

Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Sector PMI™

Most sectors see cost inflation soften in October

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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 October survey results, Andrew Harker, Economics Director at S&P Global Market Intelligence said:

"The October PMI data pointed to ongoing challenging demand conditions across many sectors in Turkey, but also weaker inflationary pressures and signs of improving supply chains.

"Land & sea vehicles was the notable exception to the persistent slowdown in new orders at the start of the final quarter, posting an expansion in demand for the fourth time in six months. This drove a sixth rise in output in the past eight months, and the only increase in backlogs across the ten monitored categories.

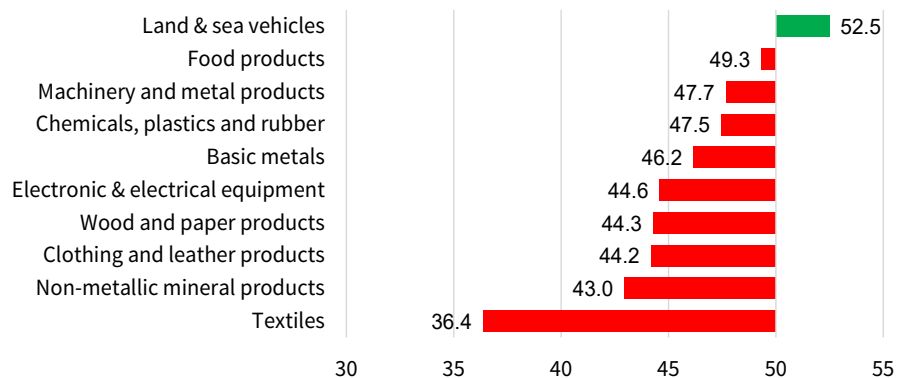
"Elsewhere, only food products posted

higher output in October. Four sectors recorded increased employment, although this was the joint-lowest total in any month since the first wave of the pandemic.

"Regarding supply chains, there was further evidence of a broad-based improvement as four sectors noted shorter lead times, while delays were less severe than in September in a further four categories. This contributed to weaker cost pressures across almost all areas, with only chemicals, plastics and rubber posting a faster rate of input price inflation."

Türkiye Sector PMI

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



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

Overview

Land & Sea Vehicles is strongest performer in October

Slower input price inflation in all sectors except Chemicals, Plastics and Rubber

Most sectors see relative improvement in supply chains

The October Türkiye Sector PMI™ report signalled a near-universal moderation in performance, with only land & sea vehicles registering an overall improvement in business conditions since September. It was the only sector to record outright growth in new orders and production, although food products also registered higher output. Employment gains were more widespread, with four sectors seeing workforces expand. All sectors except chemicals, plastics and rubber posted slower rates of input price inflation, while eight categories registered weaker output price inflation. Softer inflationary pressures partly reflected a relative improvement in supply chains in most areas.

Softer inflows of new work were registered in all sectors except land & sea vehicles, where demand expanded for the fourth time in six months. Textiles, non-metallic mineral products and clothing and leather products posted the most notable moderations in new orders since September.

Eight out of ten sectors scaled back output in October, most notably in textiles and non-metallic mineral products. Land & sea vehicles registered the strongest growth since August 2021, while a more modest

increase was seen in food products.

Four sectors registered higher employment in October, the joint-lowest total since the first wave of the pandemic in April-May 2020. Recruitment growth was strongest in machinery and metal products, followed by basic metals, land & sea vehicles and chemicals, plastics and rubber, respectively. The strongest moderation in staffing was seen in textiles.

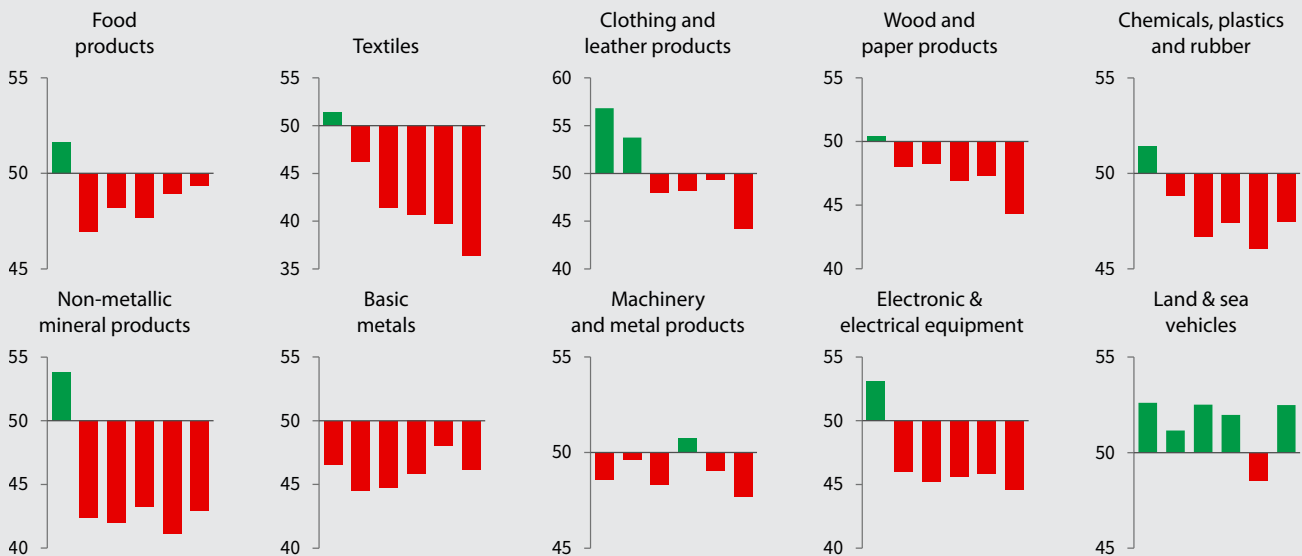
Nine out of ten sectors faced slower increases in input prices in October. The weakest overall cost pressures were in basic metals, followed by machinery and metal products. Non-metallic mineral products registered the fastest increases in both input and output prices. Chemicals, plastics and rubber was the only category to post faster input price inflation, while it was joined by food products in recording an uptick in output price inflation.

Suppliers' delivery times quickened in four sectors in October, most notably in textiles. Four more sectors saw lead times lengthen by less than they did in September. There was a near-universal fall in backlogged work in October, led by textiles. In contrast, land & sea vehicles saw outstanding business rise the most since January 2020.

Sector PMI overview

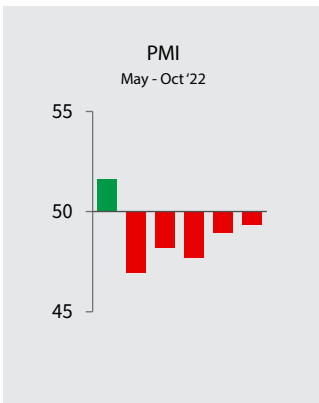
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, May - Oct '22

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



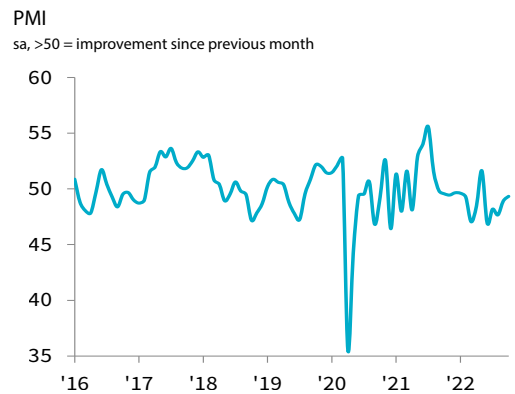
Food products

Food output rises in October



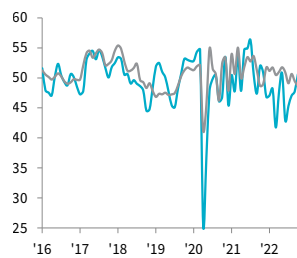
Food producers in Turkey registered growth of output in October, following a four-month slowdown. This mainly reflected efforts to reduce outstanding contracts, as new orders continued to ease at the start of the fourth quarter. Output per head also improved as firms trimmed workforces for the third time in four months.

The volume of inputs ordered continued to ease, partly reflecting high input prices. Input cost inflation eased since September but remained strong, while output price inflation rose to a three-month high.



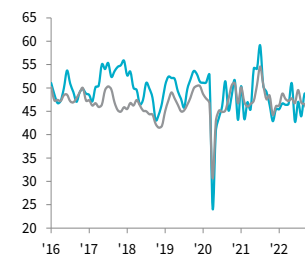
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



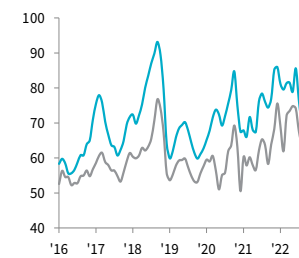
New Orders Index

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



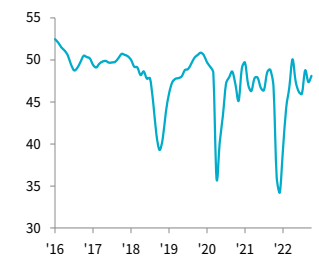
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

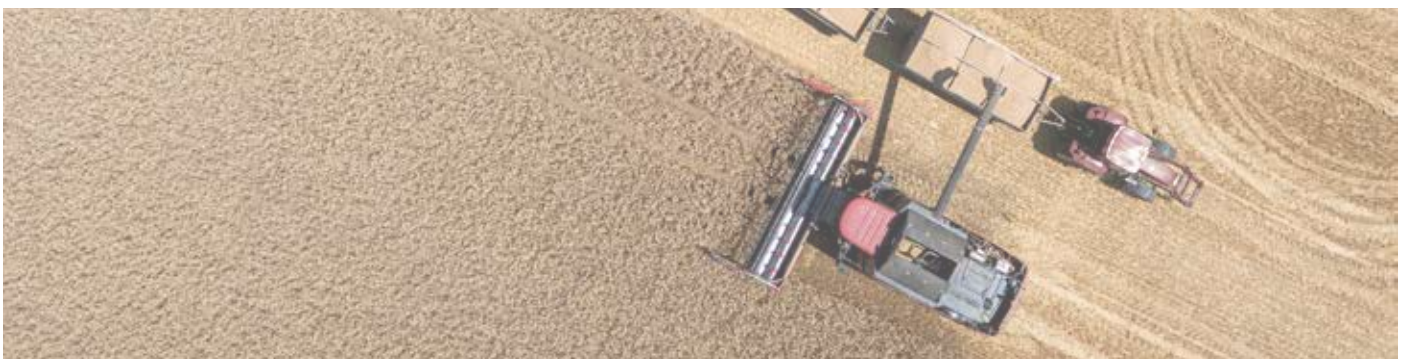
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

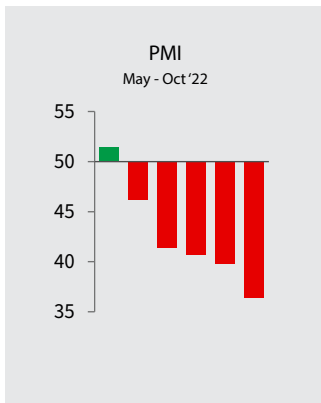
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
05-22	51.6	50.8	51.0	58.1	47.8	51.8	51.0	78.9	74.8	52.8	47.5	54.1
06-22	46.9	42.9	42.8	52.8	46.8	50.9	54.5	85.6	74.1	47.8	46.2	51.2
07-22	48.2	45.3	47.0	52.2	49.6	49.1	54.0	76.5	67.7	46.6	46.0	48.2
08-22	47.7	47.0	44.0	51.7	46.9	50.7	50.5	70.0	63.6	46.5	48.8	49.1
09-22	48.9	47.7	48.7	48.1	46.5	49.4	49.2	72.8	63.2	43.7	47.4	45.7
10-22	49.3	50.6	48.1	46.6	44.8	48.6	46.4	71.9	64.4	46.8	48.1	47.3

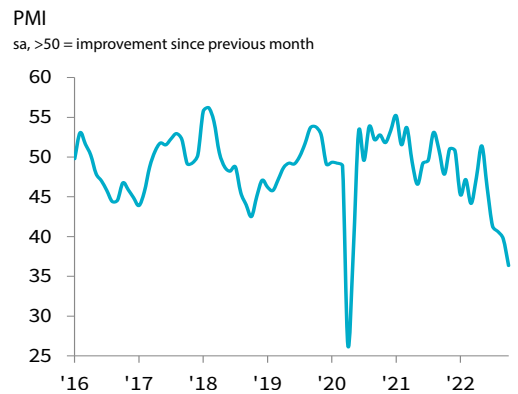


Textiles

Textiles firms continue to see weakest demand conditions among all ten sectors

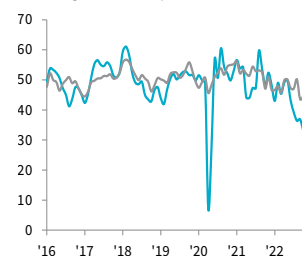


Business conditions in the textiles sector continued to slide in October, with the moderation in new orders remaining the most notable among the ten sectors monitored. Subsequently, output and employment were scaled back considerably and firms aimed to minimise input inventories to control costs. Backlogs were cleared at the fastest rate since the series began in 2016. Rates of inflation in both input and output prices moderated since September. There was a marked improvement in suppliers' delivery times.



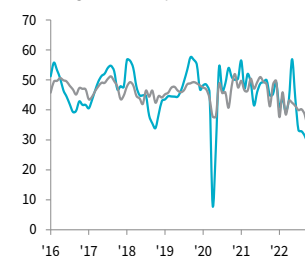
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



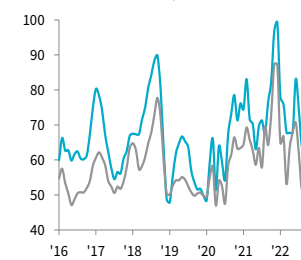
New Orders Index

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



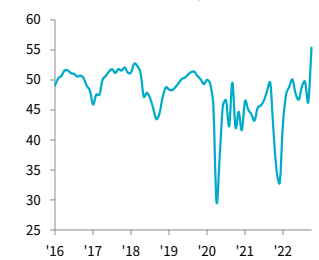
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

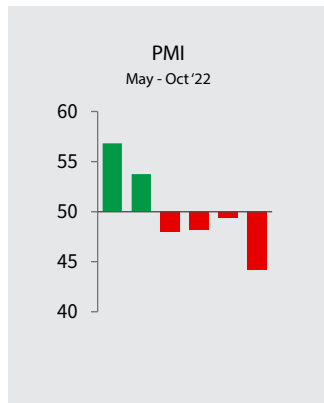
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
05-22	51.4	49.9	56.9	55.2	42.4	50.1	49.1	67.9	67.9	46.9	47.7	40.1
06-22	46.2	43.3	44.0	47.7	41.4	47.3	46.5	83.1	70.6	44.5	46.7	47.0
07-22	41.3	39.2	33.3	38.5	39.9	47.1	47.7	74.2	61.8	39.1	48.9	44.8
08-22	40.7	36.4	32.8	40.1	40.2	50.2	49.4	63.9	51.3	35.8	49.7	41.1
09-22	39.7	36.9	31.3	41.4	38.4	43.6	54.6	68.2	54.5	33.2	46.3	43.6
10-22	36.4	33.1	28.5	36.3	33.5	44.6	48.2	64.4	53.2	32.6	55.3	39.1

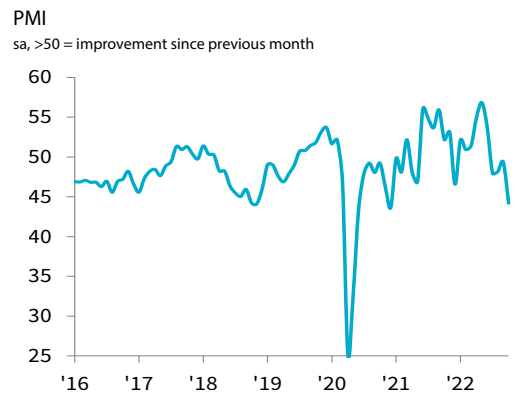


Clothing and leather products

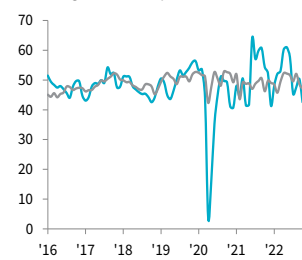
Inflation and demand both cool in October



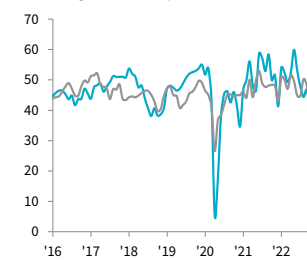
The start of the fourth quarter saw a cooling in both new business and cost inflation in the clothing and leather products sector. Demand moderated, leading firms to limit production and clear backlogged work. Meanwhile, input price inflation slowed to a 17-month low, while output prices rose at the second-weakest rate in 13 months. Purchasing activity was curtailed again as firms' aimed to reduce input stocks. On the supply side, vendor performance improved on the month for the first time in over three years.



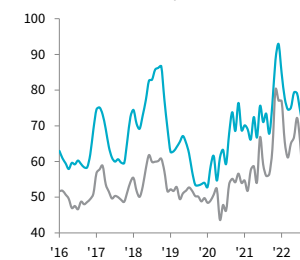
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



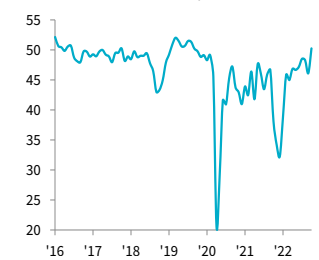
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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



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



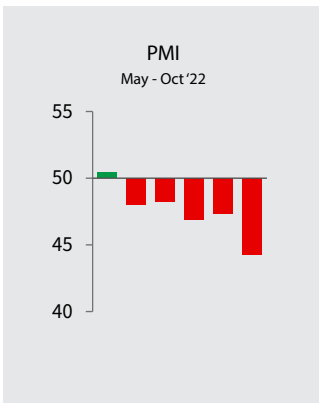
Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
05-22	56.8	61.0	60.0	62.8	49.6	52.2	49.1	79.3	66.8	54.8	46.7	51.6
06-22	53.7	57.7	53.1	55.4	44.9	51.6	52.0	79.0	72.2	52.4	47.2	51.3
07-22	48.0	45.4	47.7	44.7	44.7	49.6	45.3	74.2	65.4	49.6	48.5	46.5
08-22	48.2	47.6	44.4	48.3	50.3	52.1	50.1	69.8	53.7	42.1	48.3	47.9
09-22	49.3	50.4	46.7	43.2	48.2	48.6	49.5	73.7	61.1	47.3	46.1	49.2
10-22	44.2	42.6	39.8	42.4	42.0	47.1	50.7	67.3	59.8	39.4	50.3	47.3

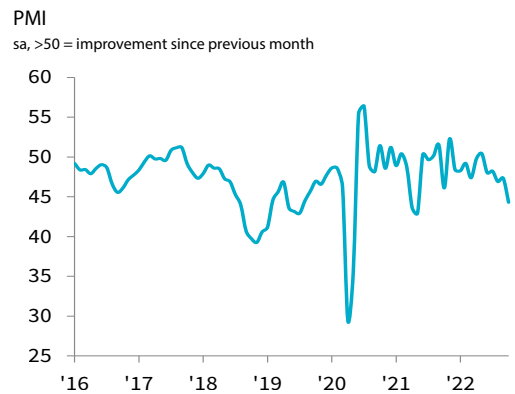


Wood and paper products

Demand and output continue to soften in October

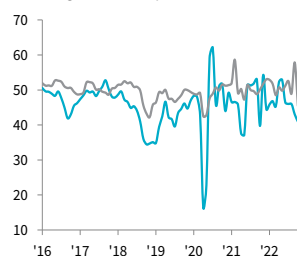


October data signalled an ongoing moderation in new orders and output in the wood and paper products sector. The softer demand environment enabled firms to cut backlogs of work at the fastest rate in over two years. Inventories of finished goods fell at the sharpest rate since March. Purchasing and recruitment were scaled back, while supplier performance continued to deteriorate. Rates of inflation of both input and output prices were weaker than the respective long-run averages (since 2016).



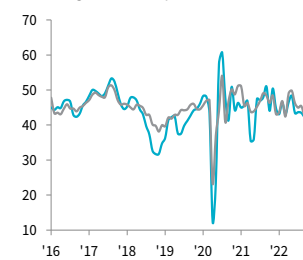
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



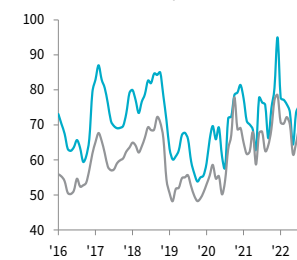
New Orders Index

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



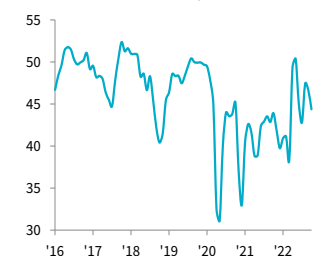
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

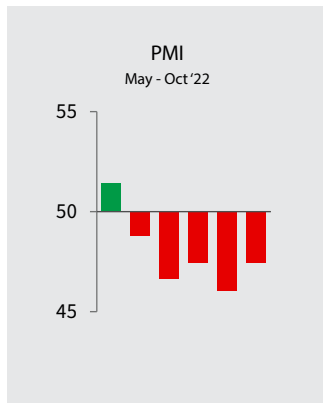
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
05-22	50.4	52.9	48.3	48.6	49.8	49.8	51.8	64.4	61.6	49.4	50.4	53.1
06-22	48.0	46.5	43.4	49.8	46.3	51.2	47.4	73.6	64.8	45.1	45.1	49.1
07-22	48.2	46.0	43.7	54.9	45.0	52.6	48.9	74.9	68.4	40.6	42.8	45.3
08-22	46.9	45.9	43.5	47.6	45.4	49.0	48.5	57.5	62.6	44.4	47.4	46.9
09-22	47.3	43.0	42.1	46.4	42.6	57.9	49.6	67.6	62.3	46.2	46.7	43.6
10-22	44.3	41.0	40.1	43.7	41.6	45.5	47.2	65.9	57.7	47.2	44.4	45.7

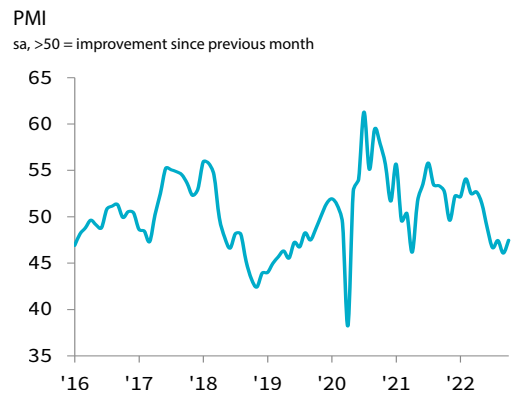


Chemicals, plastics and rubber

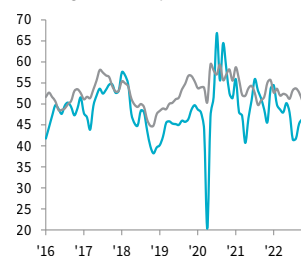
New orders and output show signs of recovery



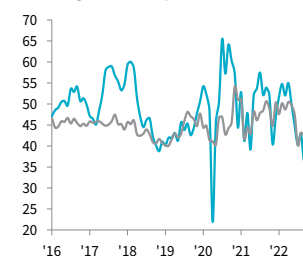
Data for October signalled a further slowdown in new business and output in the chemicals, plastics and rubber sector, although the respective indices rose to four-month highs. Backlogs of work were reduced only modestly, indicating some returning pressure on capacity. Employment rose for the fourteenth successive month, albeit at the slowest rate over this period. Input and output price inflation both accelerated since September but remained below recent trends.



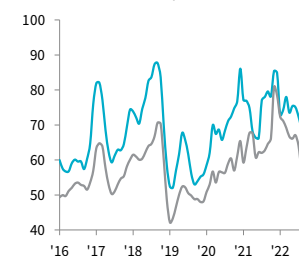
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



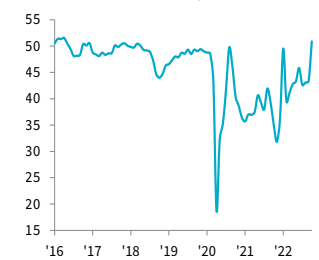
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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



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



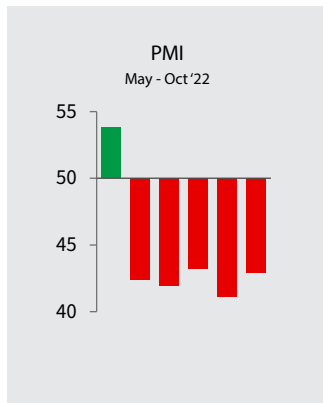
Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
05-22	51.4	50.2	50.0	47.5	49.7	52.1	50.3	75.4	66.1	50.8	43.3	49.4
06-22	48.8	47.9	44.8	47.5	47.5	51.2	50.6	75.1	67.1	46.5	45.9	50.1
07-22	46.7	41.6	40.3	41.3	40.1	53.2	47.4	72.4	64.1	44.2	42.6	49.4
08-22	47.4	41.8	43.0	48.5	43.2	53.7	48.7	68.3	56.9	44.8	43.1	48.3
09-22	46.1	45.3	36.6	43.8	42.9	52.7	50.3	60.3	54.1	43.1	43.3	47.1
10-22	47.5	46.4	44.6	42.2	48.2	50.8	51.2	64.0	61.1	49.7	50.9	49.6

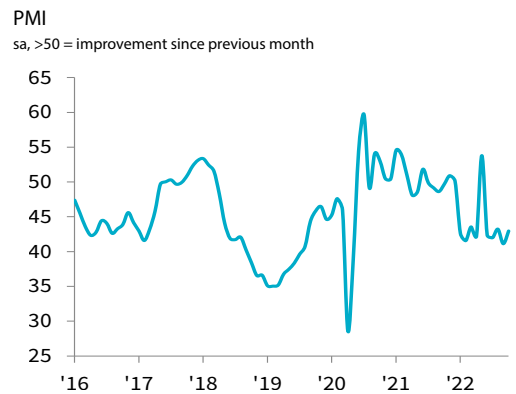


Non-metallic mineral products

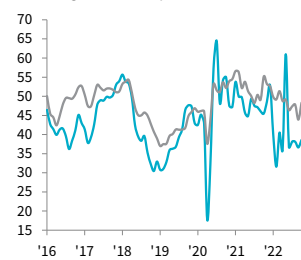
Demand remains soft, but better trends seen in output and jobs



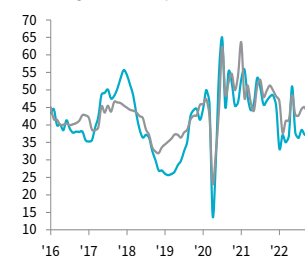
New orders continued to moderate in October, to a degree broadly in line with the trend shown for 2022 so far. More encouragingly, the indices for output and employment both rose to five-month highs. Firms cut backlogs at the fastest rate since April, and finished goods inventories rose at a near-record pace. Meanwhile, purchasing was scaled back as companies attempted to minimise their pre-production inventories. Rates of input and output price inflation both eased since September.



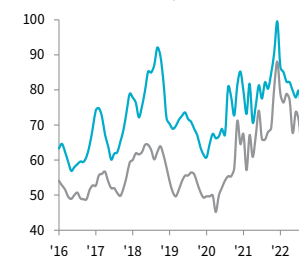
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



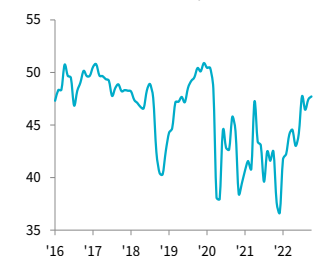
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

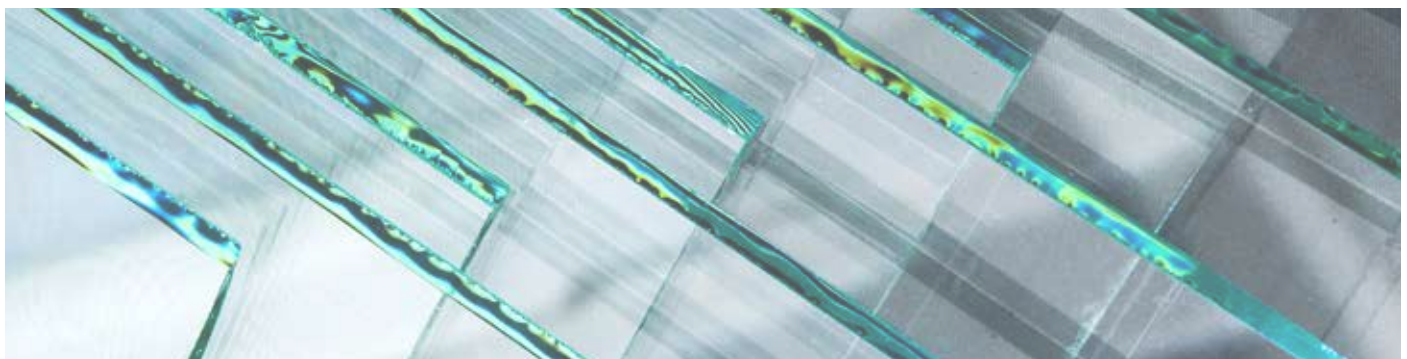


Suppliers' Delivery Times Index
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



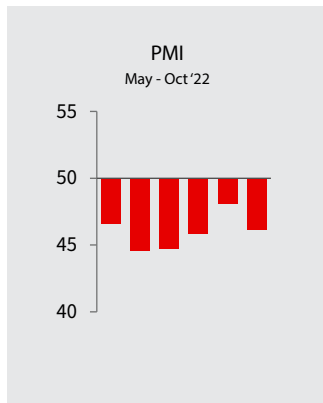
Index summary
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	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
05-22	53.8	61.0	51.0	48.1	48.5	49.1	48.4	79.8	67.7	57.0	43.0	48.6
06-22	42.4	36.7	37.9	43.0	42.9	46.4	44.7	77.9	73.8	35.9	44.2	41.7
07-22	42.0	38.1	36.3	39.1	42.7	47.3	46.6	79.7	71.2	40.1	47.7	42.6
08-22	43.2	38.1	38.5	48.9	44.6	47.8	51.6	73.5	63.3	41.1	46.4	45.4
09-22	41.1	36.6	37.2	40.7	45.0	43.9	52.0	79.4	71.4	35.7	47.4	41.5
10-22	43.0	38.6	37.6	38.6	42.6	48.3	54.4	74.0	69.4	36.9	47.7	45.1



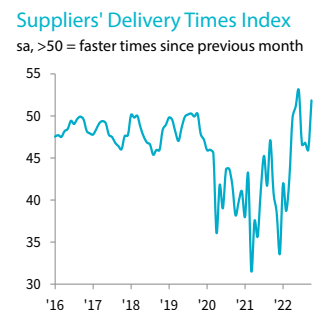
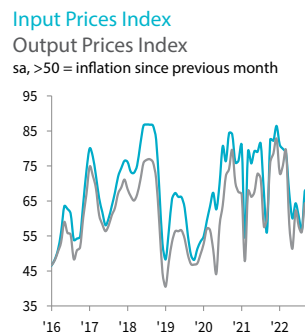
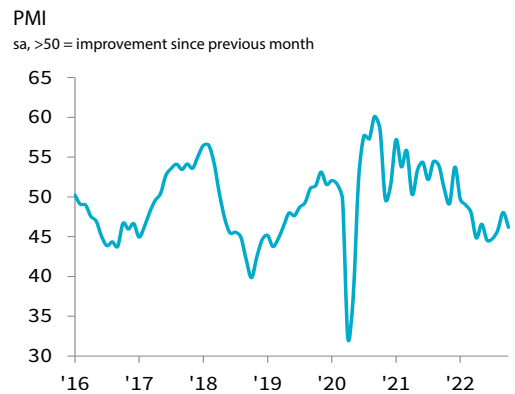
Basic metals

Inflationary pressures ease following September spike



Having accelerated sharply in September, the rates of inflation in both input prices and output charges returned to their August levels at the start of the fourth quarter. Both indices were below their long-run averages (since 2016).

Trends for output, new orders and exports remained muted, although employment returned to growth with the fastest increase in headcounts since June. Backlogs declined at a faster rate while inventories of final goods were broadly stable.



Index summary

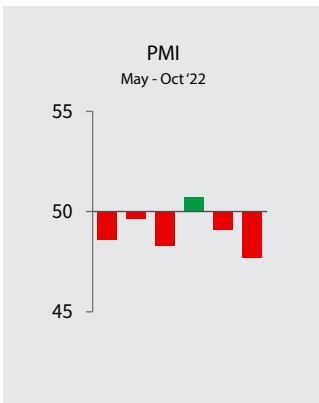
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
05-22	46.6	47.0	39.7	47.0	40.3	53.6	49.7	60.0	51.3	43.2	51.1	48.5
06-22	44.5	43.1	39.3	46.3	43.7	53.8	42.9	64.3	62.2	43.2	53.0	41.7
07-22	44.7	42.4	39.1	43.9	42.7	49.9	49.2	60.7	57.7	46.4	46.6	44.1
08-22	45.8	45.9	40.3	42.7	45.9	50.0	47.1	56.7	56.2	39.9	46.8	42.5
09-22	48.0	48.3	45.9	46.6	45.5	48.8	50.0	68.1	64.4	45.9	46.0	43.2
10-22	46.2	42.9	44.0	45.0	43.7	52.2	49.7	56.9	56.5	44.8	51.8	46.0

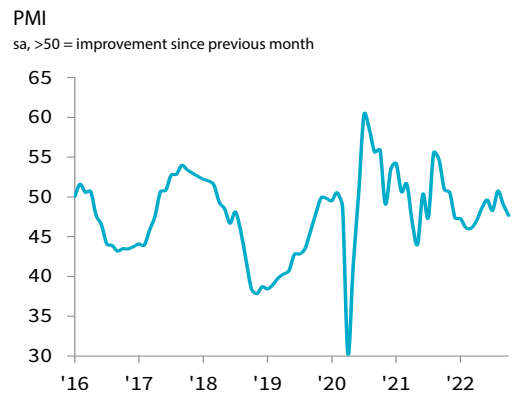


Machinery and metal products

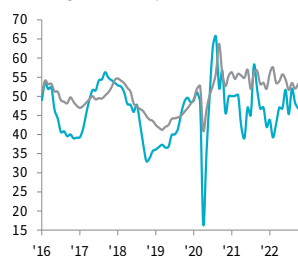
Further boost to workforces as firms target backlogs



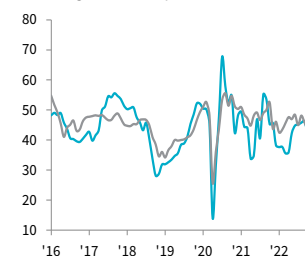
Companies in the machinery and metal products sector increased employment for the twenty-ninth successive month in October as they sought to reduce backlogs. The level of outstanding business fell at the sharpest rate in nine months as a result, and finished goods stocks declined the most since March. Trends for new orders and output remained soft, however, while cutbacks were made to input purchases. Output price inflation eased to a 19-month low as cost pressures abated slightly.



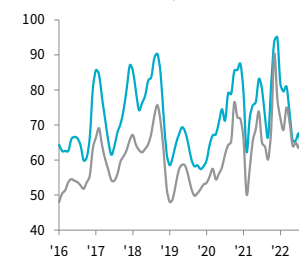
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



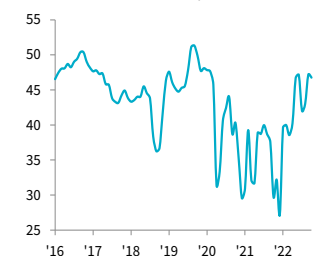
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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



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



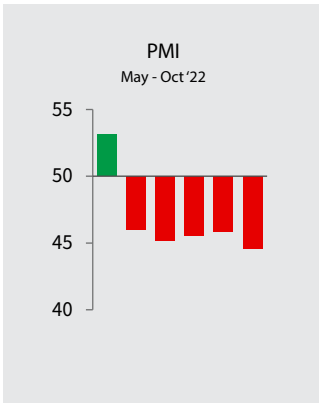
Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
05-22	48.6	46.8	42.2	47.3	46.9	55.7	51.2	65.4	64.0	47.7	46.7	50.5
06-22	49.6	51.7	44.8	51.4	48.4	54.4	47.9	65.6	65.0	42.9	47.1	44.6
07-22	48.3	45.3	45.1	49.5	44.9	51.7	48.1	67.5	63.5	44.9	42.0	44.2
08-22	50.7	52.0	45.7	49.6	48.1	53.5	51.5	61.4	68.1	47.2	43.0	47.8
09-22	49.1	48.3	46.2	45.2	45.9	52.0	51.6	65.4	65.6	44.8	47.2	48.1
10-22	47.7	46.8	42.2	42.3	43.4	53.3	47.2	63.9	59.9	41.7	46.8	46.8



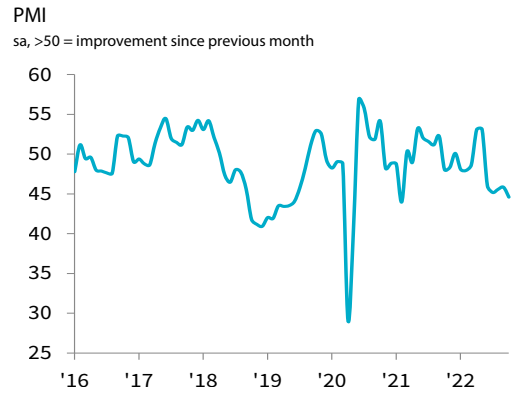
Electronic & electrical equipment

Input price inflation weakest since February 2021



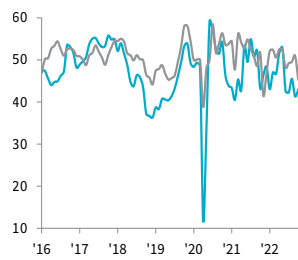
October data signalled much weaker inflationary pressure in the electronic & electrical equipment sector. Input prices rose at the slowest pace since February 2021, and output price inflation eased to a 14-month low. Both rates of inflation were also below their long-run averages since 2016.

Trends for output and new orders remained weak, however, while firms cut workforces for the fourth time in five months. Backlogs of work and purchasing activity both softened.



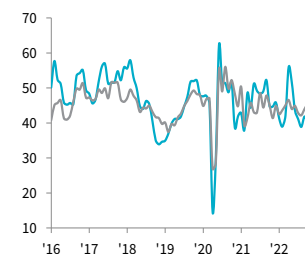
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



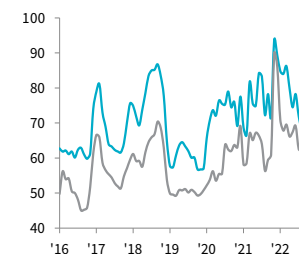
New Orders Index

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



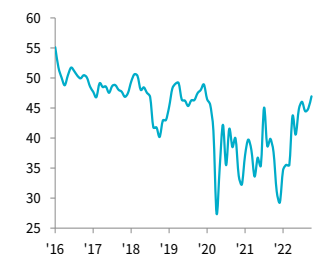
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

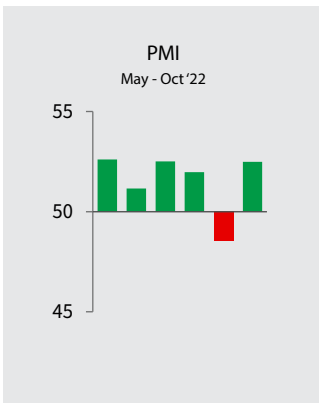
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
05-22	53.1	52.9	51.6	48.5	44.0	52.5	47.6	74.5	67.4	53.6	40.6	49.9
06-22	46.0	42.6	43.7	48.5	44.9	48.1	46.8	78.2	69.2	49.1	44.8	43.7
07-22	45.2	42.2	41.2	50.8	42.9	49.2	44.9	72.0	62.6	43.2	46.0	43.3
08-22	45.6	45.5	38.9	46.1	42.2	49.5	43.0	69.1	62.3	43.5	44.5	43.0
09-22	45.8	41.3	41.8	43.8	43.9	51.0	49.2	78.3	66.9	42.6	44.9	44.9
10-22	44.6	43.0	40.2	50.2	45.6	45.3	46.6	68.7	58.2	40.3	47.0	47.6

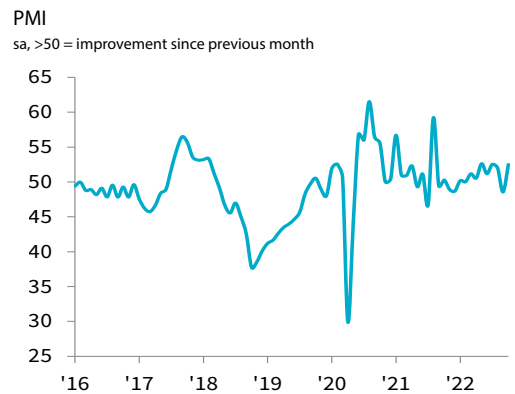


Land & sea vehicles

Fastest growth in output since August 2021

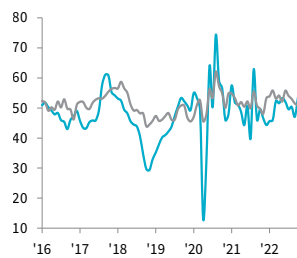


Business conditions improved in October, with output and new orders both expanding. Production rose the most since August 2021, but a solid increase in new business resulted in backlogs growing at the fastest pace since January 2020. Pressure on capacity partly reflected hiring constraints, with employment rising only marginally in October. Stocks of both inputs and finished goods increased for the first time since February. Input price inflation slowed for the third time in four months, leading to the weakest rise in output prices for a year.



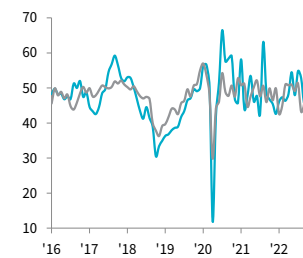
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



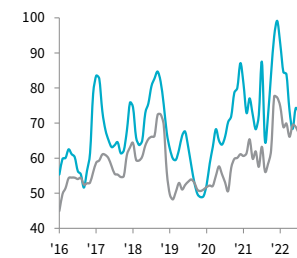
New Orders Index

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



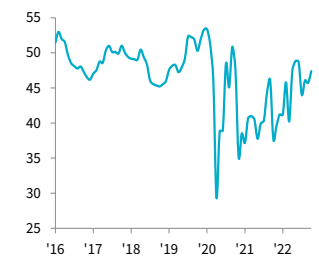
Input Prices Index

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
05-22	52.6	53.3	54.5	47.2	50.9	52.1	46.3	68.3	69.4	54.5	48.8	48.4
06-22	51.2	52.1	47.9	47.2	49.1	55.7	48.7	74.2	69.0	51.7	48.7	49.2
07-22	52.5	49.6	54.8	46.6	51.3	54.0	48.1	73.1	67.3	50.3	44.0	44.8
08-22	52.0	50.4	52.8	47.1	43.2	53.0	45.0	67.0	66.9	52.8	46.1	48.4
09-22	48.5	47.1	45.6	50.0	45.8	51.5	44.5	72.8	64.2	46.4	45.7	46.5
10-22	52.5	53.6	53.0	50.8	54.9	50.9	50.8	67.1	63.5	53.9	47.4	51.1



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.

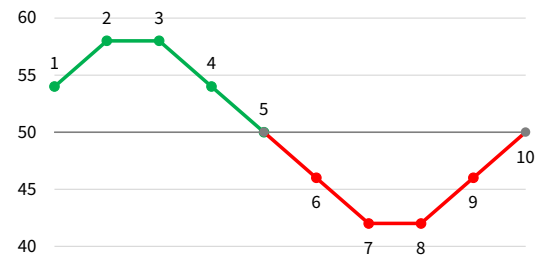
For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact economics@ihsmarkit.com.

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	

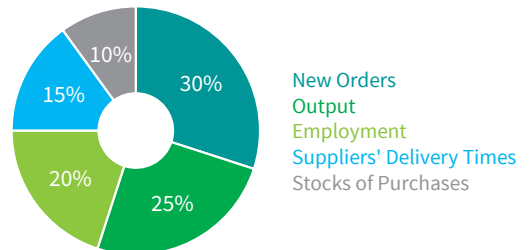
Index interpretation

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.

ismarkit.com/products/pmi.html