



# Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Sector PMI®

## Widespread intensification of inflationary pressures in April

### Contents

Overview

Food products

Textiles

Clothing and leather products

Wood and paper products

Chemicals, plastics and rubber

Non-metallic mineral products

Basic metals

Machinery and metal products

Electrical & electronic  
equipment

Land & sea vehicles

Methodology

Further information

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

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

*"The widespread effects of the war in the Middle East are clear from the latest sector PMI data which show near-universal accelerations in rates of inflation and supply-chain delays. Disruption is affecting demand and production lines, limiting growth for firms in Türkiye."*

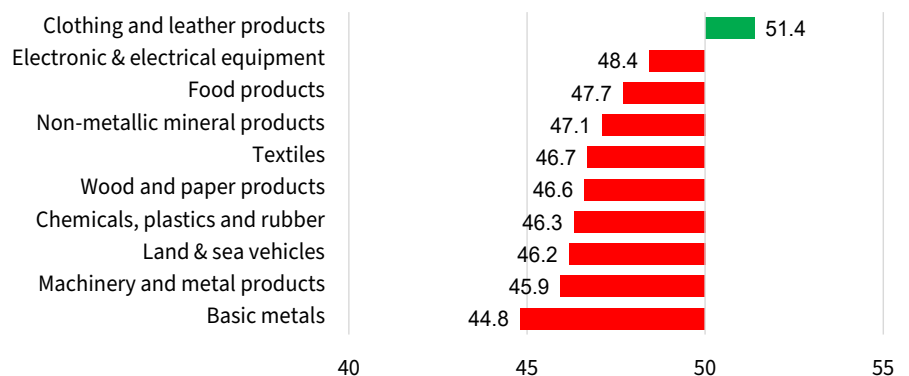
*"The main area of positivity during April was in the clothing and leather products*

*sector, which was able to record renewed expansions of both output and new orders.*

*"With most sectors facing challenges linked to the war, however, firms will be hoping for a swift resolution to the conflict, resulting in an environment more conducive to growth."*

#### Türkiye Sector PMI

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



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



## Overview

Chemicals, plastics and rubber sector sees fastest increases in input costs and output prices

Only clothing and leather products records growth of output and new orders

Near-universal lengthening of suppliers' delivery times

The latest Türkiye Sector PMI® report highlighted the impacts of the war in the Middle East across the Turkish manufacturing sector. Most of the ten monitored categories saw inflationary pressures strengthen and there was a near-universal lengthening of suppliers' delivery times. Meanwhile, clothing and leather products was the only sector to see output and new orders expand at the start of the second quarter.

The rise in production in the clothing and leather products category ended a ten-month sequence of moderation. The remaining nine sectors all saw output soften, with the most marked slowdown in chemicals, plastics and rubber, a reversal from growth in the previous month.

The picture for new orders was similar to that of output, albeit here the textiles sector registered the sharpest moderation. New export orders eased across the board, again led by textiles. The clothing and leather products and machinery and metal products categories posted only slight slowdowns in exports.

Muted workloads meant that most monitored sectors looked to scale back workforce numbers at the start of the second quarter. Job creation was confined

to the clothing and leather products and electronic & electrical equipment sectors. The most marked easing of staffing levels was in basic metals.

There was a widespread intensification of cost pressures in April, with eight of the ten categories posting a faster pace of input price inflation than in March. The steepest increase in costs was in the chemicals, plastics and rubber sector where inflation hit a 27-month high. The slowest rise was in machinery and metal products.

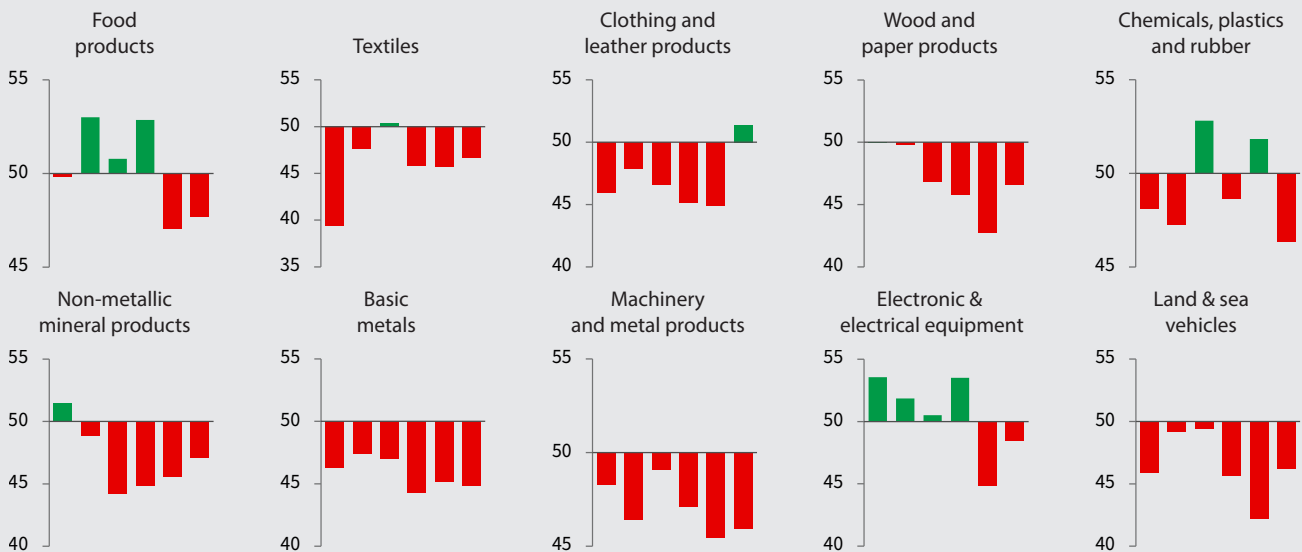
Chemicals, plastics and rubber also led the way in terms of output price inflation. The rise in April was the fastest in more than four years. Clothing and leather products selling prices were up sharply following no change in the previous month. The only category to see output prices increase at a slower pace in April was electronic & electrical equipment, but even here the pace of inflation was marked.

There was a near-universal lengthening of suppliers' delivery times in April, with only the basic metals sector registering an improvement in vendor performance. The textiles category posted the most pronounced lengthening of lead times, with delays the most marked since January 2022.

### Sector PMI overview

sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, Nov'25 - Apr'26

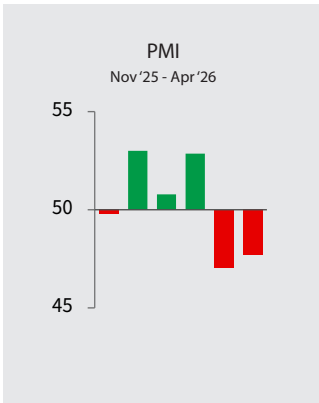
Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, S&P Global PMI.





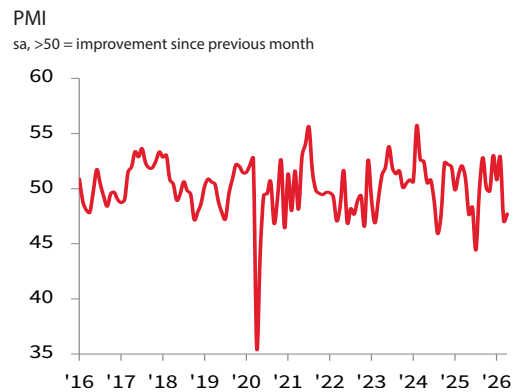
## Food products

### Output moderates again in April

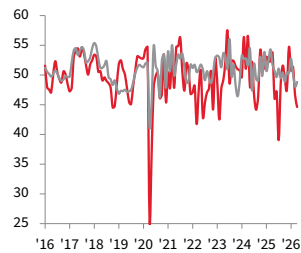


Food products manufacturers in Türkiye registered a slowdown in output for the second month running in April. Moreover, the rate of moderation gathered pace and was the most marked since July 2025. New orders also eased, while new business from abroad slowed to the greatest extent in almost six years. Employment and purchasing were scaled back again.

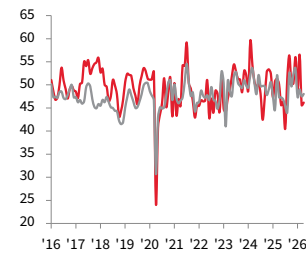
The rate of input cost inflation quickened to a three-month high. Output prices also rose at a faster pace, albeit one that was the weakest of the ten monitored sectors.



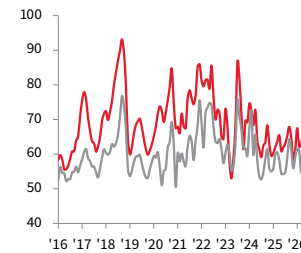
**Output Index**  
Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



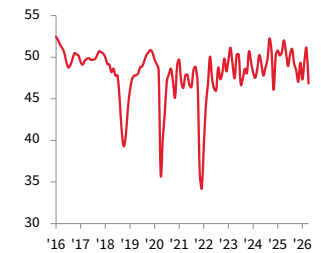
**New Orders Index**  
Backlogs of Work Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

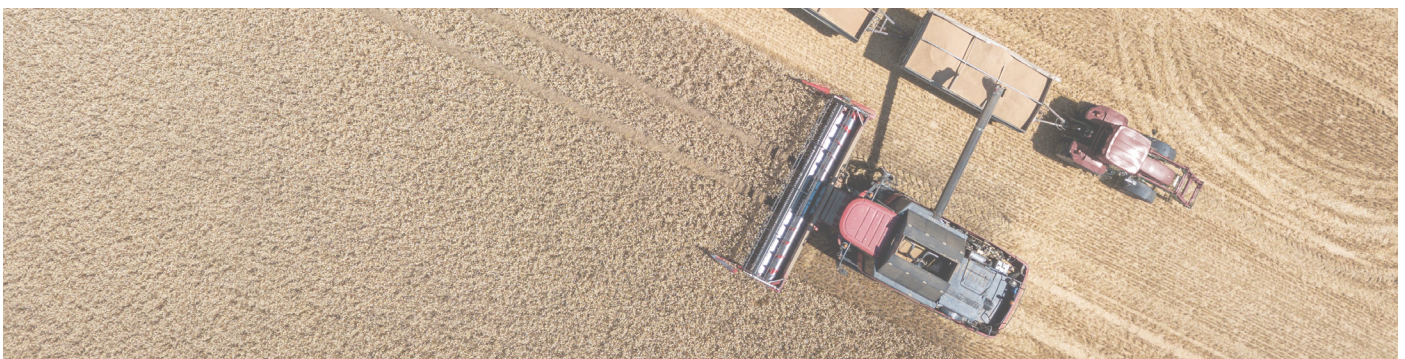


**Suppliers' Delivery Times Index**  
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



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

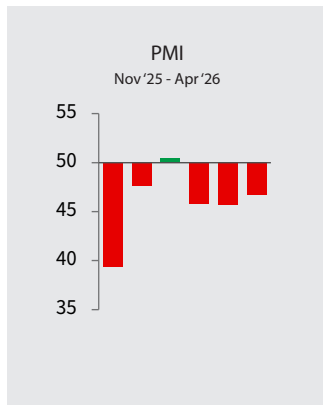
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-25	49.8	47.5	50.3	49.4	52.4	50.4	51.7	58.6	55.9	48.4	47.0	48.0
12-25	53.0	54.7	56.0	53.0	53.6	50.3	48.0	61.1	59.0	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
04-26	47.7	44.6	46.2	44.4	48.1	48.8	51.6	66.5	57.0	44.2	46.8	49.6





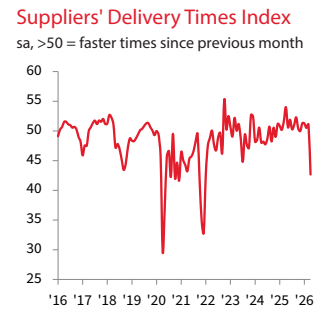
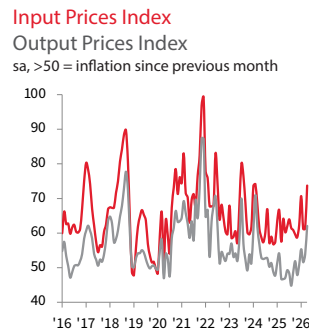
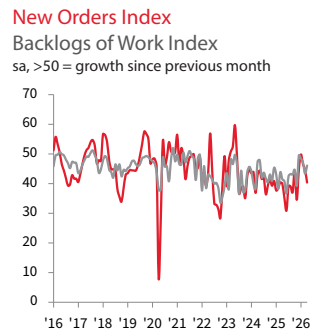
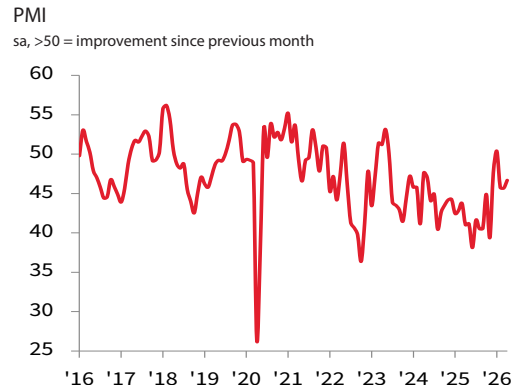
## Textiles

### Renewed lengthening of suppliers' delivery times



Price and supply disruption as a result of the war in the Middle East were evident in the textiles sector during April. Suppliers' delivery times lengthened sharply, after having shortened in March. Moreover, the deterioration in vendor performance was the most pronounced since January 2022. Meanwhile, rates of input cost and output price inflation each quickened to 26-month highs.

New orders eased markedly in April, leading to a further scaling back of output and slight moderation of employment.



Index summary  
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

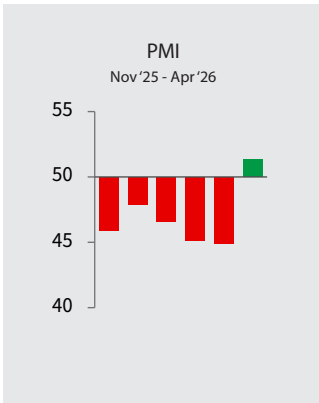
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-25	39.4	37.6	34.5	39.7	39.3	39.5	47.6	58.8	47.9	38.3	50.0	42.0
12-25	47.6	49.6	44.7	47.4	49.5	49.3	46.0	62.3	50.8	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
04-26	46.7	47.5	40.4	40.6	46.1	49.8	46.7	73.7	62.1	46.1	42.7	41.6





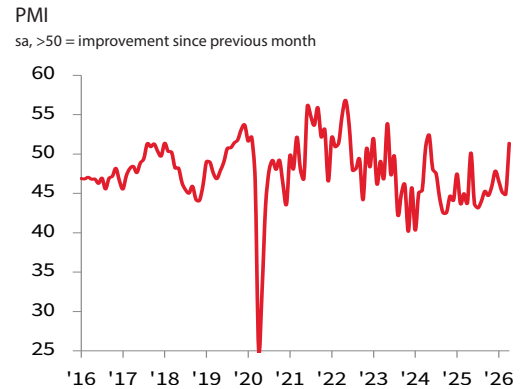
## Clothing and leather products

### Clothing and leather products output returns to growth

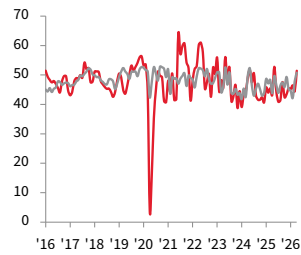


Clothing and leather products output increased for the first time in almost a year in April amid a renewed expansion of new business. In both cases, clothing and leather products was the only one of the ten categories to post expansions. With output and new orders increasing, firms took on extra staff for the first time in almost two years.

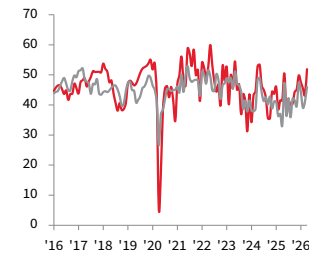
Input costs rose sharply, and at the fastest pace since February 2024. In turn, firms raised their output prices following no change in the previous survey period.



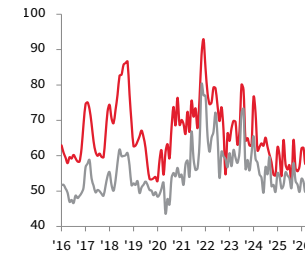
**Output Index**  
Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



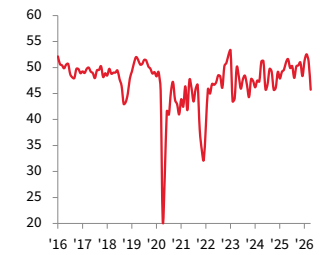
**New Orders Index**  
Backlogs of Work Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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



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



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

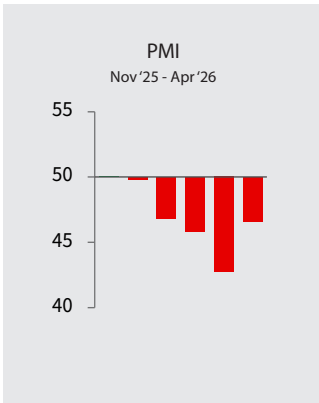
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-25	45.9	43.4	45.2	46.1	39.6	49.4	46.4	55.6	51.9	42.2	51.0	42.7
12-25	47.9	45.5	49.8	51.9	47.4	45.2	49.0	57.0	49.8	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
04-26	51.4	51.5	51.9	49.7	46.0	50.8	48.6	67.8	59.1	47.0	45.7	46.5





## Wood and paper products

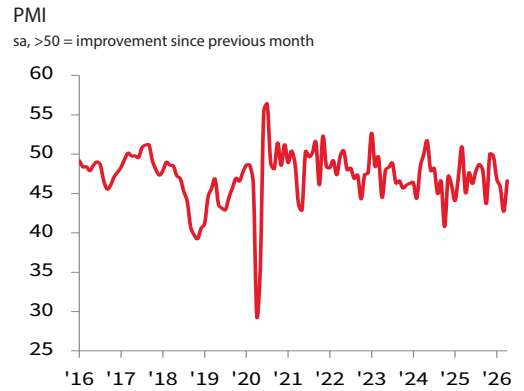
### New orders moderate to lesser extent in April



As has been the case in each month for just over a year, new orders eased in the wood and paper products sector during April.

The latest slowdown was marked, albeit the least pronounced in 2026 so far. Production was also scaled back to a lesser extent than in March. Employment, purchasing activity and inventories all continued to ease.

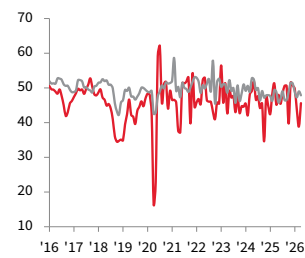
The rate of input cost inflation accelerated sharply, hitting a 14-month high, with output price inflation also quickening. Meanwhile, suppliers' delivery times lengthened for the first time in five months.



#### Output Index

##### Employment Index

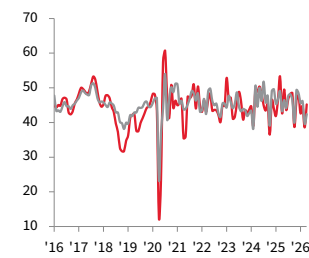
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



#### New Orders Index

##### Backlogs of Work Index

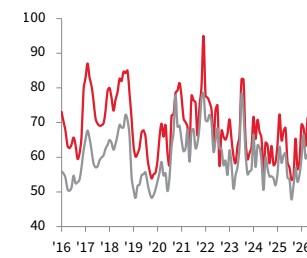
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



#### Input Prices Index

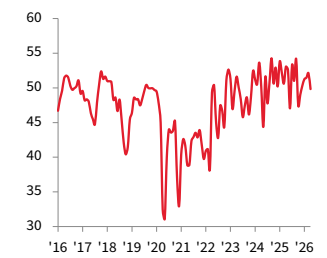
##### Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



#### Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

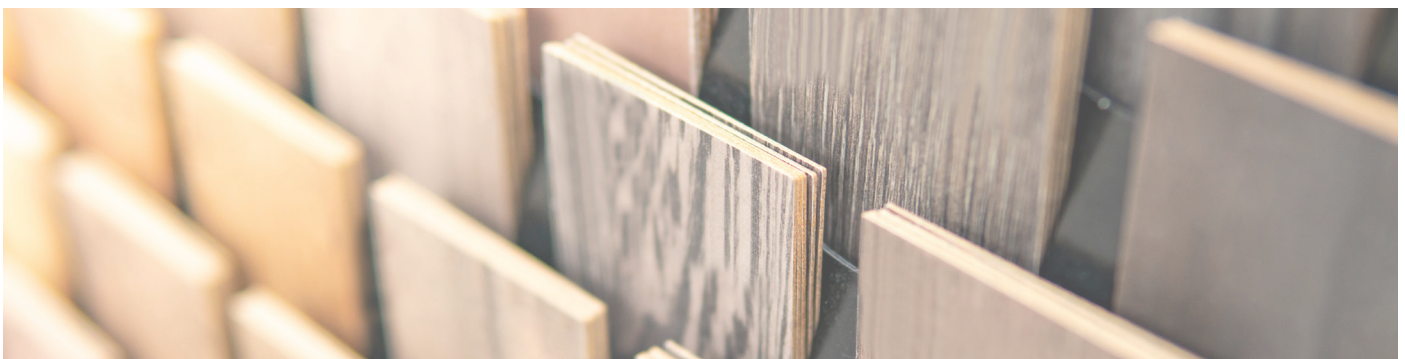
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



#### Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

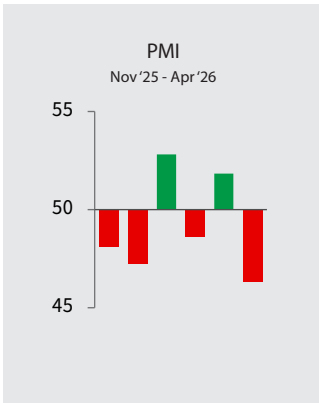
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-25	50.0	51.5	46.3	51.9	49.3	51.4	49.6	56.6	52.9	51.5	49.0	53.1
12-25	49.8	50.7	47.9	50.7	48.5	51.2	49.1	59.0	54.9	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
04-26	46.6	45.6	45.2	46.0	42.4	47.8	43.8	71.3	60.8	40.4	49.8	45.6





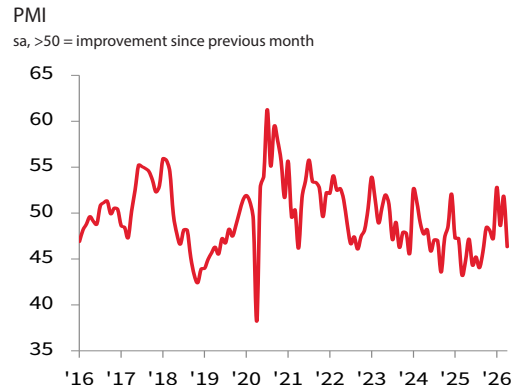
## Chemicals, plastics and rubber

### Output prices rise at fastest pace in over four years

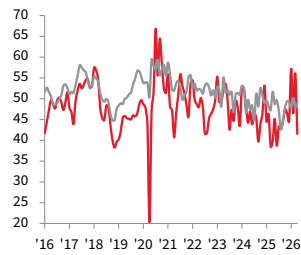


Inflationary pressures continued to build in the chemicals, plastics and rubber sector during April. Input costs rose at the fastest pace in 27 months, while output price inflation was the steepest since February 2022. In both cases, the increases were the strongest of the ten sectors covered by the report.

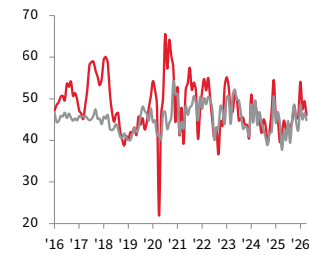
A renewed slowdown in output was registered amid a third successive monthly easing of new orders. Employment, purchasing and inventories were also scaled back at the start of the second quarter.



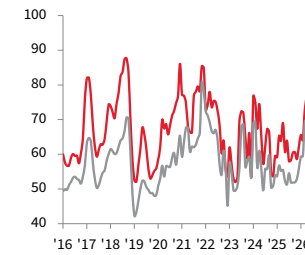
**Output Index**  
Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



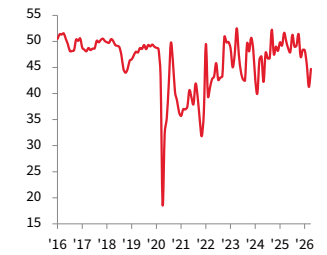
**New Orders Index**  
Backlogs of Work Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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



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



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

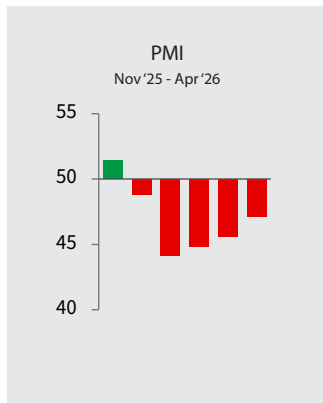
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-25	48.1	46.5	45.2	51.7	44.2	49.4	51.6	58.6	52.9	47.3	47.0	51.0
12-25	47.3	44.6	45.8	47.7	42.4	49.3	47.1	62.2	55.9	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
04-26	46.3	41.6	46.0	44.5	44.9	48.8	45.7	76.7	69.9	40.3	44.7	40.6





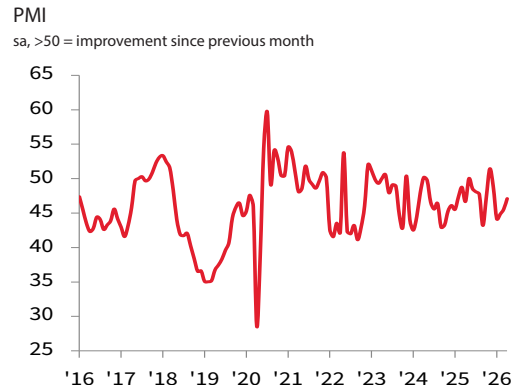
## Non-metallic mineral products

### Production softens for fifth consecutive month

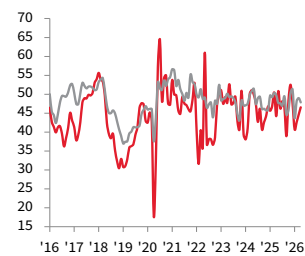


Output in the non-metallic mineral products sector continued to ease in April, the fifth month running in which this has been the case. The latest moderation was solid, but the least pronounced in 2026 so far. New orders and exports also slowed to smaller degrees, but the rate at which employment was scaled back quickened.

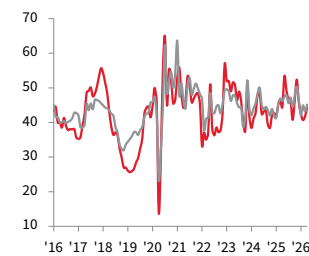
Input prices increased at the sharpest pace in just over two-and-a-half years, with output price inflation the fastest since May 2024. Suppliers' delivery times lengthened for the second month running.



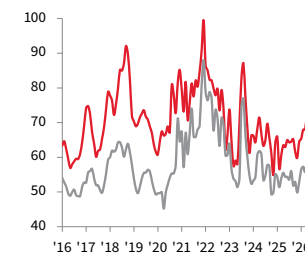
**Output Index**  
Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



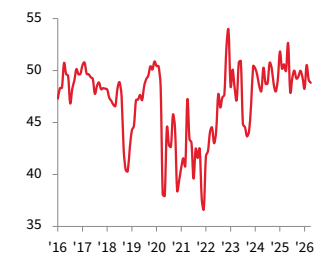
**New Orders Index**  
Backlogs of Work Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

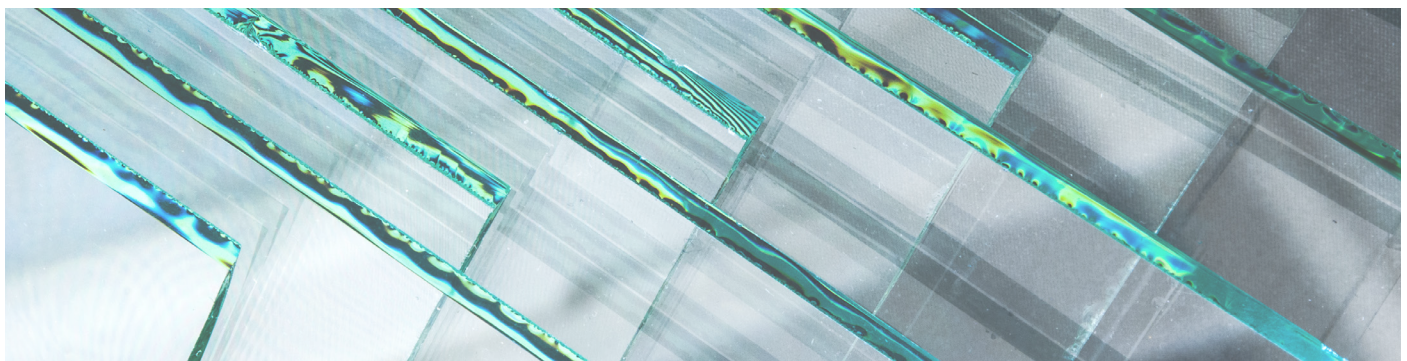


**Suppliers' Delivery Times Index**  
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



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

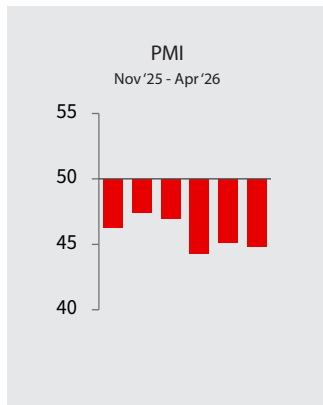
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-25	51.4	52.5	52.4	49.5	50.3	50.4	52.7	59.8	49.8	52.5	50.0	50.0
12-25	48.8	47.5	45.7	45.1	46.4	51.3	51.1	64.5	52.9	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
04-26	47.1	46.6	44.2	47.5	45.2	47.8	45.7	73.3	60.1	47.0	48.8	49.6





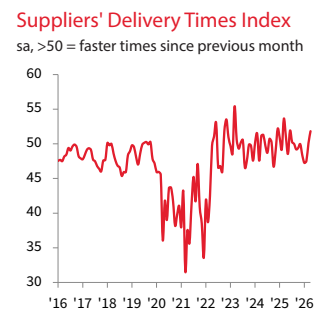
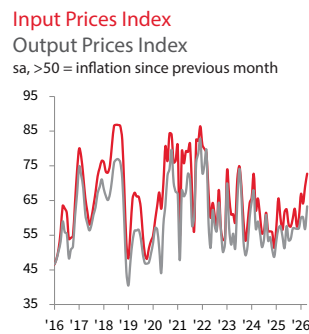
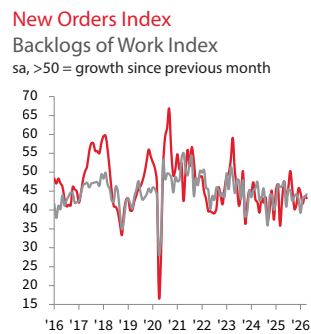
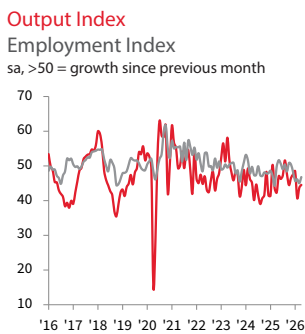
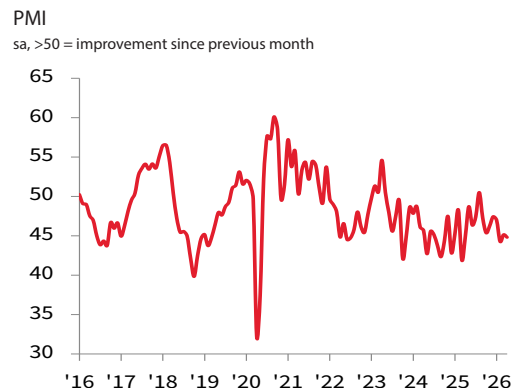
## Basic metals

### Suppliers' delivery times shorten amid muted demand for inputs



April data pointed to a further monthly slowdown in new orders in the Turkish basic metals category, extending the current sequence of moderation to eight months. Output also eased and firms scaled back employment, albeit to the least extent in 2026 so far.

Purchasing activity moderated to the largest degree for a year, with muted demand for inputs resulting in a shortening of suppliers' delivery times. Basic metals was the only sector to record an improvement in vendor performance.



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

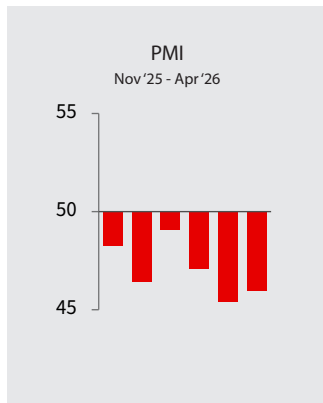
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-25	46.3	46.6	41.4	45.0	44.2	50.4	46.7	57.5	56.8	45.4	50.0	46.0
12-25	47.4	47.5	45.7	46.1	42.9	48.3	46.0	60.2	57.0	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
04-26	44.8	44.5	43.1	44.6	44.1	46.8	42.5	72.8	63.3	42.2	51.8	41.5





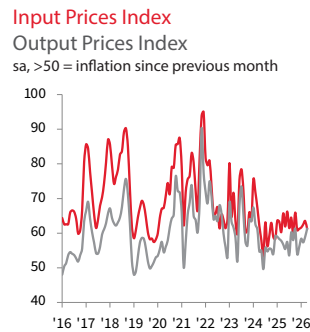
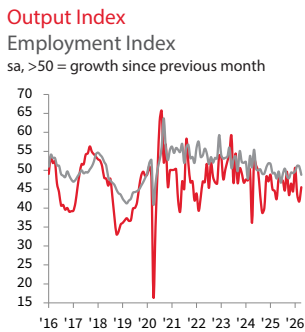
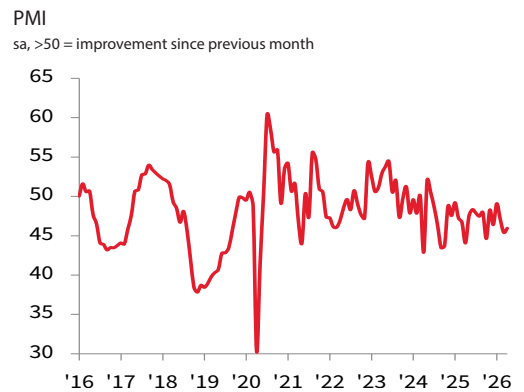
## Machinery and metal products

### Renewed slowdown in employment as workloads ease



Machinery and metal products firms signalled an easing of workforce numbers in April, ending a two-month sequence of job creation. The scaling back of employment was in line with muted workloads as new orders, backlogs of work and output all moderated. The slowdown in new business was the most marked since October 2025.

The sector was one of only two to record a slower rate of input cost inflation in April, but input prices still increased sharply and firms raised their output prices at the fastest pace in six months.



Index summary  
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

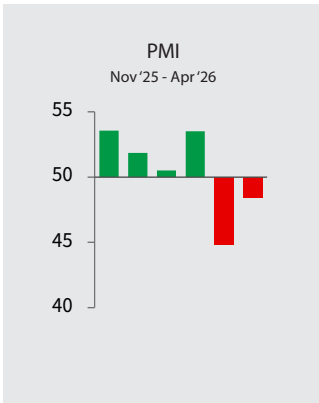
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-25	48.3	46.5	48.3	45.5	46.1	49.4	46.4	60.9	54.0	48.4	50.0	47.8
12-25	46.4	44.4	43.6	47.0	41.7	49.3	50.0	61.3	56.0	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
04-26	45.9	45.5	42.3	49.7	44.9	48.8	45.5	61.2	61.3	46.1	48.8	44.4





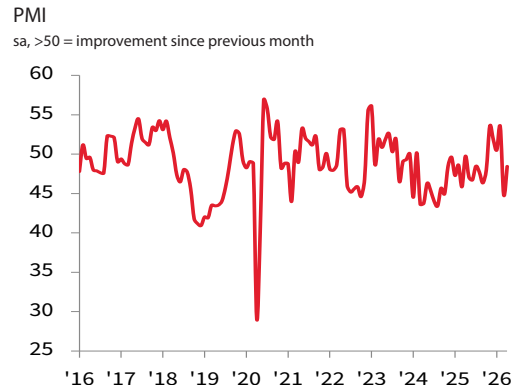
## Electronic & electrical equipment

### Production eases to much lesser extent

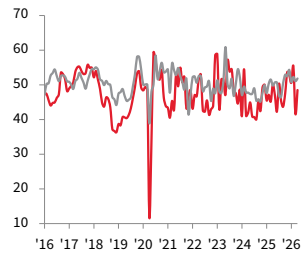


Although electronic & electrical equipment output slowed for the second month running in April, the pace of moderation was only slight and much weaker than that seen in March. This was also the case with regards to new orders. Tentative signs of improvement meant that firms took on extra staff for the eighth month running.

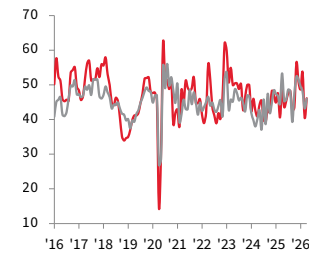
Both input costs and output prices increased sharply, but to lesser extents than in March. Meanwhile, suppliers' delivery times lengthened.



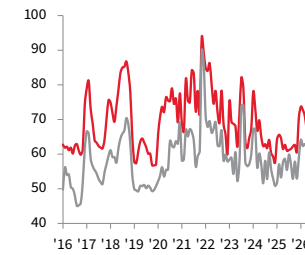
**Output Index**  
Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



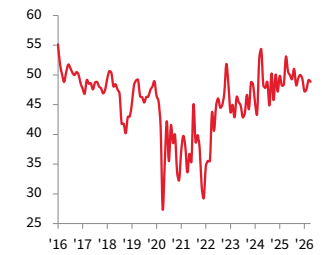
**New Orders Index**  
Backlogs of Work Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



**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

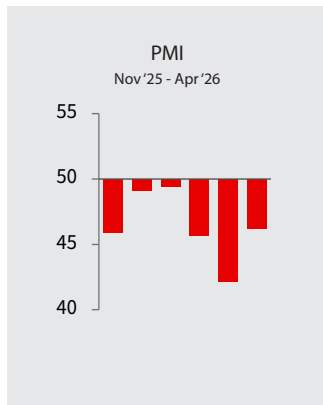
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-25	53.6	53.6	56.5	50.7	52.4	52.5	50.6	60.6	52.9	57.6	50.0	52.1
12-25	51.9	52.7	50.9	51.9	51.5	54.3	44.7	70.6	59.1	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
04-26	48.4	48.5	46.1	47.4	46.0	51.8	43.4	66.5	62.1	48.0	48.8	44.5





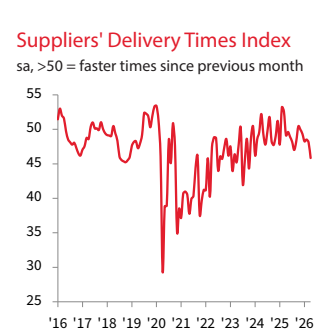
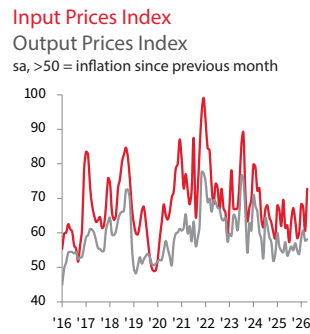
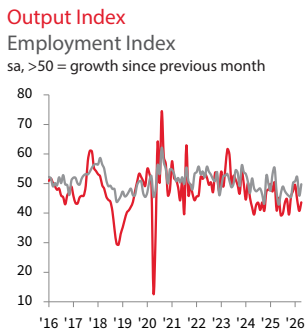
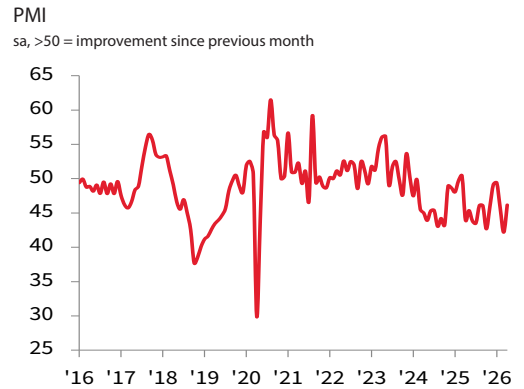
## Land & sea vehicles

### Suppliers' delivery times lengthen to largest extent in two-and-a-half years



April data highlighted the impact of the war in the Middle East on supply chains in the land & sea vehicles category. Lead times lengthened markedly, and to the greatest extent since October 2023. Delivery delays were recorded despite slower demand for inputs. Firms also recorded a much sharper increase in input costs, the largest for two years.

Meanwhile, output and new orders continued to moderate, albeit to lesser degrees than was the case in March. Employment neared stabilisation.



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
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
04-26	46.2	43.7	43.3	44.6	41.5	49.8	48.6	72.8	58.1	43.3	45.8	41.8





800

manufacturers

10

sectors

Index calculation

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

## Methodology

The Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Sector PMI® indices are compiled by S&P Global from responses to questionnaires sent to purchasing managers in a panel of around 800 manufacturers.

Survey responses are collected in the second half of each month and indicate the direction of change compared to the previous month.

The responses are aggregated for ten manufacturing sub-sectors defined by International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) codes (see table, below for definitions).

For each sector, diffusion indices are calculated for each survey variable. The index is the sum of the percentage of 'higher' responses and half the percentage of 'unchanged' responses. The indices vary between 0 and 100, with a reading above 50 indicating an overall increase compared to the previous month, and below 50 an overall decrease. The indices are then seasonally adjusted.

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

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

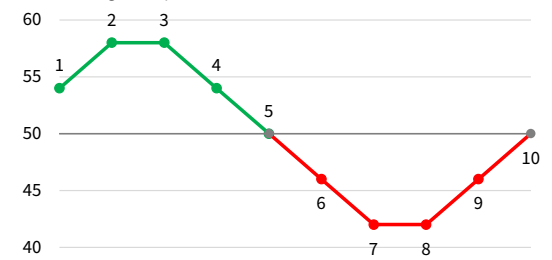
For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact [economics@spglobal.com](mailto:economics@spglobal.com).

### 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	

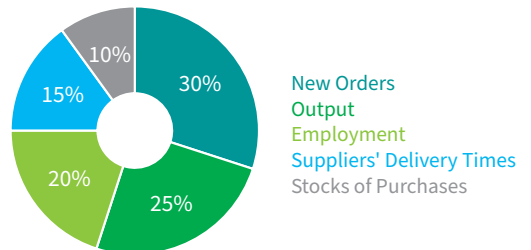
### Index interpretation

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)



## Contact

Nesrin Akçay  
Istanbul Chamber of Industry  
T: +90 212 252 29 00  
E: nakcay@iso.org.tr

Andrew Harker  
Economics Director  
S&P Global Market Intelligence  
T: +44 1491 461016  
E: andrew.harker@spglobal.com

Hannah Brook  
EMEA Communications Manager  
S&P Global Market Intelligence  
T: +44 7483 439 812  
E: hannah.brook@spglobal.com  
E: press.mi@spglobal.com

### 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.

### Disclaimer

The intellectual property rights to the data provided herein are owned by or licensed to S&P Global and/or its affiliates. Any unauthorised use, including but not limited to copying, distributing, transmitting or otherwise of any data appearing is not permitted without S&P Global's prior consent. S&P Global shall not have any liability, duty or obligation for or relating to the content or information ("Data") contained herein, any errors, inaccuracies, omissions or delays in the Data, or for any actions taken in reliance thereon. In no event shall S&P Global be liable for any special, incidental, or consequential damages, arising out of the use of the Data. Purchasing Managers' Index™ and PMI® are either trade marks or registered trade marks of S&P Global Inc or licensed to S&P Global Inc and/or its affiliates.

This Content was published by S&P Global Market Intelligence and not by S&P Global Ratings, which is a separately managed division of S&P Global. Reproduction of any information, data or material, including ratings ("Content") in any form is prohibited except with the prior written permission of the relevant party. Such party, its affiliates and suppliers ("Content Providers") do not guarantee the accuracy, adequacy, completeness, timeliness or availability of any Content and are not responsible for any errors or omissions (negligent or otherwise), regardless of the cause, or for the results obtained from the use of such Content. In no event shall Content Providers be liable for any damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including lost income or lost profit and opportunity costs) in connection with any use of the Content.

### 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](http://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](http://www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/mi/products/pmi)