



Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Sector PMI®

Production scaled back across all sectors in October

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The Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Sector PMI® indices are compiled by S&P Global from questionnaire responses from a panel of around 800 manufacturers in Türkiye. Indices are available for ten manufacturing categories, covering output, demand, capacity, prices and purchasing, and are the earliest indicators of economic performance for these sectors.

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

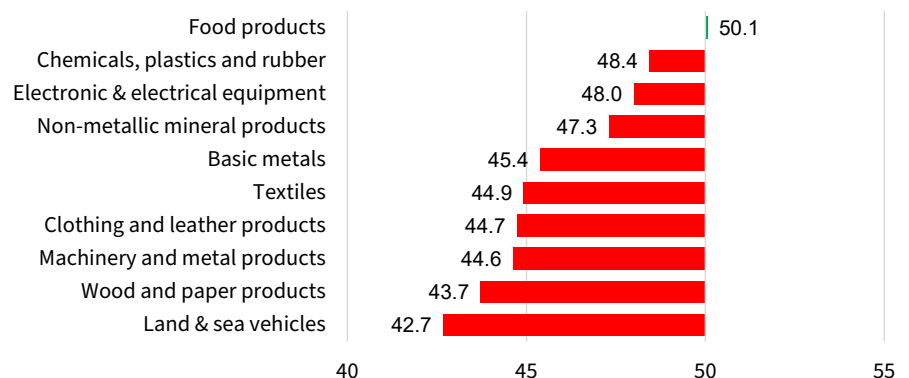
"The start of the final quarter of the year saw production volumes muted across the board amid a scarcity of new order growth. As a result, any pockets of expansion in employment and purchasing activity were few and far between."

"Although continuing to face challenging business conditions, the textiles sector

at least rose to the middle of the pack in October and firms felt able to raise their selling prices for the first time in eight months. This meant that all categories increased their charges, responding to further steep input cost inflation."

Türkiye Sector PMI

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



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



Overview

Land & sea vehicles sector leads slowdown in output

Only food products posts rise in new orders

Textiles output prices increase for first time in eight months

The latest Türkiye Sector PMI® report pointed to moderating output across all ten monitored categories, the first time this has been the case in four months. Production was scaled back in response to subdued new orders across a majority of sectors, with employment often easing as well. Strong cost pressures were recorded again, feeding through to higher output charges across the board.

Production eased across all ten monitored categories amid renewed moderations in the food products and wood and paper products sectors. The sharpest slowdown in output was in land & sea vehicles.

The picture regarding new orders was marginally more positive as one of the ten monitored categories registered an expansion. Food products new orders increased for the third month running, albeit only slightly. The sharpest slowdown was seen in wood and paper products.

Meanwhile, the textiles category posted the most marked moderation of new export orders. Here too, nine of the ten sectors recorded slowdowns, the exception being food products where new business from abroad was unchanged.

Sectors across Turkish manufacturing

generally looked to scale back employment at the start of the final quarter of the year. Only two categories posted increasing staffing levels, namely electronic & electrical equipment and basic metals.

Purchasing activity also moderated across the majority of sectors, with only food products posting a rise as firms there responded to new order growth.

Muted demand for inputs led to shortening suppliers' delivery times across half of all monitored sectors. The most marked improvement in vendor performance was in chemicals, plastics and rubber.

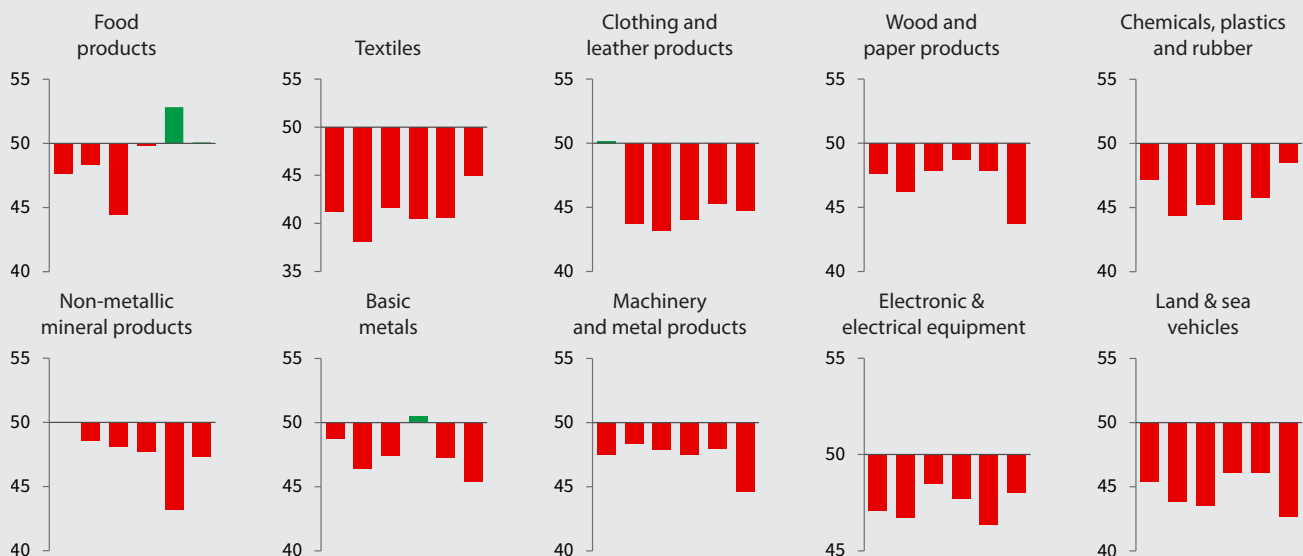
Input costs continued to increase sharply across all ten categories, with the steepest rise in machinery and metal products. The slowest pace of inflation was in clothing and leather products.

With input costs rising sharply, output prices were increased across the board in October. All ten sectors recorded charge inflation for the first time in eight months as textiles manufacturers registered a renewed rise amid a softer moderation of demand. The joint-fastest rates of inflation were seen in the food products and machinery and metal products categories.

Sector PMI overview

sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, May - Oct '25

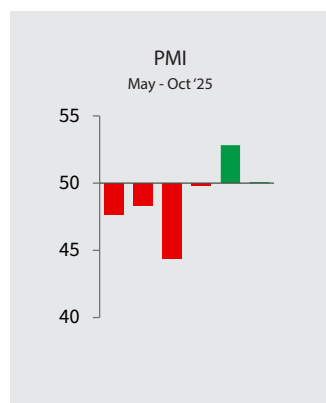
Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, S&P Global PMI.





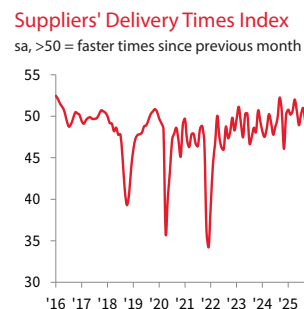
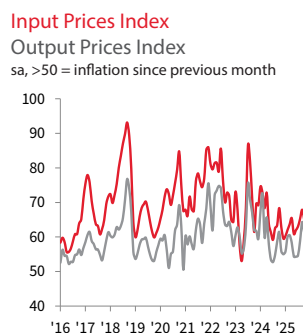
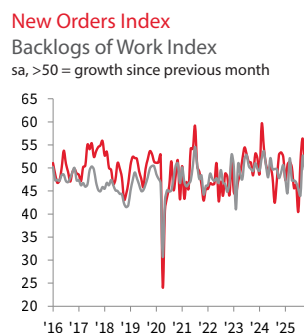
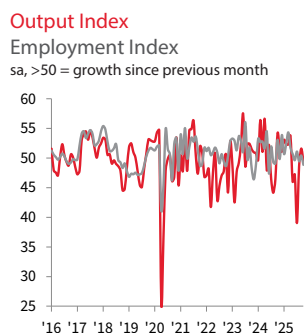
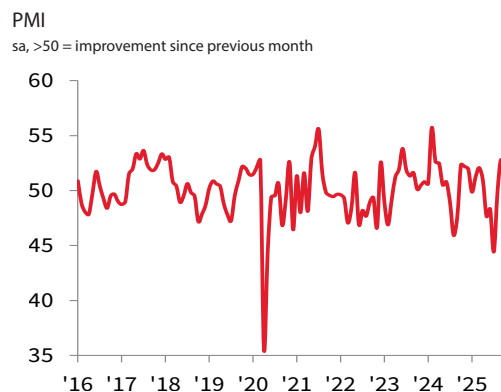
Food products

Third successive monthly rise in new orders



Food producers in Türkiye registered a rise in new orders for the third successive month in October, although the latest increase was only marginal. New export orders stabilised, ending a three-month sequence of moderation. That said, production was scaled back slightly, following an increase in September.

Purchasing activity, stocks of inputs and finished goods inventories all rose. The accumulation of stocks of finished goods was the second-largest on record, behind only June 2023.



Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

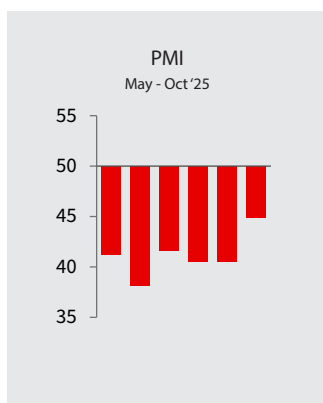
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
05-25	47.7	46.0	45.6	47.6	47.3	50.7	50.7	60.9	54.4	47.5	50.6	49.1
06-25	48.3	47.2	46.3	51.2	46.9	49.6	51.8	62.0	54.3	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
10-25	50.1	49.4	50.3	50.0	49.7	48.9	56.1	64.9	61.3	54.3	48.4	51.2





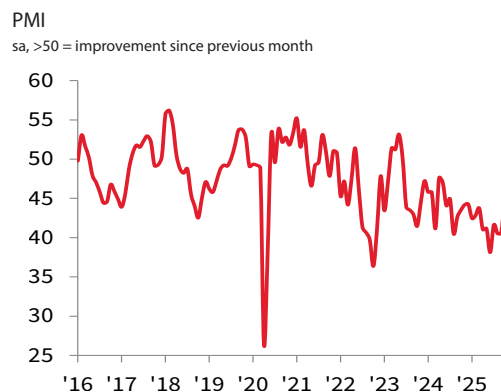
Textiles

Output moderates to much smaller degree in October



Although the textiles sector continued to see output ease in October, the pace of moderation slowed sharply and was the least pronounced since May 2024. Likewise, new orders also softened to a lesser extent, but employment was scaled back more quickly than in September.

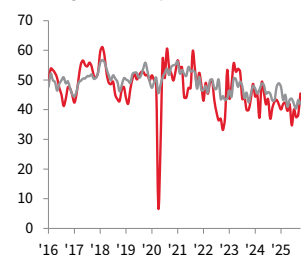
Textiles firms increased their selling prices for the first time in eight months, responding to a further sharp rise in input costs. The rate of input price inflation eased to a seven-month low, however.



Output Index

Employment Index

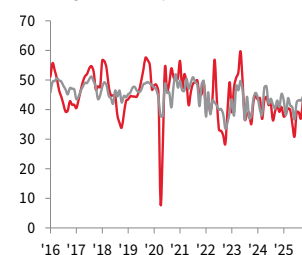
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

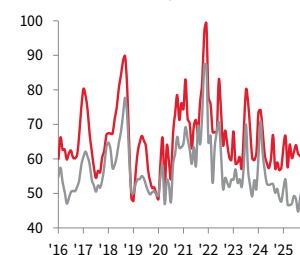
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

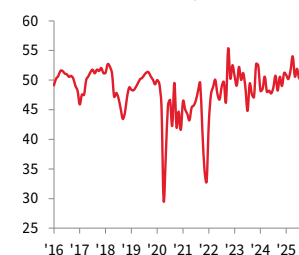
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

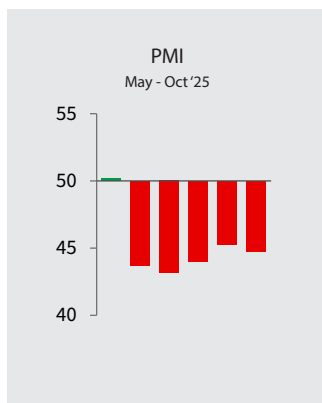
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
05-25	41.2	41.9	35.1	41.6	40.8	43.3	46.5	60.2	47.1	39.2	50.6	40.8
06-25	38.1	34.7	30.9	39.7	36.6	43.7	49.8	62.0	49.3	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
10-25	44.9	45.4	44.4	43.3	44.6	41.9	40.0	59.6	51.9	43.2	50.4	44.3





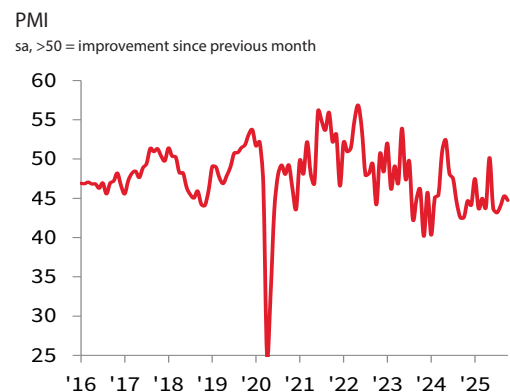
Clothing and leather products

Clothing and leather products output eases markedly



As has been the case in each month since June, output in the clothing and leather products sector was scaled back in October. Moreover, the moderation was much sharper than that seen in September. New orders and employment also eased, while firms scaled back their purchasing activity.

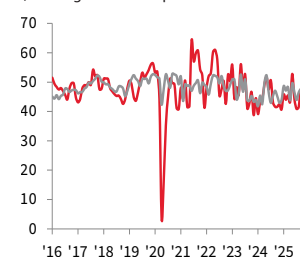
Reduced demand for inputs led to a shortening of suppliers' delivery times for the second month running. Meanwhile, rates of both input cost and output price inflation eased after picking up sharply in the previous month.



Output Index

Employment Index

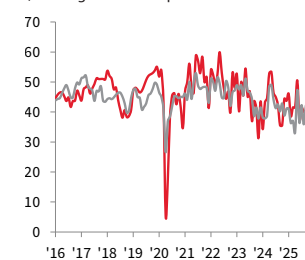
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

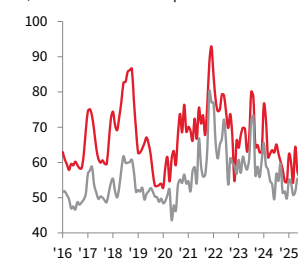
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

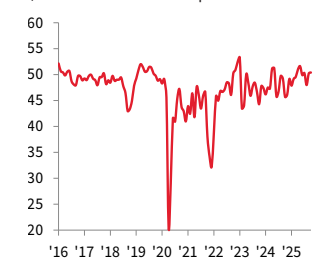
Output Prices Index

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

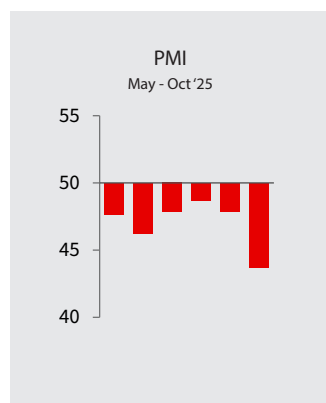
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
05-25	50.2	52.8	50.5	54.0	47.4	49.7	48.7	57.6	55.3	48.5	51.6	46.1
06-25	43.7	44.2	37.4	44.7	36.4	46.6	48.8	56.1	54.4	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
10-25	44.7	42.5	44.3	43.5	41.6	45.9	44.9	56.6	52.9	42.2	50.4	42.2





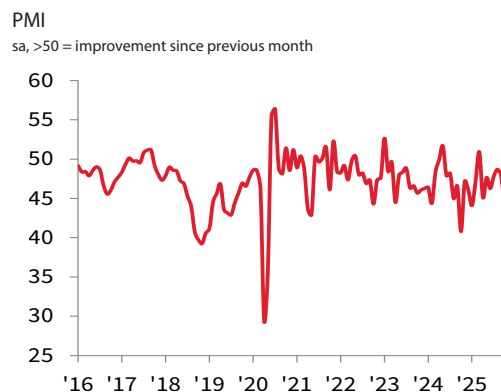
Wood and paper products

New orders moderate at fastest pace of all monitored sectors in October



The wood and paper products sector posted a substantial easing of new orders in October. Moreover, the rate of moderation was the sharpest for a year and the most pronounced of the ten monitored categories. With new orders slowing markedly, firms scaled back their output, thereby ending a two-month sequence of expansion.

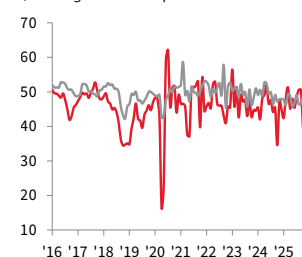
At the same time, rates of inflation quickened, with both input costs and output prices increasing at the fastest rates in five months.



Output Index

Employment Index

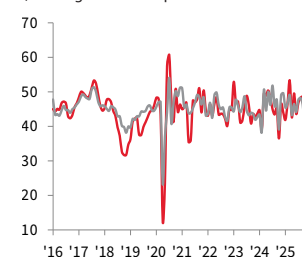
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

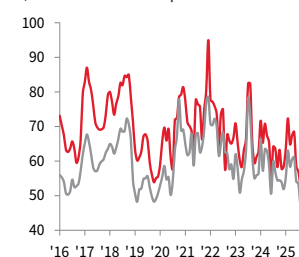
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

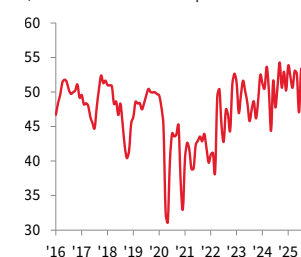
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

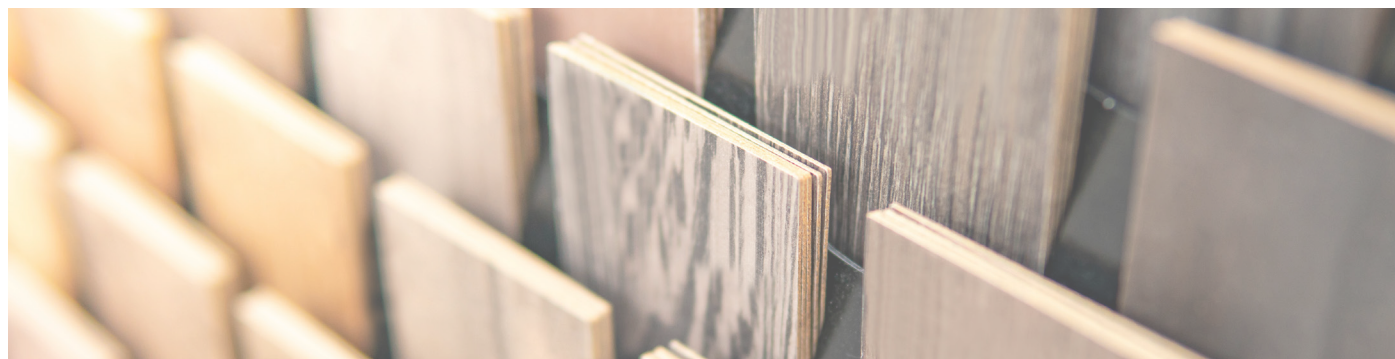
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

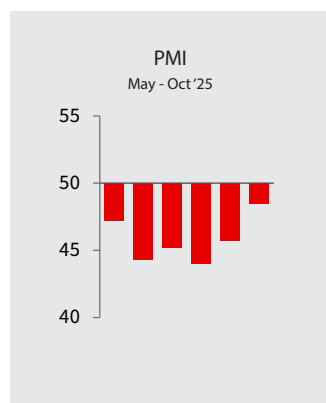
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
05-25	47.7	48.0	49.5	49.7	46.5	45.8	41.9	68.4	61.1	46.6	52.6	45.3
06-25	46.3	45.4	43.6	48.0	44.1	46.8	51.7	58.6	54.2	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
10-25	43.7	39.7	38.7	46.6	39.9	48.9	45.1	65.4	56.9	37.4	47.5	45.3





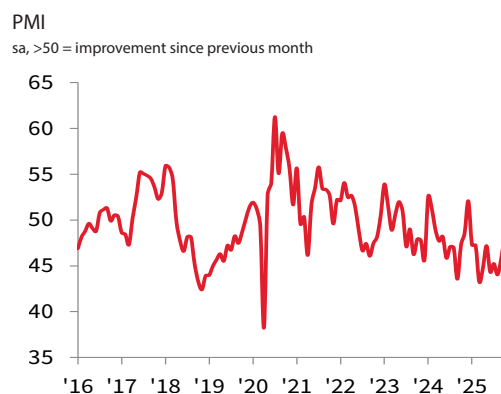
Chemicals, plastics and rubber

Output prices rise only slightly in October



October data pointed to a further sharp increase in input costs, with the rate of inflation ticking up to a four-month high. Despite this, firms in the chemicals, plastics and rubber category increased their own selling prices only modestly again. In fact, the latest rise was the joint-weakest of the monitored sectors, equal with textiles.

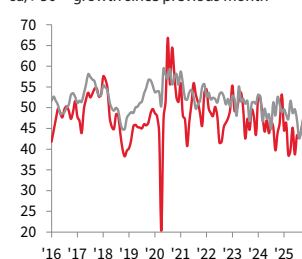
Output in the sector eased for the tenth month running, in line with the picture for new orders. Meanwhile, firms accumulated inventories of both purchases and finished goods.



Output Index

Employment Index

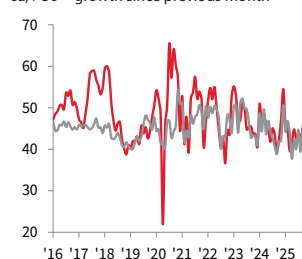
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

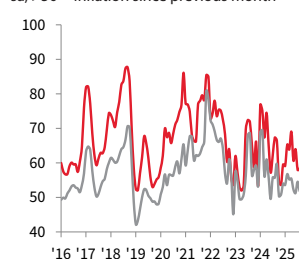
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

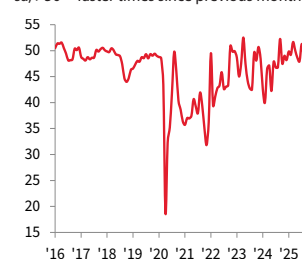
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

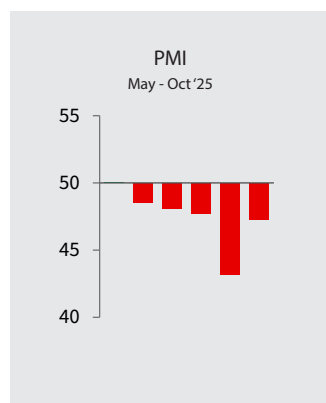
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
05-25	47.2	45.2	44.8	51.7	42.3	48.7	48.7	60.7	52.3	46.6	48.6	50.1
06-25	44.3	38.7	42.6	41.6	40.0	49.6	46.9	64.0	51.3	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
10-25	48.4	47.4	48.3	47.9	48.6	47.9	54.0	60.6	51.9	48.2	51.4	52.1





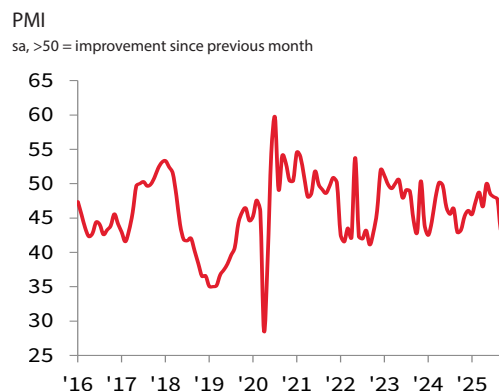
Non-metallic mineral products

Production continues to soften, but at much weaker pace



Output eased for the fifth month running in the non-metallic mineral products sector during October, although the latest slowdown was only modest and much weaker than that seen in September. Meanwhile, total new orders and new export business eased solidly. Firms scaled back employment for the seventh consecutive month.

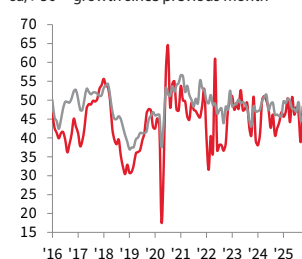
Input prices increased sharply, albeit at the slowest pace since March. The rate of output price inflation ticked up from that seen in September.



Output Index

Employment Index

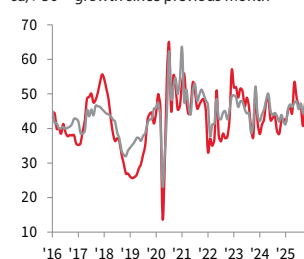
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

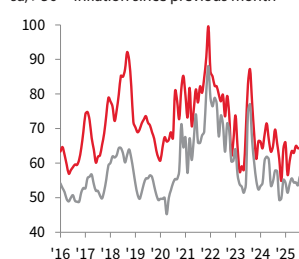
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

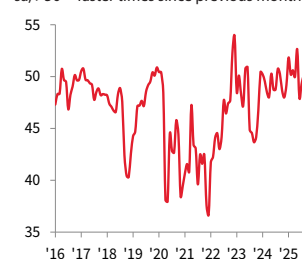
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

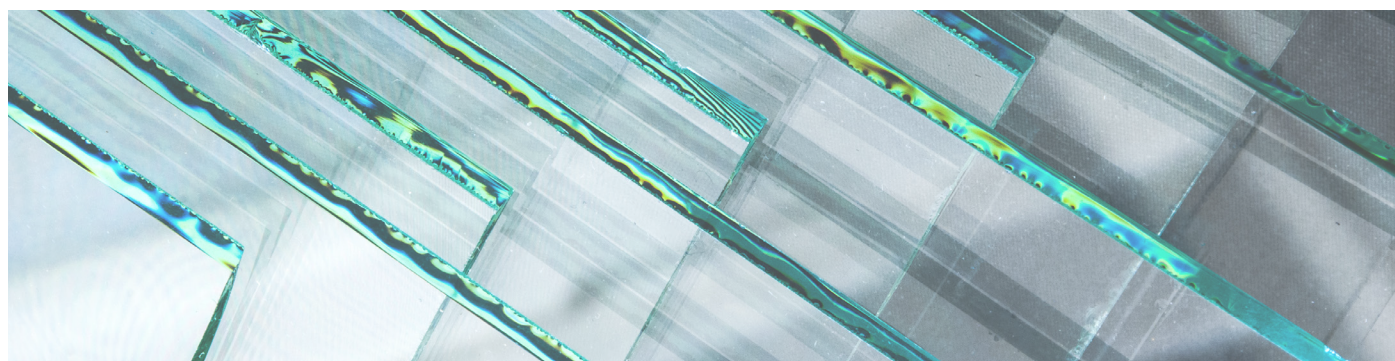
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

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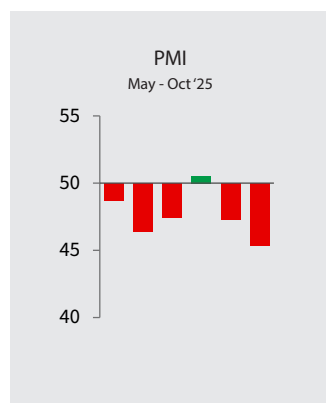
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05-25	50.0	50.9	53.4	47.6	47.4	47.7	45.7	62.9	54.4	50.5	52.6	46.2
06-25	48.6	46.2	49.2	50.2	47.9	47.6	51.7	65.0	54.4	51.3	48.0	49.3
07-25	48.1	48.2	46.6	47.3	45.6	47.0	52.5	64.3	53.6	48.9	49.3	50.4
08-25	47.7	46.5	46.2	48.8	47.2	49.5	47.9	64.5	56.1	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
10-25	47.3	48.4	46.4	46.8	47.7	45.9	45.0	61.6	52.9	49.2	49.4	45.3





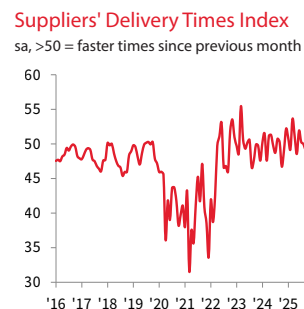
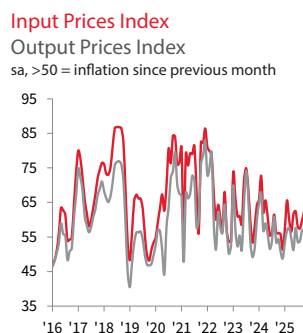
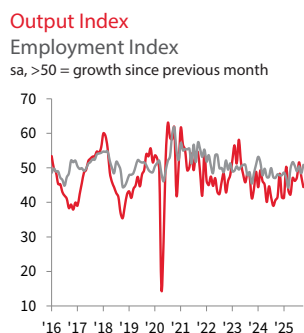
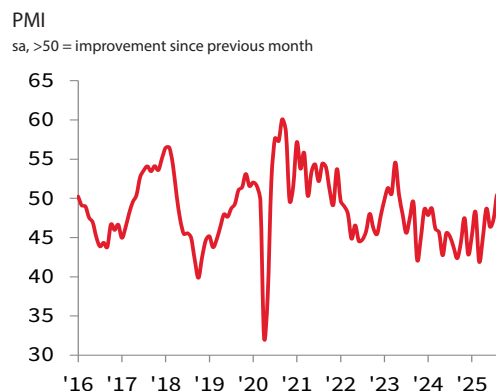
Basic metals

Employment returns to growth despite slowdown in new orders



Output and new orders both eased for the second successive months in October, with the respective rates of moderation quickening from those seen in September. Despite this, basic metals firms increased their staffing levels for the second time in the past three months. Purchasing activity and inventory holdings were scaled back, however.

The rate of input cost inflation remained sharp and quickened to an eight-month high. In turn, output prices were raised at the fastest pace since June.



Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

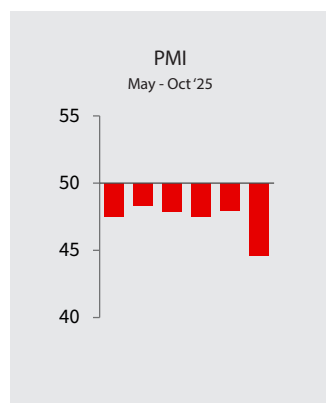
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
05-25	48.7	47.0	47.6	52.0	47.4	51.7	45.7	61.7	51.3	49.5	48.5	46.2
06-25	46.4	46.2	43.4	44.8	40.9	50.6	46.8	62.5	57.6	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
10-25	45.4	44.4	40.3	47.9	43.6	50.9	46.0	62.6	57.0	47.2	49.4	44.3





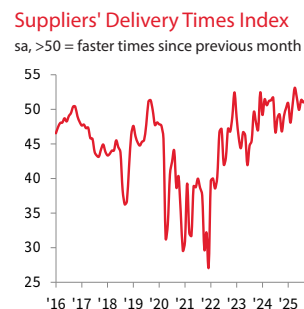
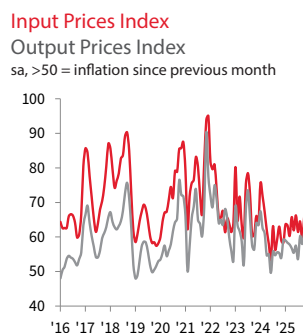
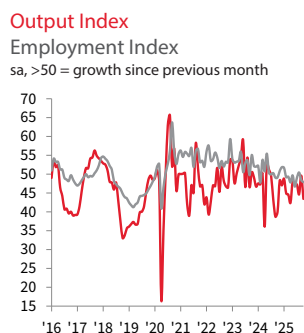
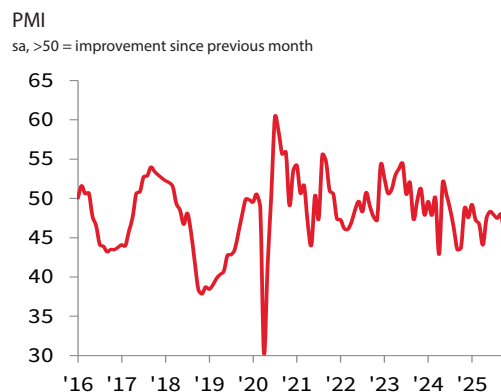
Machinery and metal products

Machinery and metal products sector sees sharpest rise in input costs of all monitored sectors



Machinery and metal products manufacturers signalled a steep rise in input costs during October. Moreover, the rate of inflation was at a four-month high and the sharpest of the ten categories covered by the report. With input costs up strongly, firms raised their output prices at the fastest pace since February 2024.

Inflationary pressures impacted customer demand in October, with new orders easing to the largest extent for a year. In turn, firms scaled back their production, employment and purchasing activity.



Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

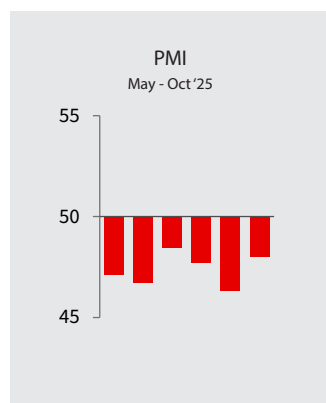
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
05-25	47.5	48.0	46.6	47.2	47.4	49.7	47.6	61.9	55.4	45.6	51.7	43.0
06-25	48.3	47.2	50.1	54.4	48.8	46.7	52.8	66.3	57.5	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
10-25	44.6	43.5	41.4	46.6	40.5	47.9	46.9	66.0	61.3	42.0	50.4	43.2





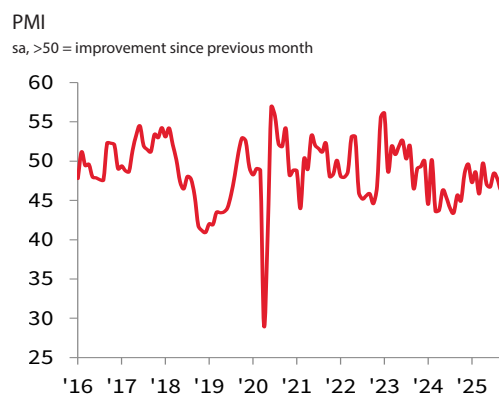
Electronic & electrical equipment

Rate of job creation at near two-year high



October data pointed to a second consecutive monthly rise in employment at electronic & electrical equipment manufacturers as firms in the sector looked to build capacity. Moreover, the rate of job creation was solid, the fastest in almost two years and the most pronounced of the ten monitored categories.

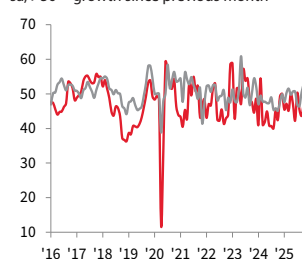
The rise in staffing levels was recorded in spite of softer new orders and lower output requirements, and it enabled firms to work through outstanding business and increase stocks of finished goods.



Output Index

Employment Index

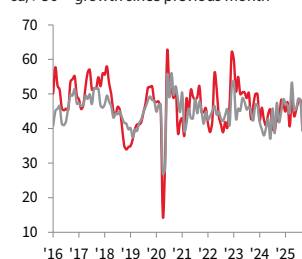
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

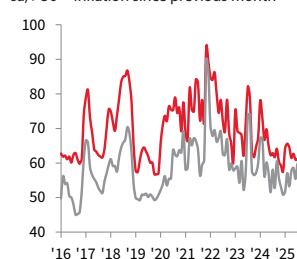
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

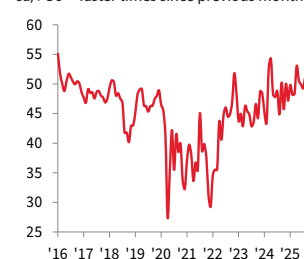
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

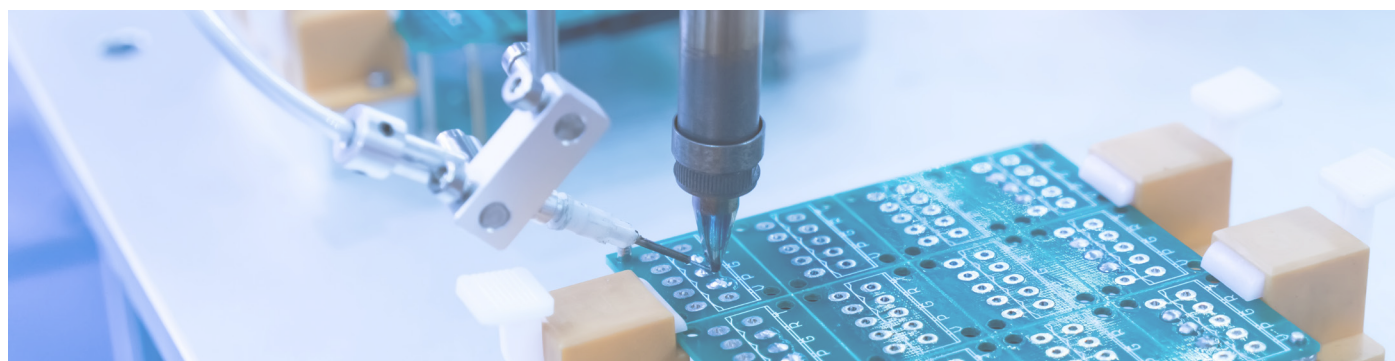
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

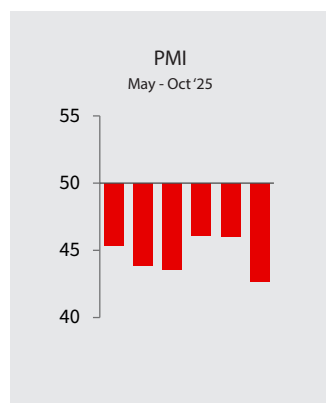
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
05-25	47.1	47.0	43.6	46.2	45.3	50.7	50.8	62.7	58.6	46.6	50.6	47.0
06-25	46.7	42.3	45.3	50.2	45.8	50.6	47.7	61.0	55.4	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
10-25	48.0	47.4	43.5	48.9	47.7	52.9	51.0	62.6	57.9	49.2	49.4	49.2





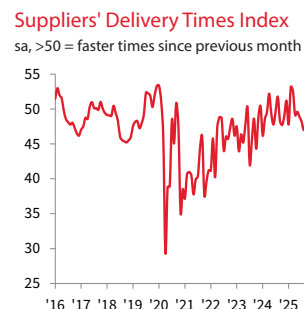
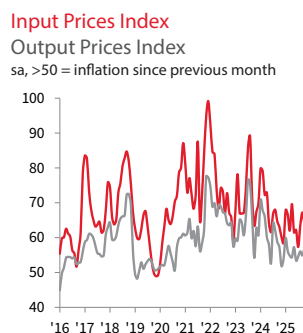
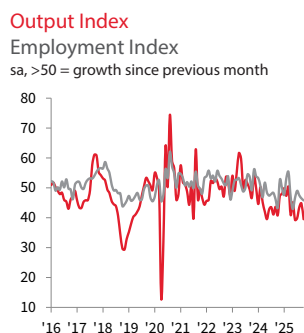
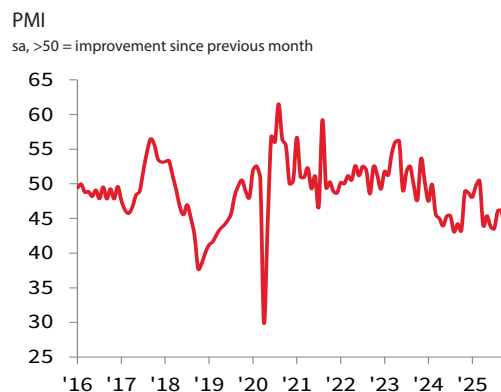
Land & sea vehicles

Marked slowdown in land & sea vehicle production



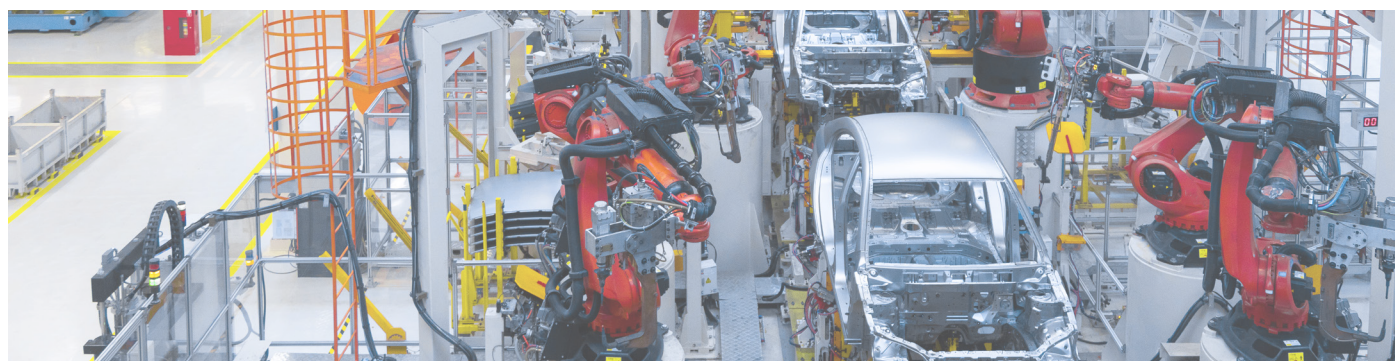
Of the ten categories covered by the survey, the sharpest slowdown in output in October was recorded in land & sea vehicles. Here, the pace of moderation was substantial and the fastest since June. New orders, employment and purchasing also all eased to a larger degree than in September. Meanwhile, a lack of demand for inputs meant that suppliers' delivery times shortened for the first time in seven months.

The rate of input cost inflation remained marked, but eased. Meanwhile, output prices increased at the fastest pace in five 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
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
10-25	42.7	39.5	40.3	47.9	42.7	45.8	44.9	63.6	57.0	43.2	50.4	41.2





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.

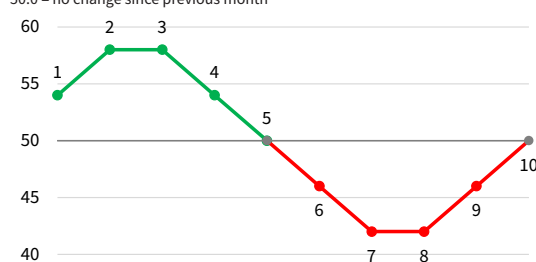
Underlying survey data are not revised after publication, but seasonal adjustment factors may be revised from time to time as appropriate which will affect the seasonally adjusted data series.

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

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	

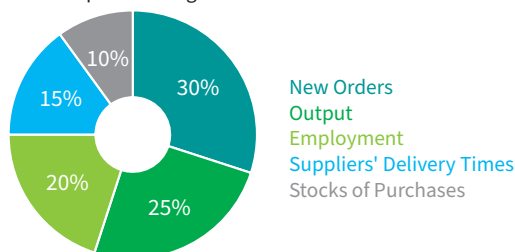
Index interpretation

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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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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