



# Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Sector PMI®

## Widespread easing of new orders in September

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

*"Food products was the standout performer in September as a surge in new orders helped support a first expansion in output for five months, plus increases in employment, purchasing and inventory holdings."*

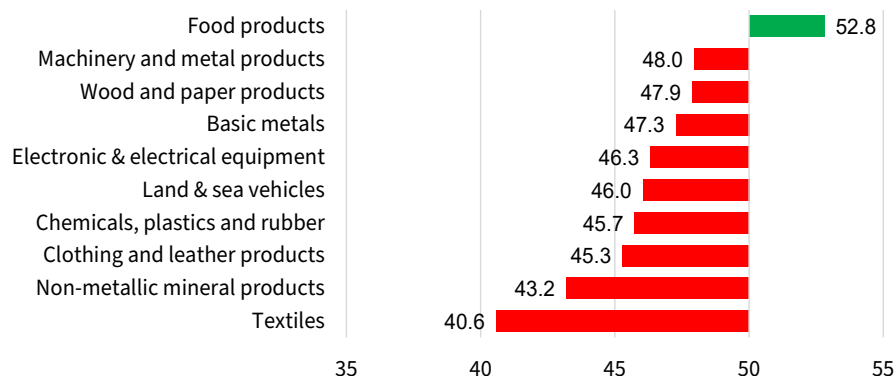
*"Unfortunately, the positivity seen in the food products sector was not matched elsewhere, with most monitored categories*

*again finding it difficult to secure new work amid a subdued demand environment."*

*"Textiles was again an area of weakness, posting the sharpest slowdowns in output and new orders, despite sustained reductions in output prices in a bid to stimulate demand."*

### Türkiye Sector PMI

sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, September '25



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



## Overview

Sharp rise in new business in food products sector, but new orders ease elsewhere

Most areas see softer output and employment

Textiles category continues to struggle

The latest Türkiye Sector PMI® report signalled widespread challenges for firms in securing new business, despite the notable exception of the food products category. In turn, most sectors scaled back output and employment. Despite a generally muted demand picture, only textiles manufacturers lowered their selling prices to stimulate new business as most categories faced a faster rise in input costs.

Output increased in just two of the ten monitored sectors during September, namely food products, and wood and paper products. Textiles again posted the sharpest slowdown in production, despite the pace of moderation easing from that seen in August.

The rise in food production reflected a sharp and accelerated expansion of new orders, with the pace of growth hitting a 19-month high. Food products was the only category to record a rise in new business, however. As was the case with output, textiles posted the steepest slowdown in new orders.

A similar picture was seen with regards to new export orders, although here the only source of growth was machinery and metal products.

Generally muted customer demand and output requirements meant that most sectors saw a scaling back of workforce numbers at the end of the third quarter. Only the food products and electronic & electrical equipment categories saw employment increase, with rates of job creation marginal in both cases. Again, textiles posted the most marked reduction in staffing levels.

The positivity in the food products category extended to purchasing activity and stocks of inputs, with the sector the only one to record increases in September.

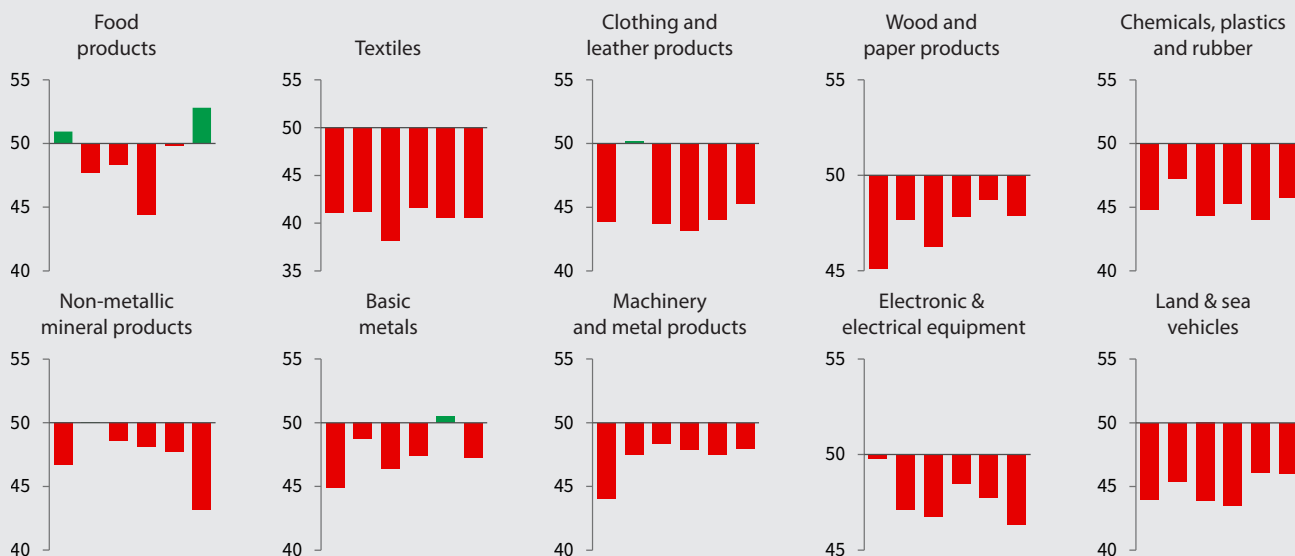
Eight of the ten monitored categories saw the rate of input cost inflation accelerate over the month. The fastest overall rise in purchase prices was in food products, where the pace of inflation hit an 11-month high. The slowest increase was in wood and paper products, despite the rate of inflation quickening slightly since August.

Food products also posted the fastest rise in selling prices in September, with the pace of inflation the sharpest since April 2024. Only the textiles sector posted a reduction in output prices, with charges lowered for the seventh successive month in a bid to stimulate demand.

### Sector PMI overview

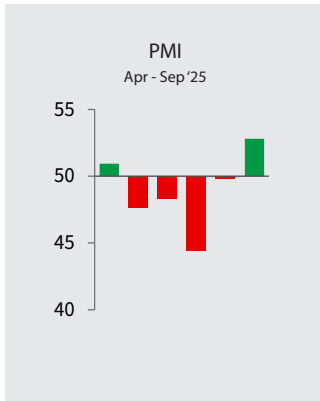
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, Apr - Sep'25

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



## Food products

### New order growth hits 19-month high

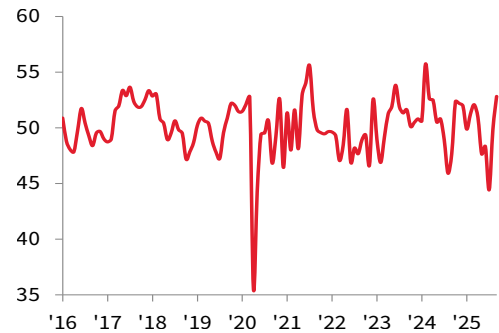


New orders for food products increased for the second month running in September, and at a sharp pace that was the fastest since February 2024. The sector was the only one of those monitored to record an expansion in new business.

Firms increased their output for the first time in five months and there were also renewed rises in employment and purchasing activity. Meanwhile, stocks of finished goods accumulated to the largest extent since March. Rates of both input cost and output price inflation quickened.

PMI

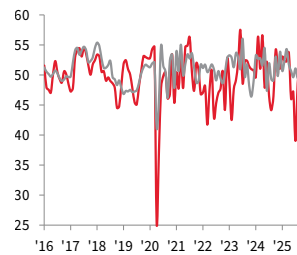
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



#### Output Index

##### Employment Index

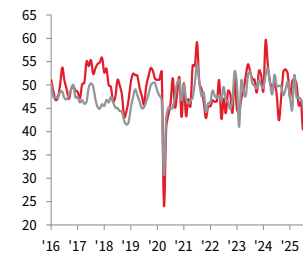
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



#### New Orders Index

##### Backlogs of Work Index

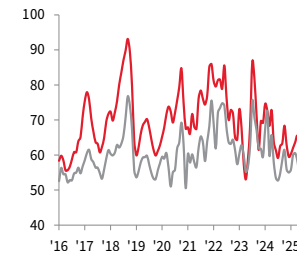
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



#### Input Prices Index

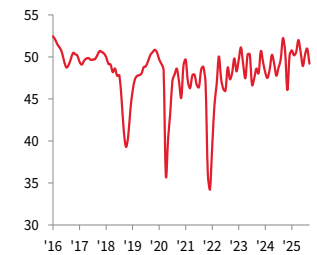
##### Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



#### Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

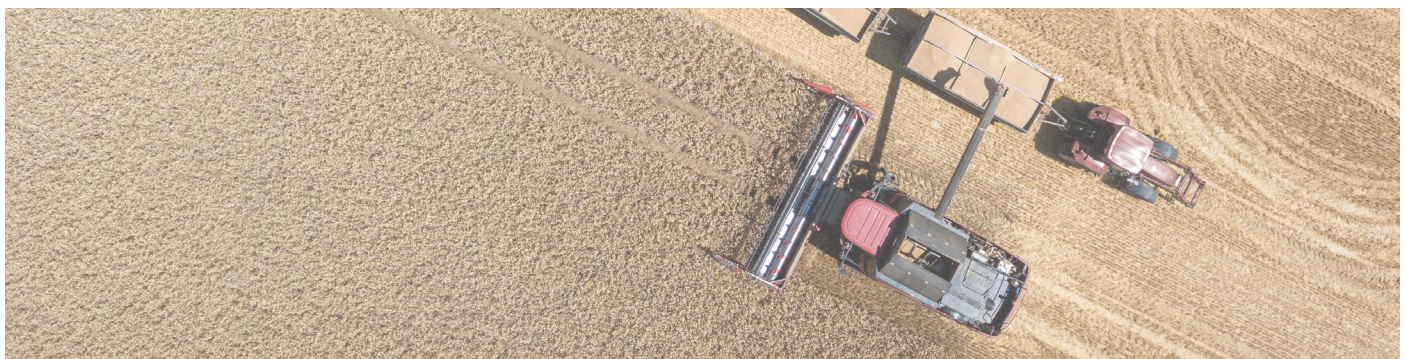
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



#### Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

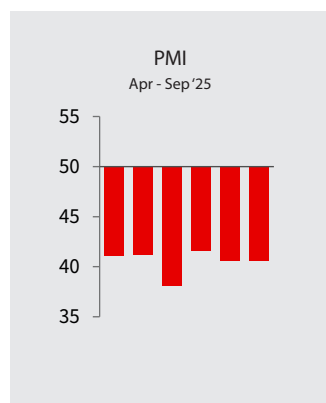
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
04-25	50.9	53.7	50.1	46.4	47.3	51.7	52.4	65.4	58.4	51.5	52.0	49.4
05-25	47.7	46.0	45.6	47.6	47.3	50.7	50.7	60.9	54.4	47.5	50.6	49.1
06-25	48.3	47.2	46.3	51.2	46.9	49.6	51.8	62.0	54.3	47.4	48.9	50.2
07-25	44.4	39.0	40.5	46.5	45.5	51.1	46.3	63.0	54.6	42.8	50.3	48.3
08-25	49.8	48.6	51.4	46.7	44.1	49.5	51.8	65.2	58.8	49.6	51.0	50.2
09-25	52.8	51.6	56.4	46.5	52.6	50.4	54.0	67.9	64.3	53.3	49.2	52.9





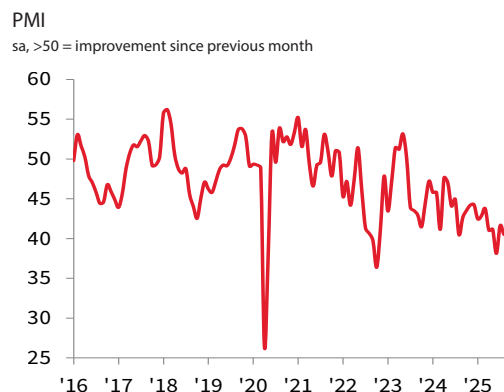
## Textiles

### Textiles sector continues to face challenging market conditions

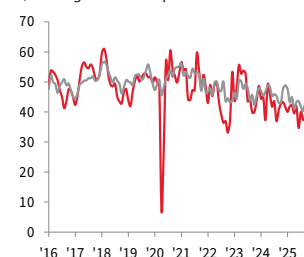


Textiles output softened for the twenty-seventh month running in September. The slowdown was the steepest of the ten monitored categories, despite easing slightly from that seen in August. New orders moderated sharply amid the most pronounced easing of new export business since July 2023.

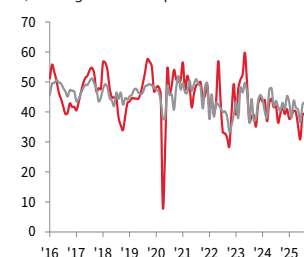
For the seventh month running, firms lowered their output prices in a bid to stimulate demand. The reduction was recorded in spite of a further sharp increase in input costs.



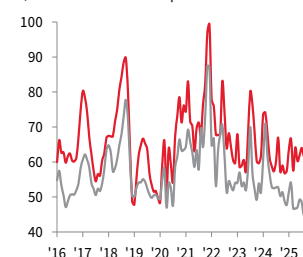
**Output Index**  
Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



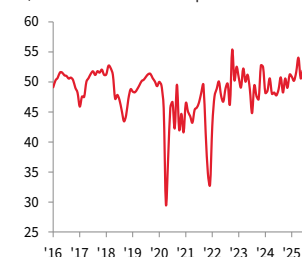
**New Orders Index**  
Backlogs of Work Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



**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
04-25	41.0	39.6	39.9	39.4	41.4	41.0	43.6	64.2	46.7	41.2	54.0	40.7
05-25	41.2	41.9	35.1	41.6	40.8	43.3	46.5	60.2	47.1	39.2	50.6	40.8
06-25	38.1	34.7	30.9	39.7	36.6	43.7	49.8	62.0	49.3	31.6	51.9	42.4
07-25	41.6	40.1	39.2	40.8	42.5	41.9	43.2	64.0	48.4	38.5	50.3	40.1
08-25	40.5	37.4	39.0	40.1	43.2	40.4	44.0	61.5	44.8	42.5	51.0	40.3
09-25	40.6	38.2	37.1	37.7	43.1	43.3	45.8	60.9	48.7	38.7	52.3	40.9

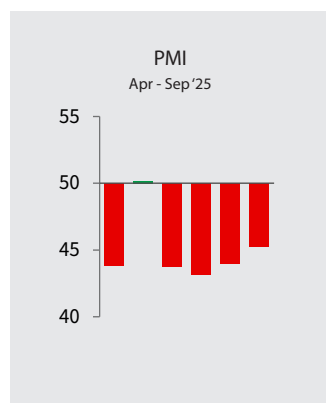






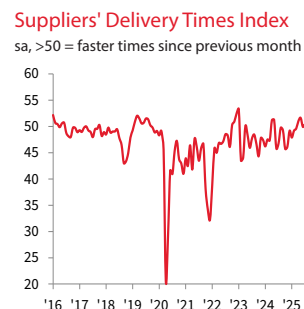
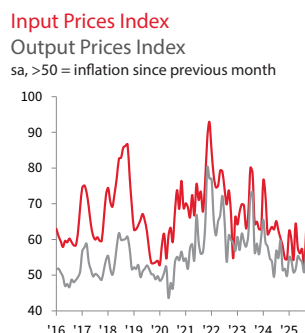
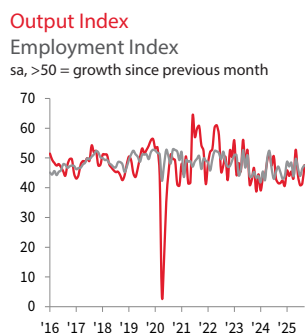
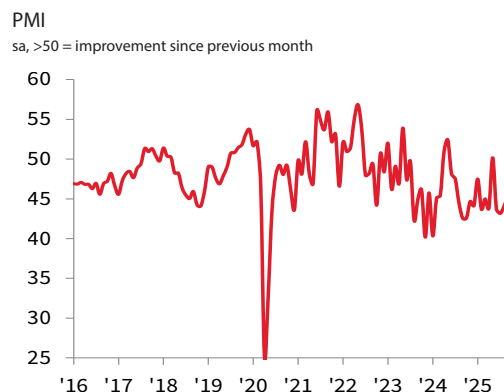
## Clothing and leather products

### Marked strengthening of inflationary pressures



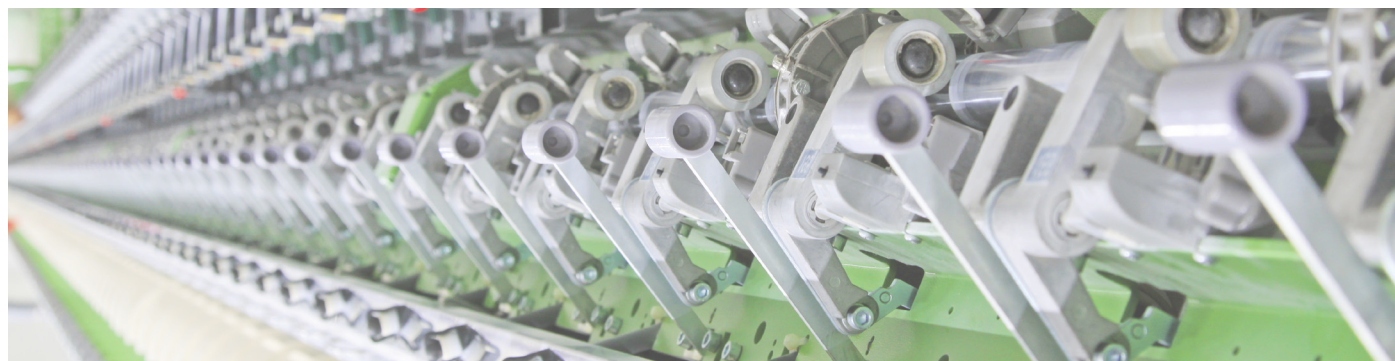
September data pointed to a marked acceleration in the pace of input cost inflation at clothing and leather products manufacturers, after the pace of increase had eased to a record low in August. The latest rise was the fastest in five months and fed through to the most marked increase in selling prices for a year.

Meanwhile, production, new orders and employment all continued to soften at the end of the third quarter. That said, the slowdown in output was much less pronounced than in the previous month.



Index summary  
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

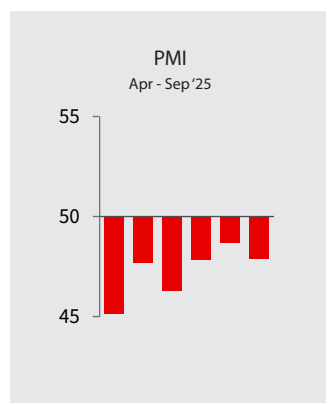
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
04-25	43.8	43.2	41.5	44.1	33.2	43.8	49.4	64.5	51.7	42.1	51.0	44.3
05-25	50.2	52.8	50.5	54.0	47.4	49.7	48.7	57.6	55.3	48.5	51.6	46.1
06-25	43.7	44.2	37.4	44.7	36.4	46.6	48.8	56.1	54.4	40.3	49.9	46.2
07-25	43.1	40.9	41.3	50.8	42.3	43.9	48.3	57.3	53.6	39.3	50.3	42.9
08-25	44.0	41.5	40.1	45.4	35.9	46.5	43.8	52.5	50.9	39.5	48.0	45.2
09-25	45.3	47.6	40.4	41.3	42.2	47.5	45.9	64.5	58.0	42.2	50.2	43.0





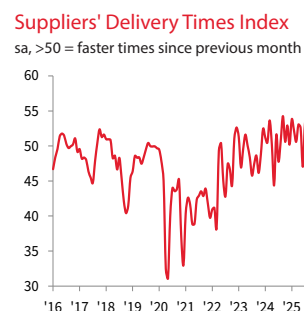
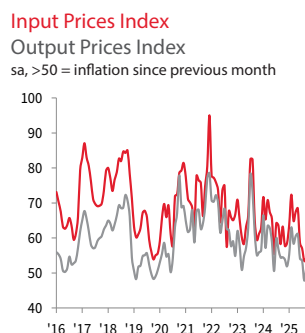
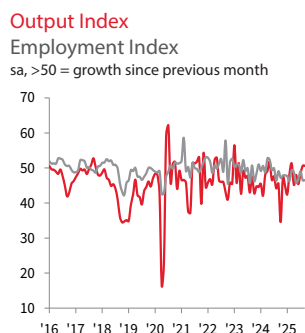
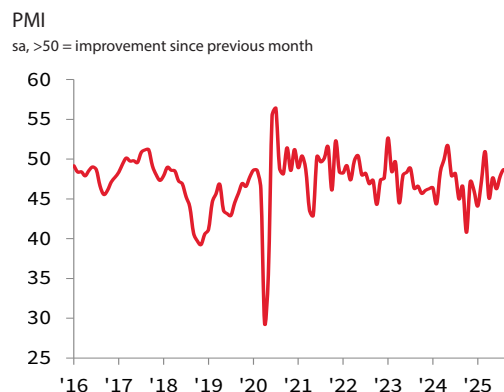
## Wood and paper products

### Wood and paper products output continues to rise in September



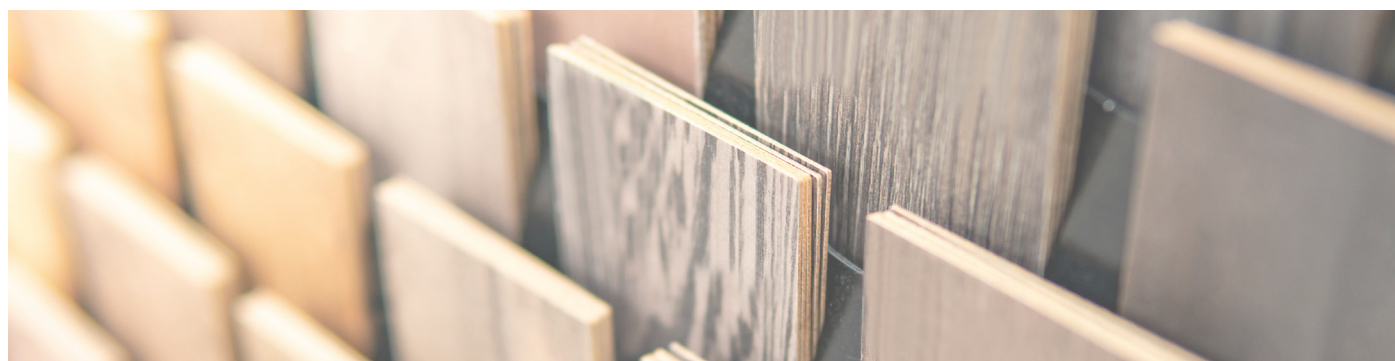
After returning to growth in August, wood and paper products output continued to increase during September. The slight pace of expansion was unchanged from the previous month. Less positive, however, were continued slowdowns in new orders, employment and purchasing activity.

The pace of input cost inflation quickened slightly from that seen in August, but it was the slowest of the ten categories covered by the report. Meanwhile, output prices increased modestly following a fall in the previous month.



Index summary  
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

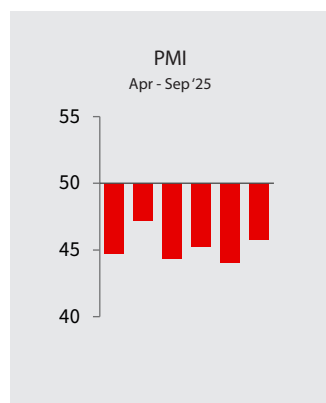
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
04-25	45.1	45.2	42.6	46.1	43.3	48.8	47.4	67.4	60.5	43.0	53.1	42.5
05-25	47.7	48.0	49.5	49.7	46.5	45.8	41.9	68.4	61.1	46.6	52.6	45.3
06-25	46.3	45.4	43.6	48.0	44.1	46.8	51.7	58.6	54.2	44.6	47.0	45.4
07-25	47.8	48.3	46.7	50.8	47.6	49.1	50.4	57.0	53.5	48.9	53.3	49.3
08-25	48.7	50.6	48.3	48.8	48.2	46.5	47.9	53.4	47.8	49.6	51.0	49.2
09-25	47.9	50.6	48.5	45.7	46.4	46.5	48.0	54.4	51.8	46.3	54.2	45.1





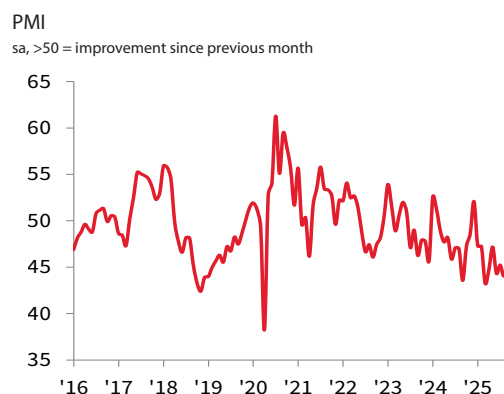
## Chemicals, plastics and rubber

### New orders ease to smallest degree in four months

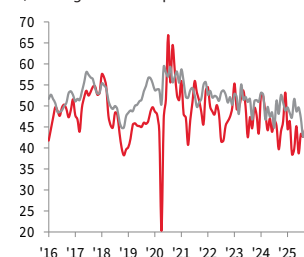


Although new orders continued to soften in the chemicals, plastics and rubber sector during September, the pace of moderation was the least marked in four months. Weaker slowdowns in output and employment were also recorded. An easing of new orders meant that unsold products were added to inventories, leading to a rise in stocks of finished goods.

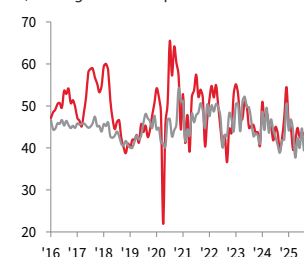
Input costs increased sharply and at the fastest pace in three months. Meanwhile, the pace of output price inflation was unchanged from August.



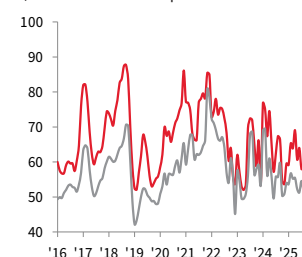
**Output Index**  
Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



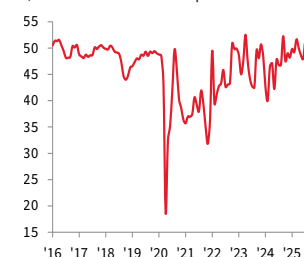
**New Orders Index**  
Backlogs of Work Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



**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
04-25	44.8	39.7	41.8	51.4	37.7	51.7	47.5	69.0	55.4	42.3	50.0	44.6
05-25	47.2	45.2	44.8	51.7	42.3	48.7	48.7	60.7	52.3	46.6	48.6	50.1
06-25	44.3	38.7	42.6	41.6	40.0	49.6	46.9	64.0	51.3	38.7	48.0	41.5
07-25	45.2	43.3	43.8	47.7	44.7	47.1	50.4	58.0	54.6	44.9	51.3	45.4
08-25	44.0	42.7	43.2	44.5	39.4	42.7	47.9	58.3	51.9	43.6	49.0	42.5
09-25	45.7	44.7	44.5	48.9	45.3	44.5	51.0	60.5	51.9	46.2	49.2	47.1

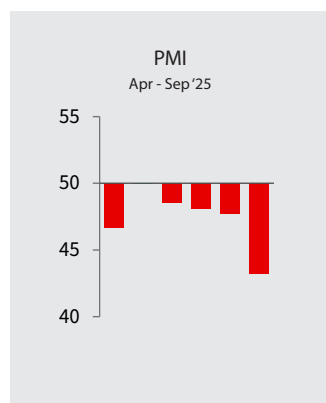






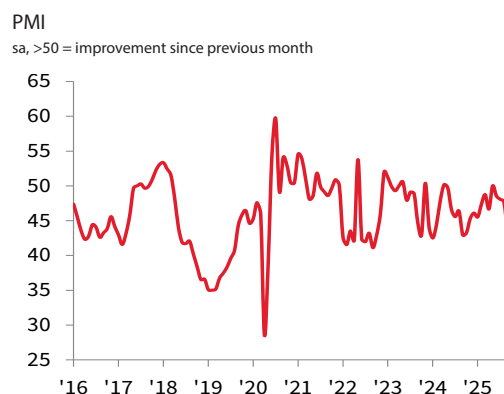
## Non-metallic mineral products

### Sharpest slowdown in production since start of 2024

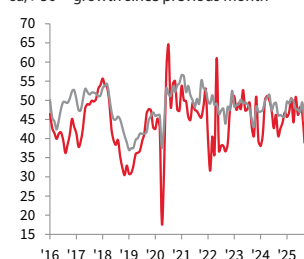


The non-metallic mineral products category posted a much steeper moderation in output during September, with the latest slowdown the most pronounced since January 2024. The easing of production coincided with a fourth successive monthly softening of new orders and a moderation in new export business. In turn, firms scaled back employment to the largest extent in almost two years.

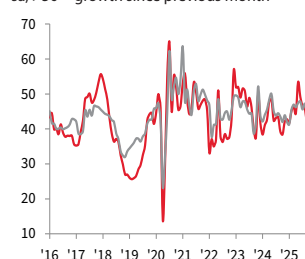
Input cost inflation hit an eight-month high, but output prices increased at a much slower pace amid efforts to secure sales.



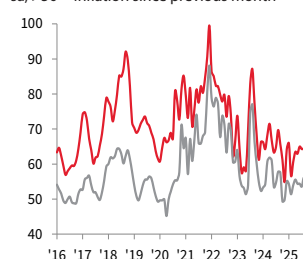
**Output Index**  
Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



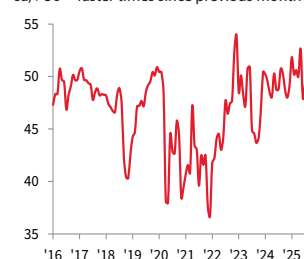
**New Orders Index**  
Backlogs of Work Index  
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**Input Prices Index**  
Output Prices Index  
sa, >50 = inflation since previous month

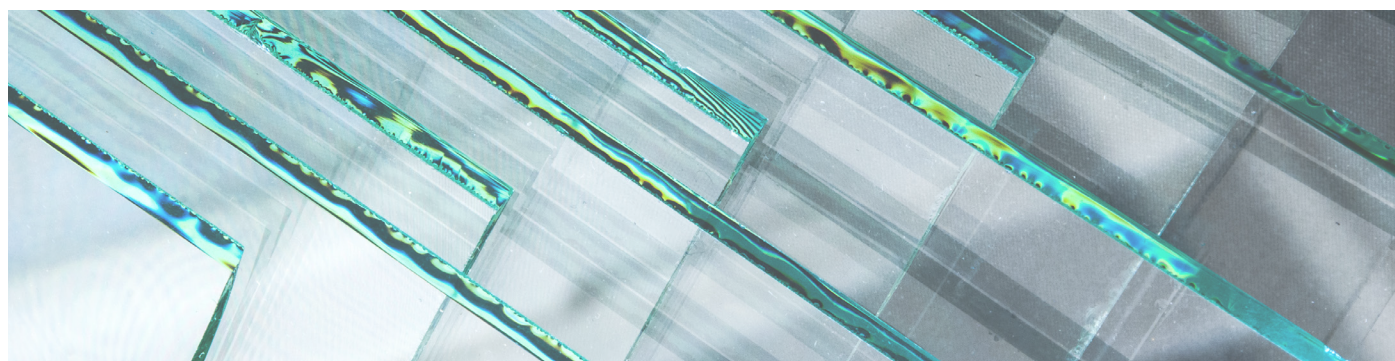


**Suppliers' Delivery Times Index**  
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



**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
04-25	46.7	44.2	44.4	48.5	46.2	49.8	49.4	63.5	55.6	44.9	50.0	48.4
05-25	50.0	50.9	53.4	47.6	47.4	47.7	45.7	62.9	54.4	50.5	52.6	46.2
06-25	48.6	46.2	49.2	50.2	47.9	47.6	51.7	65.0	54.4	51.3	48.0	49.3
07-25	48.1	48.2	46.6	47.3	45.6	47.0	52.5	64.3	53.6	48.9	49.3	50.4
08-25	47.7	46.5	46.2	48.8	47.2	49.5	47.9	64.5	56.1	47.5	50.0	48.2
09-25	43.2	38.9	40.7	47.9	44.5	44.6	47.1	65.2	51.8	44.3	49.2	47.1

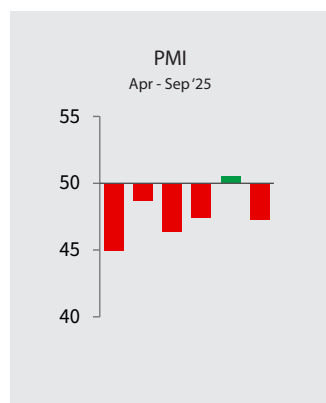






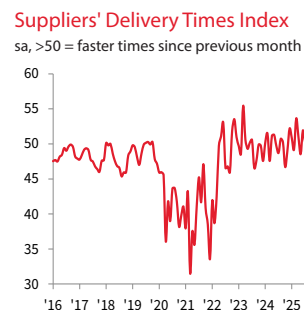
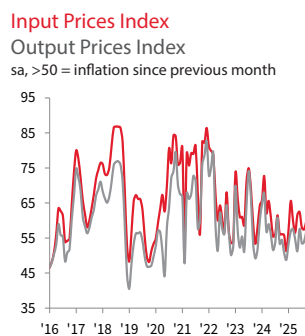
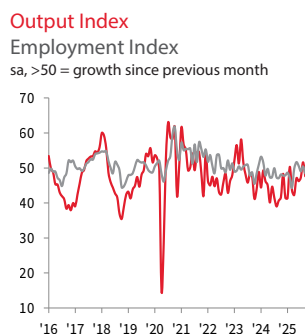
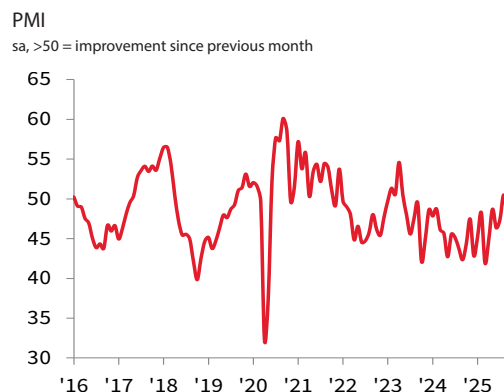
## Basic metals

### Renewed slowdown in output



Production of basic metals was scaled back in September, reversing the modest expansion seen in August. This was also the case with new orders, which eased markedly over the month. Firms reduced their employment, purchasing activity and inventory holdings, while suppliers' delivery times lengthened for the first time in four months.

Both input costs and output prices increased markedly, with the respective rates of inflation each hitting three-month highs.



Index summary  
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

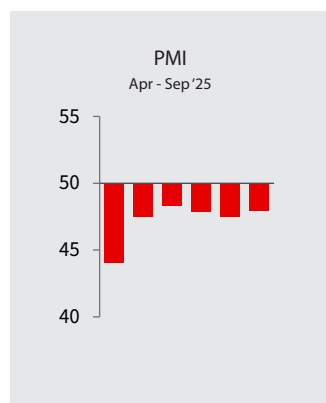
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
04-25	44.9	42.3	42.6	48.5	46.3	49.8	44.5	56.5	54.6	41.1	51.0	42.5
05-25	48.7	47.0	47.6	52.0	47.4	51.7	45.7	61.7	51.3	49.5	48.5	46.2
06-25	46.4	46.2	43.4	44.8	40.9	50.6	46.8	62.5	57.6	42.4	51.9	44.3
07-25	47.4	47.2	45.7	49.7	45.5	49.1	46.4	58.0	53.5	44.8	50.3	46.3
08-25	50.5	51.6	50.3	47.8	45.1	50.5	45.0	57.5	53.9	49.6	50.0	49.2
09-25	47.3	47.6	45.5	45.9	42.4	48.4	47.0	59.8	56.9	47.2	49.2	44.1





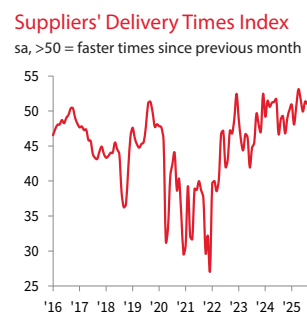
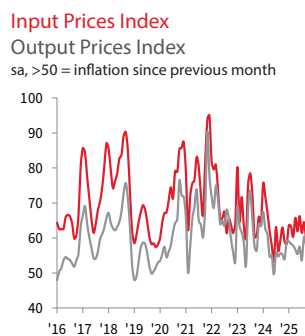
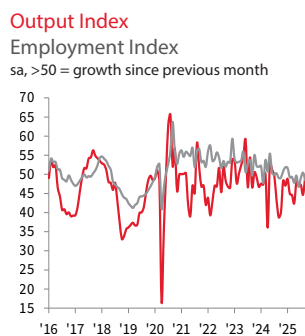
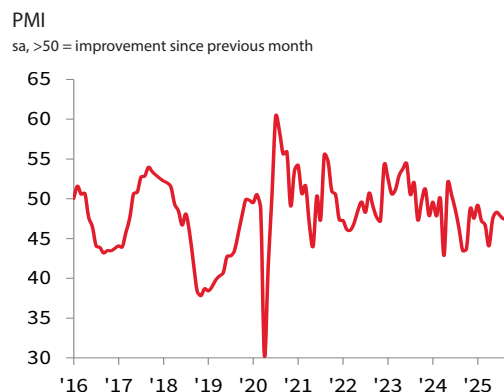
## Machinery and metal products

### Output nears stabilisation as export sales growth sustained



Although output in the machinery and metal products sector continued to be scaled back in September, the latest moderation was only marginal and the softest in 14 months. Total new orders eased, despite a second successive monthly rise in new business from abroad. Meanwhile, employment softened following an increase in August.

Input cost inflation eased to a nine-month low. Output prices also increased at a slower pace, albeit one that was still the second-fastest in seven months.



Index summary  
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

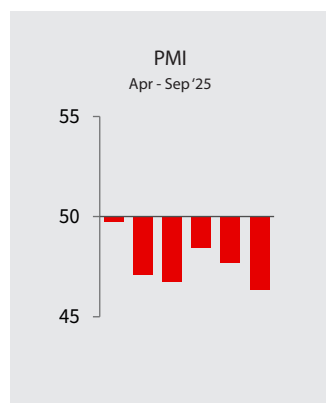
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
04-25	44.1	42.4	41.8	45.1	42.4	47.8	47.4	65.8	56.7	44.1	53.1	43.5
05-25	47.5	48.0	46.6	47.2	47.4	49.7	47.6	61.9	55.4	45.6	51.7	43.0
06-25	48.3	47.2	50.1	54.4	48.8	46.7	52.8	66.3	57.5	48.4	49.9	46.3
07-25	47.9	47.2	46.7	48.3	50.8	49.1	53.6	61.5	53.6	47.8	51.3	49.3
08-25	47.5	44.6	47.2	51.2	45.2	50.5	48.9	64.5	60.2	43.6	51.0	47.2
09-25	48.0	49.6	46.5	50.1	42.4	48.5	49.0	59.6	58.0	44.2	51.2	46.0





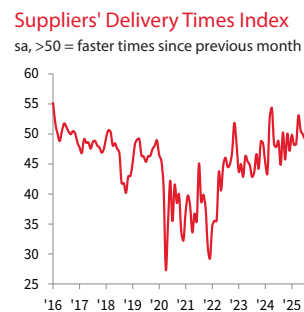
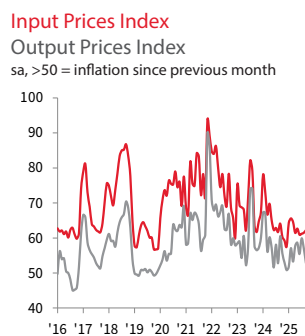
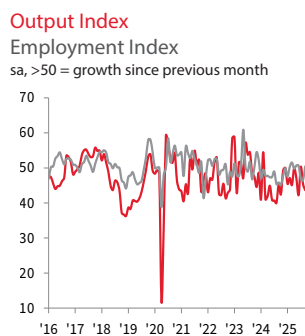
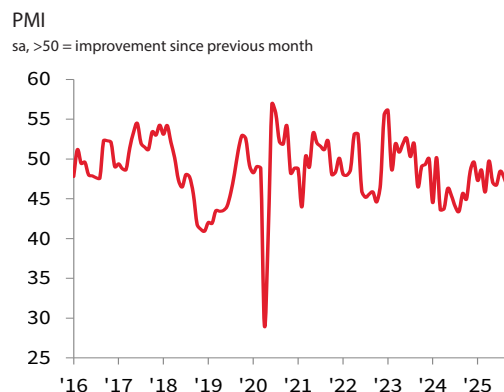
## Electronic & electrical equipment

### Staffing levels increase for first time in three months



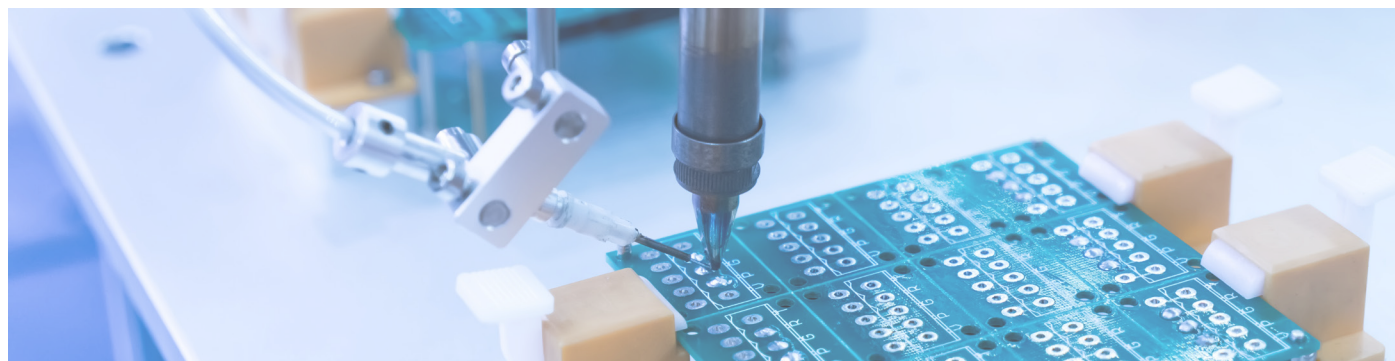
Electronic & electrical equipment firms took on extra staff in September, the first time in three months in which this has been the case. Higher staffing levels helped lead to the fastest reduction in backlogs of work in just over a year. That said, the pace of job creation was only marginal amid further slowdowns in output and new orders.

Firms in the sector increased their output prices at a much softer pace in September, and one that was the weakest since January. This was despite input cost inflation hitting a four-month high.



#### 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
04-25	49.8	50.0	49.3	54.1	53.3	49.8	54.8	61.5	57.7	50.7	53.1	54.7
05-25	47.1	47.0	43.6	46.2	45.3	50.7	50.8	62.7	58.6	46.6	50.6	47.0
06-25	46.7	42.3	45.3	50.2	45.8	50.6	47.7	61.0	55.4	43.3	49.9	49.3
07-25	48.5	50.3	47.7	48.4	48.7	46.9	43.9	61.2	59.9	48.9	49.3	46.0
08-25	47.7	45.4	48.2	46.6	48.1	46.4	48.9	61.5	57.1	50.6	51.0	52.5
09-25	46.3	43.7	42.5	42.7	39.3	50.4	48.9	62.2	52.9	45.3	48.2	48.0

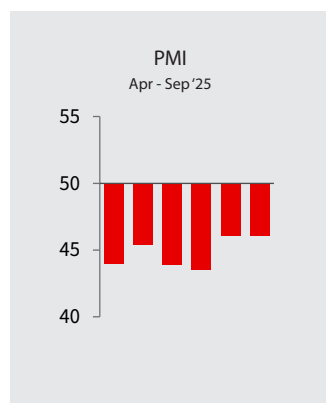






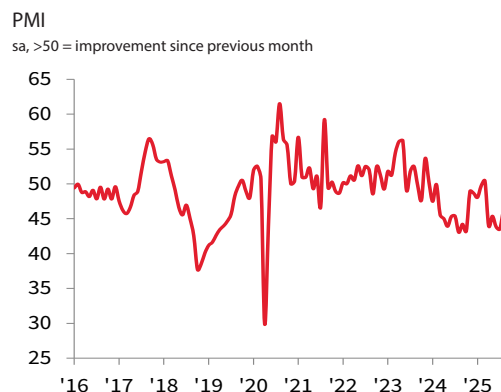
## Land & sea vehicles

### Output scaled back to least extent in four months



Output continued to soften in the land & sea vehicles category during September, although the pace of moderation was the weakest in four months. The slowdown in production reflected a further easing of new orders, and weighed on both employment and purchasing activity. Staffing levels softened to the largest extent since May.

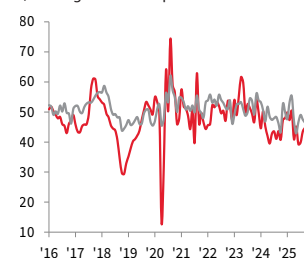
Input costs increased sharply, with the pace of inflation hitting a five-month high. Despite this, firms raised their selling prices at a slower pace during the month.



#### Output Index

##### Employment Index

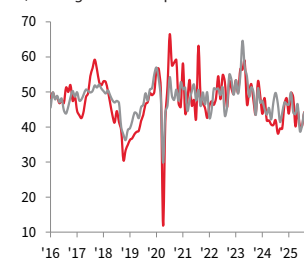
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



#### New Orders Index

##### Backlogs of Work Index

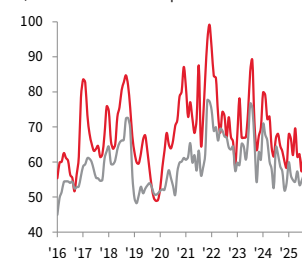
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



#### Input Prices Index

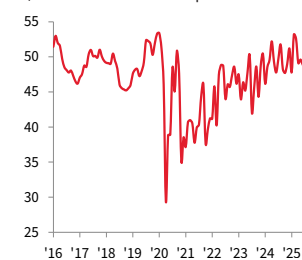
##### Output Prices Index

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
04-25	44.0	40.9	40.2	47.5	43.7	47.0	50.3	69.6	54.4	41.6	49.1	46.6
05-25	45.4	45.2	44.8	51.7	46.5	42.9	44.7	61.5	57.3	43.8	49.6	45.2
06-25	43.8	39.3	40.4	43.6	38.9	46.6	48.8	62.2	53.4	44.3	48.9	49.3
07-25	43.5	39.8	40.3	47.7	40.4	49.0	42.2	57.3	54.6	39.5	48.2	39.1
08-25	46.1	43.5	44.2	49.9	44.1	47.5	46.9	63.5	56.1	44.5	47.0	45.2
09-25	46.0	44.7	43.6	45.0	39.3	46.5	47.0	67.2	54.9	46.3	48.2	47.1







## Methodology

800  
manufacturers

10  
sectors

Index calculation

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

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.

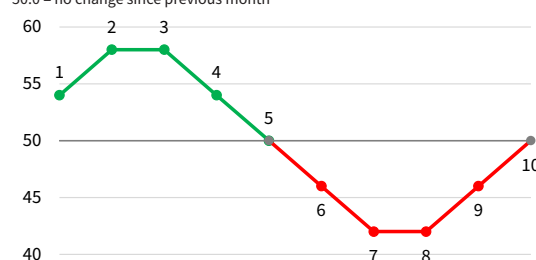
Underlying survey data are not revised after publication, but seasonal adjustment factors may be revised from time to time as appropriate which will affect the seasonally adjusted data series.

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

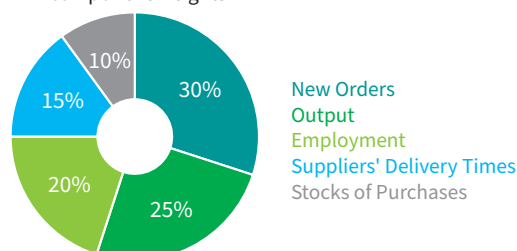
### Index interpretation

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.

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