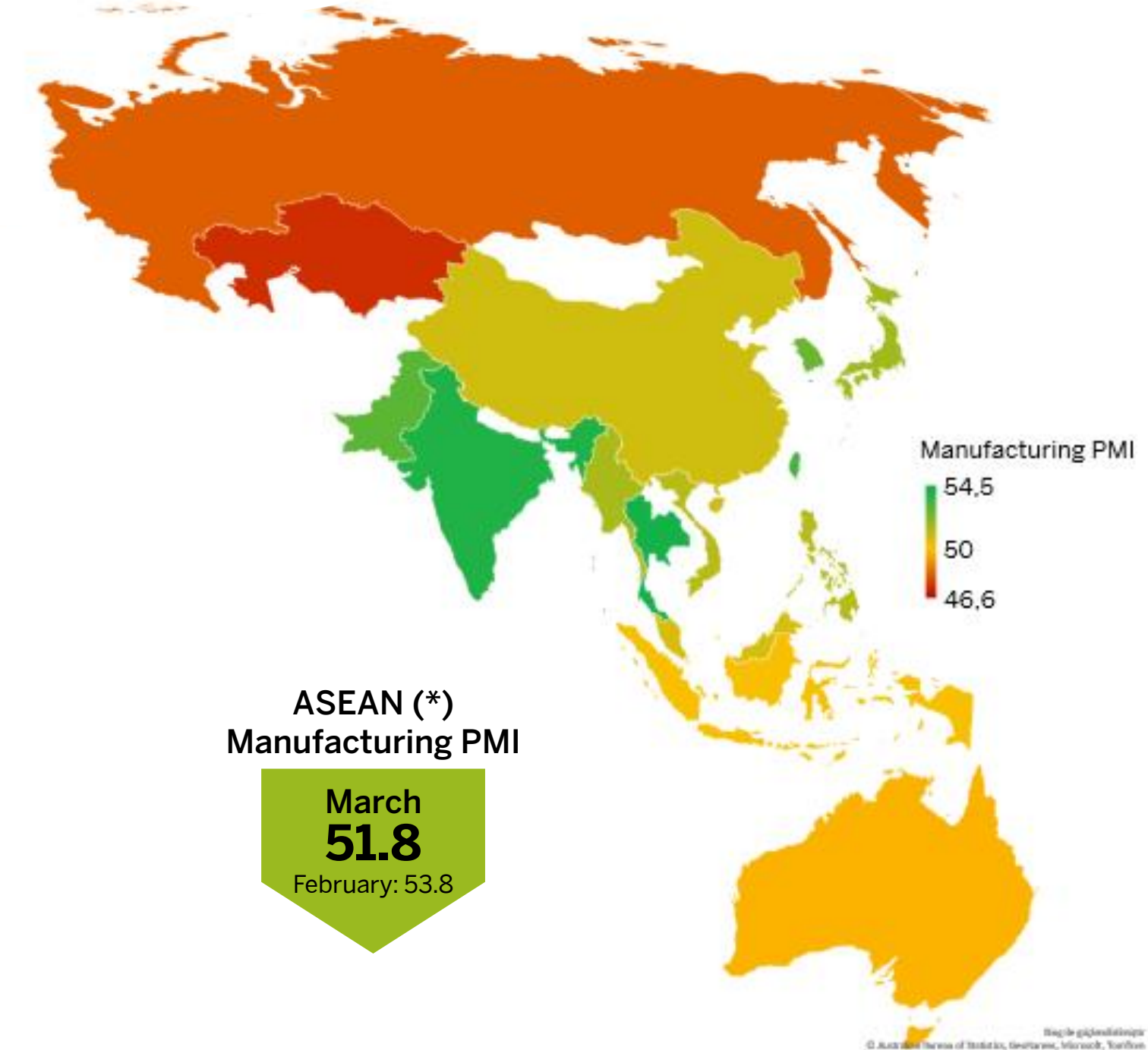
# Asia-Pacific

## The inflationary effects of the war in the Middle East are felt across the region

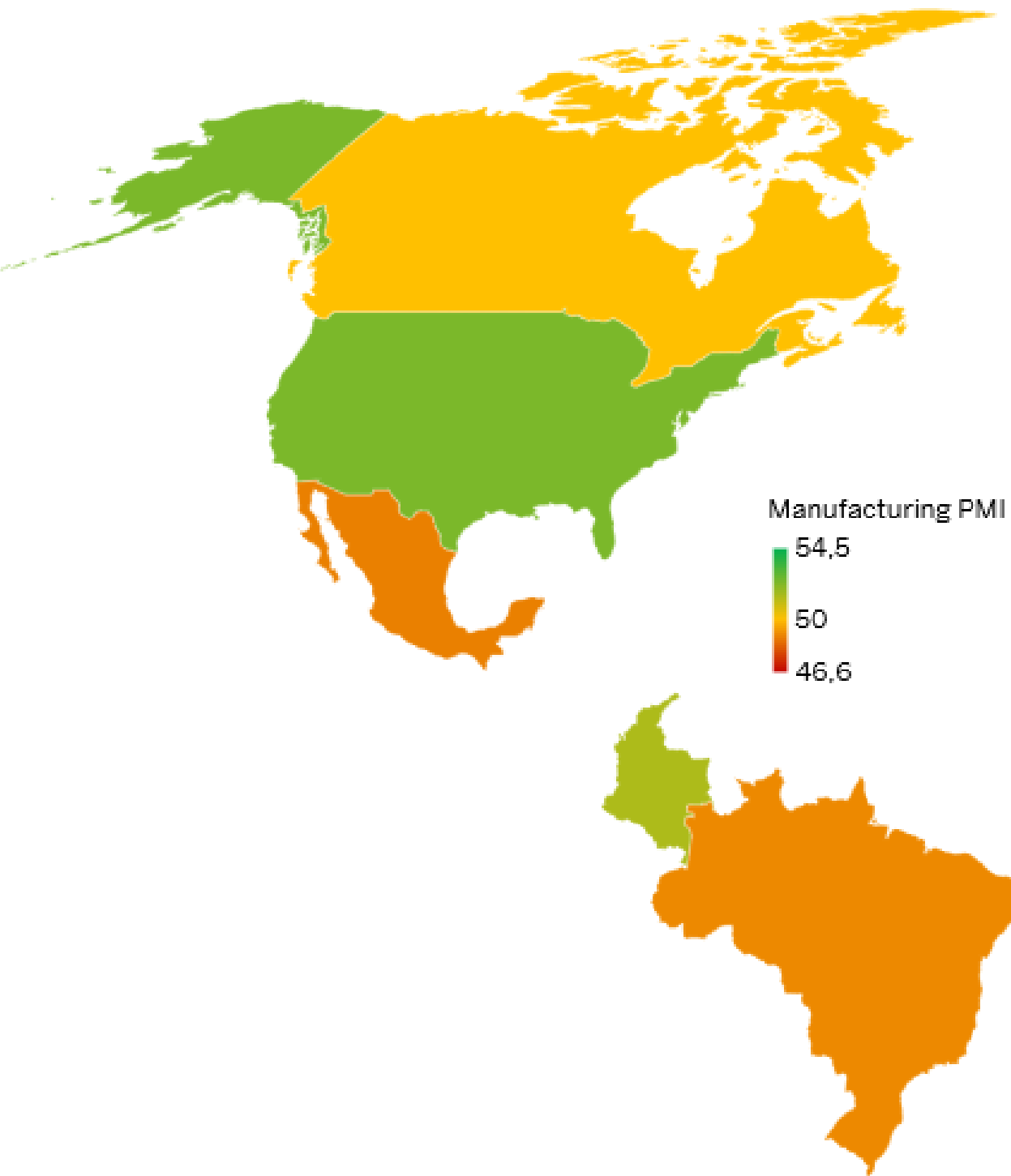
- China's Manufacturing PMI dropped to 50.8 in March from 52.1 in February. Output and order continued to grow in the sector, but it recoded the highest increases in lead times and input costs since 2022.
- In Japan, while growth in output and new orders slowed, cost pressures reached a 1.5-year high due to developments in the Middle East.
- Looking at the other two major industrial nations in East Asia, output accelerated in South Korea but lost momentum in Taiwan. Meanwhile, input prices in both countries rose at the highest rate since mid-2022.
- In India, growth in output and orders slowed due to rising market uncertainty caused by the war and cost pressures reaching a three-and-a-half-year high.
- In Russia, the contraction in manufacturing demand and output deepened; expectations deteriorated, and staffing numbers declined.
- In Australia, where rising price pressures have weakened demand, the Manufacturing PMI fell below 50 for the first time in four months.
- The ASEAN (\*) Manufacturing PMI dropped to 51.8 in March from 53.8 in February, mostly led by rising costs. The PMI remained above 50 across the entire region; however, growth was moderate in all countries except Thailand.

Manufacturing PMI	February 2026	March 2026	Trend (Last 12 Months)
Thailand	53.5	54.1	
India	56.9	53.9	
Taiwan	55.2	53.3	
Pakistan	53.6	52.9	
South Korea	51.1	52.6	
Japan	53.0	51.6	
Myanmar	51.5	51.5	
Philippines	54.6	51.3	
Vietnam	54.3	51.2	
Mainland China	52.1	50.8	
Malaysia	49.3	50.7	
Indonesia	53.8	50.1	
Australia	51.0	49.8	
Russia	49.5	48.3	
Kazakhstan	48.1	47.4	

Source: S&P Global PMI.



\* Countries included in ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) PMI index: Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam.



Manufacturing PMI	February 2026	March 2026	Trend (Last 12 Months)
US	51,6	52,3	
Colombia	51,6	51,4	
Canada	51,0	50,0	
Brazil	47,3	49,0	
Mexico	47,1	48,9	

Source: S&P Global PMI.

# America

The effects of rising input prices and trade protectionism are felt across the continent

- The US Manufacturing PMI rose to 52.3 in March from 51.6 in February. Both orders and output increased. However, tariffs and shipping issues negatively impacted exports, and growth was driven by domestic demand. While the war in the Middle East put pressure on supply chains, input costs, particularly for fuel, also rose.
- In Canada, the manufacturing sector experienced a stagnant March. There were limited declines in output and new orders, while rising tariffs and costs weakened exports. In Mexico, intensifying cost pressures negatively affected demand, leading to continued contraction in the sector.
- In Brazil, despite the positive effects of the recovery in exports, rising input costs and supply disruptions brought new challenges to the sector, and the Manufacturing PMI remained in contraction zone. Similarly, in Colombia, rising costs slowed the growth in output and demand.



# Methodology

## What is PMI, how to interpret it?

- Purchasing Managers Index (PMI®) is a pioneer indicator produced by S&P Global and used for measuring the activity conditions of the respective economy/industry.
- Any figure greater than 50.0 indicates overall improvement, while the figures below 50.0 indicate deterioration.

## How is the manufacturing PMI calculated?

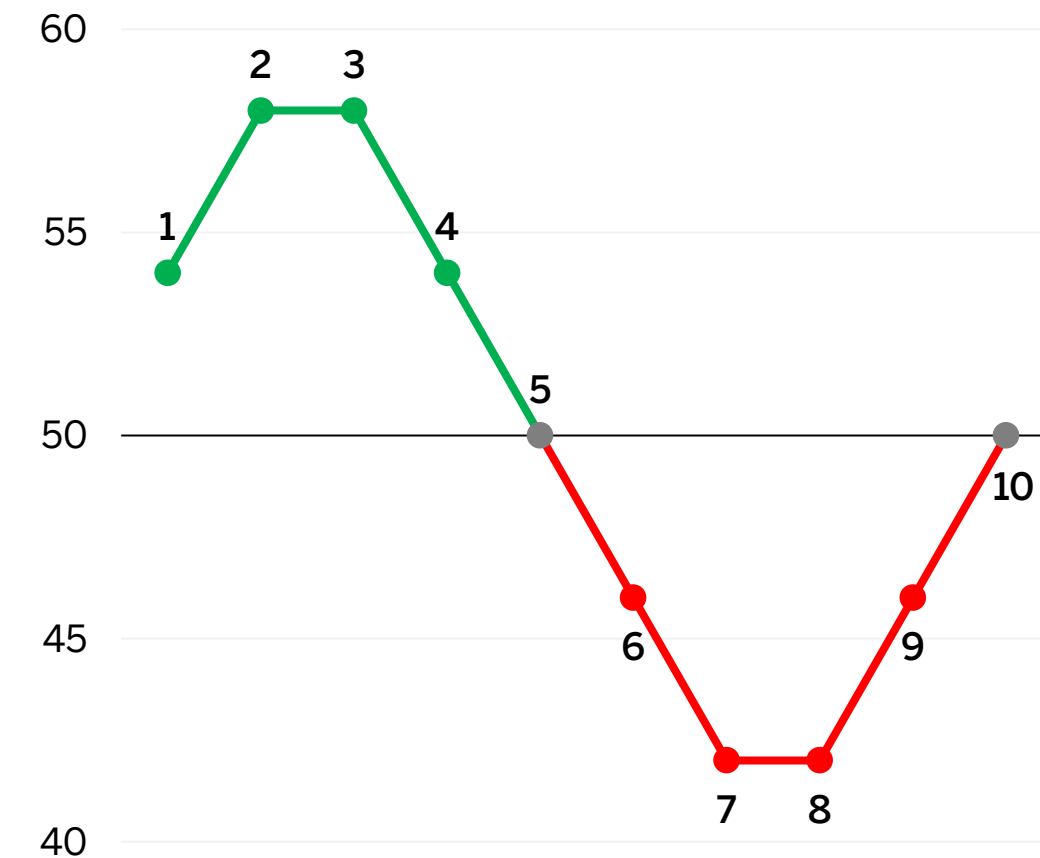
- The index is based on 5 sub-indexes: New Orders, Output, Employment, Suppliers' Delivery Times, Stock of Items Purchased.
- The report features survey data collected from a panel of around 400 companies based in the Turkish manufacturing sector.
- All indexes are seasonally adjusted.

## Why is PMI critical?

- Calculated by a set of methods in more than 40 countries<sup>(\*)</sup>, PMI provides a fast, reliable, and comparable data set for the current activity conditions of the industries and economies.
- They are the most closely-watched business surveys in the world, favoured by central banks, financial markets and business decision makers.

### Index Interpretation

50= no change on previous month



1	Grew
2	Grew at a higher rate
3	Grew at the same rate
4	Grew at a lower rate
5	No change after a growth in the previous month
6	Growth dropped after the previous month with no change
7	Dropped at a higher rate
8	Dropped at the same rate
9	Dropped at a lower rate
10	No change after a drop in the previous month

### Manufacturing PMI component weights



<sup>(\*)</sup> S&P Global produces PMI indexes for the manufacturing industry in a total of 33 countries, including Türkiye. PMI indexes in other countries are composite indexes that also cover some non-manufacturing sectors. Therefore, for a smooth comparison by country, the scope of the presentation was limited to 33 countries and 3 regions (World, Eurozone, ASEAN) where the manufacturing industry-specific PMI indexes were produced.



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