



Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Sector PMI™

Marked price pressures impact demand

Contents

Overview

Food products

Textiles

Clothing and leather products

Wood and paper products

Chemicals, plastics and rubber

Non-metallic mineral products

Basic metals

Machinery and metal products

Electrical & electronic
equipment

Land & sea vehicles

Methodology

Further information

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.

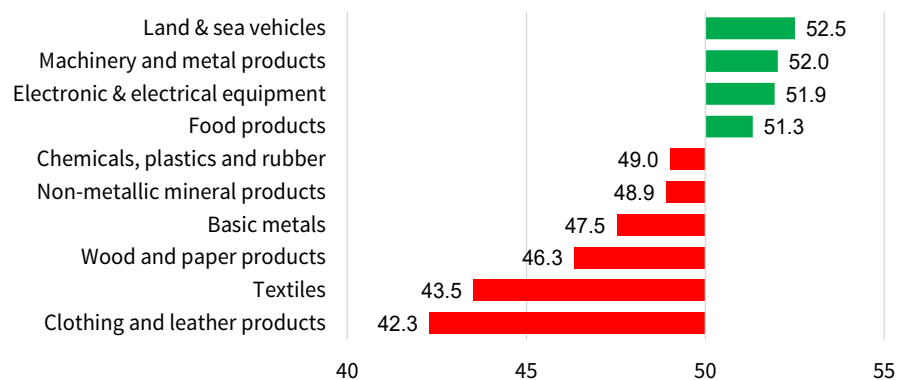
Commenting on the August survey results, Andrew Harker, Economics Director at S&P Global Market Intelligence said:

"Despite easing slightly across most sectors in August, price pressures continued to be the main headwind facing manufacturers midway through the third quarter. The impact on demand meant that there were only small pockets of new order growth, with clothing and leather products, and textiles struggling in particular.

"At the other end of the scale, the land & sea vehicles and electronic & electrical equipment categories were among the best performers during the month, providing some sense of optimism across these industries."

Türkiye Sector PMI

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



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



Overview

Cost inflation remains marked across the board

Four of ten sectors see output expand

Order growth sharpest in land & sea vehicles

The latest Türkiye Sector PMI™ report signalled that inflationary pressures remained marked in August, despite easing slightly across a number of sectors. Price rises again acted to curtail demand, leading most monitored categories to post moderations in new orders and subsequently output.

Four of the ten monitored sectors posted an increase in production midway through the third quarter of the year, led by electronic & electrical equipment where growth was recorded for the third month running. Renewed increases were seen in the food products, and machinery and metal products categories. Meanwhile, clothing and leather products posted the steepest slowdown in output.

Clothing and leather products also registered the most marked easing of new orders, closely followed by textiles. Meanwhile, three categories saw new business expand, led by land & sea vehicles. Most sectors also saw new business from abroad moderate in August.

Input costs continued to rise rapidly across the board, although only two sectors - non-metallic mineral products and land & sea vehicles - saw the rate of inflation quicken since July. The fastest increase

overall was in land & sea vehicles, where the pace of inflation was the sharpest in 19 months. Meanwhile, the slowest rise was in basic metals.

Non-metallic mineral products recorded the fastest increase in selling prices, with the pace of inflation accelerating to the quickest since April 2022. Textiles saw a sharp easing in the pace at which output prices rose, albeit one that was still marked.

Four of the ten monitored sectors registered job creation in August. Land & sea vehicles led the way as employment returned to growth for the first time in three months. The most marked reductions in staffing levels were seen in clothing and leather products, and textiles.

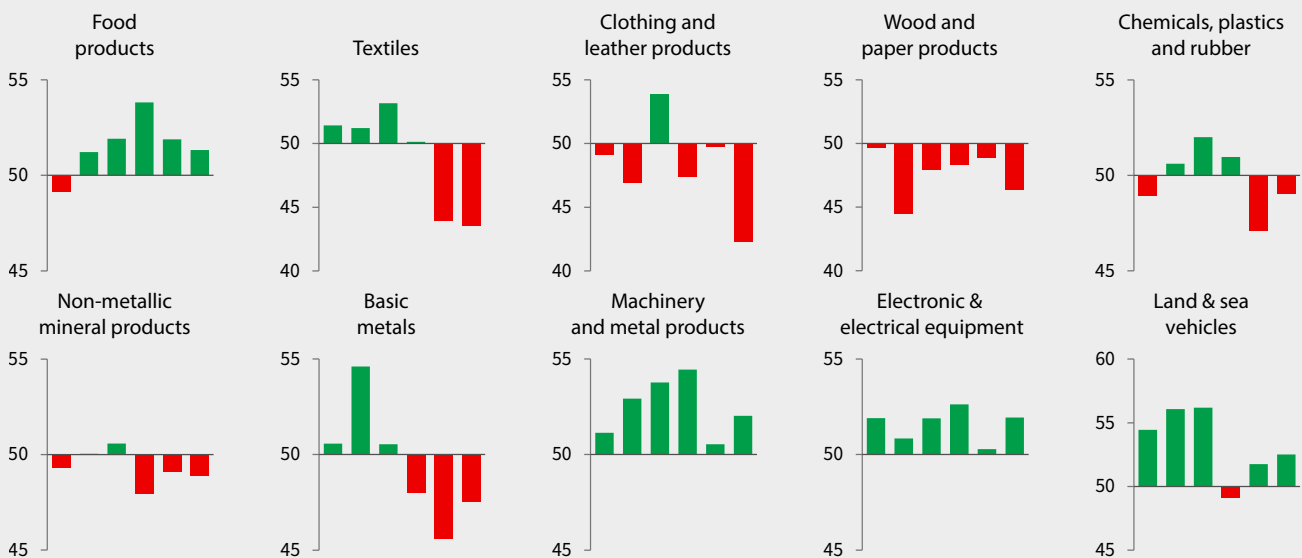
Firms were generally cautious with regards to purchasing activity, with only electronic & electrical equipment and land & sea vehicles signalling growth. Food products firms kept input buying unchanged, with the remaining seven categories all posting declines.

Suppliers' delivery times lengthened across the board in August, with chemicals, plastics and rubber recording the largest instance of delays. Lead times lengthened to the least extent in the textiles sector.

Sector PMI overview

sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, Mar - Aug '23

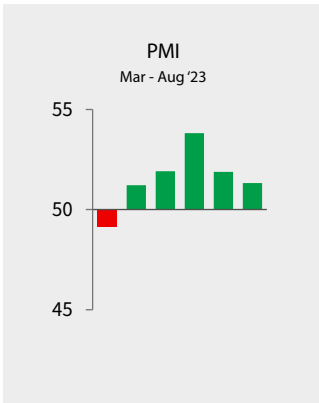
Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, S&P Global PMI.





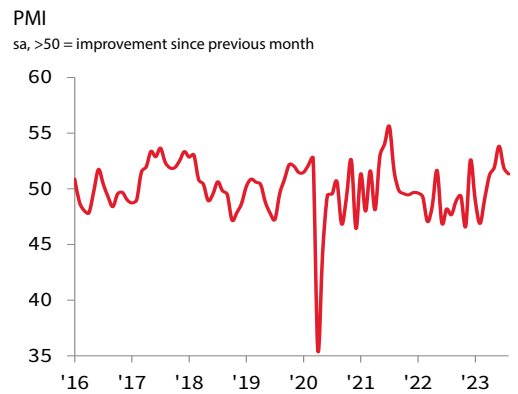
Food products

Renewed increase in food production

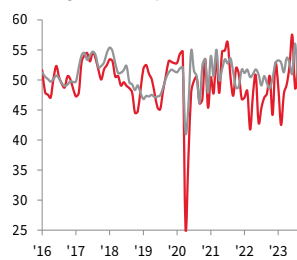


Manufacturers of food products saw output return to growth in August following a modest decline in July. The expansion was the third in the past four months. Firms increased production in response to a fourth successive monthly rise in new orders, with exports also up. Employment stabilised, however, following a nine-month sequence of job creation and a record increase in July.

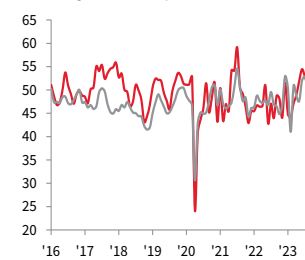
Rates of inflation of both input costs and output prices moderated from the previous survey period, but remained elevated.



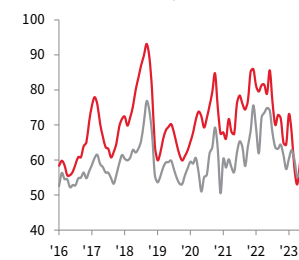
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



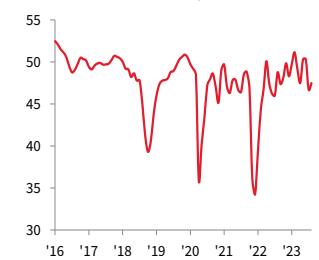
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

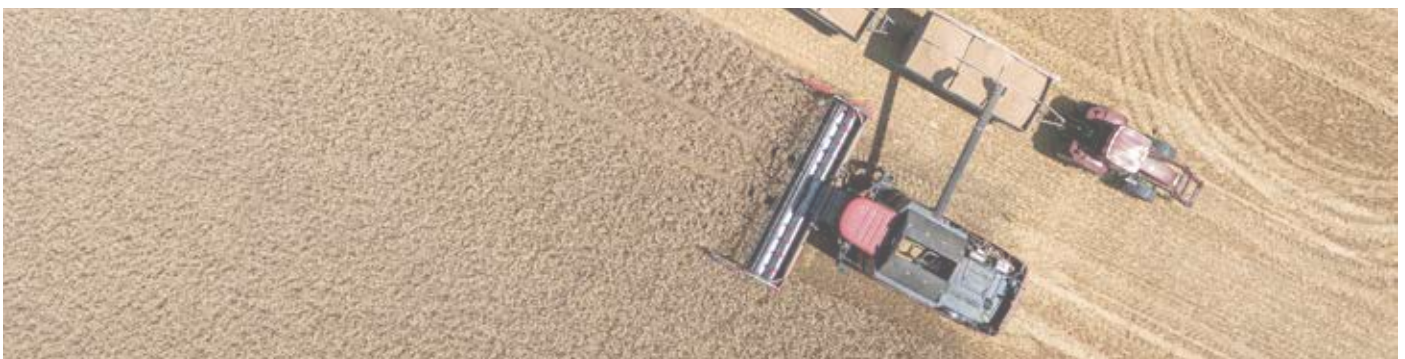


Suppliers' Delivery Times Index
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

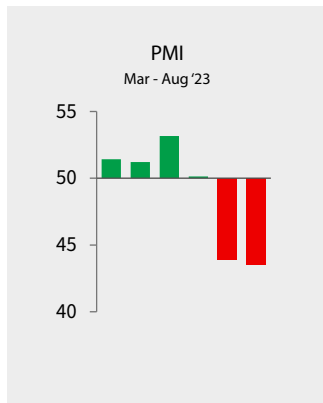
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
03-23	49.1	47.7	47.0	49.4	50.8	51.3	53.3	57.6	60.1	49.1	49.2	52.3
04-23	51.2	49.2	48.9	50.1	48.7	53.7	55.4	53.0	55.3	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
08-23	51.3	52.4	51.2	52.2	50.4	49.7	52.9	81.8	70.7	50.0	47.5	50.3





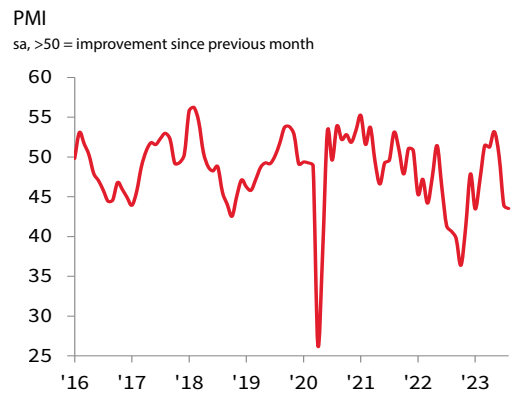
Textiles

New business moderates sharply again in August

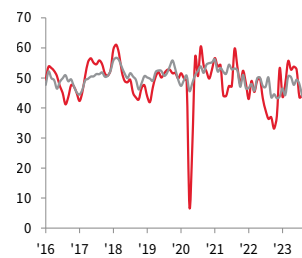


Although rates of moderation in both output and new orders eased from those seen in July, they each remained marked in August. The drop in workloads prompted textiles firms to scale back employment, and to the largest extent in the year-to-date. Purchasing activity also moderated.

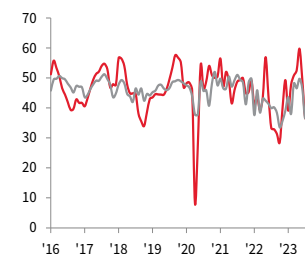
Input costs continued to rise rapidly, with the rate of inflation only slightly softer than July's 13-month high. The pace of increase in output prices slowed sharply, however, amid fragile demand. The rise was the softest of the ten monitored sectors.



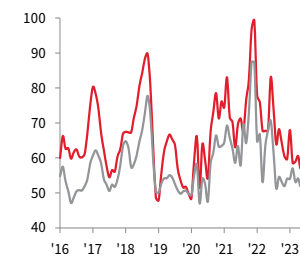
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



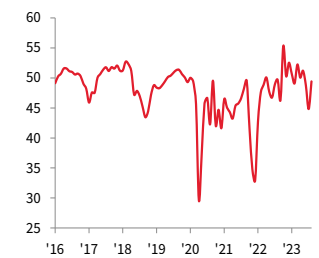
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

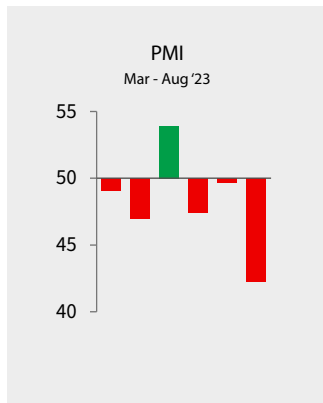
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
03-23	51.4	55.7	50.8	54.2	48.1	50.5	45.4	58.9	53.1	53.4	52.2	50.1
04-23	51.2	52.8	52.5	51.2	46.5	50.3	48.9	60.5	54.1	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
08-23	43.5	44.3	38.4	41.4	44.3	43.9	47.9	76.5	57.0	43.2	49.4	45.5





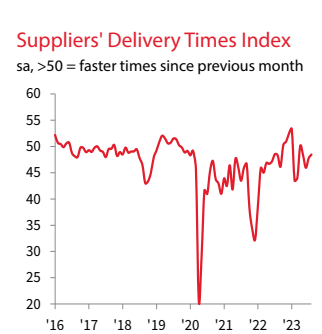
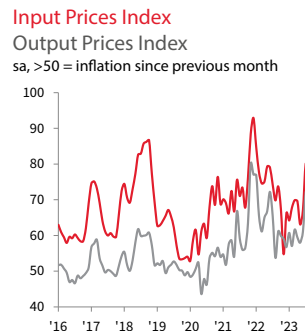
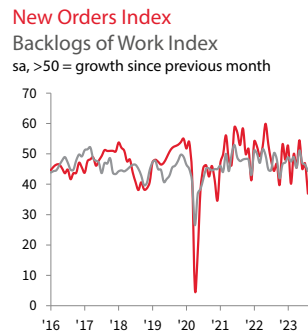
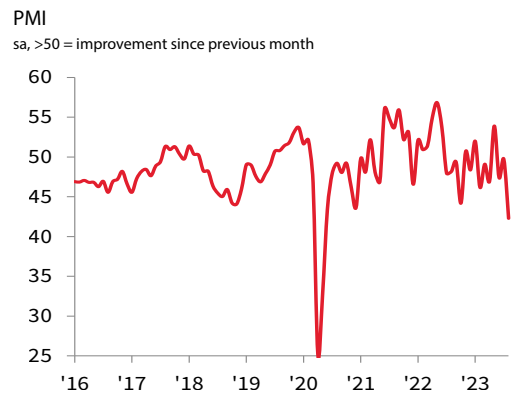
Clothing and leather products

Renewed slowdown in clothing and leather products output



Clothing and leather products manufacturers recorded a further sharp slowdown in new orders during August, with the rate of moderation the most pronounced in 32 months. This prompted firms to scale back output, following a rise in July. In both cases, the falls in the clothing and leather products category were the steepest of the ten sectors covered.

Selling price inflation hit a 19-month high in August as input costs continued to rise rapidly.



Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

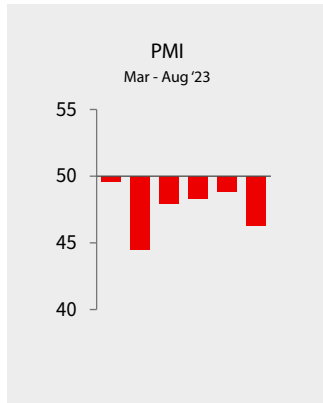
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
03-23	49.1	48.3	50.0	50.2	49.0	44.1	46.9	69.9	61.6	44.9	44.0	48.0
04-23	46.9	45.7	45.5	48.4	45.5	46.1	48.5	69.6	59.4	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
08-23	42.3	41.1	36.9	40.3	44.3	43.9	49.9	78.6	73.2	41.0	48.4	44.3





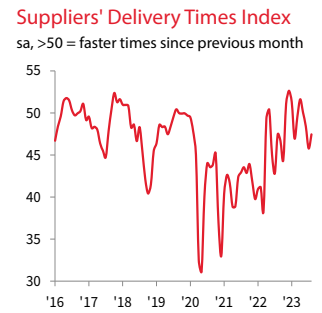
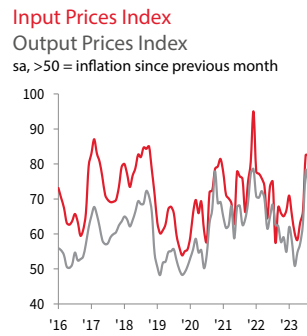
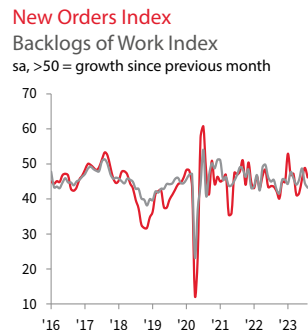
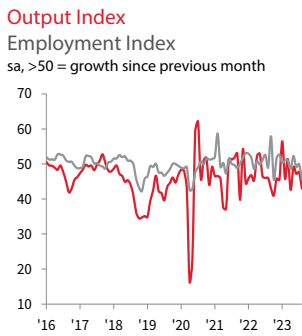
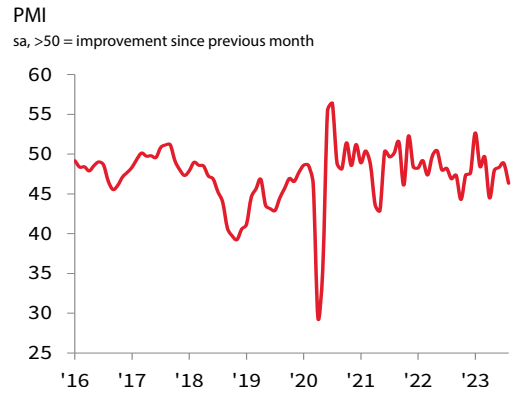
Wood and paper products

Employment softens amid decline in workloads



Staffing levels continued to moderate in the wood and paper products sector during August as firms responded to further moderations in output and new orders. Moreover, the slowdown in employment was marked, and the sharpest since October 2022.

Input prices continued to rise sharply, with the rate of inflation little-changed from July's 19-month high. The pace of output price inflation did moderate, but remained above the average since the series began in January 2016.



Index summary sa, 50 = no change over previous month

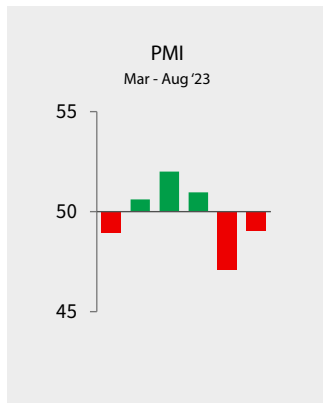
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
03-23	49.6	51.4	47.2	42.5	45.8	51.0	50.4	60.2	50.9	47.2	49.6	48.7
04-23	44.5	42.6	41.1	45.6	44.1	48.6	46.9	58.3	54.7	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
08-23	46.3	43.0	46.1	44.4	43.2	45.7	46.9	82.4	73.2	47.0	47.5	47.4





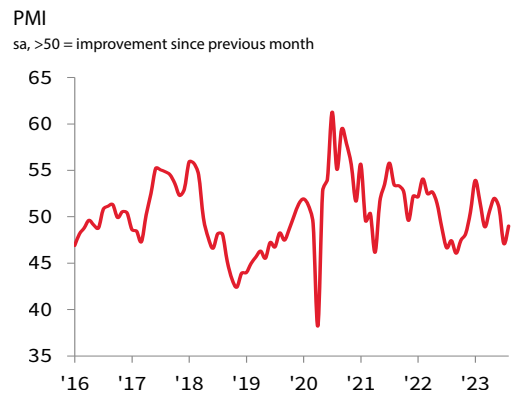
Chemicals, plastics and rubber

Employment continues to rise despite slowdown in new orders

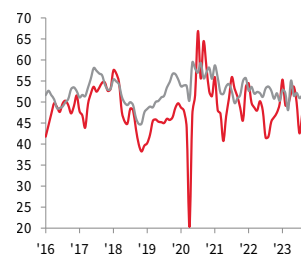


Chemicals, plastics and rubber firms recorded a moderation of new orders for the third month running during August, with output slowing in response. Despite this, employment continued to rise. Staffing levels have now increased in each of the past five months.

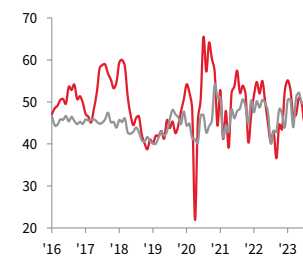
Rates of input cost and output price inflation remained elevated, with the latter even quickening from that seen in July. Meanwhile, suppliers' delivery times lengthened markedly, and to the greatest extent since March 2022.



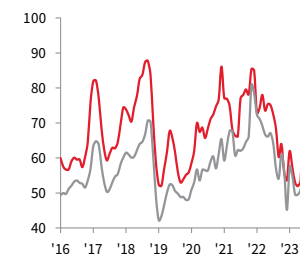
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



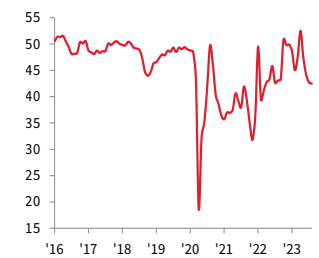
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

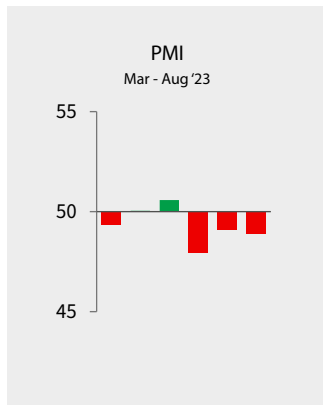
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
03-23	48.9	49.4	46.8	50.8	44.0	48.1	50.5	53.0	49.6	47.3	47.5	50.3
04-23	50.6	52.0	46.9	52.9	51.0	55.1	52.6	52.0	49.5	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
08-23	49.0	47.3	45.3	47.5	46.5	51.6	47.9	71.9	68.6	45.1	42.5	46.4





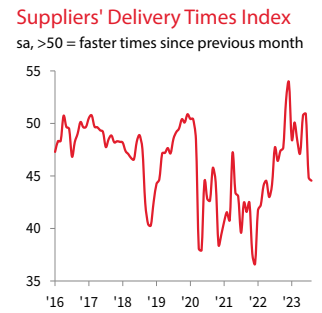
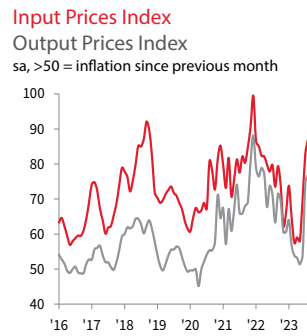
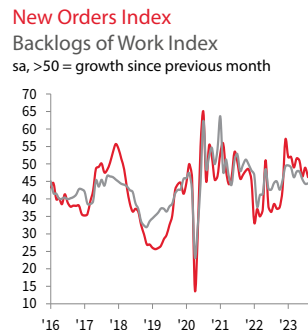
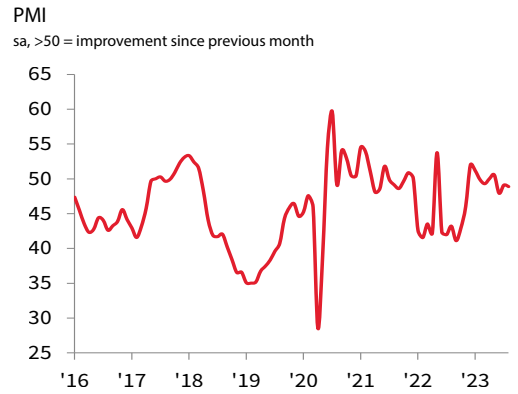
Non-metallic mineral products

Selling price inflation hits 16-month high



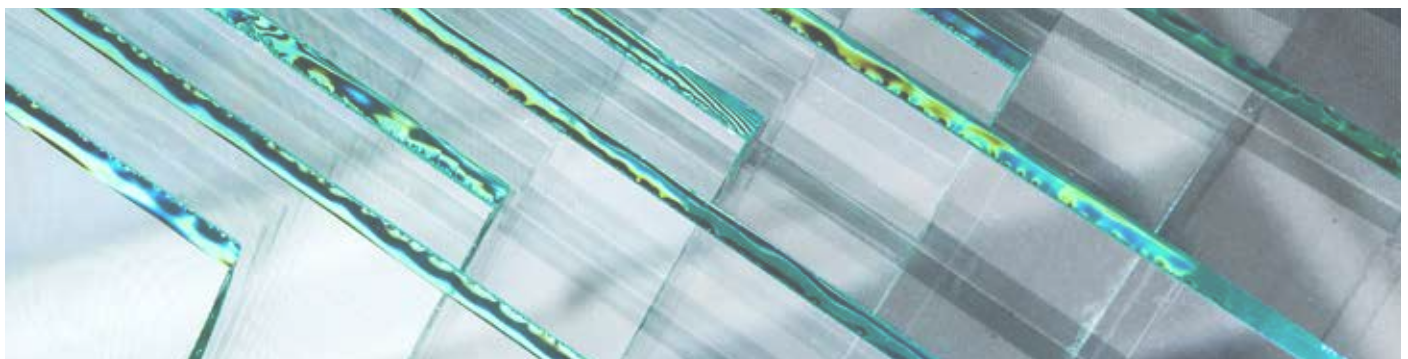
Inflationary pressures strengthened in the non-metallic mineral products category during August. The sector was one of only two to see the rate of input cost inflation quicken over the month, with the latest rise the fastest since December 2021. In turn, the pace at which firms increased their output prices hit a 16-month high.

Production eased for the third month running, albeit slightly. Total new orders and exports also moderated, with firms scaling back employment and purchasing activity.



Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

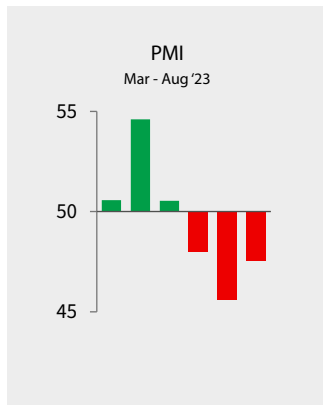
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
03-23	49.3	49.3	49.0	45.2	46.2	49.0	55.8	57.5	53.9	50.5	48.3	47.4
04-23	50.0	47.7	51.6	46.5	47.8	50.2	50.3	59.1	53.2	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
08-23	48.9	49.3	46.2	46.9	44.4	47.8	53.8	87.1	77.0	47.0	44.6	48.4





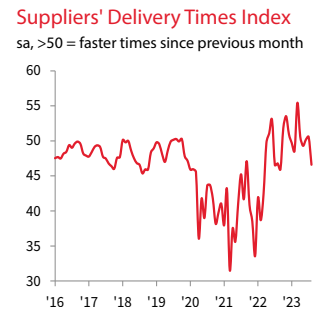
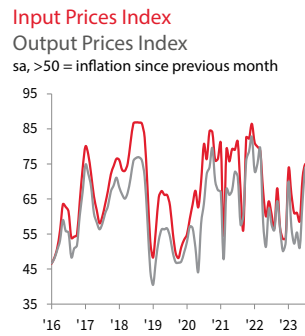
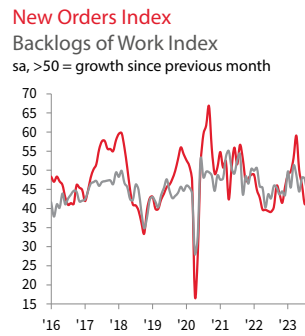
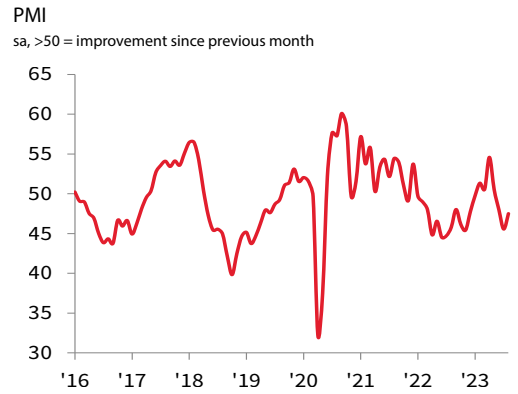
Basic metals

Employment scaled back for first time in four months



August data pointed to a scaling back of employment in the basic metals category in response to sustained slowdowns in output and new orders. The easing of staffing levels was the first in four months, and sharpest since May 2020. Purchasing activity was also pared back, and to the largest extent for a year.

Suppliers' delivery times lengthened in August, ending a two-month sequence of improving vendor performance. Meanwhile, rates of input cost and output price inflation eased, but remained elevated.



Index summary

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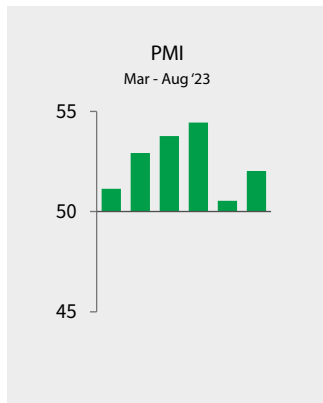
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
03-23	50.6	51.3	53.2	51.6	51.3	50.5	49.0	61.0	52.3	48.2	55.4	50.2
04-23	54.6	58.1	59.1	53.2	48.8	49.5	50.5	61.1	55.5	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
08-23	47.5	48.4	44.6	47.7	42.7	47.8	50.8	69.2	66.7	43.4	46.6	44.7





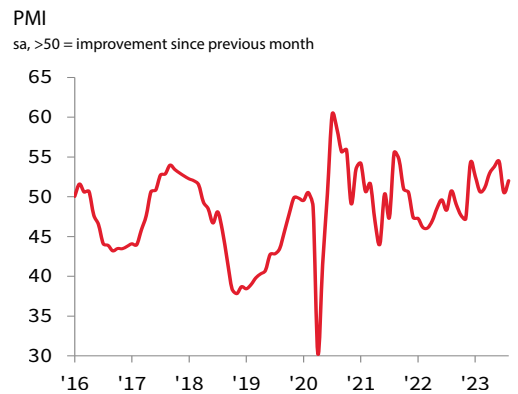
Machinery and metal products

Solid expansion of production in August

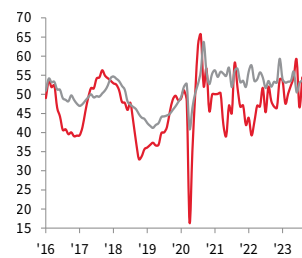


Turkish machinery and metal products firms increased their production in August, following a slowdown in July. Growth has now been recorded in five of the past six months. New export orders returned to growth, although total new business continued to soften.

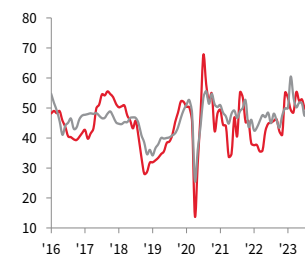
Part of the reason for the expansion in output was to try and deal with a marked accumulation of backlogs of work. This also prompted a solid increase in employment, and one that was the fastest since May.



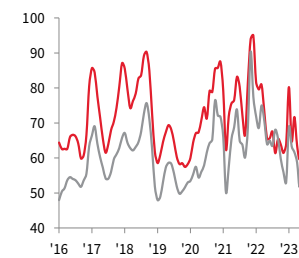
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



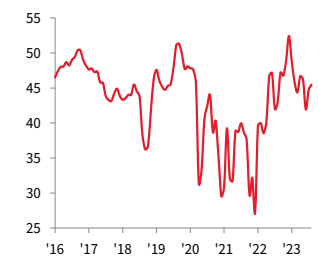
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

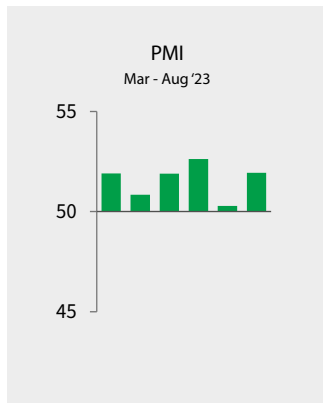
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
03-23	51.1	50.2	48.6	48.5	53.4	53.3	47.7	71.7	61.7	49.5	44.4	50.1
04-23	52.9	52.4	55.3	51.3	50.2	53.6	46.5	63.5	58.7	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
08-23	52.0	54.4	49.2	50.9	54.5	53.6	50.9	72.2	65.4	49.0	45.5	47.4





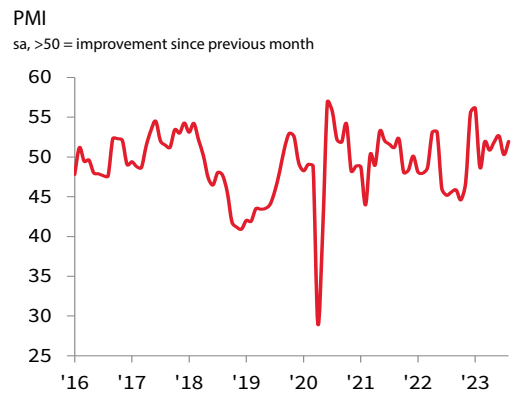
Electronic & electrical equipment

Output growth accelerates

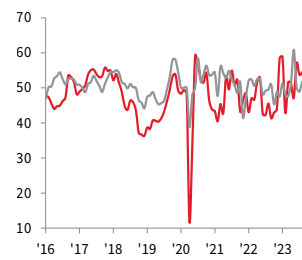


Production of electronic & electrical equipment continued to expand during August, with the solid increase more pronounced than that seen in July. Moreover, the rise in the sector was the strongest of all those covered by the report.

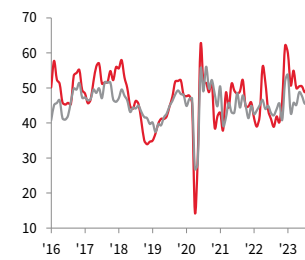
Output growth was supported by a renewed rise in employment and an expansion of purchasing activity. Total new orders also rose, but new export business softened. Meanwhile, rates of input cost and output price inflation remained elevated.



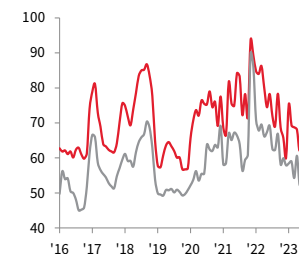
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



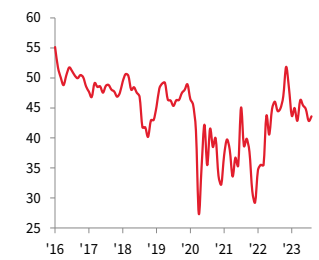
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

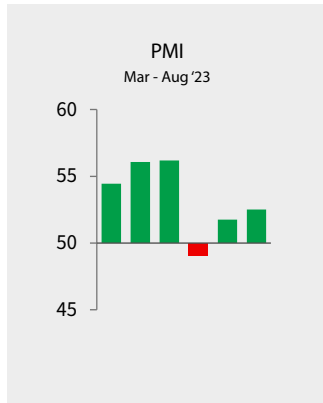
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
03-23	51.9	51.6	54.9	50.0	45.7	47.6	41.8	68.8	54.3	52.4	42.9	44.5
04-23	50.8	51.4	50.0	49.7	45.2	51.1	45.5	68.1	60.6	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
08-23	51.9	54.5	50.2	44.7	46.3	51.8	40.7	79.1	74.1	52.1	43.6	44.3





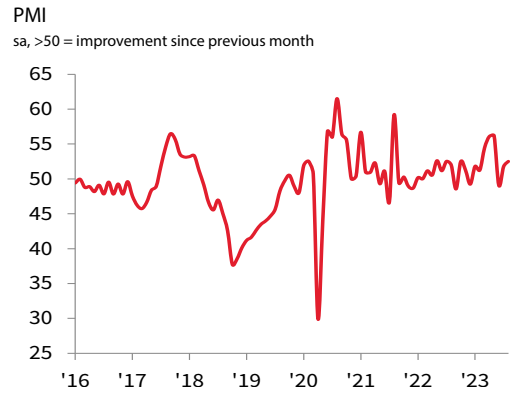
Land & sea vehicles

New orders return to growth

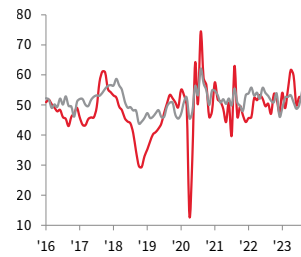


The land & sea vehicles category recorded a renewed expansion in new business during August, the first rise in three months. Meanwhile, new export orders were broadly unchanged. Growth of total new business supported a second successive monthly increase in production. In turn, renewed rises in employment and purchasing activity were registered, with the rate of job creation the sharpest since June 2022.

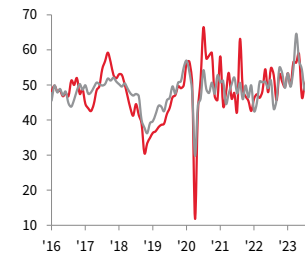
Input costs increased at the fastest pace in 19 months, with the rate of inflation the steepest of the ten sectors covered.



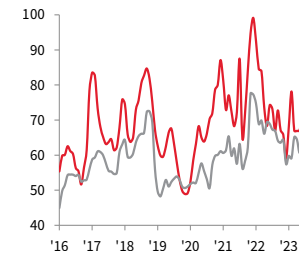
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



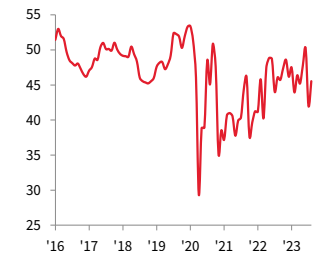
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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
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
08-23	52.5	51.3	52.2	49.9	51.4	54.5	43.0	88.9	75.4	51.1	45.5	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.

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

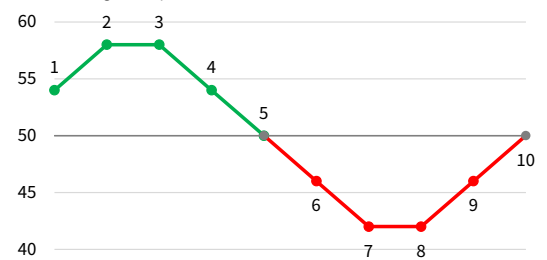
C21 - Basic Pharmaceutical Products and Pharmaceutical Preparations

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	

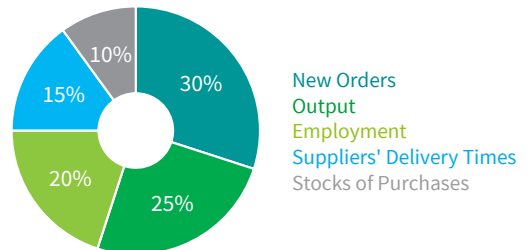
Index interpretation

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





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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.

ihsmarkit.com/products/pmi.html