İSTANBUL
CHAMBER OF INDUSTRY

MARCH 2026

Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Sector PMI®

New business eases across the board in March

Contents

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

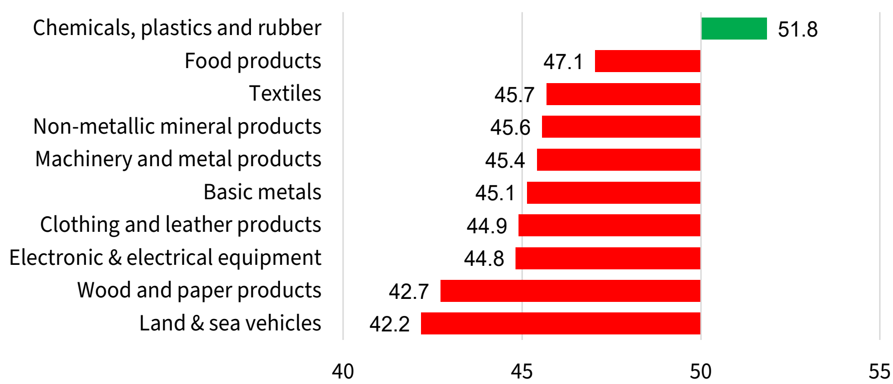
"The opening quarter of 2026 ended on a downbeat note in March, with firms across the board struggling to secure new business.

"Meanwhile, the clearest impact of the war in the Middle East was felt in the chemicals, plastics and rubber sector, where inflationary pressures strengthened markedly and firms faced supply-chain disruption. This was nonetheless the only category to post a rise in output during the month.

"The land & sea vehicles sector, meanwhile, saw demand come under pressure, with the sharpest moderation in new orders since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, boding ill for production in the sector during the coming months."

Türkiye Sector PMI

sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, March '26



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

PMI® by S&P Global

Overview

Only chemicals, plastics and rubber sees growth of output...

...but sector sees marked acceleration of inflation and supply-chain delays

Job creation confined to two categories

The latest Türkiye Sector PMI® report pointed to slowdowns in new orders across the board at the end of the opening quarter of the year. Output growth was confined to the chemicals, plastics and rubber category, but here the impact of the war in the Middle East on inflation and suppliers' delivery times was stark. Meanwhile, employment increased in just two sectors, down from five in February.

All ten monitored categories saw new orders moderate in March, the first time this has been the case since July last year. The most marked slowdown was recorded in land & sea vehicles, where new business eased to the largest extent since April 2020. The weakest moderation was in chemicals, plastics and rubber. New export orders also eased universally.

Meanwhile, chemicals, plastics and rubber was the only one of the ten sectors to post an increase in output during March. Production rose sharply, and for the second time in the past three months. The steepest moderation of production was in the wood and paper products category.

Although the chemicals, plastics and rubber sector was the only area of output growth in March, inflationary pressures intensified sharply and were the most pronounced of the ten categories covered by the report. Input costs increased at the fastest pace in just under two years following the outbreak of war in the Middle East, while selling prices rose to the largest extent since February 2022.

Elsewhere, there were divergent trends in rates of inflation, with some sectors seeing faster increases in March while others posted slower rises. The softest pace of input cost inflation was recorded in clothing and leather products, which also saw no change in output prices following two successive months of inflation. All other categories registered increases in charges during the month.

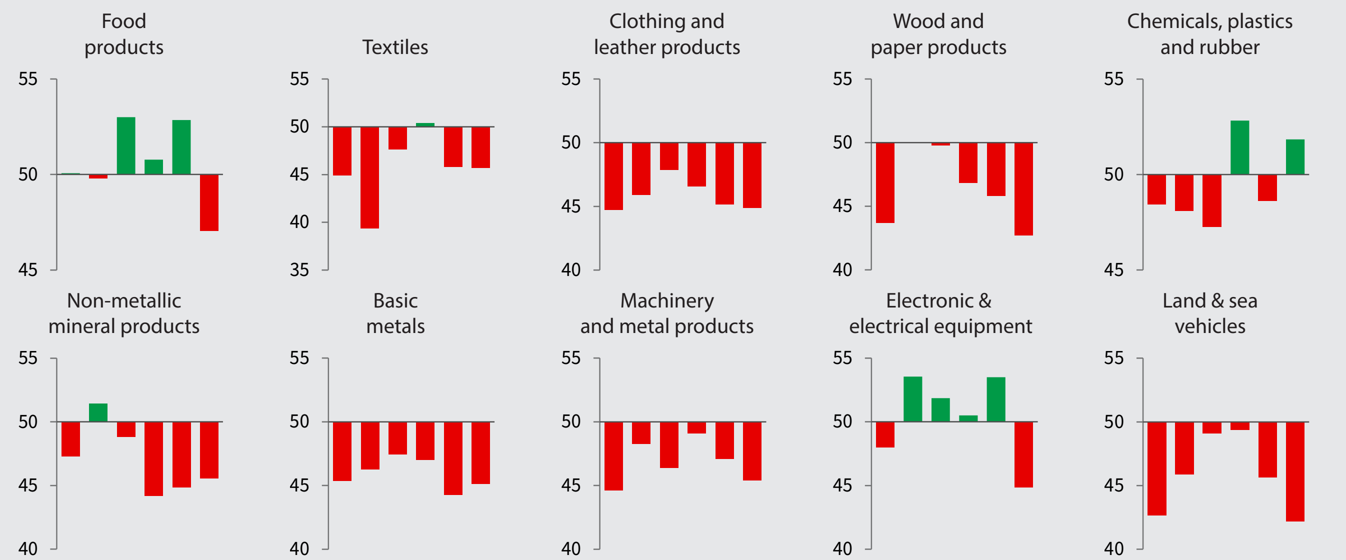
While a narrow majority of sectors saw suppliers' delivery times shorten at the end of the first quarter, the chemicals, plastics and rubber category saw marked disruption to supply chains during the month. Lead times lengthened to the largest extent in just over two years.

Turning to employment, the number of sectors posting a rise in staffing levels was down from five in February to just two in March. Workforce numbers increased in the electronic & electrical equipment and machinery and metal products categories, but eased elsewhere.

Sector PMI overview

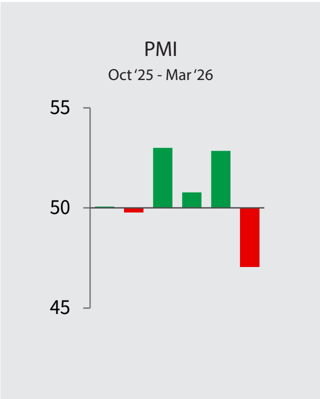
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, Oct '25 - Mar '26

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



Food products

Renewed slowdown in food production

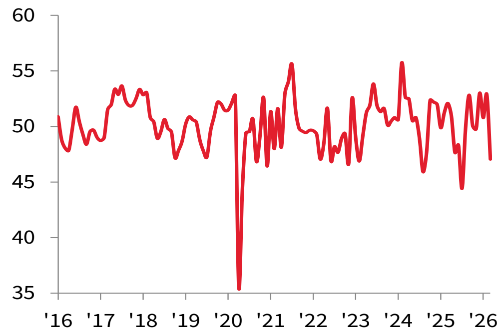


Food production was scaled back for the first time in four months during March, and at a solid pace that was the most marked since July last year. The slowdown in output was in response to a renewed easing of new orders. Employment, purchasing activity and inventories also moderated.

The rate of input cost inflation accelerated slightly, but output prices were raised at a much slower pace - the least marked in eight months. Meanwhile, suppliers' delivery times shortened for the first time in seven months.

PMI

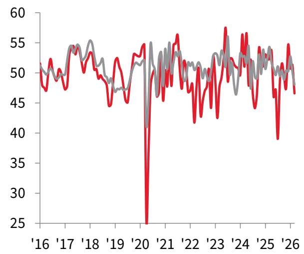
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



Output Index

Employment Index

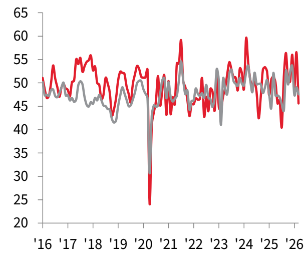
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

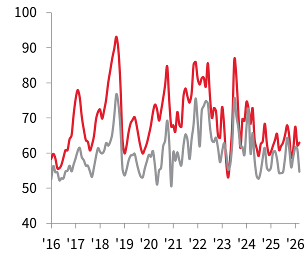
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

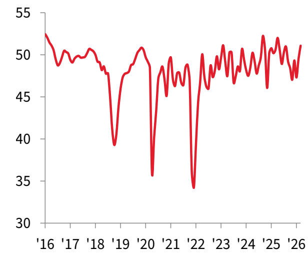
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

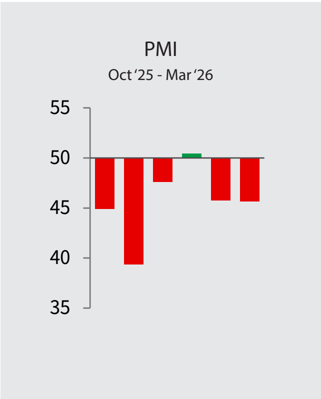
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
11-25	49.8	47.5	50.3	49.4	52.4	50.4	51.7	58.6	55.9	48.4	47.0	48.0
12-25	53.0	54.7	56.0	53.0	53.6	50.3	48.0	61.1	59.0	52.3	49.3	48.6
01-26	50.8	50.7	48.9	51.8	47.4	52.8	54.7	67.5	61.6	48.0	47.3	49.7
02-26	52.9	51.3	56.6	49.6	49.0	50.2	53.3	62.2	61.1	57.1	49.5	54.4
03-26	47.1	46.6	45.6	47.9	47.5	48.1	48.5	62.9	54.7	46.6	51.1	47.7

Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Sector PMI®

Textiles

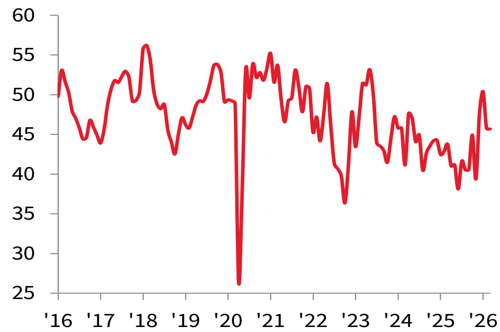
Slower easing of production in March



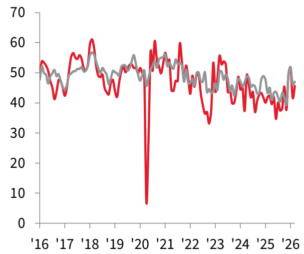
Although textiles manufacturers recorded a softening of output for the second month running in March, the latest moderation was less marked than that seen in February. The opposite was true of new orders, however, which eased to a greater extent amid a renewed slowdown in new business from abroad.

There were sustained moderations of employment, purchasing activity and inventory holdings. Meanwhile, the pace of input cost inflation was unchanged and output prices rose solidly.

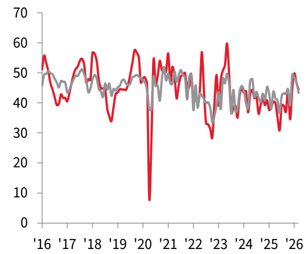
PMI
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



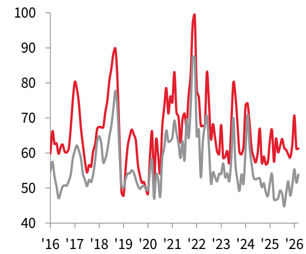
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



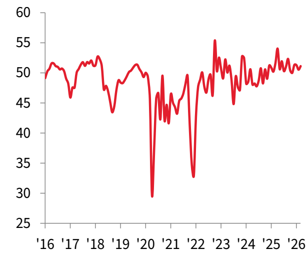
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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
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
11-25	39.4	37.6	34.5	39.7	39.3	39.5	47.6	58.8	47.9	38.3	50.0	42.0
12-25	47.6	49.6	44.7	47.4	49.5	49.3	46.0	62.3	50.8	48.2	51.3	46.5
01-26	50.4	51.8	49.8	51.9	48.4	51.8	52.7	70.7	55.4	45.8	51.3	48.7
02-26	45.8	41.7	46.6	50.6	47.1	46.2	49.3	61.3	51.6	45.3	50.5	47.2
03-26	45.7	45.6	44.6	46.9	43.3	47.0	47.5	61.3	53.8	42.7	51.1	41.7

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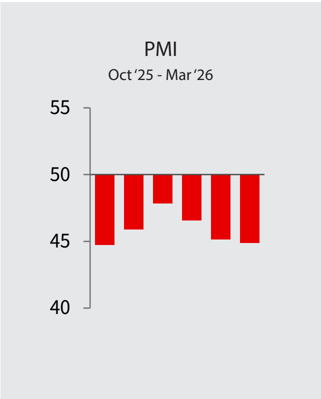
Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Sector PMI®

Clothing and leather products

Selling prices unchanged in March

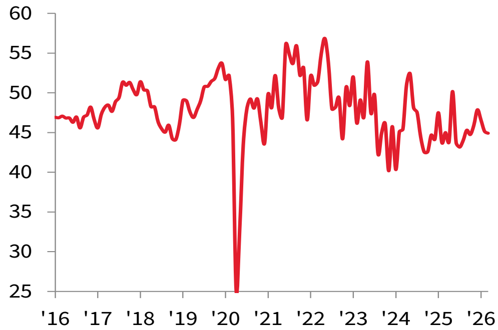


Clothing and leather products manufacturers in Türkiye kept their selling prices unchanged in March, ending a two-month sequence of inflation. The sector was the only one monitored not to raise output prices. Meanwhile, input cost inflation eased and was the slowest of the ten monitored categories.

Both output and new orders slowed for the tenth consecutive months in March, with rates of moderation quickening from February. In turn, employment and purchasing activity were scaled back.

PMI

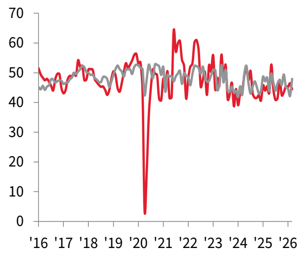
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



Output Index

Employment Index

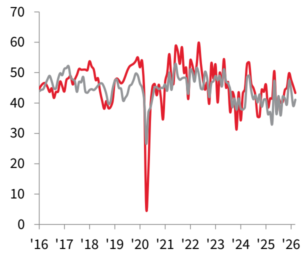
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

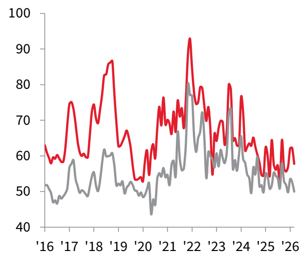
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

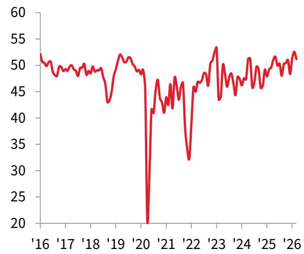
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

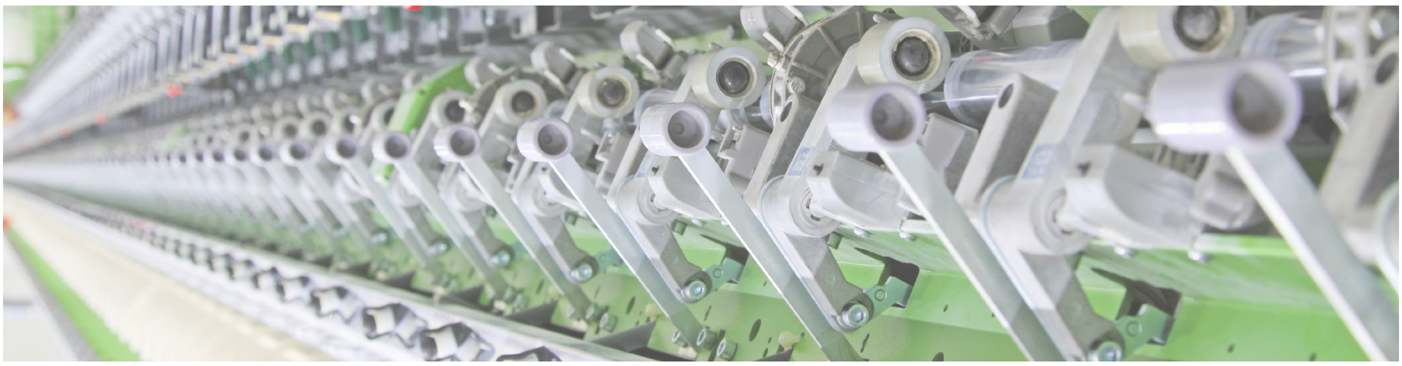
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

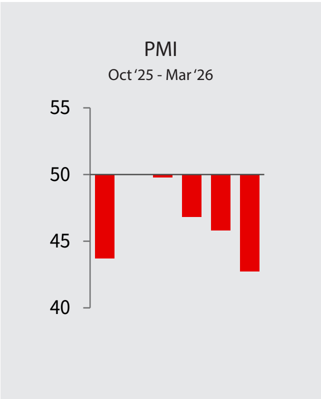
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
10-25	44.7	42.5	44.3	43.5	41.6	45.9	44.9	56.6	52.9	42.2	50.4	42.2
11-25	45.9	43.4	45.2	46.1	39.6	49.4	46.4	55.6	51.9	42.2	51.0	42.7
12-25	47.9	45.5	49.8	51.9	47.4	45.2	49.0	57.0	49.8	47.2	48.4	47.4
01-26	46.6	45.2	47.6	55.7	44.3	44.7	57.0	62.1	53.5	44.8	51.3	47.5
02-26	45.2	46.5	45.6	42.8	39.0	42.2	46.2	62.2	52.6	41.4	52.6	43.1
03-26	44.9	44.5	43.3	46.6	41.1	47.9	42.1	57.8	50.0	44.4	51.2	38.8



PMI® by S&P Global

Wood and paper products

Sharpest slowdown in new orders for almost a year-and-a-half

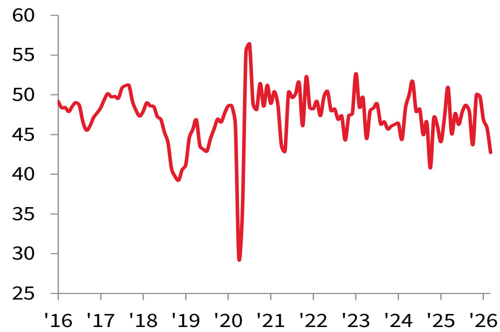


New orders eased sharply in March, with the pace of moderation the greatest since October 2024. New business has now softened in each month throughout the past year. New export orders also slowed, but to a lesser extent than total new business.

With new orders easing, firms scaled back production to the largest extent in 17 months. Employment also moderated, but only slightly. Meanwhile, rates of inflation of both input costs and output prices softened from February.

PMI

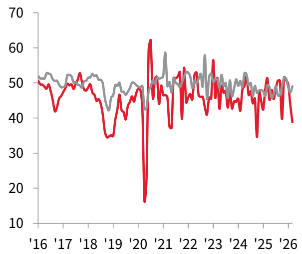
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



Output Index

Employment Index

sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

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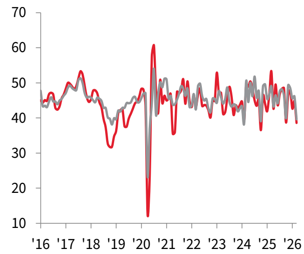
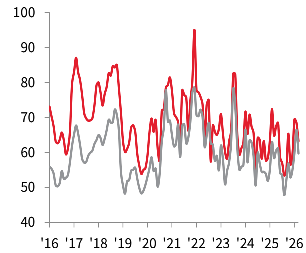


Input Prices Index

Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

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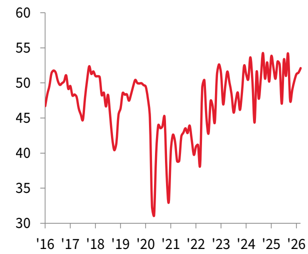

Index summary

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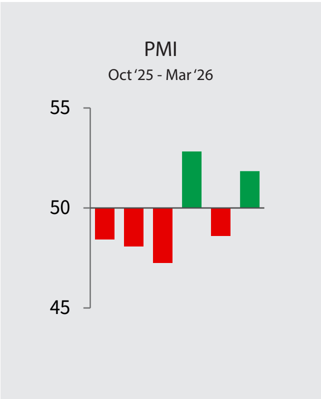
11-25	50.0	51.5	46.3	51.9	49.3	51.4	49.6	56.6	52.9	51.5	49.0	53.1
12-25	49.8	50.7	47.9	50.7	48.5	51.2	49.1	59.0	54.9	50.3	50.3	50.6
01-26	46.8	49.7	42.6	51.9	45.6	48.8	50.6	69.4	59.8	45.9	51.3	45.7
02-26	45.8	43.7	44.7	47.4	46.2	47.2	47.4	68.5	66.5	44.4	51.5	47.3
03-26	42.7	38.8	38.6	46.3	39.6	49.0	46.6	63.2	59.7	39.8	52.1	44.7

Chemicals, plastics and rubber

Inflationary pressures intensify

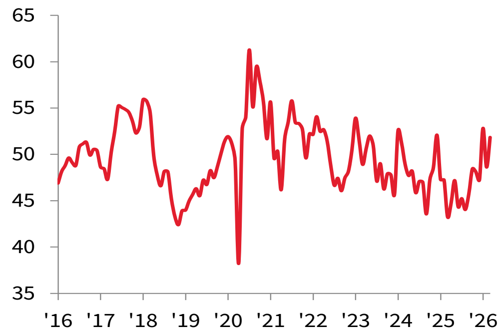


The chemicals, plastics and rubber sector saw a marked acceleration in the rate of input cost inflation following the outbreak of war in the Middle East. Input prices rose at the fastest pace in almost two years in March, with the rate of output price inflation the strongest since February 2022. Meanwhile, suppliers' delivery times lengthened to the greatest extent in just over two years.

Nonetheless, the sector was the only one covered to record a rise in output during March.

PMI

sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



Output Index

Employment Index

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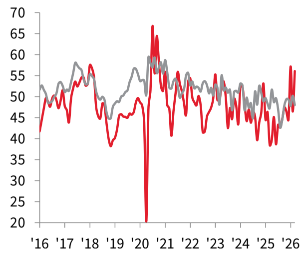

New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

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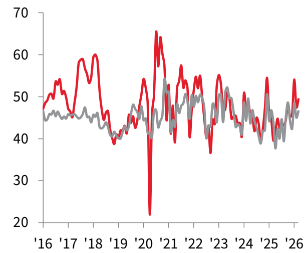
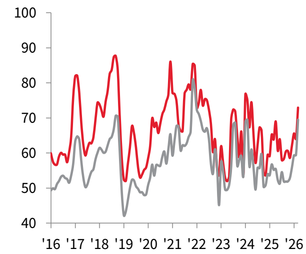


Input Prices Index

Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

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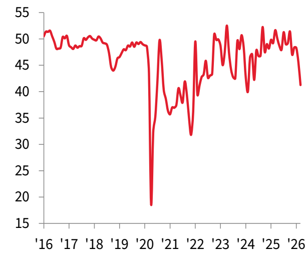

Index summary

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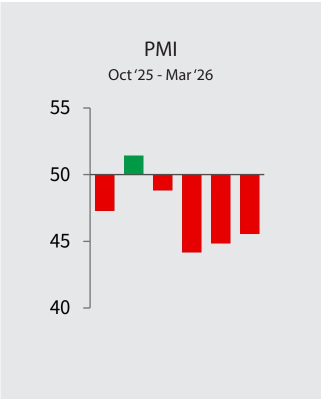
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
10-25	48.4	47.4	48.3	47.9	48.6	47.9	54.0	60.6	51.9	48.2	51.4	52.1
11-25	48.1	46.5	45.2	51.7	44.2	49.4	51.6	58.6	52.9	47.3	47.0	51.0
12-25	47.3	44.6	45.8	47.7	42.4	49.3	47.1	62.2	55.9	46.3	48.4	47.6
01-26	52.8	57.2	54.1	53.3	48.5	47.8	50.6	65.6	59.4	52.1	48.3	49.8
02-26	48.6	46.5	47.6	44.4	45.0	50.2	47.3	64.1	59.4	46.3	45.6	45.2
03-26	51.8	56.1	49.4	48.0	46.6	48.0	43.7	73.0	69.5	54.2	41.3	45.7

Non-metallic mineral products

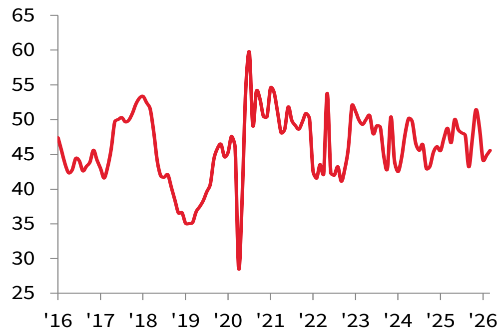
Softest moderation in output in 2026 so far



The end of the opening quarter of 2026 saw a further slowdown of output in the non-metallic mineral products sector, the fourth in as many months. Although marked, the latest moderation was the least pronounced in the year-to-date. New orders also eased to a lesser extent than in February, albeit one that was still sharp.

Meanwhile, firms registered a slight scaling back of employment, and reduced their purchasing activity markedly. Input costs increased sharply, while the rate of output price inflation eased to a three-month low.

PMI
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



Output Index
Employment Index
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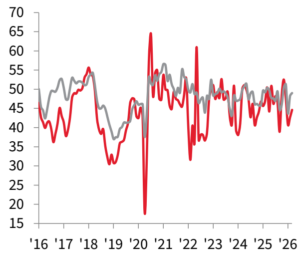

New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
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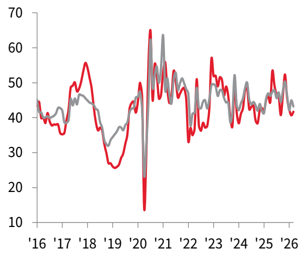
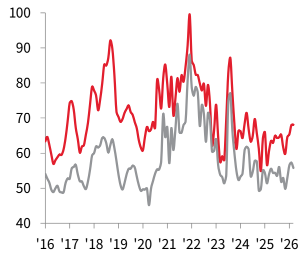
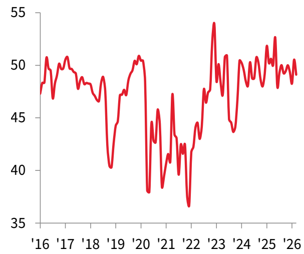


Input Prices Index
Output Prices Index
sa, >50 = inflation since previous month

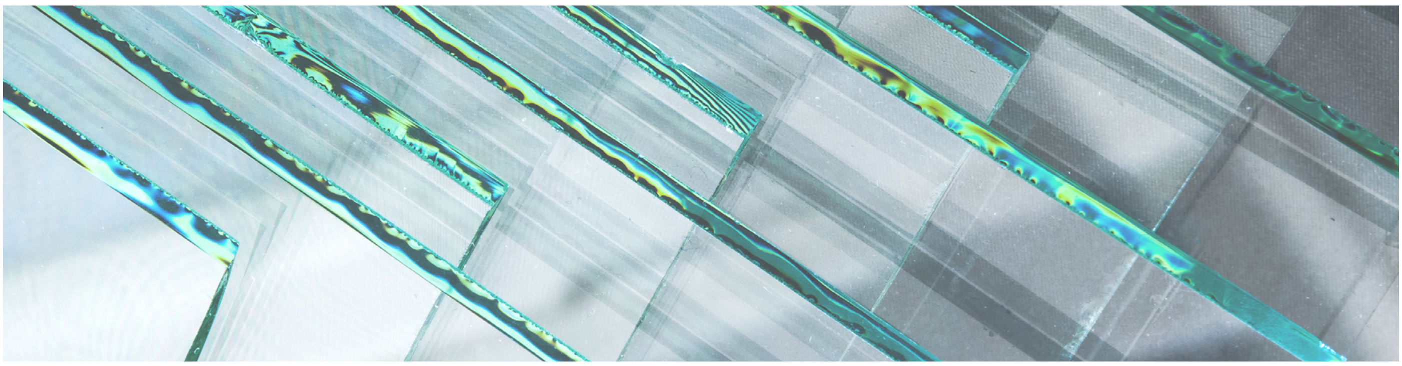


Suppliers' Delivery Times Index
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



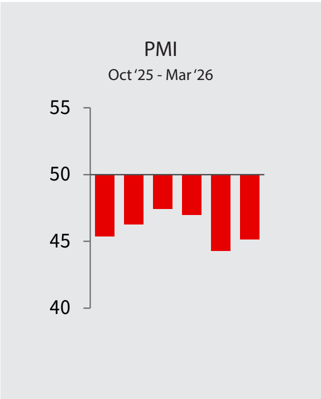
Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
11-25	51.4	52.5	52.4	49.5	50.3	50.4	52.7	59.8	49.8	52.5	50.0	50.0
12-25	48.8	47.5	45.7	45.1	46.4	51.3	51.1	64.5	52.9	48.2	49.3	53.8
01-26	44.2	40.7	42.4	49.5	42.2	43.7	48.5	65.3	56.5	42.7	48.3	47.6
02-26	44.8	42.6	40.7	44.9	45.0	48.2	50.3	68.0	57.3	43.3	50.5	49.3
03-26	45.6	44.6	41.7	41.7	43.2	49.0	49.5	68.1	55.8	42.7	49.1	44.7



Basic metals

Sharpest rise in input costs in just over two years

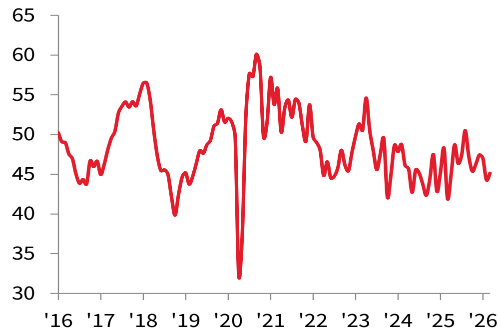


Turkish basic metals manufacturers posted a substantial monthly increase in input costs during March, with the rate of inflation accelerating to the fastest since February 2024. Selling prices rose at a softer pace, however, with the latest increase the weakest in four months.

Firms faced challenges passing higher costs through to customers as a result of muted demand conditions. New orders eased for the seventh consecutive month in March, with output also slowing and employment scaled back to the largest extent for a year.

PMI

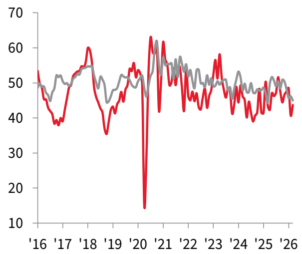
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



Output Index

Employment Index

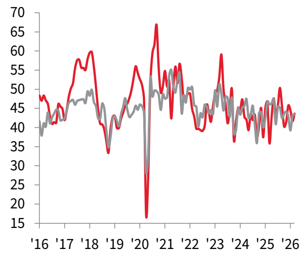
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

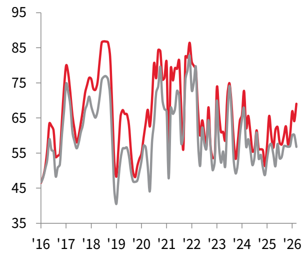
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

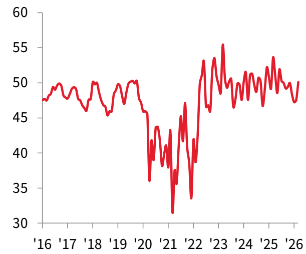
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

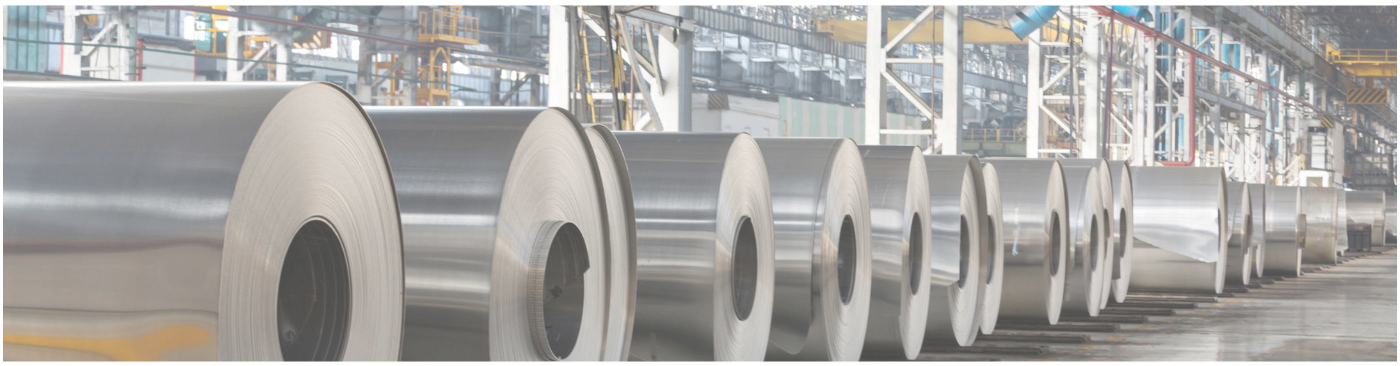
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



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
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
11-25	46.3	46.6	41.4	45.0	44.2	50.4	46.7	57.5	56.8	45.4	50.0	46.0
12-25	47.4	47.5	45.7	46.1	42.9	48.3	46.0	60.2	57.0	45.1	48.4	44.4
01-26	47.0	48.5	44.6	47.7	39.2	45.7	49.6	66.9	60.0	44.8	47.3	44.5
02-26	44.3	40.7	41.7	42.5	43.0	46.2	46.2	64.1	60.2	42.4	47.5	45.1
03-26	45.1	43.7	43.6	39.0	43.5	45.0	45.5	69.1	56.8	44.6	50.1	46.6

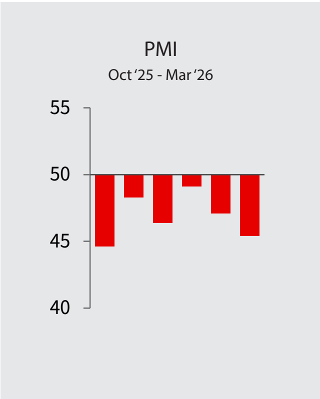


Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Sector PMI®

İSTANBUL CHAMBER OF INDUSTRY

Machinery and metal products

Job creation sustained in March

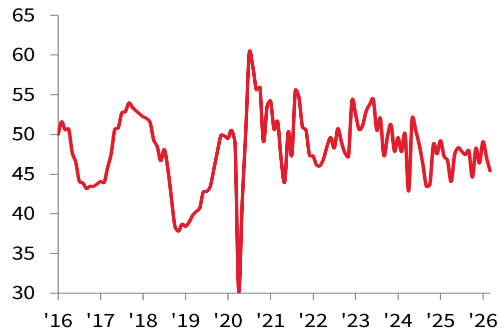


Although output and new orders continued to ease in the machinery and metal products category during March, firms in the sector increased their staffing levels for the second month running. A combination of softer new orders and greater workforce capacity meant that backlogs of work were depleted markedly again.

Input costs increased at the steepest pace since last October, with output price inflation also at a five-month high. Meanwhile, suppliers' delivery times shortened for the second month running.

PMI

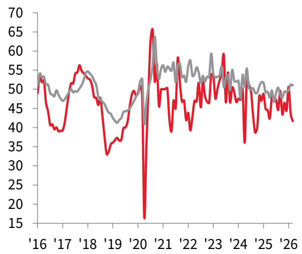
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



Output Index

Employment Index

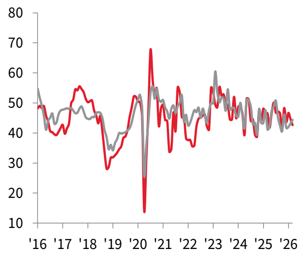
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

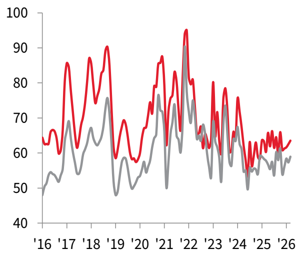
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

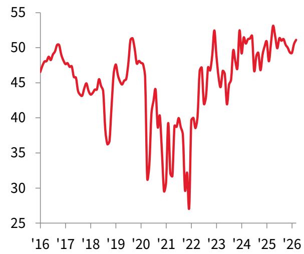
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

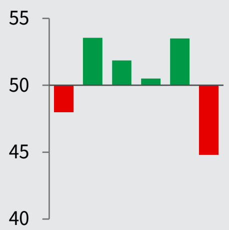
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
11-25	48.3	46.5	48.3	45.5	46.1	49.4	46.4	60.9	54.0	48.4	50.0	47.8
12-25	46.4	44.4	43.6	47.0	41.7	49.3	50.0	61.3	56.0	41.9	49.3	47.4
01-26	49.1	50.7	46.7	47.4	42.0	49.8	50.6	61.6	58.4	48.9	49.3	48.6
02-26	47.1	43.6	44.7	49.6	43.2	51.2	49.3	62.5	57.3	45.3	50.5	51.4
03-26	45.4	41.7	42.7	45.2	44.4	51.0	45.5	63.5	58.9	42.7	51.1	46.5

Electronic & electrical equipment

Renewed slowdown in output during March

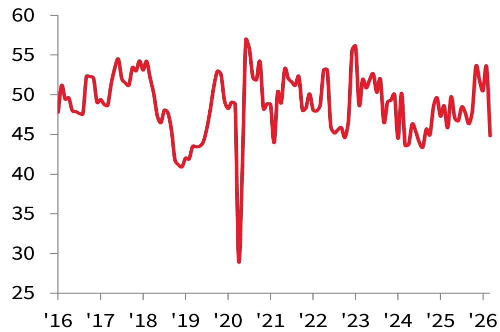
PMI
Oct '25 - Mar '26



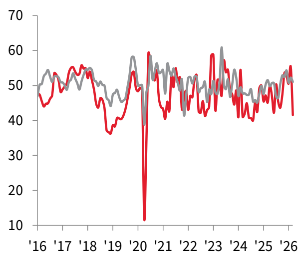
Electronic & electrical equipment production eased in March, thereby ending a four-month sequence of growth. Moreover, the moderation was sharp and the fastest since August 2024. Renewed slowdowns in total new orders and exports were also registered, but employment continued to rise slightly.

Meanwhile, purchasing activity was scaled back to the largest extent since May 2020 amid muted demand conditions and sharply rising input costs. As a result, stocks of inputs also eased.

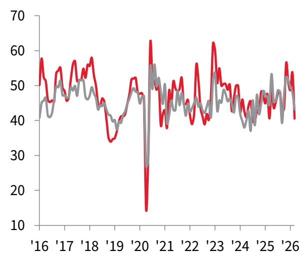
PMI
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



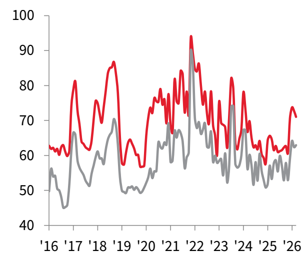
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



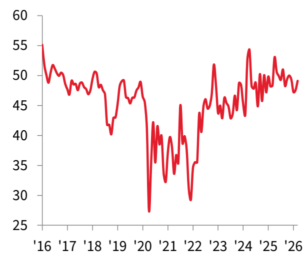
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

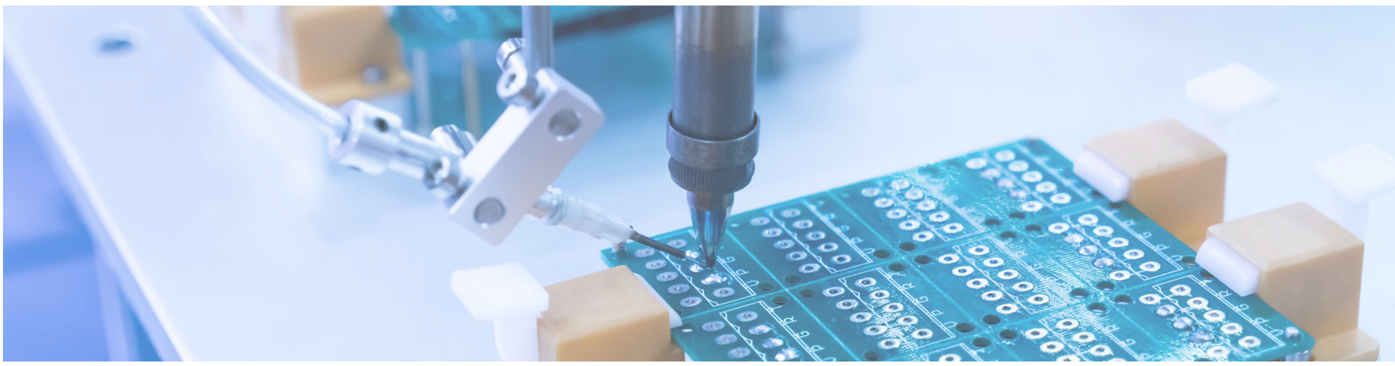


Suppliers' Delivery Times Index
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



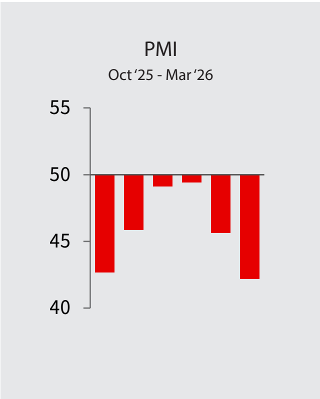
Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
11-25	53.6	53.6	56.5	50.7	52.4	52.5	50.6	60.6	52.9	57.6	50.0	52.1
12-25	51.9	52.7	50.9	51.9	51.5	54.3	44.7	70.6	59.1	56.4	49.3	49.4
01-26	50.5	50.6	48.7	48.2	49.5	50.8	50.5	73.7	64.1	49.9	47.3	51.8
02-26	53.5	55.4	53.7	54.0	48.0	52.2	48.1	72.7	62.4	55.4	47.5	52.5
03-26	44.8	41.6	40.6	45.6	43.2	51.0	48.4	71.0	62.9	39.6	49.1	44.2



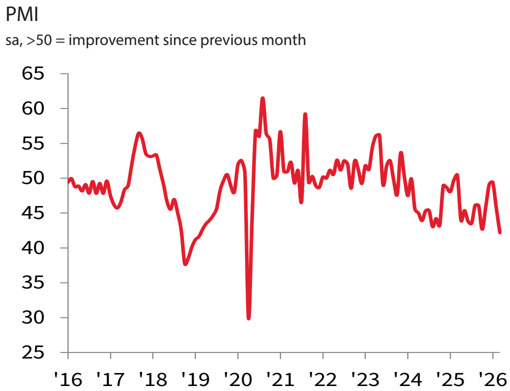
Land & sea vehicles

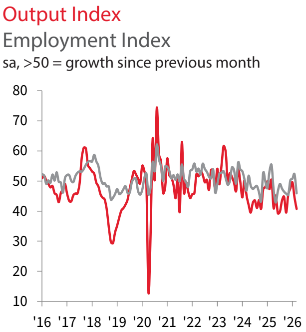
New orders ease to greatest extent since outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic

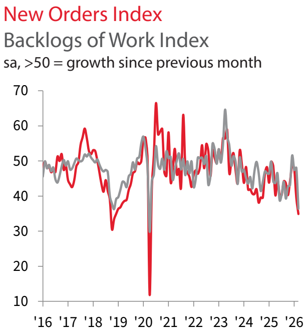


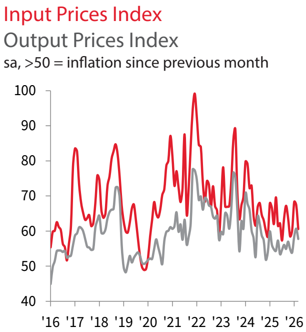
March data pointed to a substantial easing of new orders in the land & sea vehicles category. Moreover, the latest moderation was the most pronounced since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in April 2020 and the sharpest of the ten sectors covered by the report.

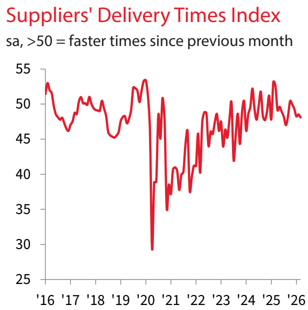
Meanwhile, output and purchasing activity also posted more marked slowdowns and employment was scaled back for the first time in four months. Input costs and output prices continued to rise sharply, but at weaker rates than seen in February.







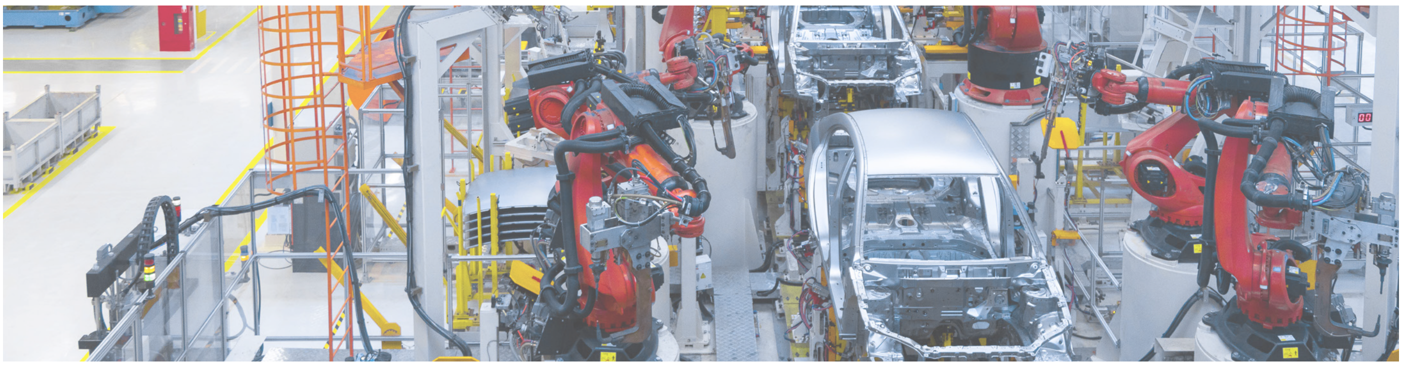




Index summary

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
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
11-25	45.9	45.6	44.3	48.7	43.2	45.5	44.6	58.5	54.8	42.4	50.0	45.9
12-25	49.1	47.5	48.8	50.7	51.5	50.3	50.0	60.2	53.9	50.3	49.3	49.5
01-26	49.4	49.6	47.7	46.6	47.4	50.8	47.5	68.3	58.4	46.8	48.3	47.7
02-26	45.6	44.5	39.5	45.2	48.0	52.2	46.1	67.4	60.7	44.2	48.5	45.1
03-26	42.2	40.7	34.9	43.7	36.4	45.9	45.6	60.6	57.8	38.8	48.1	45.6



Methodology

800
manufacturers

10
sectors

Index calculation

% 'Higher'
+
(% 'No change')/2
+
(% 'Lower') x 0

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.

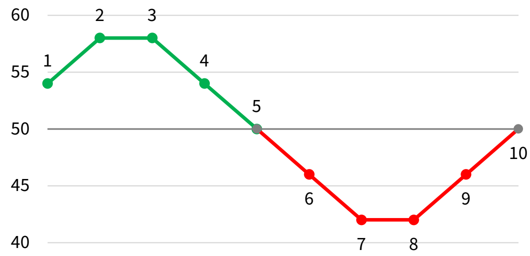
The headline figure for each sector is the Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI). The PMI is a weighted average of the following five indices: New Orders (30%), Output (25%), Employment (20%), Suppliers' Delivery Times (15%) and Stocks of Purchases (10%). For the PMI calculation the Suppliers' Delivery Times 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.

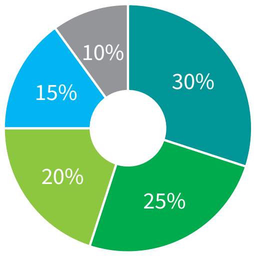
Survey questions	
Output	Quantity of purchases
New orders	Suppliers' delivery times
New export orders	Stocks of purchases
Employment	Input prices
Backlogs of work	Output prices
Stocks of finished goods	

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.

About S&P Global

S&P Global provides essential intelligence. We enable governments, businesses and individuals with the right data, expertise and connected technology so that they can make decisions with conviction. From helping our customers assess new investments to guiding them through ESG and energy transition across supply chains, we unlock new opportunities, solve challenges and accelerate progress for the world.

We are widely sought after by many of the world's leading organizations to provide credit ratings, benchmarks, analytics and workflow solutions in the global capital, commodity and automotive markets. With every one of our offerings, we help the world's leading organizations plan for tomorrow, today. www.spglobal.com

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.
www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/mi/products/pmi