



Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Sector PMI™

Much stronger cost pressures signalled in July

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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.

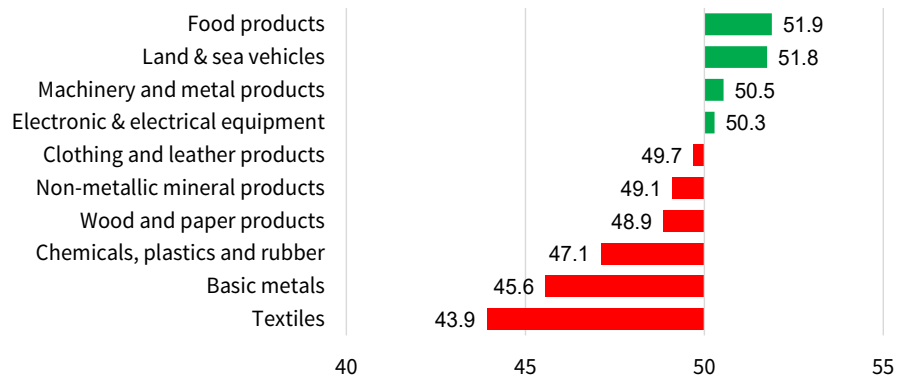
Commenting on the July survey results, Andrew Harker, Economics Director at S&P Global Market Intelligence said:

"Latest PMI data signalled that inflationary pressures have strengthened across all categories within the Turkish manufacturing sector. This familiar foe once again impacted the ability of firms to secure new business, with only food products generating growth of new work in July.

"Firms will be hoping that the intensification of price pressures that we've seen across the past two months comes to an end soon, providing the space needed for more widespread improvements in demand and production."

Türkiye Sector PMI

sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, July '23



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



Overview

Growth of new orders confined to food products sector

Output up across three of ten categories

Half of sectors increase employment

The latest Türkiye Sector PMI™ report indicated that a build-up of inflationary pressures across the wider Turkish manufacturing sector acted to limit demand and production in a number of categories at the start of the third quarter of the year.

All ten monitored sectors saw the rate of input cost inflation accelerate for the second successive month in July, with most seeing a strong intensification of cost pressures in the latest survey period. Food products posted the fastest rise in input prices, with the rate of inflation the sharpest since October 2018. The softest rise in costs was in chemicals, plastics and rubber, but even here the pace of increase was substantial.

In turn, rates of output price inflation also quickened. As was the case with input costs, chemicals, plastics and rubber registered the slowest rise in charges, while the steepest pace of inflation was in wood and paper products.

Increasing selling prices generally had a detrimental impact on customer demand at the start of the third quarter. New order growth was confined to the food products category where the increase was solid, but softer than in June. Particularly marked

slowdowns in new orders were seen in textiles and basic metals.

The picture for new export orders was slightly more positive, with growth recorded in four sectors, led by food products.

Three of the ten monitored categories posted increases in production during July, the same number as in June. The only sector to see sustained growth was electronic & electrical equipment, where production has now risen in four of the past five months. Renewed increases were registered in clothing and leather products, and land & sea vehicles. The sharpest slowdown in output was in chemicals, plastics and rubber.

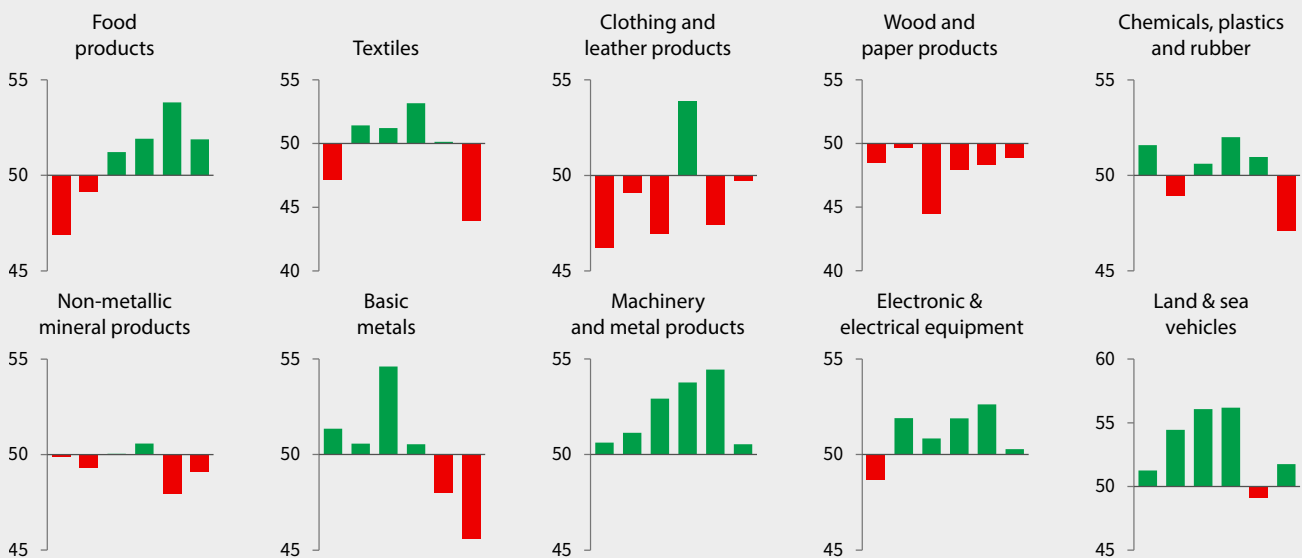
Manufacturers often looked to expand workforce numbers in July despite softer demand conditions, leading half of the ten monitored categories to raise employment. The sharpest increase was in food products, where the pace of job creation actually hit a new series record.

Trends in purchasing activity were less positive, with only three categories recording growth. Particularly marked slowdowns were seen in textiles, and clothing and leather products.

Sector PMI overview

sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, Feb - Jul '23

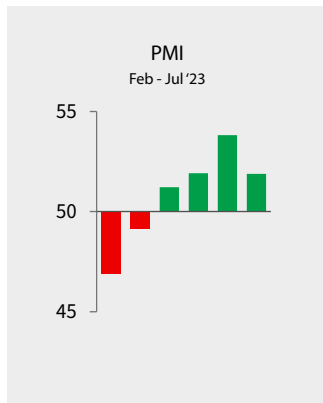
Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, S&P Global PMI.





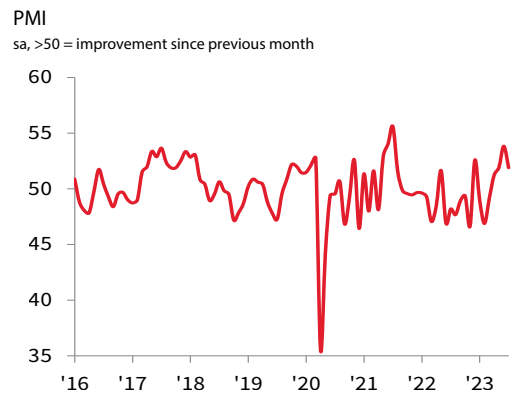
Food products

Record rise in employment as new order growth continues

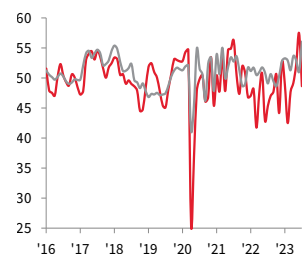


New orders for food products increased for the third successive month in July, with the sector the only one covered to register growth. The rate of expansion was solid, albeit softer than in June. New export orders also rose. Higher new orders put some pressure on capacity and firms responded to this by increasing staffing levels at the fastest pace since the series began in January 2016.

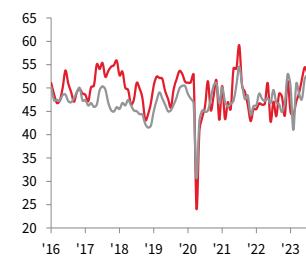
Less positive was a scaling back of output, which moderated following a record rise in the previous survey period.



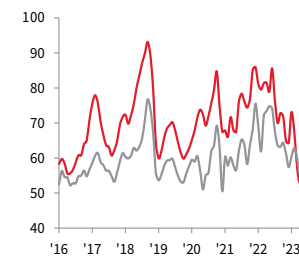
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



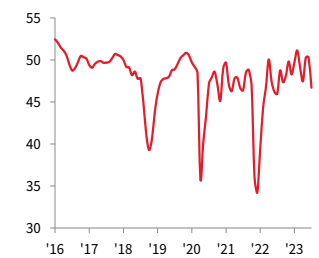
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

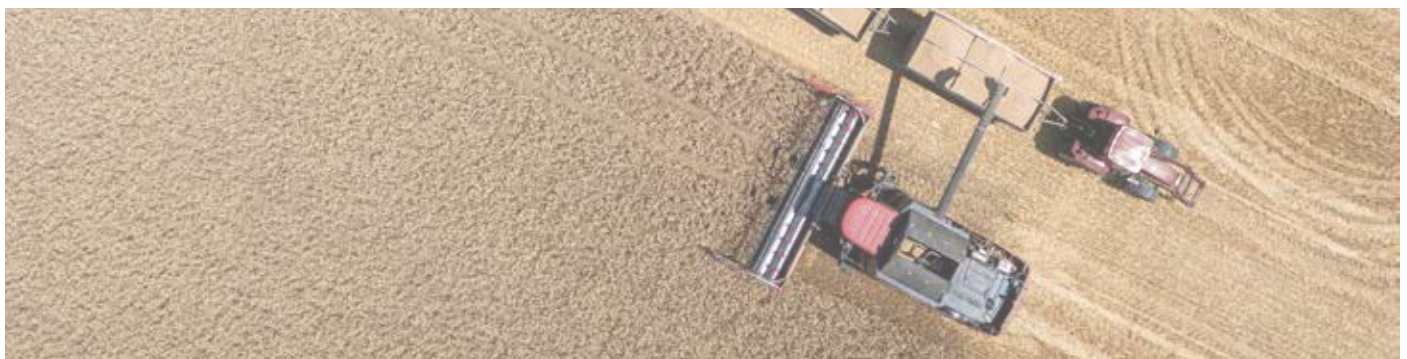


Suppliers' Delivery Times Index
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

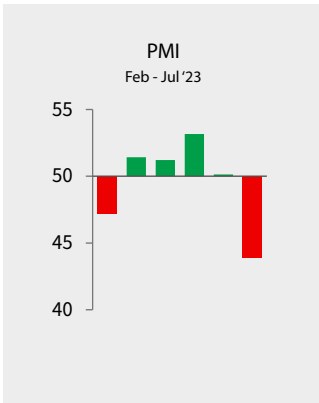
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-23	46.9	42.5	44.1	46.2	41.0	52.9	52.1	67.7	62.8	42.9	51.1	51.0
03-23	49.1	47.7	47.0	49.4	50.8	51.3	53.3	57.6	60.1	49.1	49.2	52.3
04-23	51.2	49.2	48.9	50.1	48.7	53.7	55.4	53.0	55.3	53.1	47.5	56.4
05-23	51.9	52.3	51.9	57.9	47.6	52.9	52.3	58.9	56.7	53.1	50.3	52.5
06-23	53.8	57.5	54.4	53.7	52.0	51.0	56.3	68.3	62.8	57.1	50.3	54.6
07-23	51.9	48.7	52.9	54.3	52.8	56.1	46.6	86.5	75.6	52.5	46.7	46.4





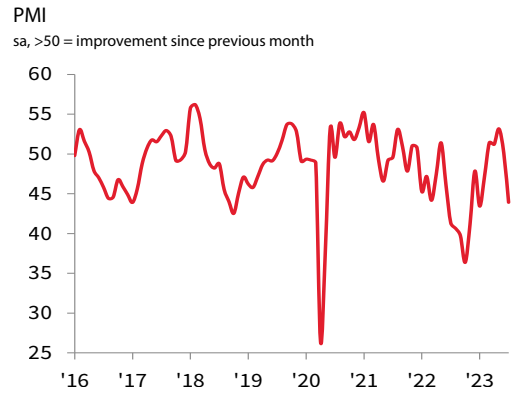
Textiles

Sharp slowdown in new orders

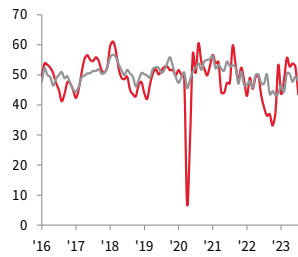


Of the ten sectors covered by the survey, the sharpest slowdown in new orders was recorded in the textiles category. New business softened for the second successive month, and to the greatest extent since last October. Pressure on demand reflected stronger inflationary pressures, with both input costs and output prices rising at much sharper rates than in June.

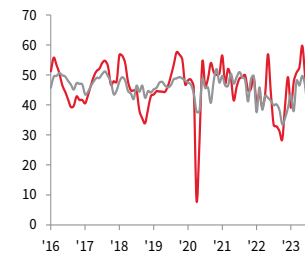
With new orders slowing, firms scaled back their output for the first time in five months, and also posted moderations in employment and purchasing activity.



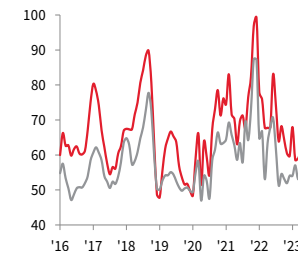
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



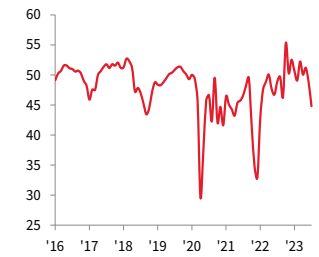
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

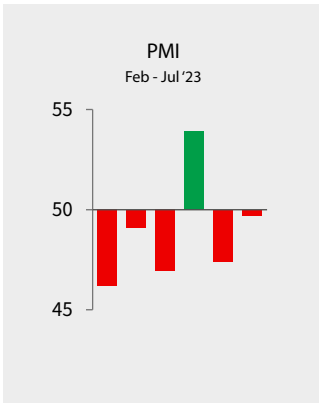
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-23	47.2	48.3	47.6	50.6	38.0	44.3	46.5	58.6	57.0	45.7	49.1	43.0
03-23	51.4	55.7	50.8	54.2	48.1	50.5	45.4	58.9	53.1	53.4	52.2	50.1
04-23	51.2	52.8	52.5	51.2	46.5	50.3	48.9	60.5	54.1	54.0	50.0	47.0
05-23	53.2	53.8	59.7	49.8	49.7	47.7	48.0	57.3	52.0	48.9	51.2	49.5
06-23	50.1	52.8	49.2	49.6	46.4	49.4	50.6	68.6	58.5	49.1	48.8	45.9
07-23	43.9	43.6	36.7	37.0	36.5	47.9	51.7	80.1	70.0	38.4	44.8	41.6





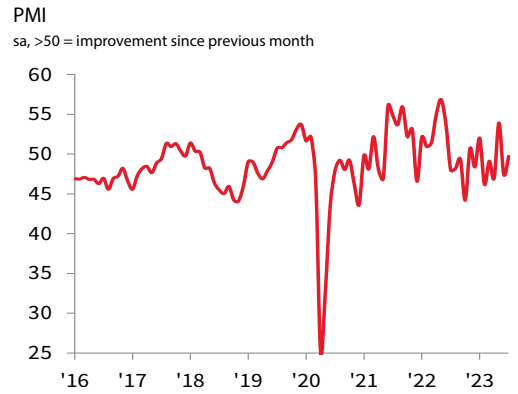
Clothing and leather products

Output returns to growth in July

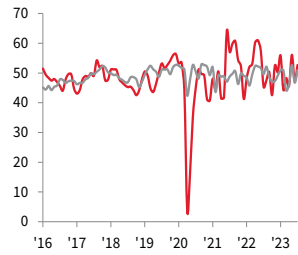


Output of clothing and leather products increased for the second time in the past three months during July, after having slowed in June. The expansion was recorded in spite of a moderation in new orders, with exports also easing.

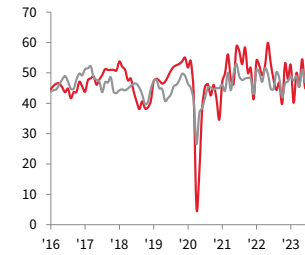
Firms posted a renewed rise in employment, but purchasing activity was scaled back. As was common across all sectors in July, inflationary pressures strengthened. Input costs and output prices increased at the fastest rates in 18 and 13 months respectively.



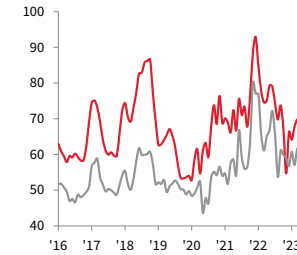
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



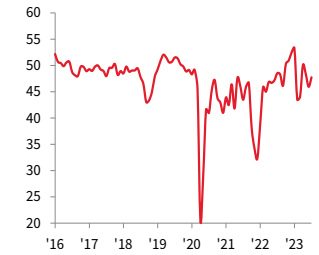
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

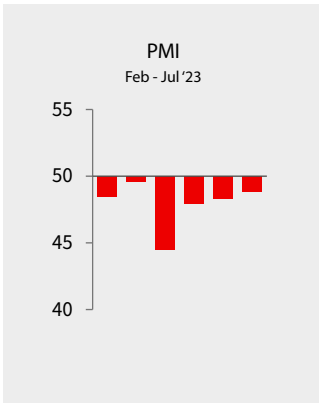
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-23	46.2	44.4	40.2	43.7	47.5	50.9	47.5	67.7	57.0	42.1	43.5	43.9
03-23	49.1	48.3	50.0	50.2	49.0	44.1	46.9	69.9	61.6	44.9	44.0	48.0
04-23	46.9	45.7	45.5	48.4	45.5	46.1	48.5	69.6	59.4	45.4	50.1	51.7
05-23	53.9	56.1	54.5	54.3	51.1	52.6	52.4	63.1	58.0	54.0	48.3	52.4
06-23	47.4	47.4	45.1	46.5	47.1	46.7	54.2	67.0	61.0	45.9	45.9	45.9
07-23	49.7	52.7	46.8	43.0	46.5	51.0	49.8	80.1	72.0	39.4	47.7	44.4





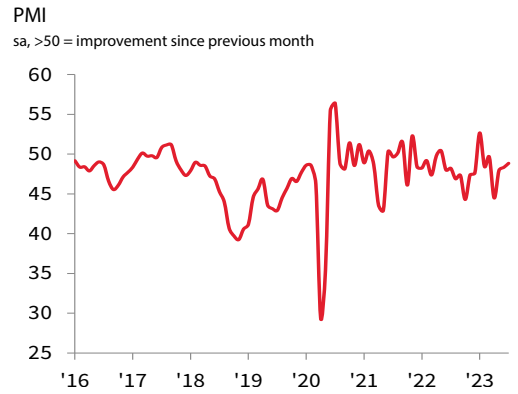
Wood and paper products

Selling price inflation hits 19-month high



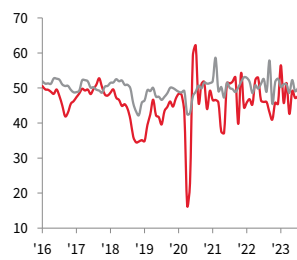
Wood and paper products posted the fastest rise in output prices of the ten monitored categories in July as the rate of inflation accelerated sharply to the steepest since December 2021. The much stronger increase in charges reflected a marked acceleration of input cost inflation.

Total new orders softened, meanwhile, despite an expansion in new business from abroad. In turn, production was scaled back for the fourth month running. Workforce numbers were broadly unchanged at the start of the third quarter.



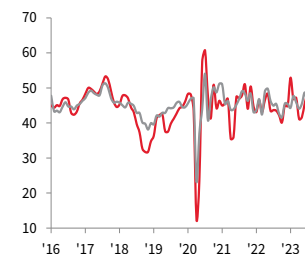
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



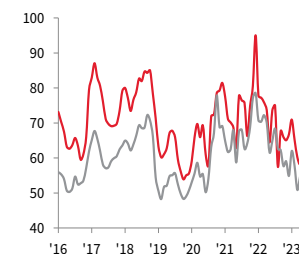
New Orders Index

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

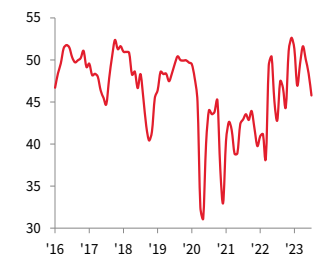


Input Prices Index

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



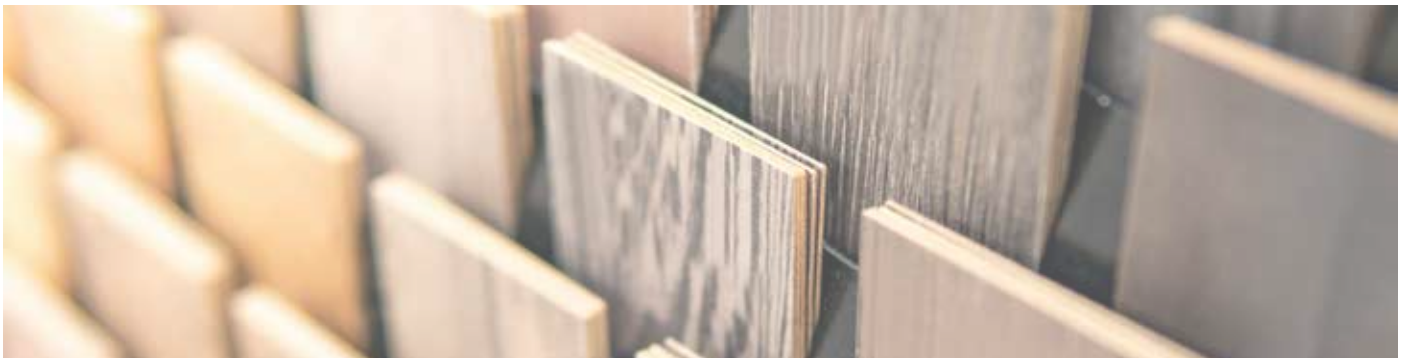
Suppliers' Delivery Times Index
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

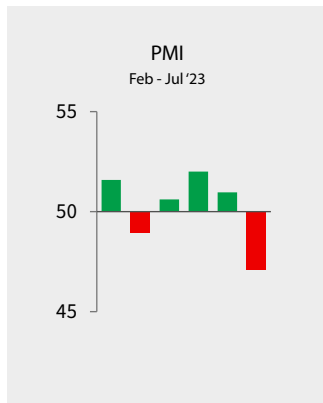
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-23	48.4	45.7	46.9	50.5	47.7	51.1	46.1	65.3	57.8	49.5	47.0	47.9
03-23	49.6	51.4	47.2	42.5	45.8	51.0	50.4	60.2	50.9	47.2	49.6	48.7
04-23	44.5	42.6	41.1	45.6	44.1	48.6	46.9	58.3	54.7	43.4	51.6	45.3
05-23	48.0	49.1	41.7	49.7	45.5	52.3	57.8	63.2	57.2	49.8	50.1	52.4
06-23	48.3	47.2	45.6	49.7	48.7	49.1	50.8	66.4	63.0	50.1	48.4	52.9
07-23	48.9	47.6	48.9	52.9	44.6	49.9	42.8	82.5	78.1	48.4	45.8	41.6





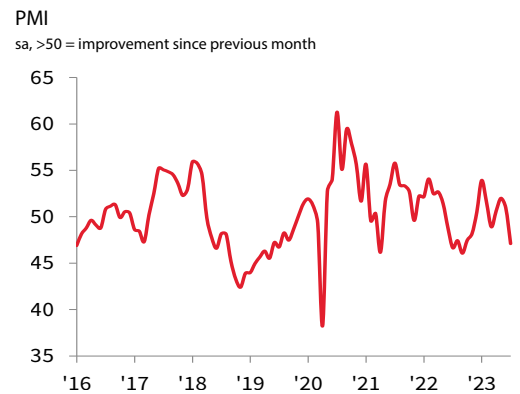
Chemicals, plastics and rubber

Sharpest slowdown in production for almost a year

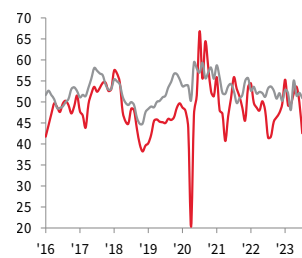


July data pointed to a second successive monthly moderation in chemicals, plastics and rubber production, with the latest slowdown the most marked since August 2022. A steeper easing of new orders was also recorded, while new export business moderated for the first time in five months.

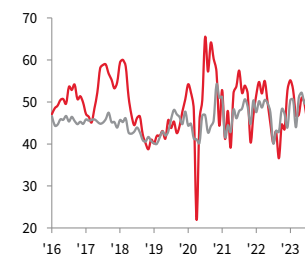
Input costs and output prices each increased at sharper rates than in June, but in both cases the pace of inflation was the softest of the ten sectors monitored by the report.



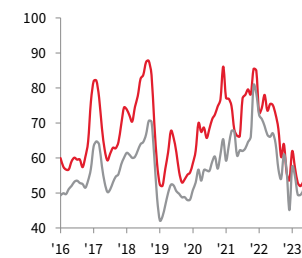
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



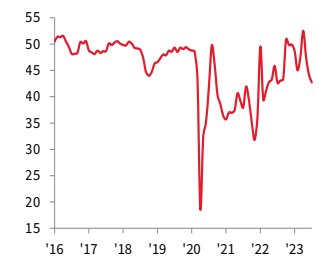
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

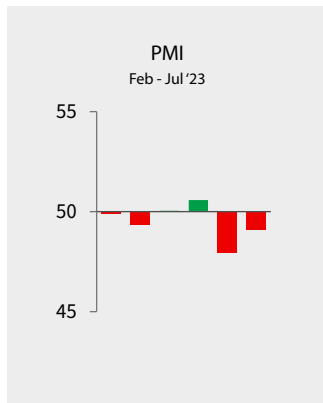
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-23	51.6	49.2	52.9	46.6	50.5	52.1	48.5	57.3	54.8	49.4	45.0	47.3
03-23	48.9	49.4	46.8	50.8	44.0	48.1	50.5	53.0	49.6	47.3	47.5	50.3
04-23	50.6	52.0	46.9	52.9	51.0	55.1	52.6	52.0	49.5	46.9	52.5	53.9
05-23	52.0	53.6	51.0	50.9	52.2	51.5	51.8	53.5	50.9	53.2	47.5	51.1
06-23	51.0	49.9	49.7	51.8	49.7	52.2	51.0	69.6	56.2	49.6	44.2	47.6
07-23	47.1	42.6	44.8	47.6	49.6	50.9	43.7	72.4	68.0	43.4	42.7	42.4





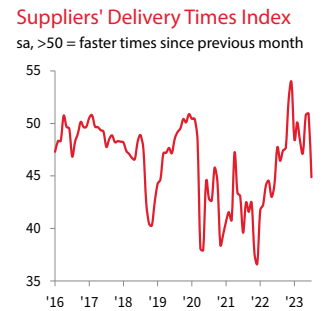
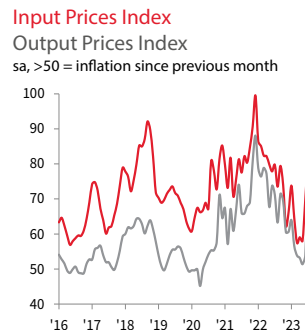
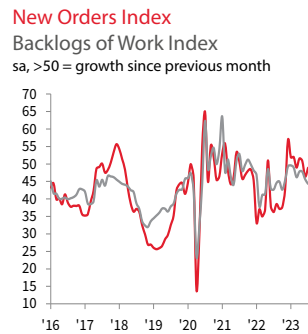
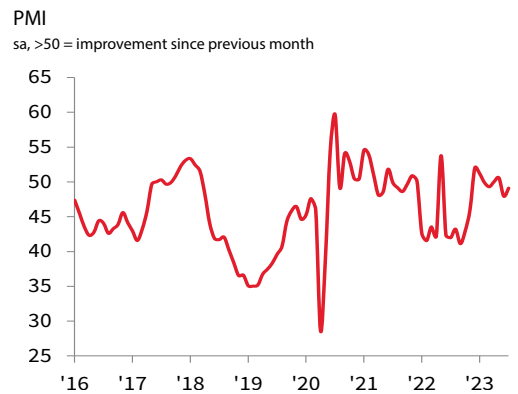
Non-metallic mineral products

New orders ease despite growth of exports



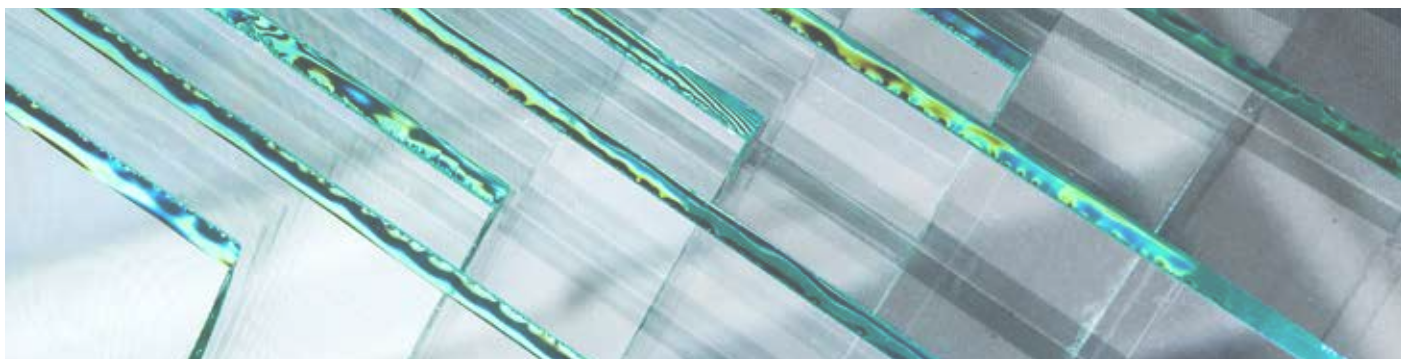
The non-metallic mineral products sector saw new orders moderate for the second month running during July, despite a solid expansion in new business from abroad. Output also eased, while firms scaled back their staffing levels.

An increase in purchasing activity was recorded for the second time in the past three months, despite sharply rising input costs. That said, stocks of purchases continued to fall as firms reported a lengthening of suppliers' delivery times for the first time since April.



Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

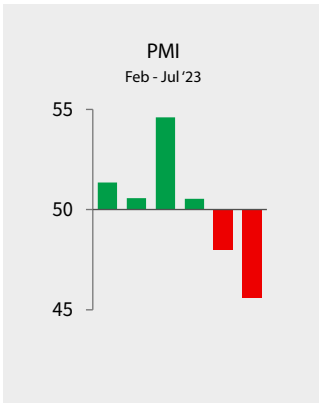
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-23	49.9	47.5	52.0	47.9	49.0	48.8	52.1	64.7	56.6	47.6	50.1	52.0
03-23	49.3	49.3	49.0	45.2	46.2	49.0	55.8	57.5	53.9	50.5	48.3	47.4
04-23	50.0	47.7	51.6	46.5	47.8	50.2	50.3	59.1	53.2	48.1	47.2	46.8
05-23	50.6	52.7	50.9	46.8	47.8	49.2	52.6	58.0	51.4	51.4	50.8	49.3
06-23	47.9	47.3	46.4	43.5	45.6	49.5	53.1	69.9	53.9	49.7	50.9	49.3
07-23	49.1	47.7	48.9	52.0	44.3	49.0	47.8	82.8	74.6	51.5	44.9	44.6





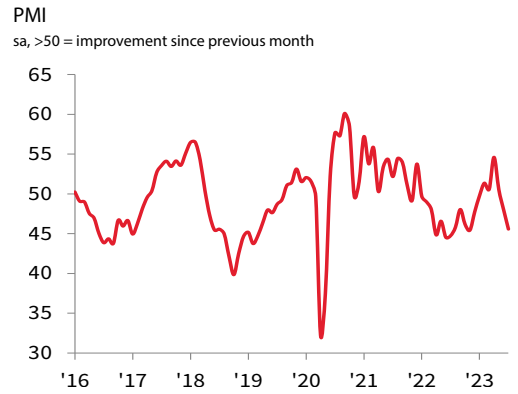
Basic metals

Sharpest slowdown in new business for almost a year

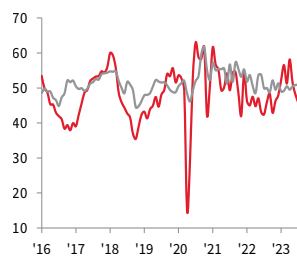


Basic metals firms in Türkiye saw new orders soften for the second month running in July. Moreover, the rate of moderation was sharp and the most pronounced since August 2022. Manufacturers scaled back their production and purchasing activity accordingly, but they continued to expand employment.

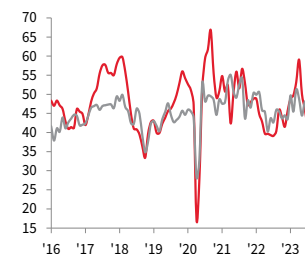
Basic metals was the only category to see a shortening of suppliers' delivery times during July. Meanwhile, rates of input cost and output price inflation accelerated from the previous survey period.



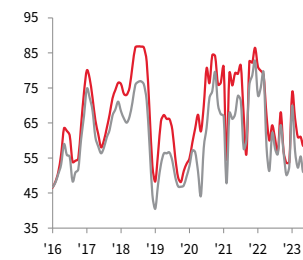
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



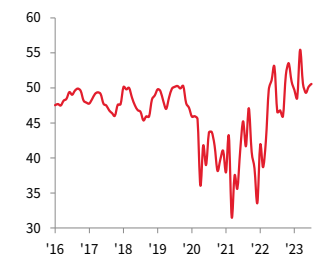
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

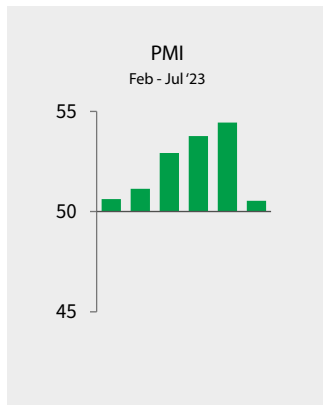
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-23	51.4	56.5	49.7	44.8	45.5	49.2	48.6	66.5	57.2	47.7	48.6	47.5
03-23	50.6	51.3	53.2	51.6	51.3	50.5	49.0	61.0	52.3	48.2	55.4	50.2
04-23	54.6	58.1	59.1	53.2	48.8	49.5	50.5	61.1	55.5	55.5	50.6	50.5
05-23	50.5	51.5	50.1	50.4	44.4	50.4	47.7	58.7	51.2	52.8	49.3	49.4
06-23	48.0	48.1	46.1	42.9	48.1	50.8	47.8	71.2	64.4	52.4	50.2	44.7
07-23	45.6	45.8	41.1	49.7	47.8	50.9	45.0	74.9	74.1	47.6	50.6	41.9





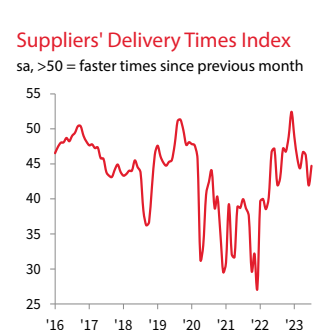
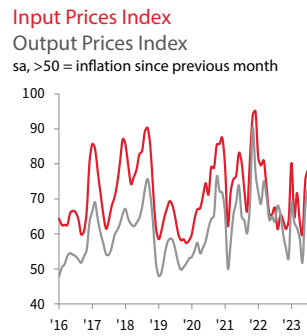
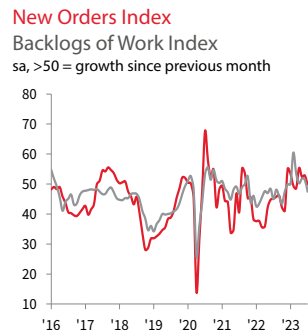
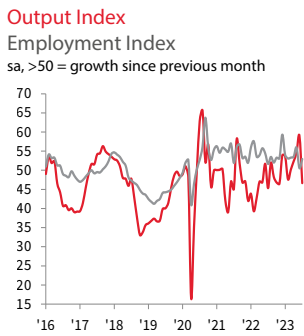
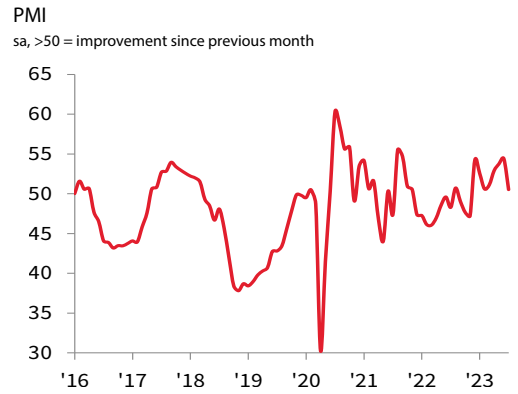
Machinery and metal products

New orders broadly unchanged in July



New orders at machinery and metal products firms were broadly unchanged at the start of the third quarter, thereby ending a three-month sequence of expansion. Output growth also came to an end in July, with production softening for the first time in five months. More positively, employment continued to rise, and at a solid pace.

Rates of input cost and output price inflation quickened to six- and 16-month highs respectively. Meanwhile, suppliers' delivery times lengthened markedly.



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

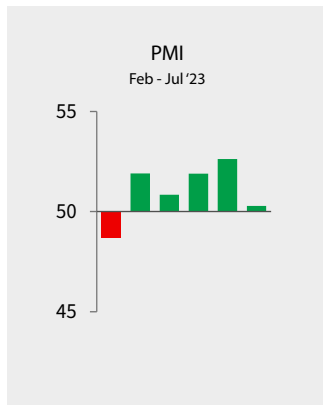
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-23	50.6	47.6	49.4	53.0	60.5	53.1	50.2	64.8	63.4	50.8	45.9	51.6
03-23	51.1	50.2	48.6	48.5	53.4	53.3	47.7	71.7	61.7	49.5	44.4	50.1
04-23	52.9	52.4	55.3	51.3	50.2	53.6	46.5	63.5	58.7	52.5	46.7	45.3
05-23	53.8	54.7	52.4	61.2	51.8	56.0	47.7	60.1	51.9	56.9	46.2	51.3
06-23	54.4	59.1	52.8	48.1	51.5	50.6	47.9	75.4	68.0	58.6	41.9	50.0
07-23	50.5	46.6	49.9	49.3	47.4	52.9	47.6	78.5	73.5	47.3	44.7	50.4





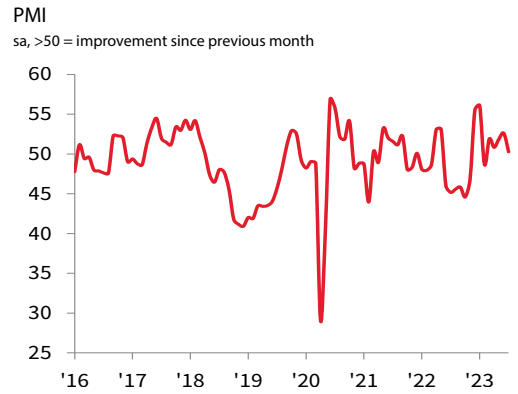
Electronic & electrical equipment

Production continues to rise at start of third quarter

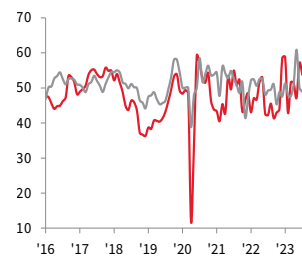


Of the ten categories covered by the report, the sharpest rise in output in July was seen in the electronic & electrical equipment sector. Production was up at a solid pace, with growth now recorded in four of the past five months. The rise in output was recorded in spite of a renewed slowdown in new orders, which moderated for the first time since last November.

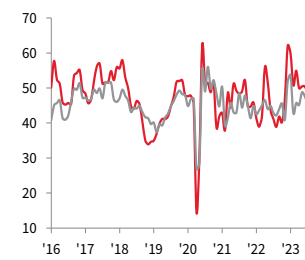
Both input costs and output prices rose at much sharper rates in July, with the rate of inflation in the latter the most pronounced in just over a year-and-a-half.



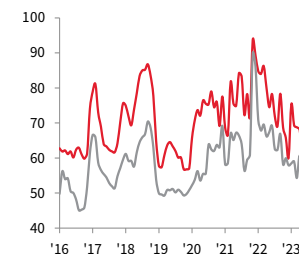
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



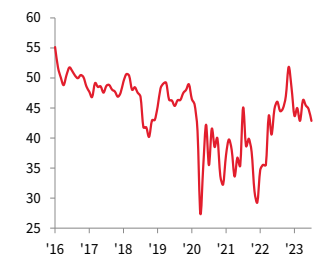
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

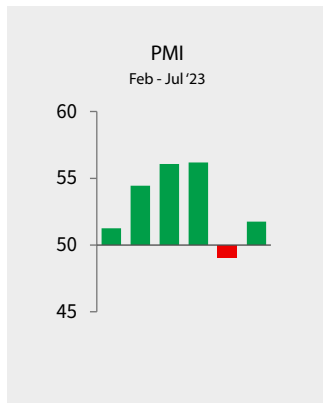
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-23	48.7	42.9	50.7	47.3	42.8	48.1	48.2	69.3	59.0	46.2	45.0	48.7
03-23	51.9	51.6	54.9	50.0	45.7	47.6	41.8	68.8	54.3	52.4	42.9	44.5
04-23	50.8	51.4	50.0	49.7	45.2	51.1	45.5	68.1	60.6	49.4	46.3	47.2
05-23	51.9	47.1	50.4	50.0	48.7	60.9	40.9	62.1	52.2	48.2	45.4	46.2
06-23	52.6	57.1	50.4	48.6	47.7	50.2	42.8	71.4	57.4	55.3	44.8	49.1
07-23	50.3	53.8	48.8	48.6	45.5	48.9	42.7	82.1	74.0	50.5	42.9	38.5





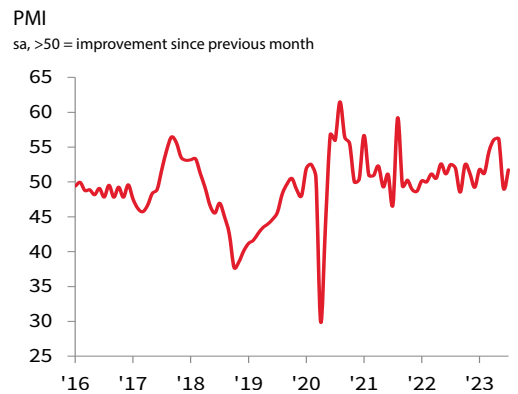
Land & sea vehicles

Output returns to growth amid broadly stable new business

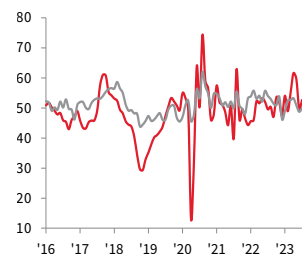


July data pointed to a renewed rise in production in the land & sea vehicles category, following no change in the previous survey period. Output has now expanded in four of the past five months. Meanwhile, new orders were broadly unchanged, helped by an increase in new business from abroad.

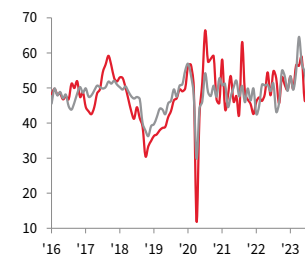
Price and supply pressures intensified. Suppliers' delivery times lengthened to the greatest extent since March 2022, while rates of increase in both input costs and output prices were much sharper than in June.



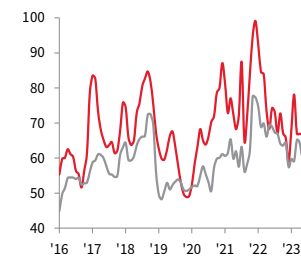
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



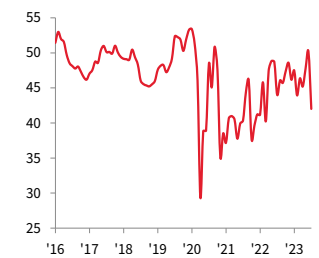
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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
02-23	51.2	48.9	49.8	50.1	49.5	52.5	53.2	78.2	59.1	51.2	43.9	51.5
03-23	54.4	55.2	56.5	55.3	54.6	52.7	55.0	67.0	65.1	56.3	46.4	51.1
04-23	56.1	61.6	56.3	58.8	64.6	53.3	46.6	66.9	64.4	57.2	45.2	49.0
05-23	56.2	59.8	58.8	58.0	57.1	50.9	51.4	67.1	60.7	62.0	47.8	55.9
06-23	49.1	50.0	46.5	47.4	54.5	48.8	51.7	74.3	66.3	48.4	50.2	53.7
07-23	51.8	52.7	49.9	51.8	48.7	49.9	47.8	85.8	76.6	49.5	42.0	49.3





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.

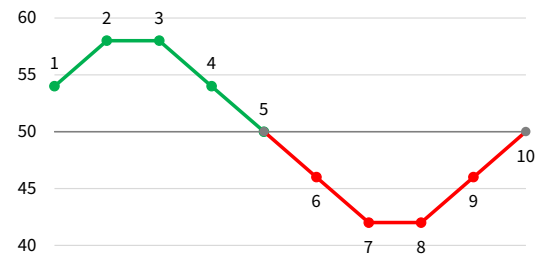
For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact economics@ihsmarkit.com.

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	

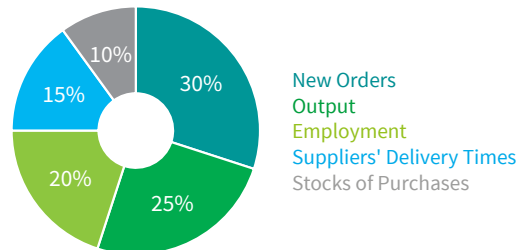
Index interpretation

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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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.

ihsmarkit.com/products/pmi.html