

Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Sector PMI™

Softer cost inflation across the board in November

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

"The demand situation both domestically and internationally remained challenging across a range of Turkish manufacturing sectors during November, with only land & sea vehicles and clothing and leather products able to generate growth.

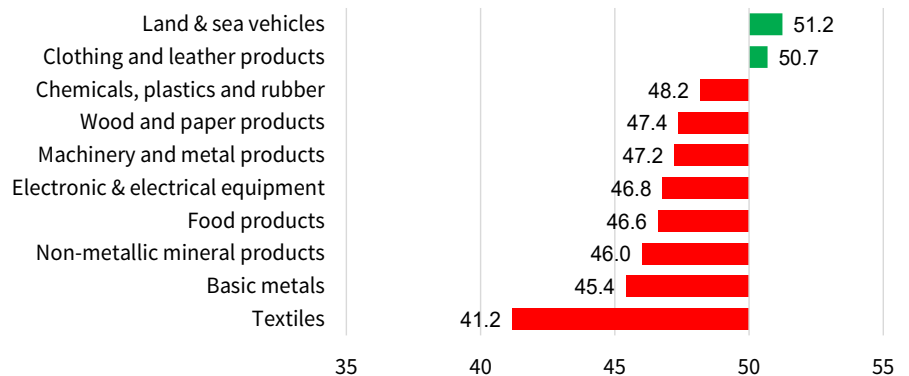
"Supply pressures generally showed signs of easing, however, providing some relief for firms that have struggled with inflation and supply disruption in the wake of the

COVID-19 pandemic. In fact, cost inflation subsided across all ten sectors and shorter lead times were signalled in a majority of categories.

"Overall, however, the difficult demand environment means that manufacturers will be hoping for better news as the year draws to a close."

Türkiye Sector PMI

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



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

Overview

All ten sectors see slower rise in input prices

Widespread easing of new orders

Most categories post shortening of lead times

The latest Türkiye Sector PMI™ report pointed to ongoing challenges for a range of sectors midway through the final quarter of the year. Just two of the ten monitored sectors saw output expand, a picture matched with regards to new orders. On a more positive note, supply headwinds continued to alleviate. Input cost inflation softened across the board, while just over half of those sectors covered saw suppliers' delivery times shorten.

Just two of the ten monitored categories saw output increase during November, namely clothing and leather products and land & sea vehicles. The sharpest slowdown was again seen in textiles.

A similar picture was seen with regards to new orders as demand conditions remained challenging. Global economic weakness meant that new export orders moderated widely, with only land & sea vehicles able to generate growth.

Mixed trends were seen for employment in November, with five sectors seeing staffing levels rise and five posting a fall. The fastest expansion in workforce numbers was in land & sea vehicles, with the most pronounced scaling back of employment in textiles.

Although input costs continued to increase across all ten categories, there was a universal slowdown in the pace of inflation. The fastest rise in input prices was in electronic & electrical equipment, despite the pace of inflation hitting a 34-month low. The slowest increase in input costs was in the basic metals sector.

With cost pressures relatively subdued, basic metals manufacturers kept their selling prices broadly unchanged during November. Elsewhere, charges continued to rise, albeit often at softer rates than in October. Land & sea vehicles firms posted the fastest rise in output prices.

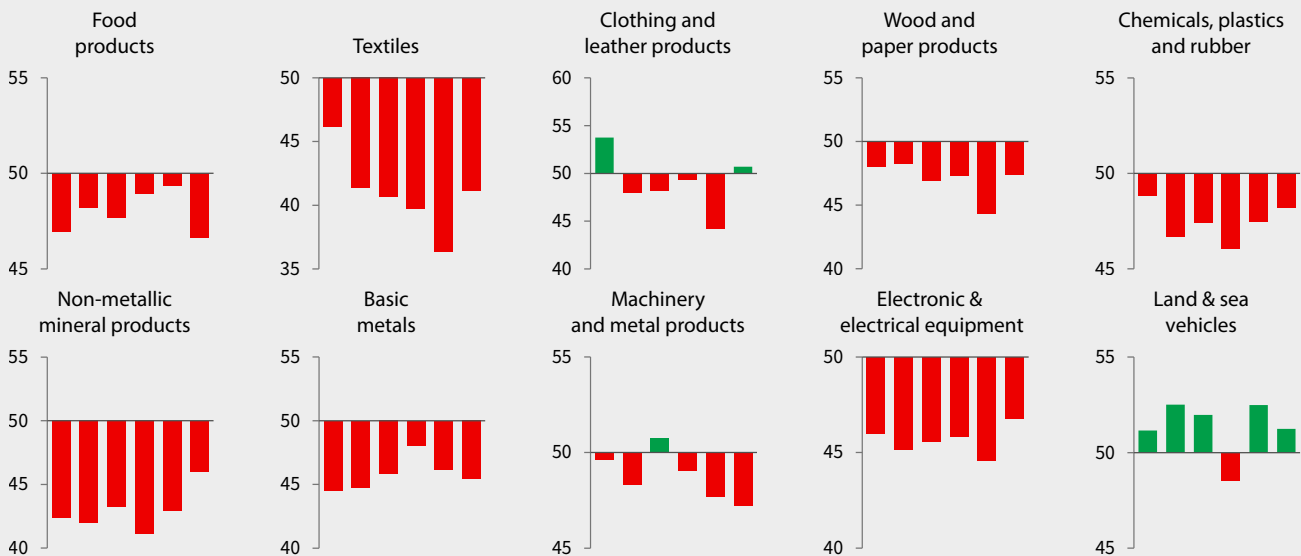
Signs of improvement in supply chains became more widespread in November. Six of the ten monitored sectors posted a shortening of lead times, up from four in October. Both the basic metals and non-metallic mineral products categories saw vendor performance improve to the greatest extent since the series began in January 2016.

A number of sectors saw stocks of finished goods accumulate amid slower new orders. The most marked increase in post-production inventories was in the non-metallic mineral products category.

Sector PMI overview

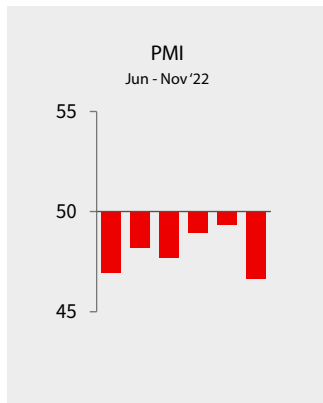
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, Jun - Nov '22

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



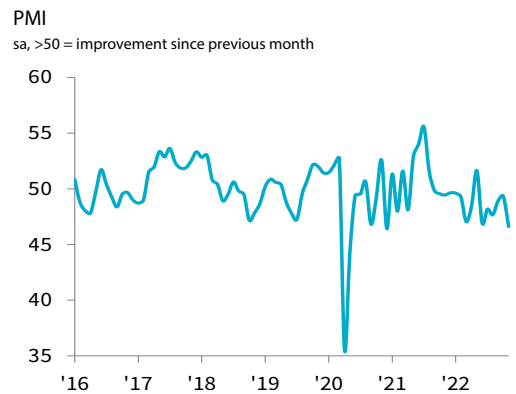
Food products

Renewed slowdown in food production



After having risen for the first time in five months during October, food production in the Turkish manufacturing sector saw a renewed slowdown in November as new orders continued to moderate. On a more positive note, employment increased for the first time in three months.

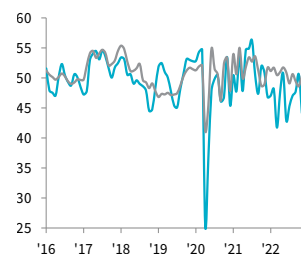
The rate of input cost inflation slowed sharply to the softest since December 2019 but was marked nonetheless. Meanwhile, firms posted an above-average rise in selling prices. Suppliers' delivery times neared stabilisation.



Output Index

Employment Index

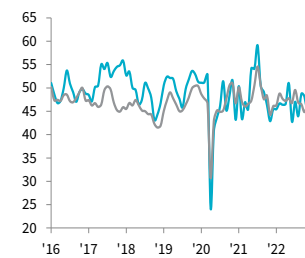
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

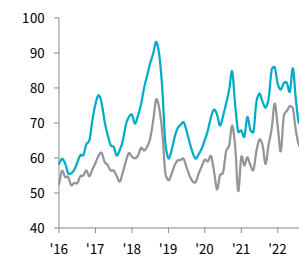
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Input Prices Index

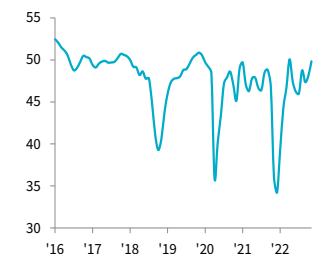
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

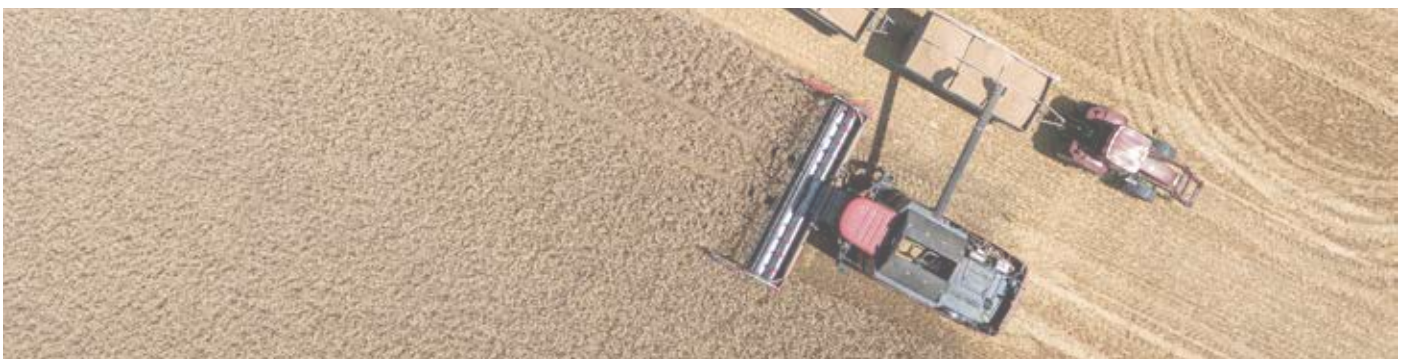
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

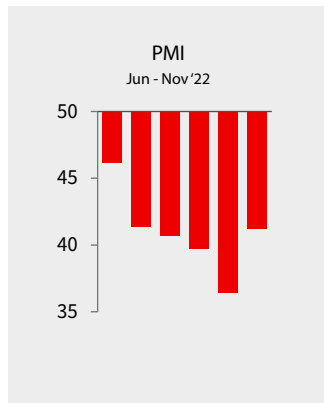
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
11-22	46.6	44.2	44.1	48.8	46.8	50.4	51.4	64.9	61.4	45.6	49.8	47.6



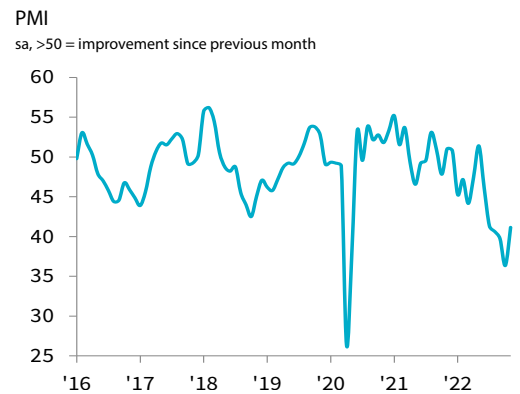
Textiles

Much softer moderation in new orders, but output continues to slow sharply



Textiles continued to record the sharpest slowdown in production of the ten sectors covered by the report, with output softening for the twelfth month running in November. New orders also eased, but the rate of moderation slowed sharply and was the weakest since June.

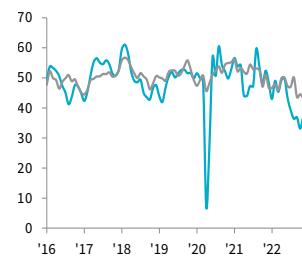
Firms responded to lower workloads by scaling back their staffing levels and purchasing activity. A lack of demand for inputs helped lead to a second successive shortening of suppliers' delivery times. Meanwhile, inflationary pressures softened.



Output Index

Employment Index

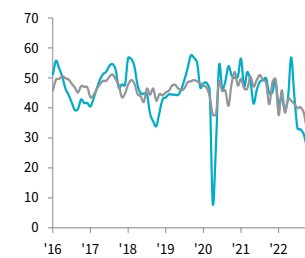
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

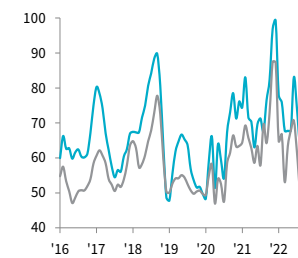
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Input Prices Index

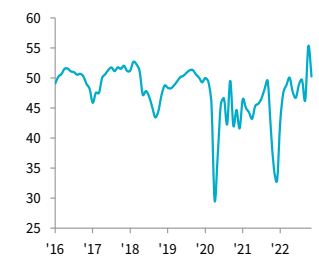
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

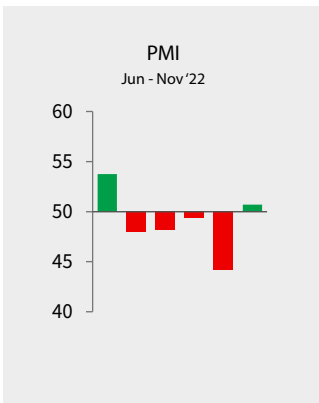
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
11-22	41.2	37.3	40.0	38.9	35.7	43.3	45.5	60.5	51.9	36.3	50.3	37.3



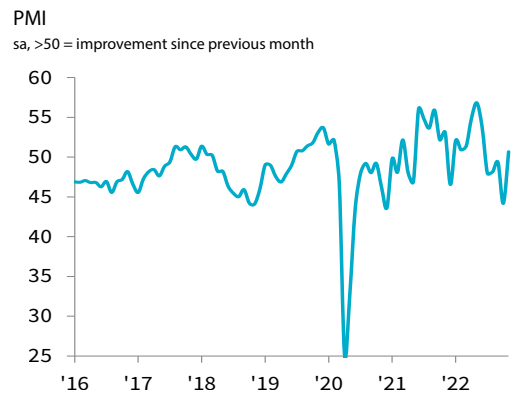
Clothing and leather products

Solid expansion in new orders



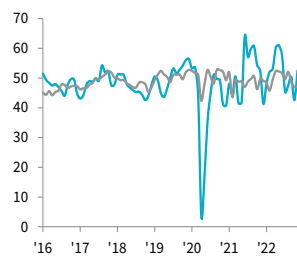
New business returned to growth in the clothing and leather products sector midway through the final quarter of the year, thereby ending a four-month sequence of moderation. The rise was recorded in spite of a further slowdown in new export orders. With total new business expanding, firms also increased production.

The rate of input cost inflation slowed sharply and was the weakest since April 2020. Meanwhile, firms continued to increase their own selling prices rapidly.



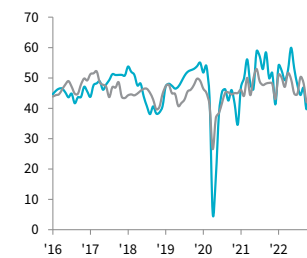
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



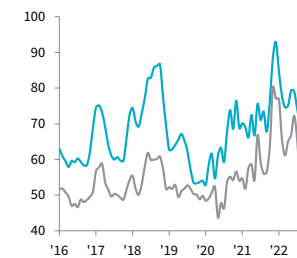
New Orders Index

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



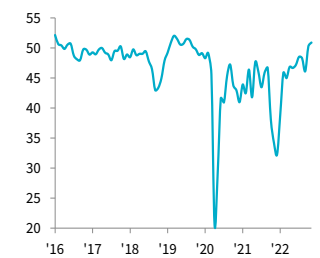
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

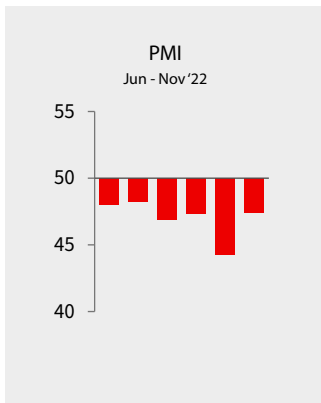
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
11-22	50.7	52.5	53.1	46.4	46.6	47.2	49.8	54.7	59.0	49.6	50.9	48.1



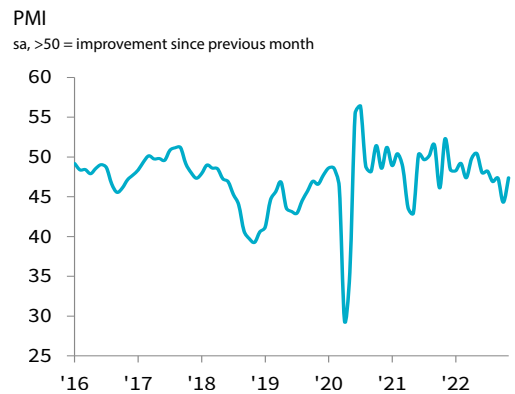
Wood and paper products

Faster rise in output prices



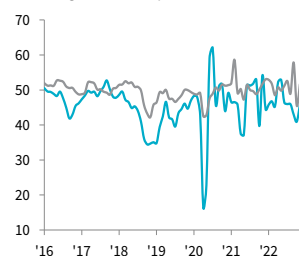
Wood and paper products manufacturers continued to see output and new orders soften in November. New business eased for the twelfth month running, albeit to the least extent since May. Employment returned to growth, rising for the second time in the past three months.

Firms increased their selling prices at a sharp pace, and one that was faster than seen in October. This was despite the rate of input cost inflation easing to a three-month low. Suppliers' delivery times shortened for the first time since May.



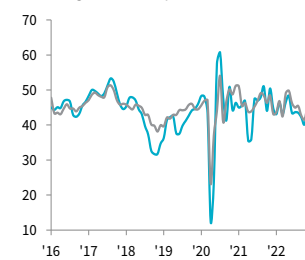
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



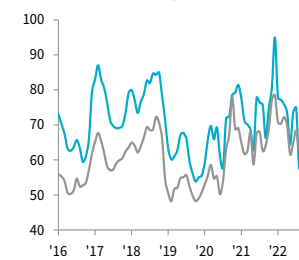
New Orders Index

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



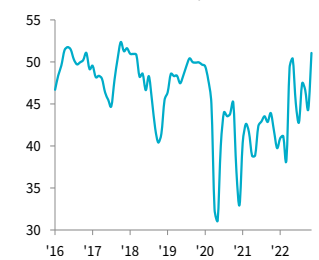
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

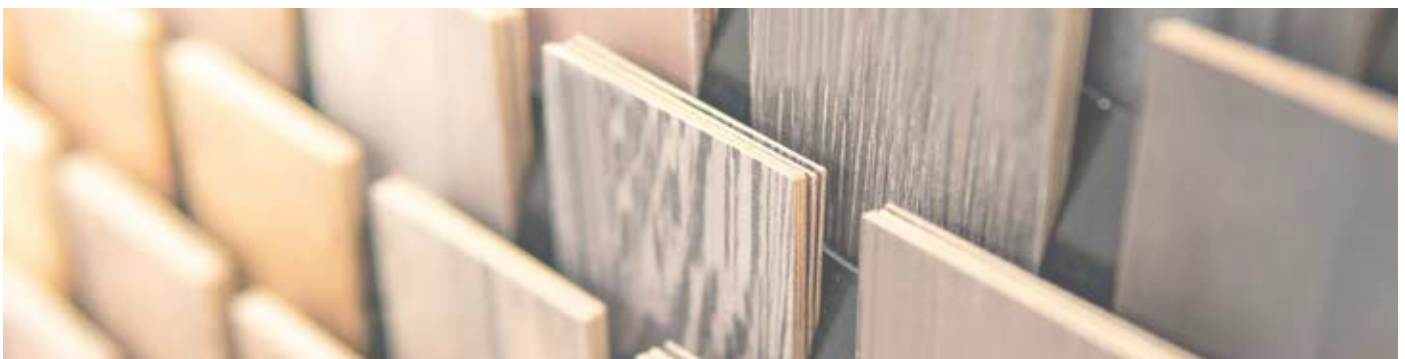
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

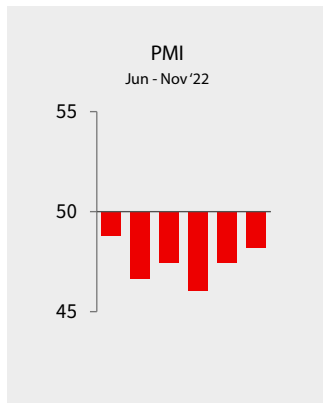
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
11-22	47.4	45.8	45.1	47.6	45.5	51.7	47.9	65.1	59.0	45.1	51.1	47.4



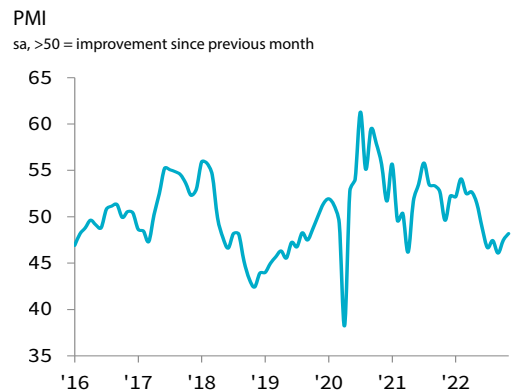
Chemicals, plastics and rubber

Marked increase in stocks of finished goods

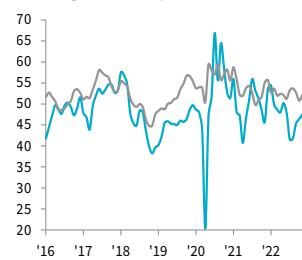


A sustained and sharper slowdown in new orders during November meant that firms in the chemicals, plastics and rubber sector were often left with unsold products. As a result, stocks of finished goods increased markedly. Moreover, the rate of accumulation was the sharpest since the series began in January 2016. Stocks of purchases also rose.

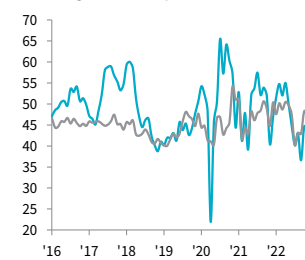
Production continued to ease, albeit to the least extent in five months. Meanwhile, employment increased for the fifteenth successive month.



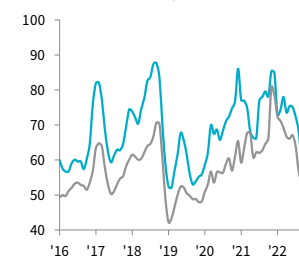
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



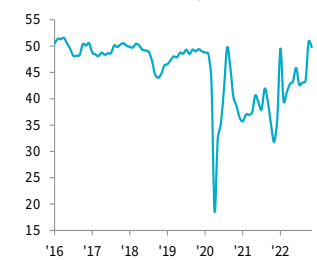
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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



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



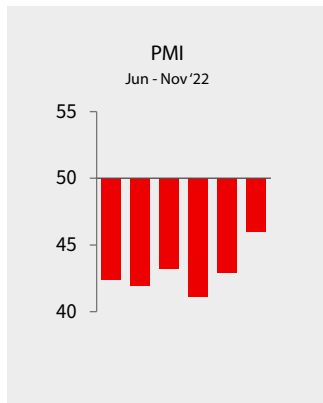
Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
11-22	48.2	47.5	43.5	45.6	47.1	52.1	54.7	55.8	56.4	42.3	49.8	53.1



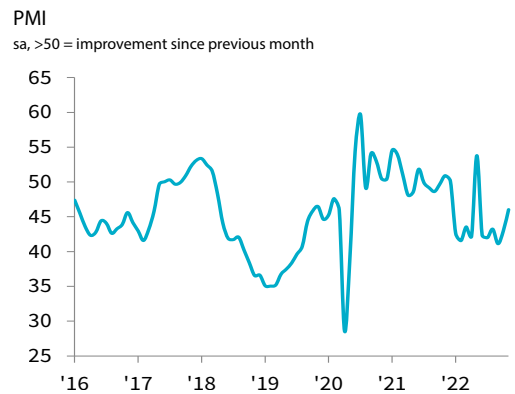
Non-metallic mineral products

Renewed improvement in vendor performance

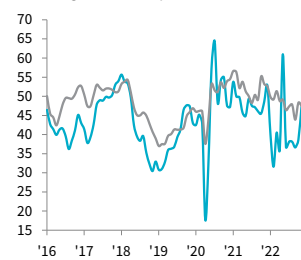


For the first time in 33 months, suppliers' delivery times shortened in November. Moreover, the improvement in vendor performance was the most pronounced since the series began almost seven years ago. Shorter delivery times were recorded in spite of a renewed expansion in purchasing activity.

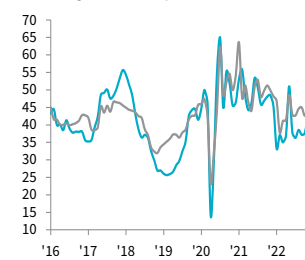
Meanwhile, output and new orders continued to moderate, albeit to lesser extents than seen in October. Staffing levels were scaled back for the eighth consecutive month.



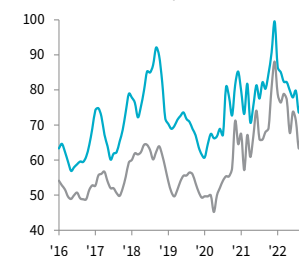
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



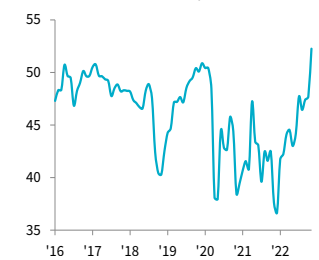
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

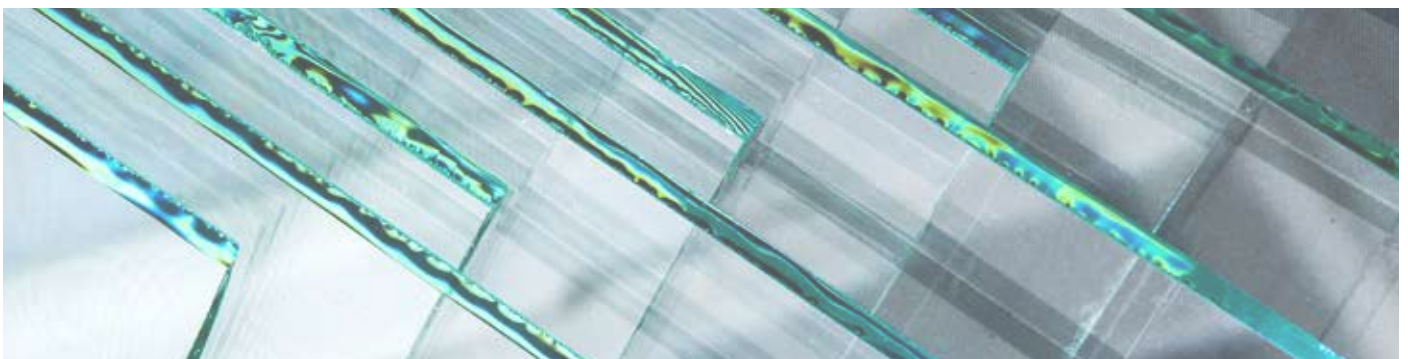


Suppliers' Delivery Times Index
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



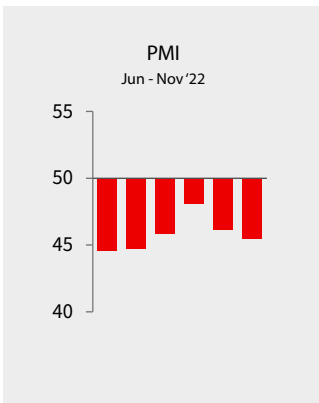
Index summary
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07-22	42.0	38.1	36.3	39.1	42.7	47.3	46.6	79.7	71.2	40.1	47.7	42.6
08-22	43.2	38.1	38.5	48.9	44.6	47.8	51.6	73.5	63.3	41.1	46.4	45.4
09-22	41.1	36.6	37.2	40.7	45.0	43.9	52.0	79.4	71.4	35.7	47.4	41.5
10-22	43.0	38.6	37.6	38.6	42.6	48.3	54.4	74.0	69.4	36.9	47.7	45.1
11-22	46.0	47.3	42.7	43.8	45.3	47.5	56.1	62.4	60.5	50.7	52.3	47.5



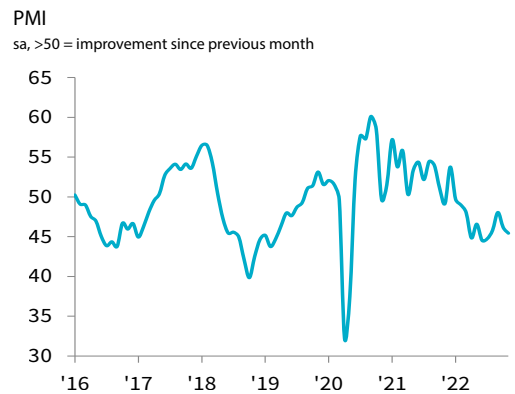
Basic metals

Selling prices kept broadly unchanged in November



Basic metals production was scaled back for the eleventh successive month in November as firms responded to further marked slowdowns in total new orders and exports. Employment and purchasing activity also moderated.

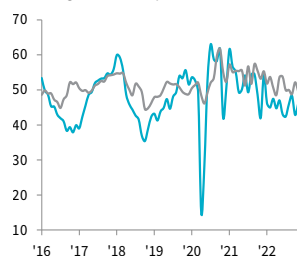
Amid a muted demand environment, firms kept their output prices broadly unchanged in November, with the fractional increase in charges the softest of the ten monitored sectors. Efforts to limit selling prices were helped by a further softening of input cost inflation, which eased to a 35-month low.



Output Index

Employment Index

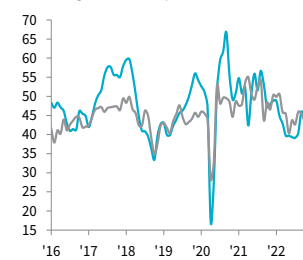
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

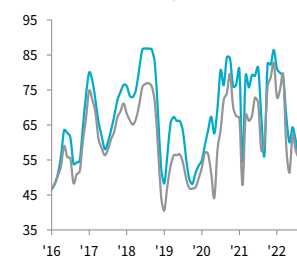
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

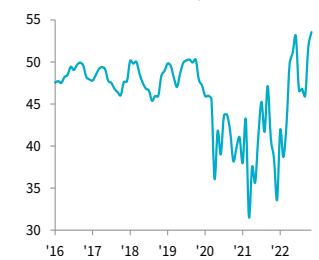
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

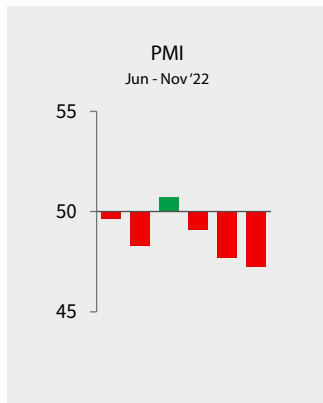
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
11-22	45.4	46.2	41.5	42.2	44.5	49.5	45.6	53.6	50.1	46.4	53.5	45.6



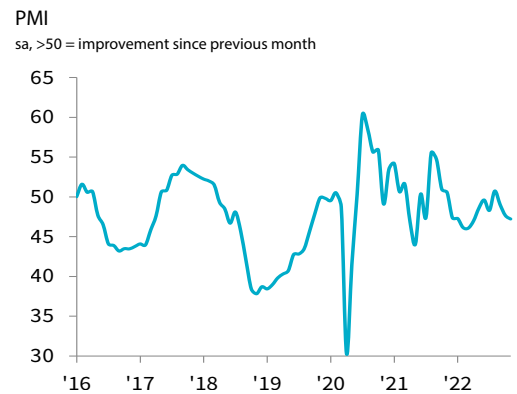
Machinery and metal products

Slowdown in new orders deepens

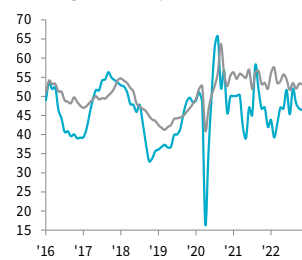


November data pointed to a further easing of new orders in the machinery and metal products category, with the pace of moderation accelerating to the most marked since April. A similarly-sized slowdown in new export business was recorded. Firms responded to softer demand by scaling back production for the third month running.

Input costs continued to increase sharply, albeit at the softest pace in three months. The rate of output price inflation eased to the weakest since February 2021.



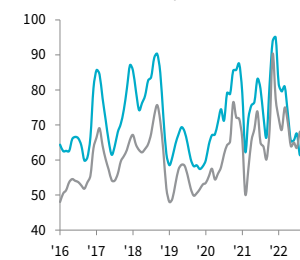
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



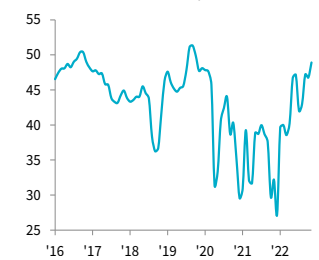
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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



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



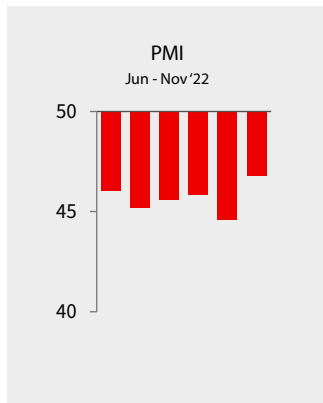
Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
11-22	47.2	46.5	41.1	41.0	47.5	53.1	50.3	61.4	56.0	45.1	48.9	49.8



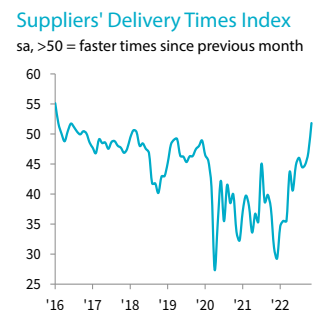
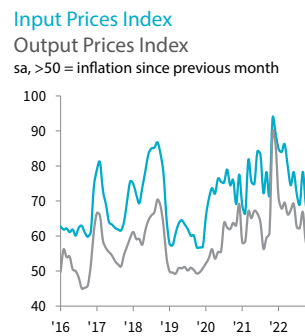
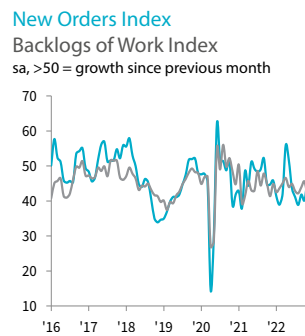
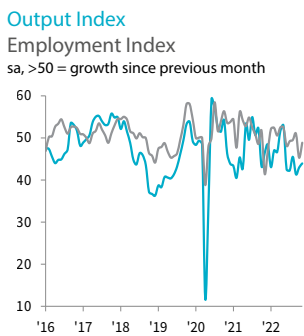
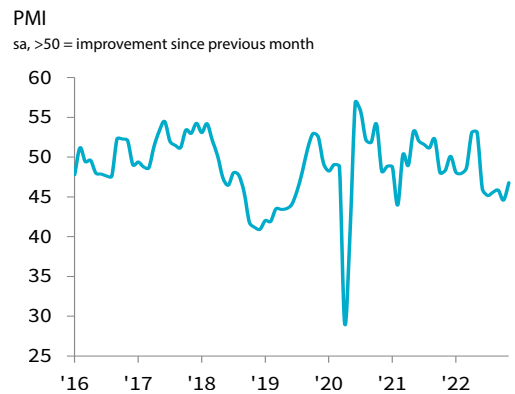
Electronic & electrical equipment

Electronic & electrical equipment sector leads cost inflation



Although firms in the electronic & electrical equipment category saw the rate of input cost inflation soften in November, the latest increase was the sharpest of the ten sectors covered by the report. With input costs up rapidly, output prices were also increased markedly, and the rate of inflation quickened since October.

Production moderated for the sixth month running, a trend matched with regards to new orders. The latest slowdown in new business was solid, albeit the least pronounced in the current sequence.



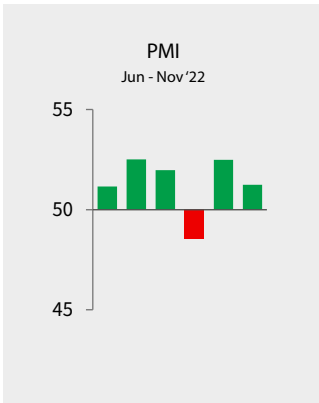
Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
11-22	46.8	43.9	46.7	49.4	40.9	48.9	44.0	65.8	59.9	45.6	51.8	48.0



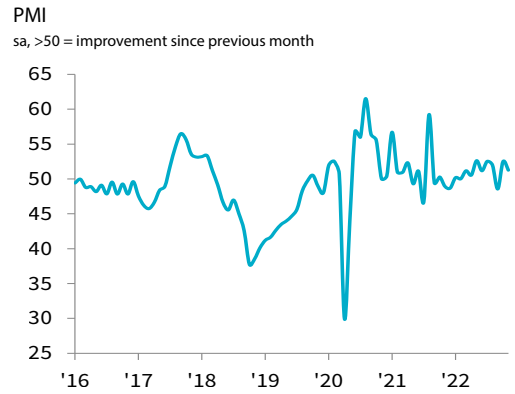
Land & sea vehicles

Output rises for second month running



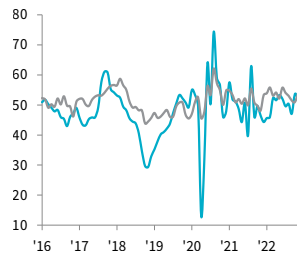
Land & sea vehicles manufacturers recorded a second successive monthly expansion in production midway through the final quarter. Higher output was largely a response to rising new orders. In particular, new export business expanded at a pace that was the fastest since September 2020.

Backlogs of work also rose for the second month running, while firms responded to greater workloads by continuing to expand staffing levels. The rate of input cost inflation eased to a 15-month low, but output price inflation accelerated.



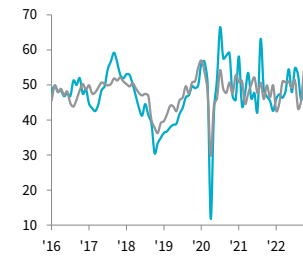
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



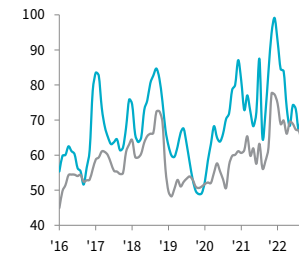
New Orders Index

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



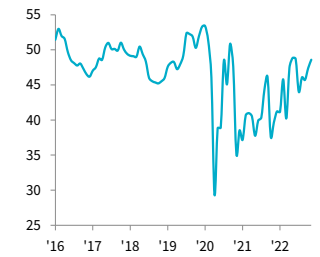
Input Prices Index

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
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
11-22	51.2	51.9	50.9	55.1	53.4	53.8	45.8	65.7	64.4	49.9	48.6	45.1



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.

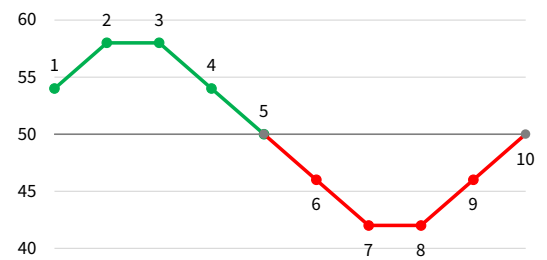
For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact economics@ihsmarkit.com.

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	

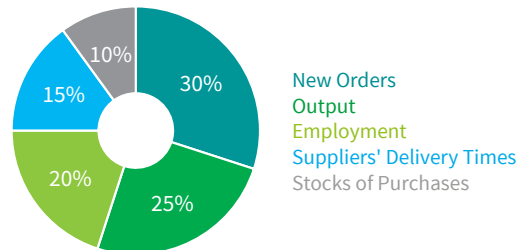
Index interpretation

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