

# Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Sector PMI™

## Price and supply pressures soften despite ongoing headwinds

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The Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Sector PMI™ indices are compiled by S&P Global from questionnaire responses from a panel of around 800 manufacturers in Türkiye. Indices are available for ten manufacturing categories, covering output, demand, capacity, prices and purchasing, and are the earliest indicators of economic performance for these sectors.

Commenting on the April survey results, Andrew Harker, Economics Director at S&P Global said:

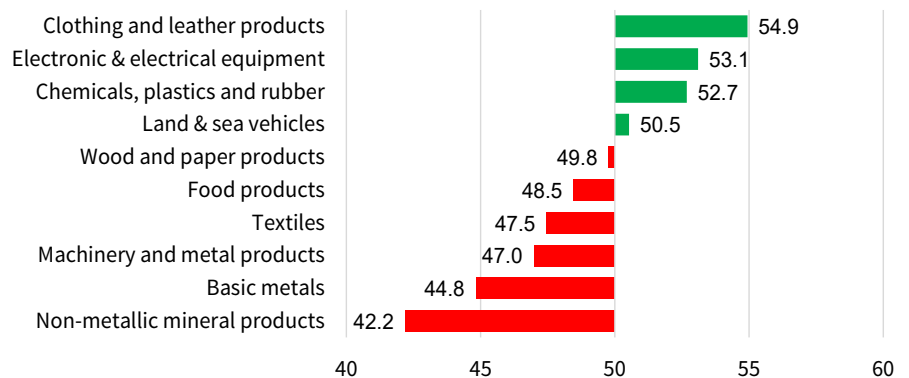
*"Although business conditions remained challenging on a number of fronts in April, some sectors within Turkish manufacturing showed signs of improvement. In particular, clothing and leather products firms ramped up output amid renewed purchasing activity growth and stockbuilding. so far this year are starting to ease."*

*"Electronic & electrical equipment was also in positive territory, as the particularly intense supply disruption seen in the sector in recent months began to alleviate."*

*"In fact, signs of improvement in supply chains were widespread across the sectors, and with inflationary pressures generally softening there will be hopes that some of the headwinds that have held industry back*

#### Türkiye Sector PMI

sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, April '22



Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, S&P Global.

## Overview

Four out of ten categories see production expand

Most sectors continue to see new orders ease

Signs of inflationary pressures and supply-chain disruption easing

The latest Türkiye Sector PMI® report pointed to some pockets of improvement at the start of the second quarter of the year, despite market conditions remaining challenging. Inflationary pressures showed signs of weakening, while some categories registered stabilisations of suppliers' delivery times. The main bright spot remained employment, with job creation recorded in a majority of sectors.

Although only four of the ten monitored sectors posted rises in output during April, this was the highest number since November last year. Renewed expansions were seen in the wood and paper products and electronic & electrical equipment categories, while the strongest growth was in clothing and leather products. The sharpest slowdown was in non-metallic mineral products.

The majority of the ten monitored categories also registered softer new order inflows, with the most marked moderation in machinery and metal products. The electronic & electrical equipment sector saw a strong return to growth of new business, with the rate of expansion the fastest since June 2020.

There were signs of improvement in

supply chains in April, as all sectors either saw lead times stabilise or lengthen to lesser extents than in March. Wood and paper products and electronic & electrical equipment posted much softer deteriorations than in the previous month.

Inflationary pressures also generally alleviated at the start of the second quarter. Seven categories posted a slower rise in input costs over the month, with the same number seeing output price inflation soften. In both cases, non-metallic mineral products posted the fastest increases.

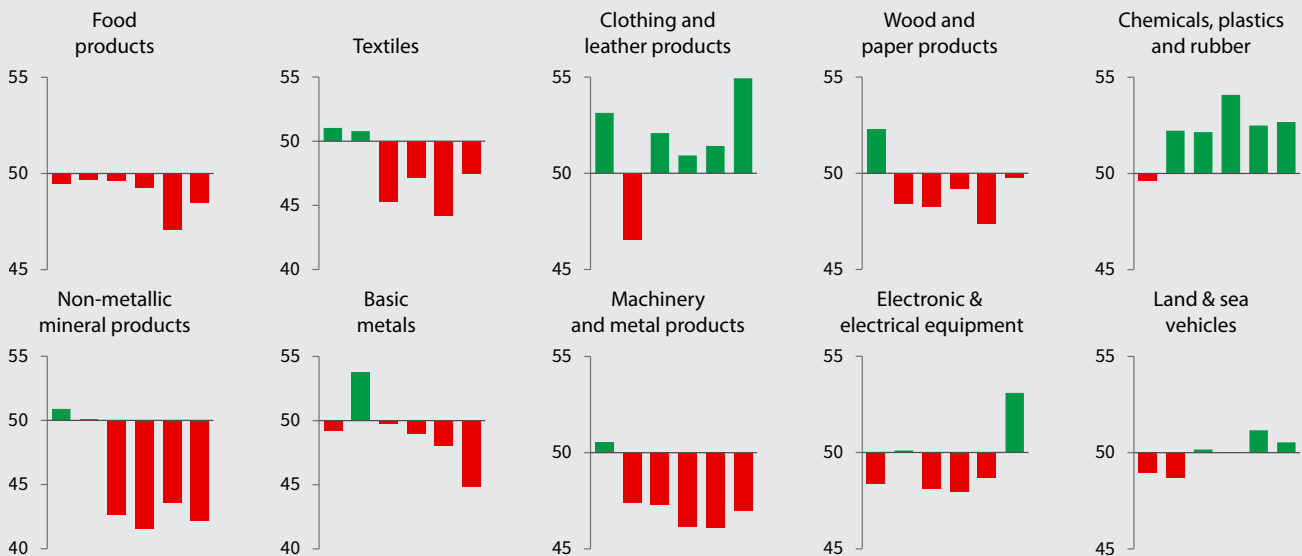
Most sectors continued to register job creation in April, led by the land & sea vehicles category. On the other hand, expansions in purchasing activity remained few and far between, with only land & sea vehicles and clothing and leather products posting rises.

The return to growth of input buying at clothing and leather products firms helped lead to the strongest increase in stocks of purchases in the sector since the series began in January 2016. Although only three categories posted increases in pre-production inventories, this was the highest number since last September.

### Sector PMI overview

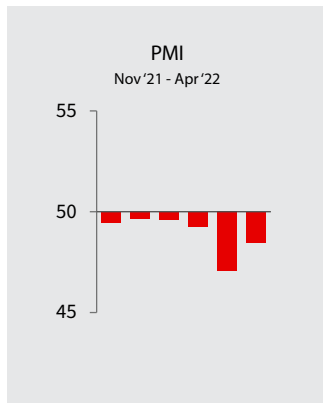
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, Nov'21 - Apr'22

Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, S&P Global.



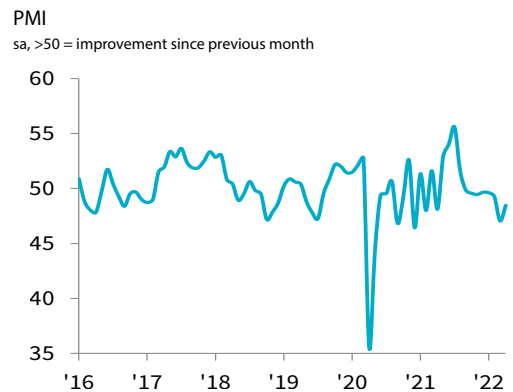
## Food products

### Inflationary pressures strengthen

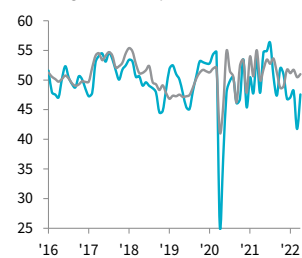


Food products was one of only two sectors to see input cost inflation accelerate in April. The category also recorded a faster rise in selling prices, with inflation hitting a four-month high. Meanwhile, suppliers' delivery times shortened fractionally, ending a 27-month sequence of longer lead times.

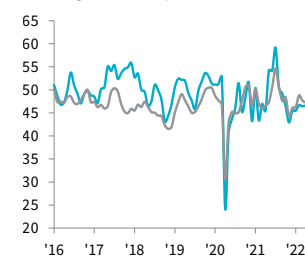
Although output and new orders continued to ease, rates of moderation softened since March. Positively, new export orders increased at the fastest pace since July last year and employment continued to rise.



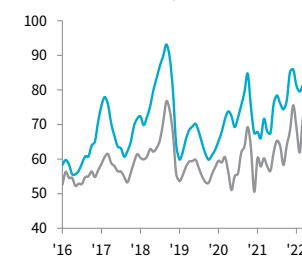
**Output Index**  
Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



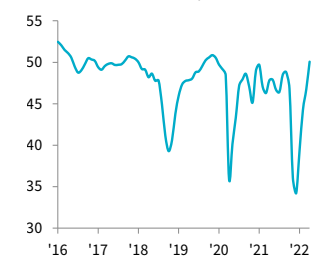
**New Orders Index**  
Backlogs of Work Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



**Input Prices Index**  
Output Prices Index  
sa, >50 = inflation since previous month

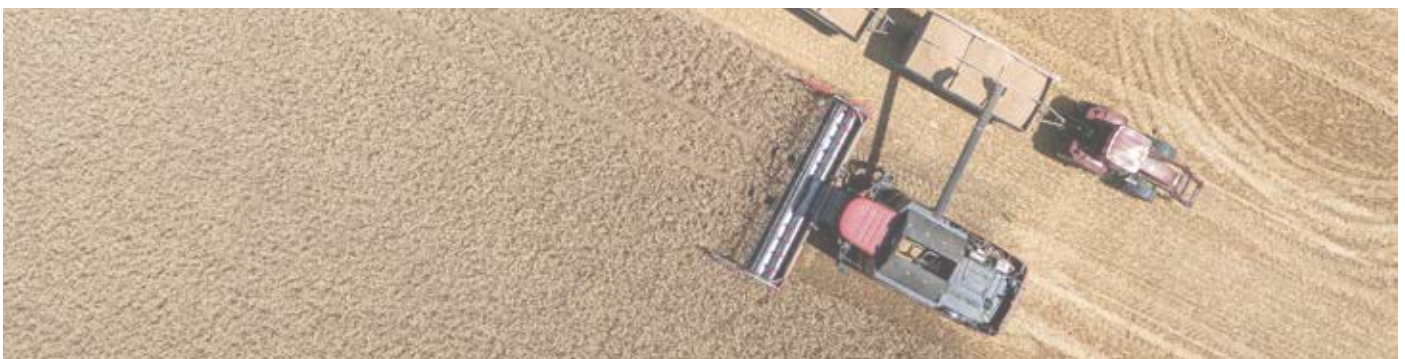


**Suppliers' Delivery Times Index**  
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



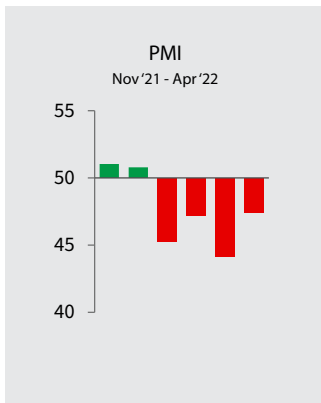
**Index summary**  
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-21	49.5	50.9	42.9	46.8	44.3	49.0	46.0	85.2	68.3	43.9	36.1	44.9
12-21	49.7	46.8	45.5	51.5	46.1	51.7	41.2	85.9	75.6	43.8	34.2	41.0
01-22	49.6	47.1	45.4	49.9	46.3	51.2	49.1	81.2	69.0	44.2	39.3	48.8
02-22	49.3	48.1	46.7	52.4	48.8	51.7	49.8	79.6	61.9	48.3	44.2	45.2
03-22	47.1	41.7	46.4	55.4	47.7	50.5	48.0	81.3	72.1	47.7	46.7	46.0
04-22	48.5	47.6	46.6	55.6	47.2	51.0	53.3	81.5	73.4	47.5	50.1	49.0



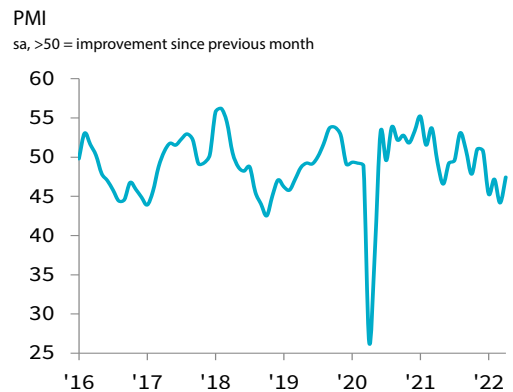
## Textiles

### Suppliers' delivery times stabilise



Textiles firms in Türkiye indicated that suppliers' delivery times were broadly unchanged in April, thereby ending a 26-month sequence of deteriorating vendor performance. Inflationary pressures remained pronounced, however, with input cost inflation unchanged on the month and output prices rising at a faster pace.

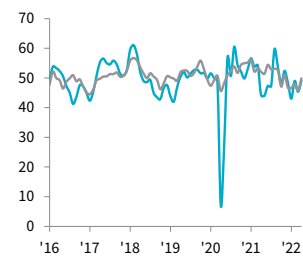
Production continued to be scaled back, but to the least extent in the current five-month period of moderation. Softer slowdowns in both new orders and employment were also noted.



#### Output Index

##### Employment Index

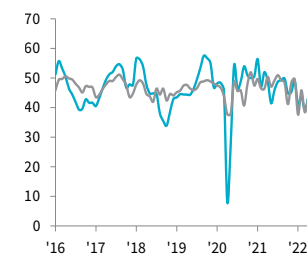
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



#### New Orders Index

##### Backlogs of Work Index

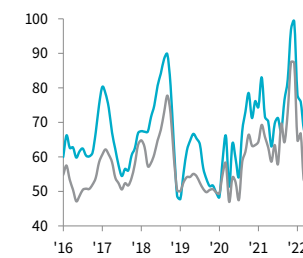
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



#### Input Prices Index

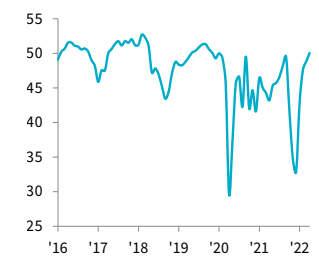
##### Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



#### Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



#### Index summary

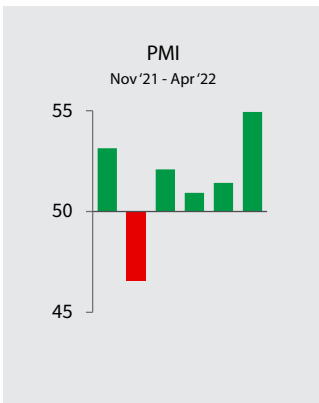
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-21	51.0	52.4	45.3	52.5	48.5	51.1	49.2	96.8	87.4	51.2	34.8	43.6
12-21	50.8	48.3	49.2	50.1	49.6	46.6	46.9	99.2	87.2	47.1	32.9	45.8
01-22	45.3	43.0	40.9	43.6	37.6	46.6	46.1	78.0	64.8	36.3	42.7	43.4
02-22	47.2	49.0	43.8	41.9	45.9	48.0	44.9	76.0	66.8	43.4	47.6	43.3
03-22	44.2	45.4	39.2	38.5	38.5	45.7	47.6	67.8	53.1	43.3	48.8	42.4
04-22	47.5	49.1	43.5	45.3	43.0	49.9	47.7	67.8	63.4	44.8	50.1	46.8



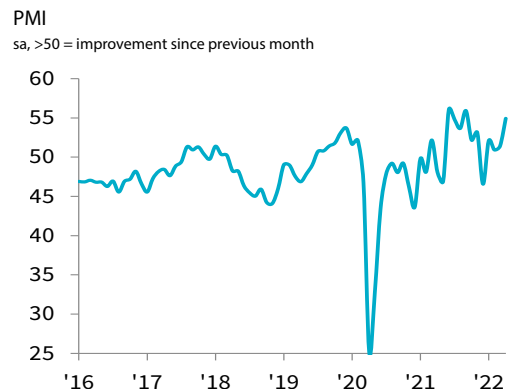
## Clothing and leather products

### Clothing and leather products output up sharply



April data pointed to a substantial rise in clothing and leather products output, with the rate of growth quickening to a seven-month high. Moreover, the increase in production was by far the fastest of the ten monitored sectors. New orders also increased.

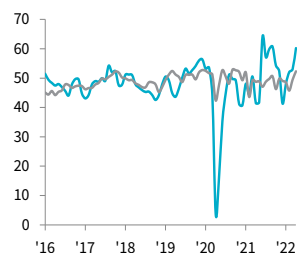
Firms responded to greater workloads by raising employment for the first time in seven months, and purchasing for the first time since January. Moreover, stocks of inputs were accumulated at the sharpest pace since the series began in January 2016.



#### Output Index

##### Employment Index

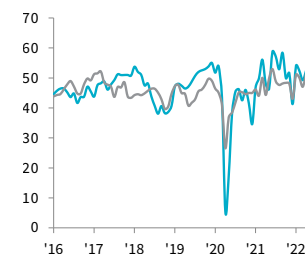
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



#### New Orders Index

##### Backlogs of Work Index

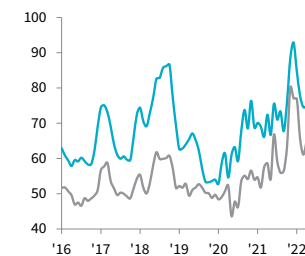
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



#### Input Prices Index

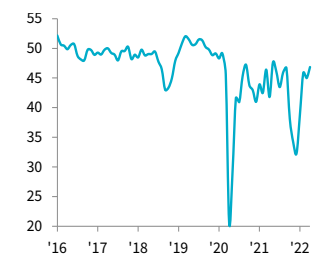
##### Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



#### Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



#### Index summary

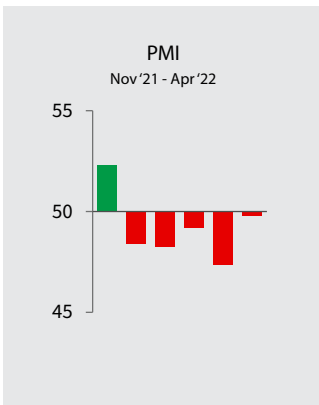
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-21	53.1	52.3	51.6	50.3	48.1	49.8	49.7	88.4	80.1	52.2	34.2	47.3
12-21	46.6	41.3	41.3	51.7	43.1	49.0	44.7	92.9	77.0	37.5	32.3	38.9
01-22	52.1	48.1	54.1	55.8	51.1	48.5	47.2	84.7	76.9	51.7	38.8	49.5
02-22	50.9	52.1	52.4	60.3	50.1	45.8	46.1	77.8	65.6	49.0	45.9	49.2
03-22	51.4	53.1	49.2	54.6	47.1	49.5	50.7	74.6	61.1	47.1	45.0	52.3
04-22	54.9	60.2	52.5	57.9	51.6	52.3	51.1	75.1	65.0	53.1	46.8	57.0



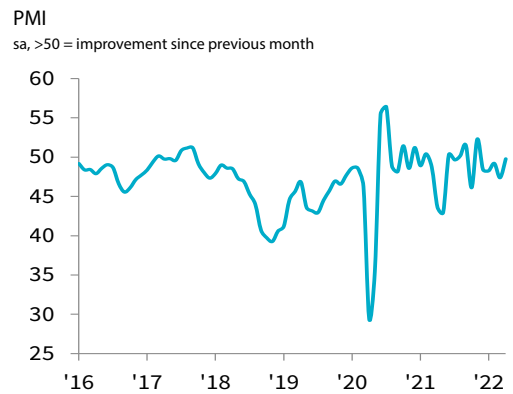
## Wood and paper products

### Wood and paper production returns to growth



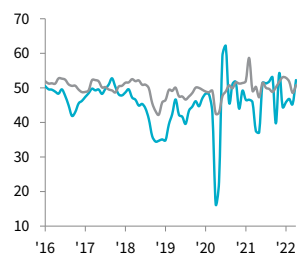
Output at wood and paper products manufacturers increased for the first time in five months during April. New orders continued to slow, but to a lesser extent than in March. Meanwhile, employment rose for the sixth time in the past seven months.

Rates of inflation softened, while supply-chain disruption was the least pronounced since January 2020. Firms expanded their stocks of both purchases and finished goods, the former for the first time in the series history.



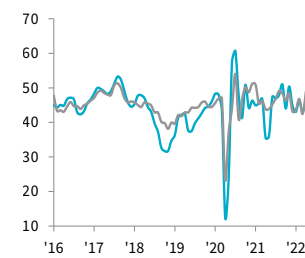
#### Output Index

Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



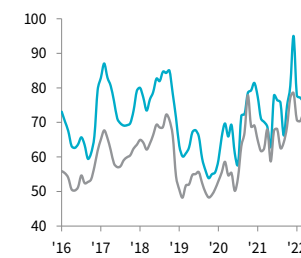
#### New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



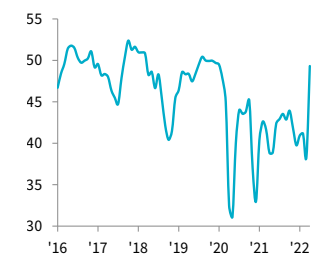
#### Input Prices Index

Output Prices Index  
sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



#### Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

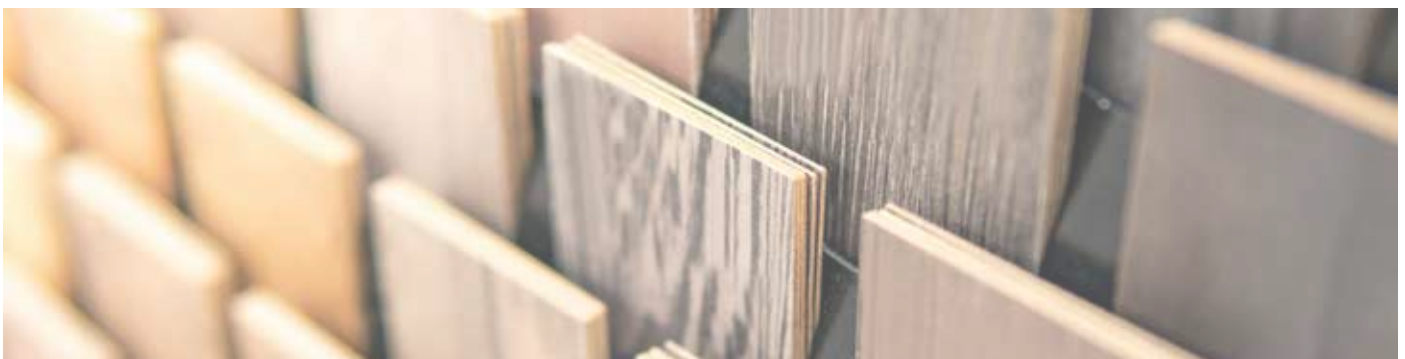
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



#### Index summary

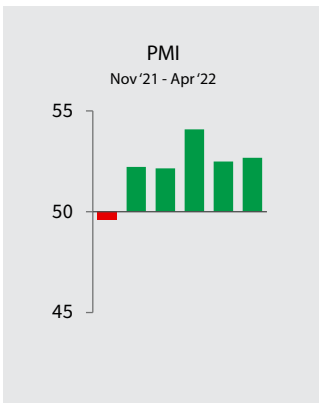
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-21	52.3	54.3	50.4	52.7	48.4	51.8	48.8	80.5	77.1	50.9	41.8	45.2
12-21	48.4	44.5	44.8	50.1	43.1	53.1	42.6	95.0	78.5	42.5	39.8	42.0
01-22	48.3	45.9	43.1	51.5	43.6	52.9	42.8	77.8	70.8	46.6	40.9	44.2
02-22	49.2	46.8	46.4	50.3	46.8	51.8	43.9	77.2	70.4	44.8	41.1	43.9
03-22	47.4	45.3	43.1	48.9	42.4	48.5	46.3	75.9	72.2	47.6	38.4	41.6
04-22	49.8	52.2	46.5	47.3	49.0	50.8	52.5	73.6	70.1	47.3	49.3	50.2



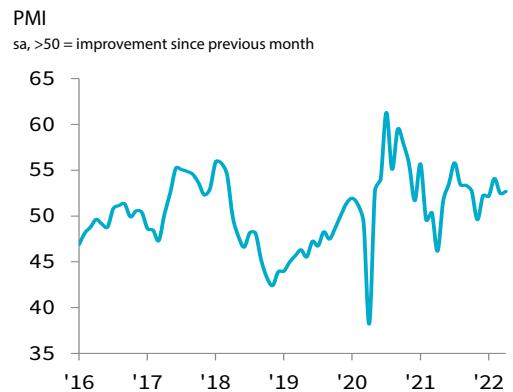
## Chemicals, plastics and rubber

### New order growth hits nine-month high



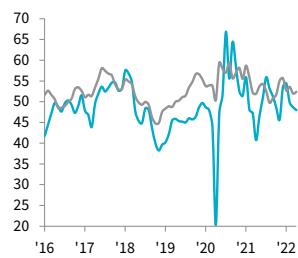
Chemicals, plastics and rubber firms were increasingly able to secure new orders at the start of the second quarter. New business increased markedly, and at the fastest pace since July last year. Despite this, production softened for the third month running. As a result, backlogs of work accumulated slightly.

Employment increased for the eighth consecutive month, but purchasing activity slowed following a rise in March. Suppliers' lead times continued to lengthen sharply.



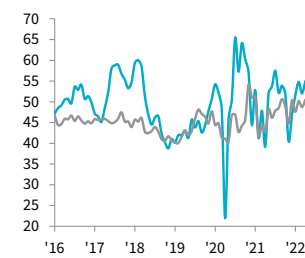
#### Output Index

Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



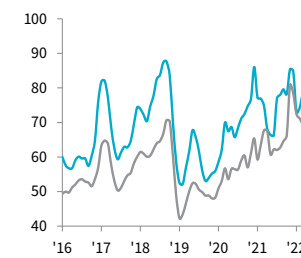
#### New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



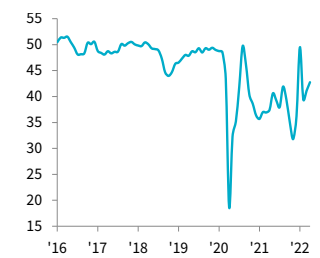
#### Input Prices Index

Output Prices Index  
sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



#### Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



#### Index summary

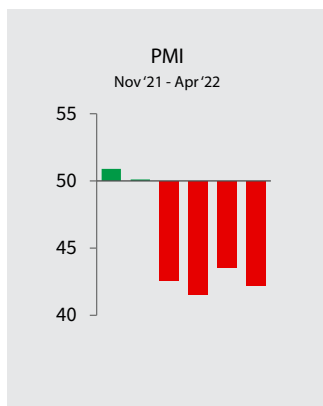
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-21	49.6	45.7	40.4	47.2	44.7	55.1	45.4	85.4	80.8	44.8	31.8	48.2
12-21	52.2	53.6	46.8	52.1	50.4	55.7	42.5	84.9	78.4	50.0	36.2	40.8
01-22	52.1	54.4	51.6	51.0	47.6	52.7	47.3	72.9	72.4	52.5	49.5	49.6
02-22	54.1	49.8	54.8	54.7	50.2	53.6	51.7	74.3	71.1	48.1	39.5	53.9
03-22	52.5	48.7	52.0	52.8	48.7	52.0	48.4	78.0	69.2	51.3	41.2	54.8
04-22	52.7	48.0	55.0	54.2	50.5	52.4	47.4	73.5	66.7	49.6	42.8	51.2



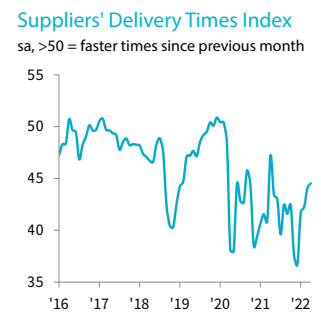
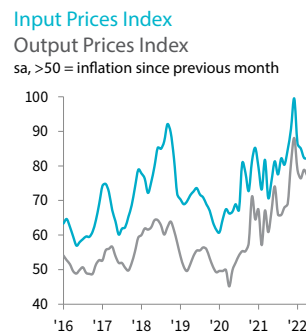
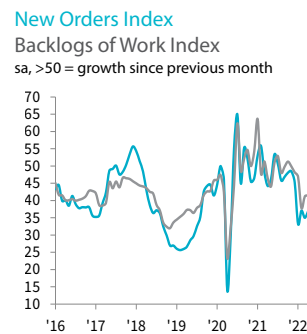
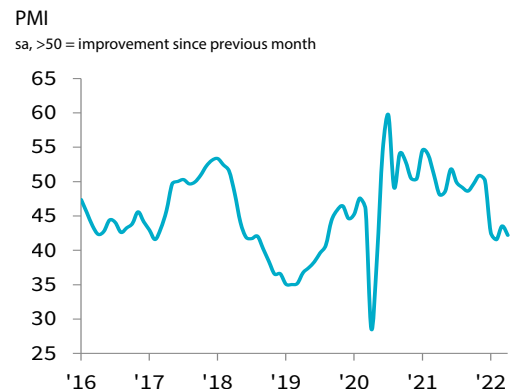
## Non-metallic mineral products

### Further marked slowdown in output



As has been the case in each of the past four months, non-metallic mineral products output slowed sharply in April amid a further moderation in new orders. In fact, the easing of production in the sector was the most marked of the ten monitored categories. In response to lower workloads, firms scaled back their employment and purchasing activity.

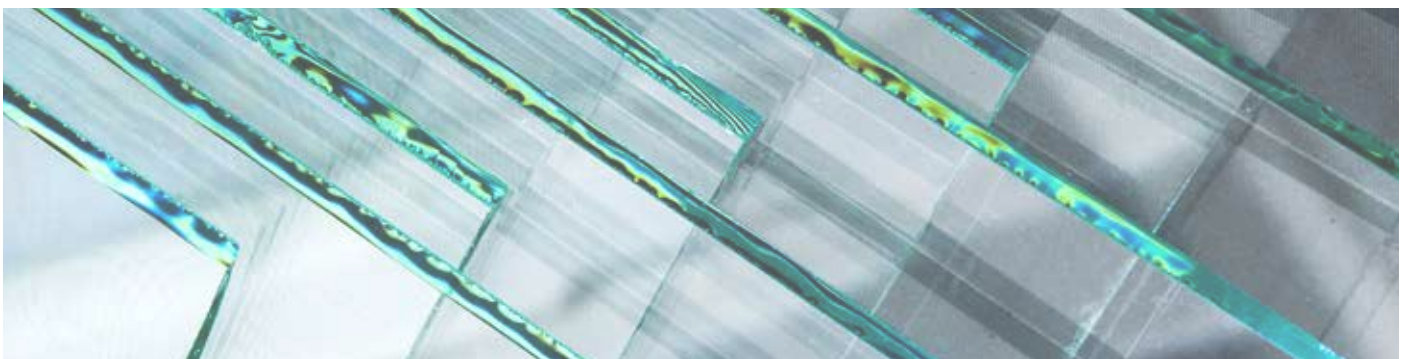
The sector was impacted by strong inflationary pressures, with both input costs and output prices rising at the fastest rates of all the categories covered.



#### Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

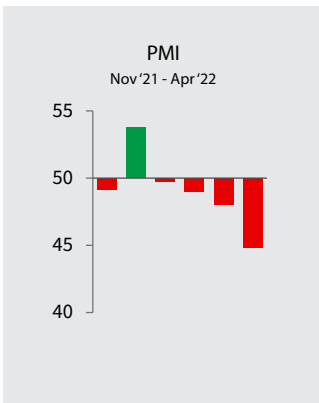
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-21	50.9	48.6	48.4	58.0	49.9	53.2	47.9	90.7	80.7	38.7	37.6	42.2
12-21	50.1	52.8	45.3	48.0	48.1	52.6	36.6	99.5	88.1	43.9	36.7	33.0
01-22	42.6	40.1	33.2	54.2	46.9	49.8	43.8	86.5	78.9	42.3	41.7	39.2
02-22	41.6	31.6	37.1	47.2	37.8	49.2	41.0	85.1	76.4	39.1	42.2	40.4
03-22	43.5	40.5	35.0	45.7	41.2	51.4	41.3	82.4	78.9	41.8	44.1	42.6
04-22	42.2	36.0	36.9	41.6	41.4	48.7	41.8	82.2	77.2	40.8	44.5	40.4





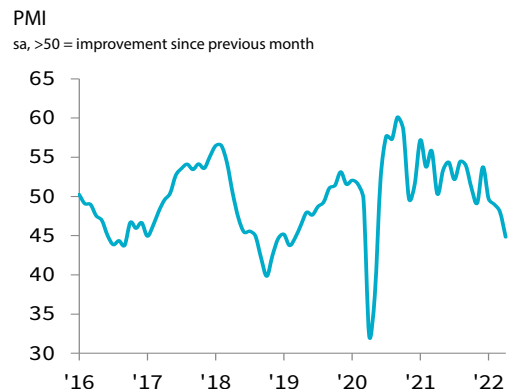
## Basic metals

### Sharpest fall in new orders for almost two years



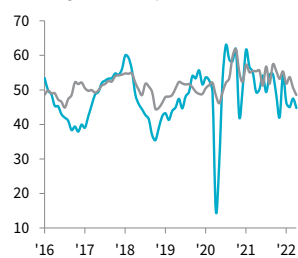
April data pointed to a sharp and accelerated moderation in new business in the basic metals sector, with the latest slowdown the most marked since May 2020. New export orders also eased, with subdued new business inflows leading firms to scale back production, employment and input buying.

Sharp slowdowns in rates of inflation were recorded in April. Input costs rose at the softest pace since September last year, while charge inflation was at an eight-month low.



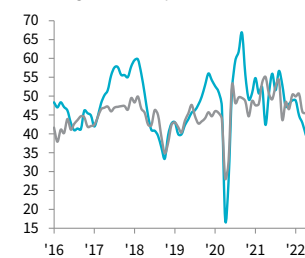
#### Output Index

Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



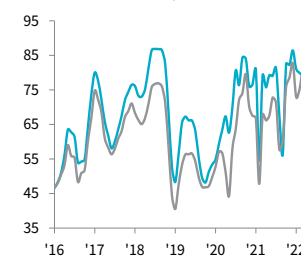
#### New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



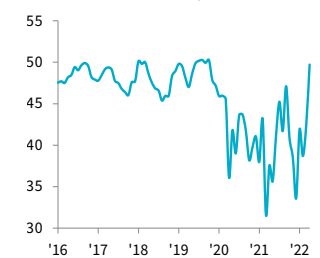
#### Input Prices Index

Output Prices Index  
sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



#### Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



#### Index summary

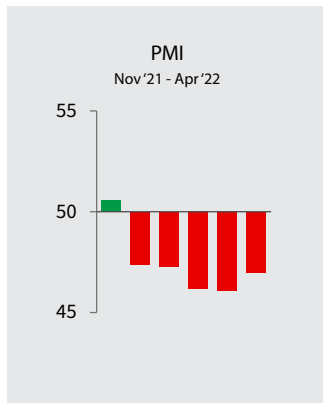
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-21	49.2	42.0	47.9	46.5	46.5	53.2	47.1	82.2	78.5	41.0	38.5	44.2
12-21	53.8	54.4	48.8	53.8	50.4	55.3	46.6	86.5	82.7	48.7	33.6	44.9
01-22	49.7	46.3	48.8	48.2	49.9	51.8	48.0	81.1	73.0	46.5	41.9	44.2
02-22	49.0	45.0	44.8	51.0	50.6	53.7	43.5	79.9	75.1	42.4	38.7	43.5
03-22	48.0	47.5	42.8	48.7	45.8	50.6	46.4	78.6	79.3	44.5	42.5	45.5
04-22	44.8	44.8	39.7	47.1	45.4	48.5	46.3	67.3	58.4	42.0	49.7	44.8



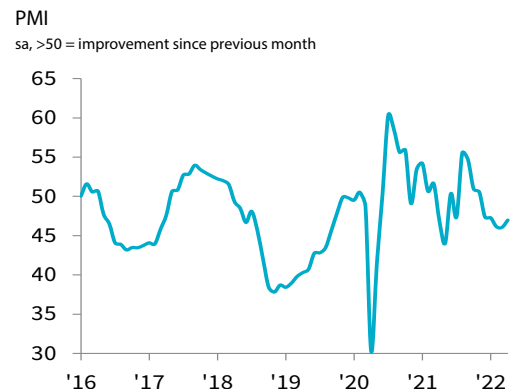
## Machinery and metal products

### Machinery and metal products leads slowdown in new orders



The machinery and metal products category posted the fastest moderation of new orders of the ten monitored sectors in April. New business has now softened in seven successive months, with production also continuing to slow at the start of the second quarter. On a more positive note, firms raised employment again, with the rate of job creation ticking up from that seen in March.

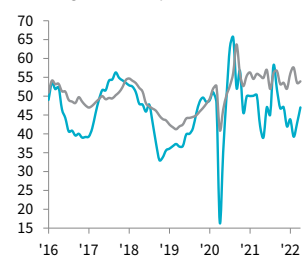
Input costs and output prices continued to rise sharply, but the respective rates of inflation eased in April.



#### Output Index

##### Employment Index

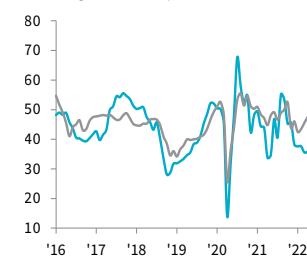
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



#### New Orders Index

##### Backlogs of Work Index

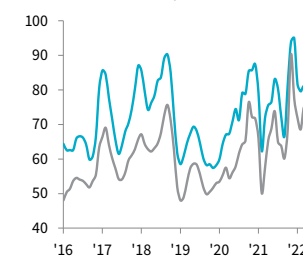
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



#### Input Prices Index

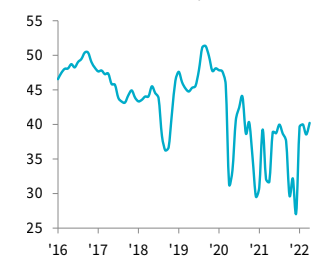
##### Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



#### Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



#### Index summary

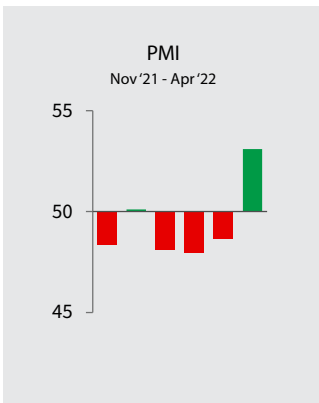
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-21	50.6	47.1	45.7	51.5	43.8	53.6	42.3	93.9	90.3	45.5	32.2	42.1
12-21	47.4	42.0	38.2	47.6	46.1	52.0	42.1	95.0	77.5	38.7	27.2	41.0
01-22	47.3	43.8	37.6	44.5	42.5	56.0	50.2	81.7	71.9	38.2	39.6	47.8
02-22	46.2	39.3	37.7	44.6	43.5	57.6	49.8	79.6	68.6	43.6	40.0	45.3
03-22	46.1	42.8	35.5	47.0	45.6	53.5	43.6	80.9	75.0	40.4	38.5	47.8
04-22	47.0	47.0	35.9	49.1	47.6	53.9	48.2	73.4	70.6	44.6	40.2	47.2



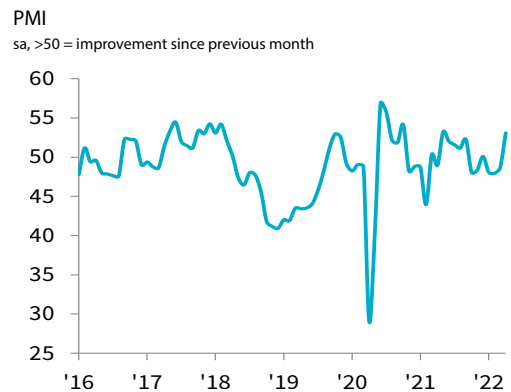
## Electronic & electrical equipment

### Output and new orders return to growth



New orders rose sharply in the electronic & electrical equipment sector during April, increasing for the first time in seven months and at the fastest pace since June 2020. Moreover, the expansion was the sharpest of the ten monitored sectors. Output also returned to growth, thereby ending a six-month sequence of moderation.

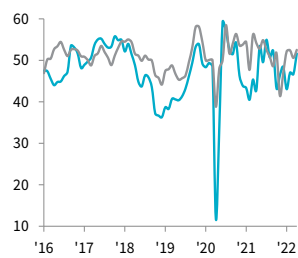
Renewed growth of output and new orders was recorded amid a much weaker deterioration in vendor performance, with lead times lengthening to the least extent since July 2021.



#### Output Index

##### Employment Index

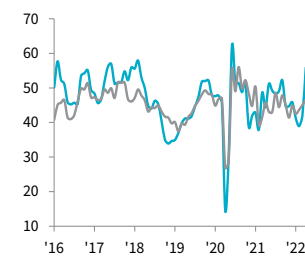
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



#### New Orders Index

##### Backlogs of Work Index

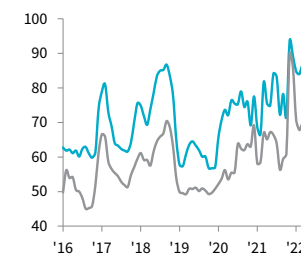
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



#### Input Prices Index

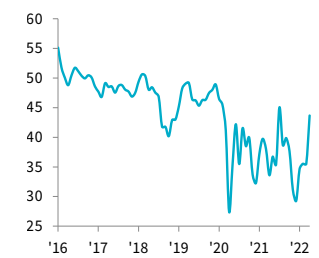
##### Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



#### Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



#### Index summary

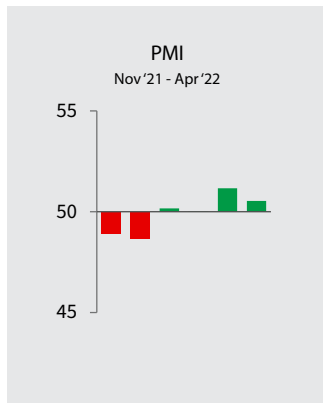
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-21	48.3	46.4	44.7	49.0	41.4	41.5	49.2	93.6	89.8	51.0	31.1	47.1
12-21	50.1	48.4	45.8	48.9	44.9	47.0	41.3	89.3	86.2	48.8	29.3	42.5
01-22	48.1	43.1	41.4	49.7	42.5	52.1	43.4	84.8	70.9	47.7	34.6	46.9
02-22	47.9	47.0	39.0	53.5	43.6	52.4	47.3	84.0	67.8	48.7	35.5	43.5
03-22	48.7	46.7	42.1	47.3	45.1	50.6	45.6	86.2	69.5	52.4	35.5	45.9
04-22	53.1	51.6	55.9	53.6	46.6	52.5	44.8	80.0	66.2	49.2	43.7	44.6



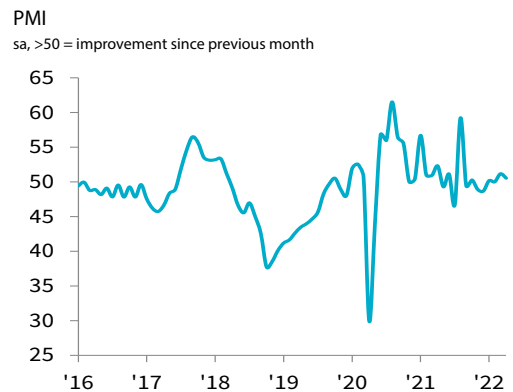
## Land & sea vehicles

### Recovery in output continues in April



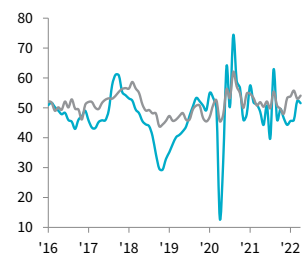
After having returned to growth in March, production in the land & sea vehicles category continued to increase during April, albeit at a modest pace that was softer than seen in the previous month. New orders continued to ease, however. Higher output requirements encouraged firms in the sector to expand their employment and purchasing activity.

Rates of both input cost and output price inflation softened, while suppliers' lead times lengthened to the least extent in a year-and-a-half.



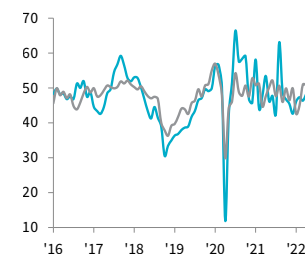
#### Output Index

Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



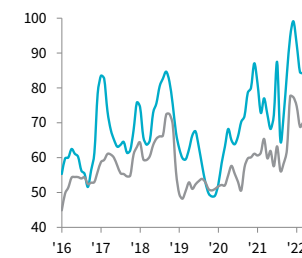
#### New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



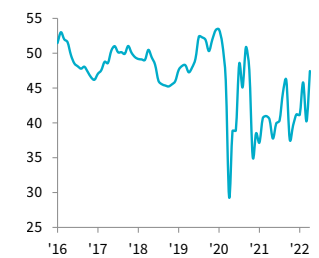
#### Input Prices Index

Output Prices Index  
sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



#### Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



#### Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-21	48.9	46.6	45.4	49.2	46.4	48.1	47.3	94.7	77.6	45.2	39.6	49.8
12-21	48.7	44.3	42.6	51.2	49.9	53.3	53.8	99.1	77.3	46.7	41.2	53.4
01-22	50.2	45.6	46.1	47.0	42.6	53.9	52.3	92.5	74.7	46.9	41.2	53.3
02-22	50.0	46.0	47.3	53.7	44.9	55.8	57.5	84.6	68.9	48.6	45.8	50.3
03-22	51.2	52.3	46.3	50.6	51.0	53.1	47.8	83.9	69.9	52.7	40.2	45.9
04-22	50.5	51.6	48.3	45.9	50.7	54.1	47.7	73.6	66.1	50.7	47.4	44.4



800  
manufacturers

10  
sectors

Index calculation

$$\begin{aligned} & \% \text{ 'Higher' } \\ & + \\ & (\% \text{ 'No change' })/2 \\ & + \\ & (\% \text{ 'Lower' } ) \times 0 \end{aligned}$$

## Methodology

The Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Sector PMI™ indices are compiled by S&P Global from responses to questionnaires sent to purchasing managers in a panel of around 800 manufacturers.

Survey responses are collected in the second half of each month and indicate the direction of change compared to the previous month.

The responses are aggregated for ten manufacturing sub-sectors defined by International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) codes (see table, below for definitions).

For each sector, diffusion indices are 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 for each sector 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.

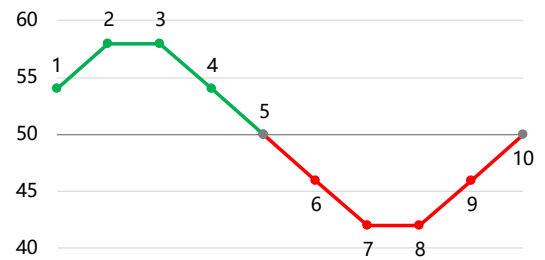
For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact [economics@ihsmarkit.com](mailto:economics@ihsmarkit.com).

### Survey questions

Output	Quantity of purchases
New orders	Suppliers' delivery times
New export orders	Stocks of purchases
Employment	Input prices
Backlogs of work	Output prices
Stocks of finished goods	

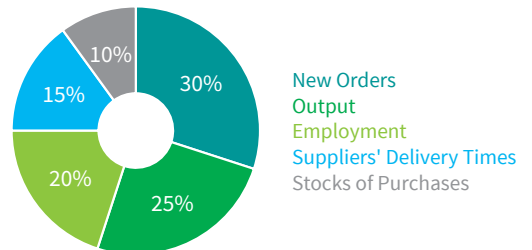
### Index interpretation

50.0 = no change since previous month



1 Growth	6 Decline, from no change
2 Growth, faster rate	7 Decline, faster rate
3 Growth, same rate	8 Decline, same rate
4 Growth, slower rate	9 Decline, slower rate
5 No change, from growth	10 No change, from decline

### PMI component weights



### Sector coverage

Türkiye Sector PMI data include responses from companies defined by the following International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) Rev.4 codes:

#### Food Products

C10 - Food Products

#### Textile Products

C13 - Textiles

#### Clothing & Leather Products

C14 - Wearing Apparel

C15 - Leather and Related Products

#### Wood & Paper Products

C16 - Wood and of Products of Wood and Cork, Except Furniture; Articles of Straw and Plaiting Materials

C17 - Paper and Paper Products

C18 - Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media

C31 - Furniture

#### Chemicals, Plastics & Rubber Products

C20 - Chemicals and Chemical Products

C21 - Basic Pharmaceutical Products and Pharmaceutical Preparations

C22 - Rubber and Plastic Products

#### Non-metallic Mineral Products

C23 - Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products

#### Basic Metals

C24 - Basic Metals

#### Machinery, Equipment & Metal Products

C25 - Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment

C28 - Machinery and Equipment N.E.C.

#### Electrical & Electronic Equipment

C26 - Computer, Electronic and Optical Products

C27 - Electrical Equipment

#### Land & Sea Vehicles

C29 - Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers

C30 - Other Transport Equipment (excluding C303 Air and Spacecraft)

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### About Istanbul Chamber of Industry

Driving strength from her members' contributions to Turkish economy and since her foundation in 1952, Istanbul Chamber of Industry (ICI) stands out as Türkiye's largest chamber of industry and one of the most powerful representatives of Turkish industry.

The added value generated by ICI members represents more than 40% of the total added value propagated by Turkish industry. ICI members actualize approximately 35% of production of Turkish industry. 36% of Türkiye's Top 500 Industrial Enterprises consists of ICI members.

ICI promotes the sustainable development of Turkish industry and contributes the improvement of her competitiveness via offering innovative services to her members. For this purpose, she develops new projects and services to the use of industrialists in crucial fields such as; innovation, technology development, university-industry cooperation, vocational training, international relations, environment and energy with local and international partnerships.

Generating and conducting economic researches together with gathering data, ICI holds the widest knowledge on Istanbul industry whilst giving direction to Turkish industrialists and providing intense contribution for shaping economic and industrial policies.

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### 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.

[ishmarkit.com/products/pmi.html](http://ishmarkit.com/products/pmi.html)