



Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Sector PMI®

Inflationary pressures ease but business conditions remain challenging

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

"Challenging business conditions were widespread again in the Turkish manufacturing sector during June, with the notable exception of chemicals, plastics and rubber where new orders expanded solidly, feeding through to renewed production growth."

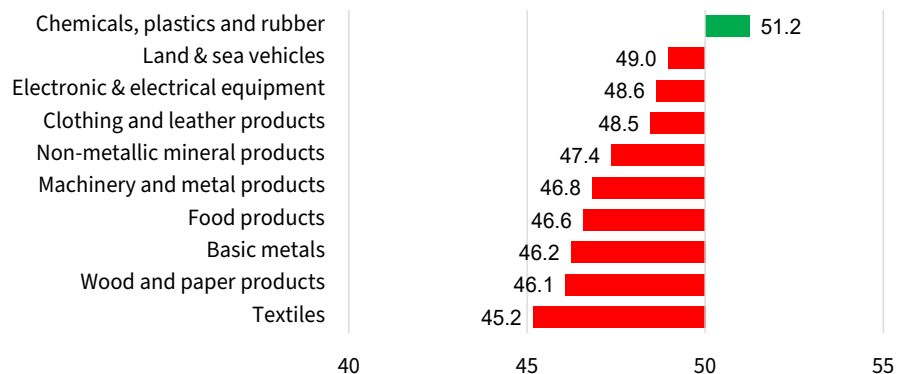
"More generally, some respite was provided by softer inflationary pressures, with all

but one sector seeing input costs rise less quickly than in May."

"Cost pressures were strongest in the electronic & electrical equipment category, where supply-chain delays were also pronounced, potentially limiting growth in that sector in the months ahead."

Türkiye Sector PMI

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



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



Overview

Softer cost inflation in all but one sector

Only chemicals, plastics and rubber category sees new orders expand

Most sectors scale back employment

The latest Türkiye Sector PMI® report again signalled only small pockets of growth among the categories covered by the report as business conditions remained challenging. On a more positive note, there were some signs of inflationary pressures moderating.

Just two of the ten monitored sectors posted increases in output during June, although this was a slight improvement on the picture in May. Renewed expansions in production were seen in the chemicals, plastics and rubber, and land & sea vehicles categories, while a two-month sequence of growth in clothing and leather products came to an end. The sharpest slowdown in output was in the food products sector, where the moderation was the largest since July 2025.

Meanwhile, chemicals, plastics and rubber was the only category to record growth of new orders. New business increased for the first time in five months, and at a solid pace. The most marked slowdown in new orders was in the textiles sector. This was also the case with new business from abroad, although here clothing and leather products joined chemicals, plastics and rubber in recording growth.

All but one sector registered a slowdown

in the rate of input cost inflation in June, namely land & sea vehicles. The sharpest rise in input prices was in electronic & electrical equipment, with the weakest in machinery and metal products.

Similarly, there were widespread slowdowns in rates of output price inflation in June. Here too, inflation was strongest in electronic & electrical equipment, while clothing and leather products posted the slowest rise.

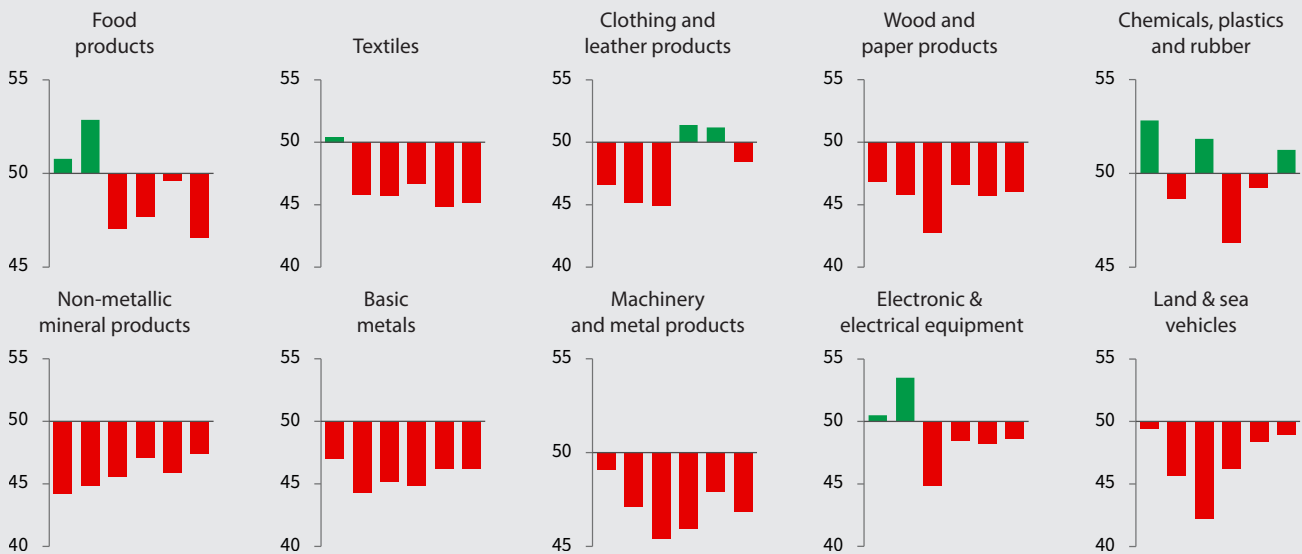
As well as registering the most pronounced inflationary pressures in June, the electronic & electrical equipment category also posted the most marked lengthening of lead times of the ten monitored sectors. The latest deterioration in vendor performance was the greatest since August 2024. Two categories saw lead times shorten, namely clothing and leather products, and wood and paper products. The latter posted the most marked improvement in supplier performance since the series began in January 2016.

Finally, muted new orders and output requirements led most sectors to scale back employment. Just three of the ten monitored categories increased staffing levels.

Sector PMI overview

sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, Jan - Jun '26

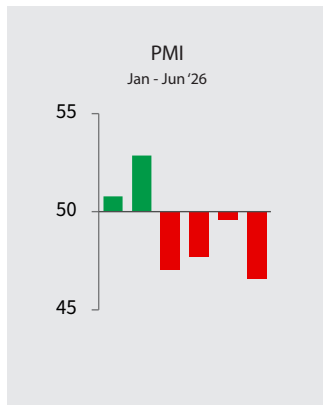
Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, S&P Global PMI.





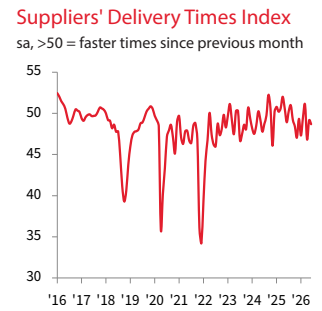
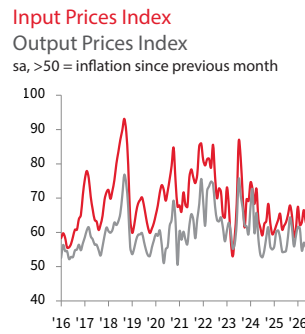
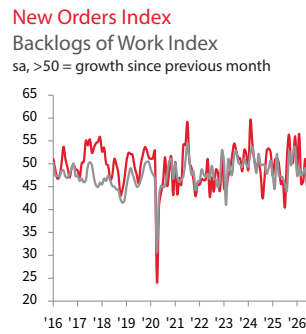
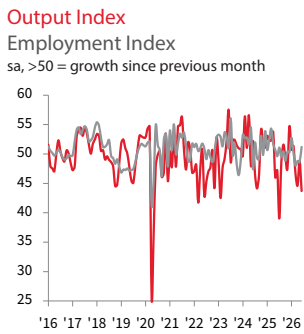
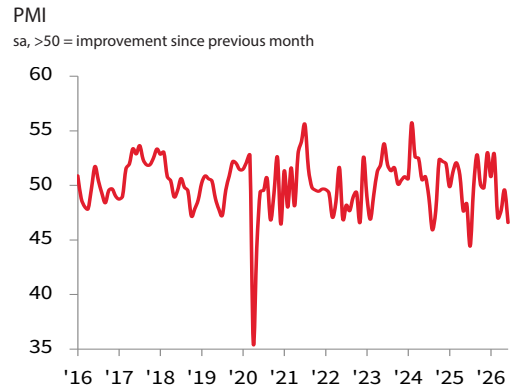
Food products

Sharpest slowdown in production for almost a year



Food production was scaled back for the fourth consecutive month in June, and at a sharp pace that was the fastest in nearly a year. In fact, the moderation was the most pronounced of the ten monitored sectors. Meanwhile, a renewed slowdown in new orders was recorded following an increase in May. More positively, employment rose slightly.

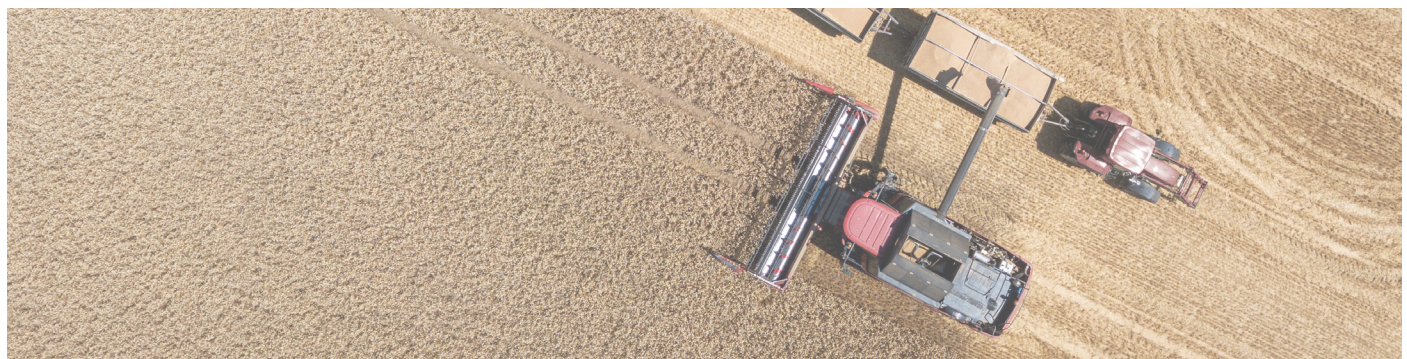
Firms in the sector scaled back purchasing activity rapidly amid sharply rising input costs and supply-chain delays. Selling prices continued to increase markedly.



Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

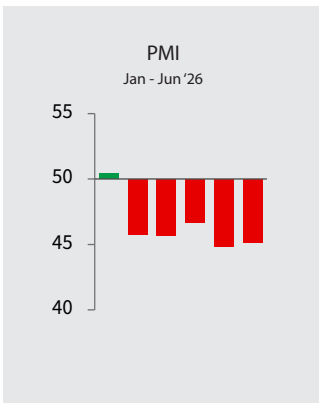
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01-26	50.8	50.7	48.9	51.8	47.4	52.8	54.7	67.5	61.6	48.0	47.3	49.7
02-26	52.9	51.3	56.6	49.6	49.0	50.2	53.3	62.2	61.1	57.1	49.5	54.4
03-26	47.1	46.6	45.6	47.9	47.5	48.1	48.5	62.9	54.7	46.6	51.1	47.7
04-26	47.7	44.6	46.2	44.4	48.1	48.8	51.6	66.5	57.0	44.2	46.8	49.6
05-26	49.6	48.8	51.1	47.3	48.9	48.6	52.1	63.0	55.7	47.3	49.1	47.0
06-26	46.6	43.7	44.3	49.1	43.9	51.2	50.3	61.8	55.2	42.2	48.7	44.3





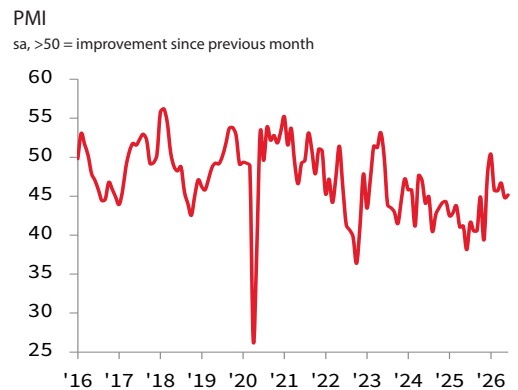
Textiles

Further marked easing of textiles new orders in June



Textiles manufacturers recorded a further steep slowdown in new orders during June, with the rate of moderation only slightly softer than that seen in the previous survey period. New export orders also eased. In turn, firms scaled back production for the fifth month running, as well as reducing employment and purchasing activity.

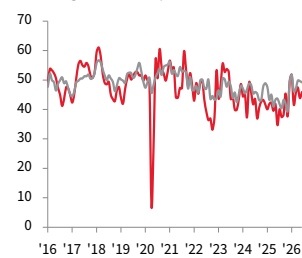
The rate of input cost inflation eased to a three-month low but remained sharp. Meanwhile, output prices increased at a faster pace than that seen in the previous survey period.



Output Index

Employment Index

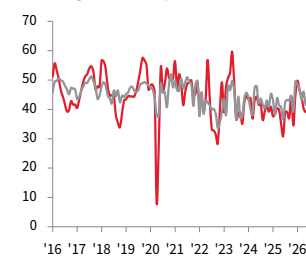
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

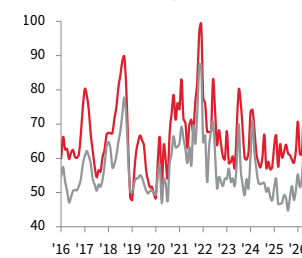
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

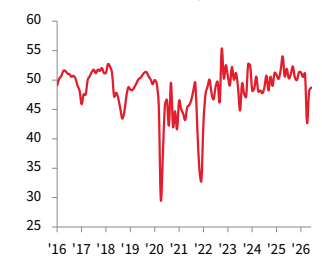
Output Prices Index

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

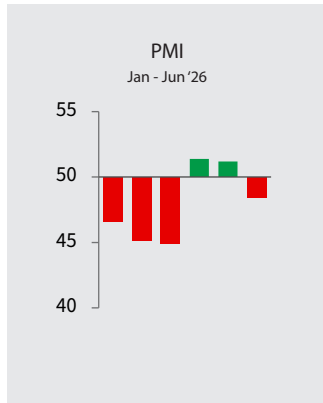
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01-26	50.4	51.8	49.8	51.9	48.4	51.8	52.7	70.7	55.4	45.8	51.3	48.7
02-26	45.8	41.7	46.6	50.6	47.1	46.2	49.3	61.3	51.6	45.3	50.5	47.2
03-26	45.7	45.6	44.6	46.9	43.3	47.0	47.5	61.3	53.8	42.7	51.1	41.7
04-26	46.7	47.5	40.4	40.6	46.1	49.8	46.7	73.7	62.1	46.1	42.7	41.6
05-26	44.8	43.9	39.1	44.0	41.6	49.6	44.9	67.7	54.8	44.3	48.1	43.9
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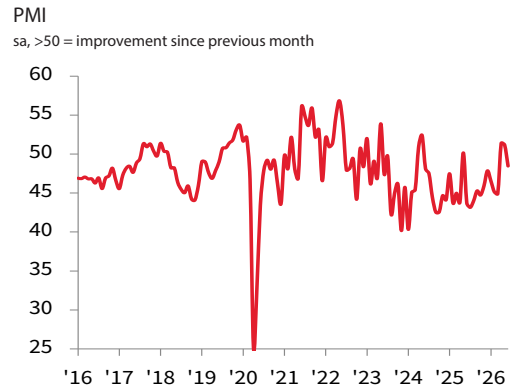
Clothing and leather products

New orders soften despite further rise in exports



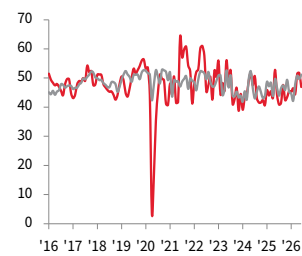
New orders eased for the first time in three months in the clothing and leather products sector during June. The slowdown in total new business was recorded in spite of a second successive monthly increase in new export orders. In line with the picture for new orders, production was scaled back following growth in April and May.

Employment rose for the second time in three months, helping firms to deplete backlogs of work rapidly. Meanwhile, stocks of finished goods increased for the first time in five months.



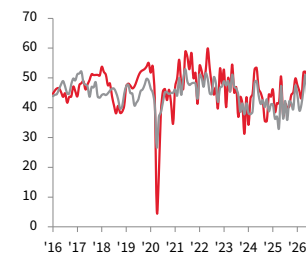
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



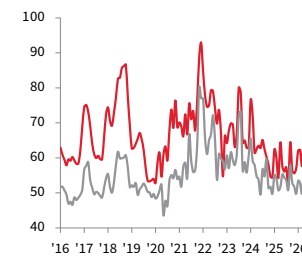
New Orders Index

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



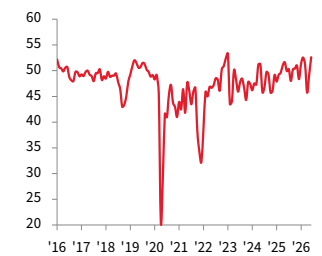
Input Prices Index

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

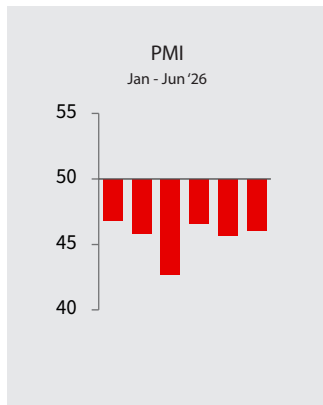
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01-26	46.6	45.2	47.6	55.7	44.3	44.7	57.0	62.1	53.5	44.8	51.3	47.5
02-26	45.2	46.5	45.6	42.8	39.0	42.2	46.2	62.2	52.6	41.4	52.6	43.1
03-26	44.9	44.5	43.3	46.6	41.1	47.9	42.1	57.8	50.0	44.4	51.2	38.8
04-26	51.4	51.5	51.9	49.7	46.0	50.8	48.6	67.8	59.1	47.0	45.7	46.5
05-26	51.2	51.7	52.0	51.5	51.0	49.6	49.1	63.0	57.8	50.2	49.2	50.9
06-26	48.5	46.9	48.2	52.2	42.0	51.1	53.3	60.8	52.2	45.3	52.6	49.3





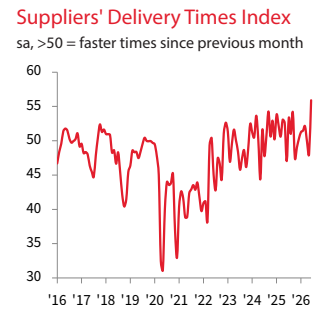
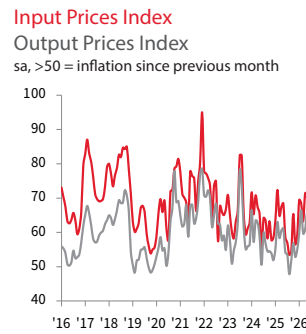
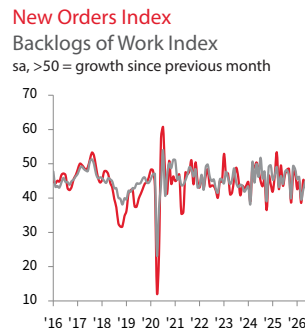
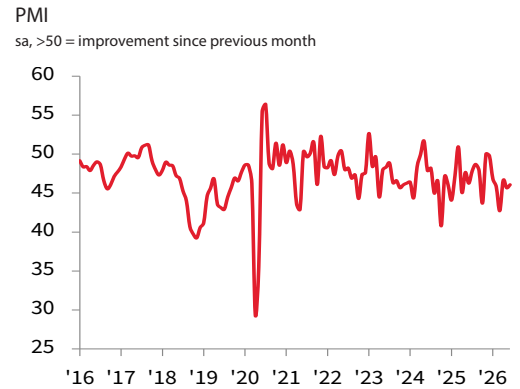
Wood and paper products

Marked improvement in supplier performance



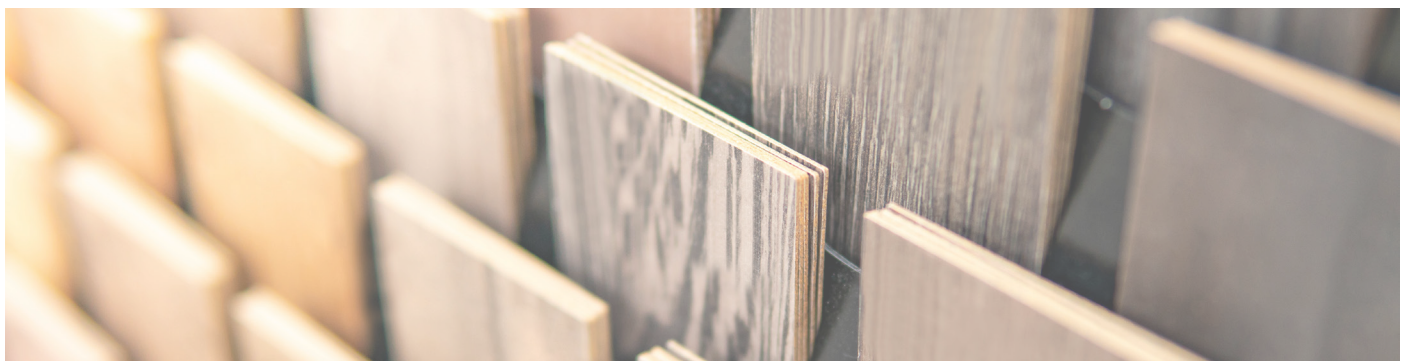
Suppliers' delivery times shortened in the wood and paper products sector for the first time in three months during June. Moreover, the improvement in vendor performance was the most pronounced since the series began in January 2016. There was also some alleviation of inflationary pressures, but input costs and output prices continued to rise sharply, nonetheless.

Meanwhile, output, new orders, exports, employment and purchasing activity all slowed during the month.



Index summary sa, 50 = no change over previous month

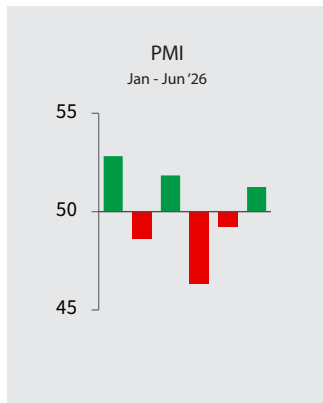
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01-26	46.8	49.7	42.6	51.9	45.6	48.8	50.6	69.4	59.8	45.9	51.3	45.7
02-26	45.8	43.7	44.7	47.4	46.2	47.2	47.4	68.5	66.5	44.4	51.5	47.3
03-26	42.7	38.8	38.6	46.3	39.6	49.0	46.6	63.2	59.7	39.8	52.1	44.7
04-26	46.6	45.6	45.2	46.0	42.4	47.8	43.8	71.3	60.8	40.4	49.8	45.6
05-26	45.7	45.9	43.2	48.5	44.9	45.5	44.9	69.8	65.6	43.3	48.1	43.7
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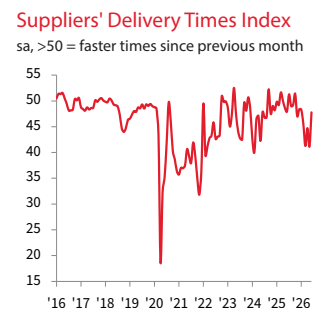
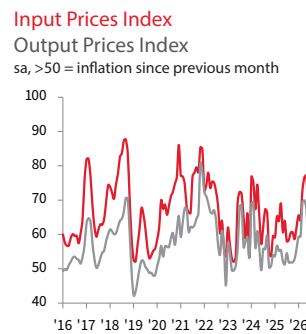
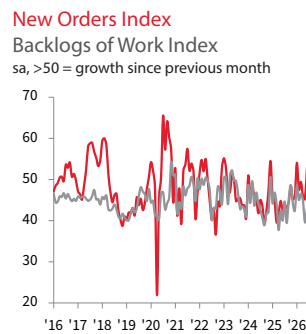
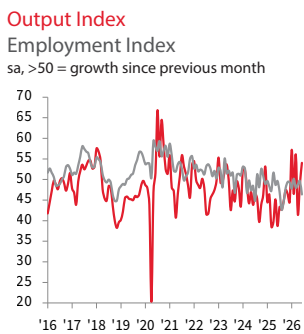
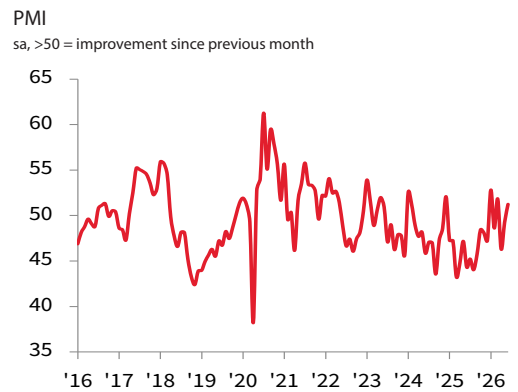
Chemicals, plastics and rubber

Chemicals, plastics and rubber output returns to growth



Output increased solidly in the chemicals, plastics and rubber sector at the end of the second quarter, the first expansion in three months. Moreover, the rise was the sharpest of the ten sectors covered by the report. The increase in production coincided with a rise in new orders, the first in five months. Meanwhile, new export orders were broadly stable.

Despite rises in new orders and output, firms continued to scale back workforce numbers, as well as lowering purchasing activity and inventories.



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

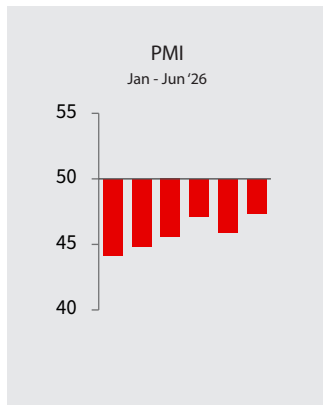
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02-26	48.6	46.5	47.6	44.4	45.0	50.2	47.3	64.1	59.4	46.3	45.6	45.2
03-26	51.8	56.1	49.4	48.0	46.6	48.0	43.7	73.0	69.5	54.2	41.3	45.7
04-26	46.3	41.6	46.0	44.5	44.9	48.8	45.7	76.7	69.9	40.3	44.7	40.6
05-26	49.2	48.8	45.3	50.7	39.6	49.6	44.0	77.2	67.4	49.3	41.1	47.0
06-26	51.2	54.0	53.0	50.1	43.0	46.4	48.3	63.6	56.1	48.3	47.8	47.4





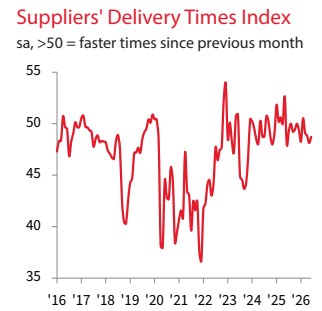
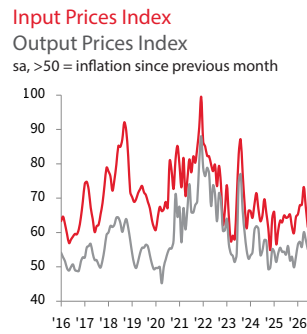
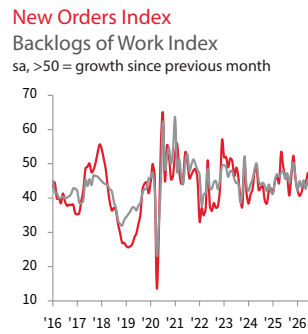
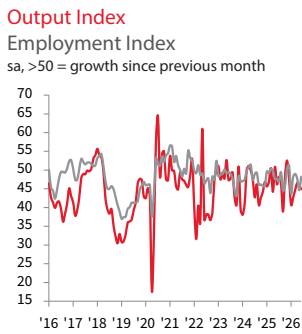
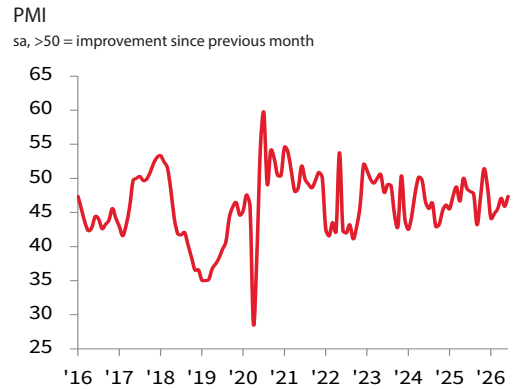
Non-metallic mineral products

Inflationary pressures soften in June



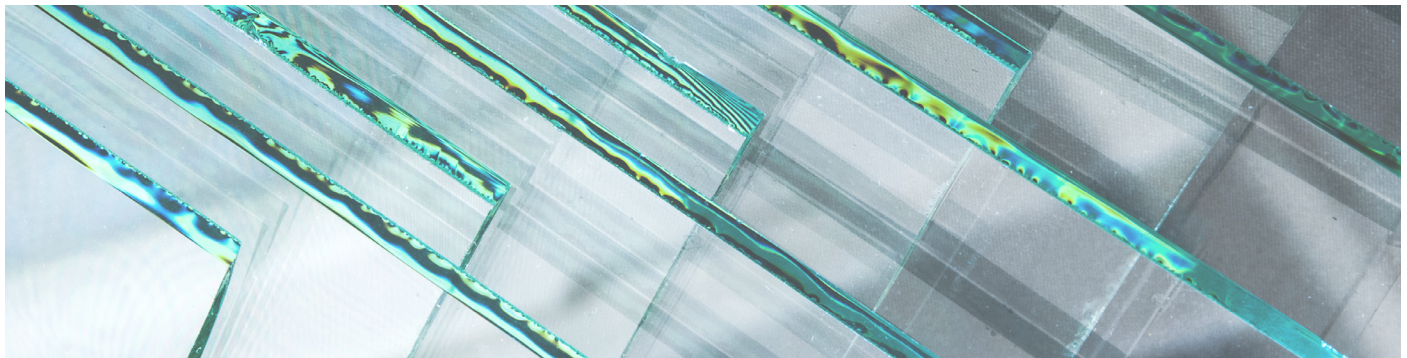
Although input costs continued to increase sharply in June, the pace of inflation eased for the second successive month to the weakest since last November. Output prices also rose at a slower pace, one that was the weakest in the year-to-date.

Output in the non-metallic mineral products sector eased markedly, with the pace of moderation the greatest since March. New orders, employment and purchasing activity also slowed, albeit to smaller degrees than was the case in May.



Index summary
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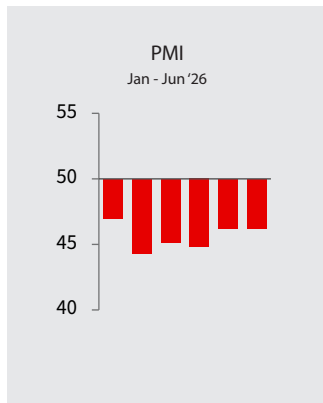
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02-26	44.8	42.6	40.7	44.9	45.0	48.2	50.3	68.0	57.3	43.3	50.5	49.3
03-26	45.6	44.6	41.7	41.7	43.2	49.0	49.5	68.1	55.8	42.7	49.1	44.7
04-26	47.1	46.6	44.2	47.5	45.2	47.8	45.7	73.3	60.1	47.0	48.8	49.6
05-26	45.9	46.0	44.3	42.8	42.7	44.7	51.1	67.4	57.8	46.4	48.1	43.9
06-26	47.4	44.9	47.3	45.7	45.2	48.3	47.3	61.6	55.1	47.2	48.7	46.3





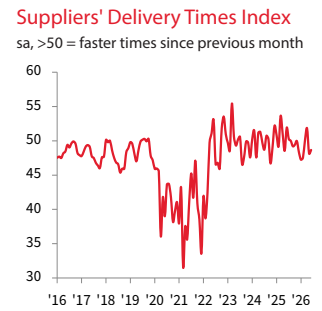
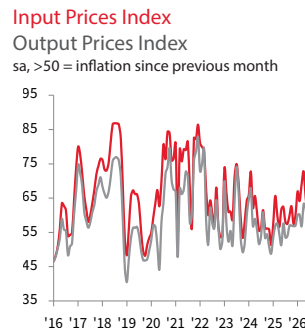
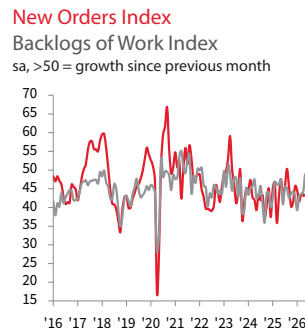
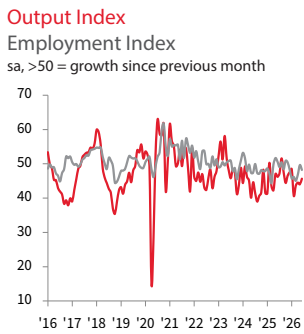
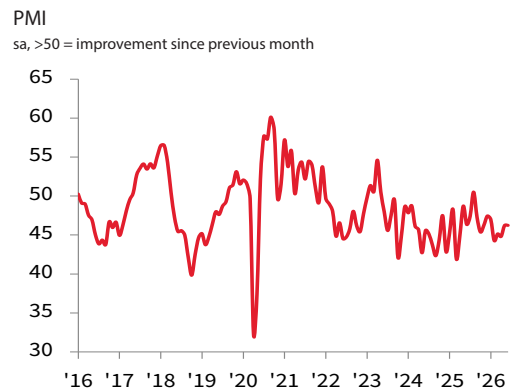
Basic metals

Slowdown in basic metals output eases in June



Although production of basic metals eased for the tenth consecutive month in June, the rate of moderation eased to the weakest since January. This was despite new orders softening to a greater degree than in May. With output easing to a lesser extent than new orders, firms were able to increase stocks of finished goods for the first time in almost two-and-a-half years.

Input costs continued to rise sharply, but the rate of inflation eased to a seven-month low. Meanwhile, output prices increased at the slowest pace since August 2025.



Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

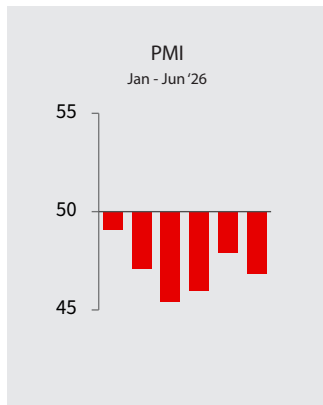
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
01-26	47.0	48.5	44.6	47.7	39.2	45.7	49.6	66.9	60.0	44.8	47.3	44.5
02-26	44.3	40.7	41.7	42.5	43.0	46.2	46.2	64.1	60.2	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
05-26	46.2	44.1	43.4	46.2	48.9	49.6	49.1	65.0	61.9	44.4	48.2	45.0
06-26	46.2	45.7	42.2	44.7	44.9	48.2	50.3	60.0	54.3	45.1	48.7	48.3



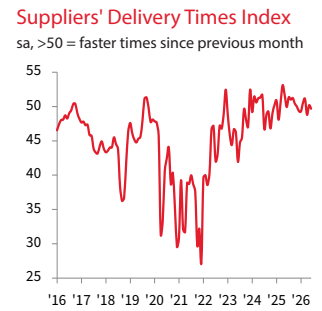
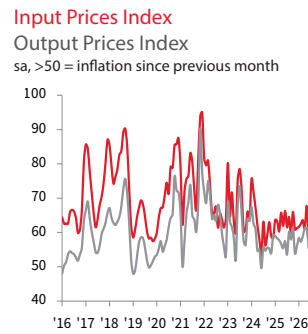
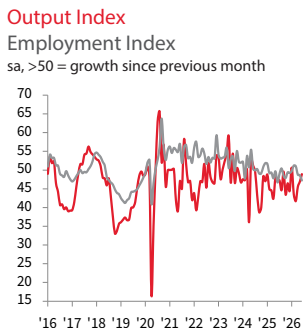
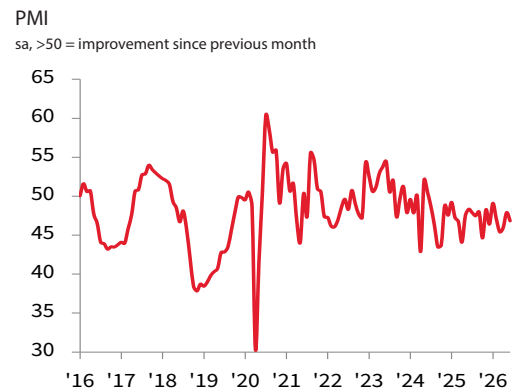


Machinery and metal products

Slowest rise in input costs for 22 months



After hitting a 27-month high in May, the rate of input cost inflation slowed sharply in June and was the weakest since August 2024. In fact, the rise in input prices at machinery and metal products firms was the weakest of the ten monitored sectors. The pace of output price inflation also eased and was the slowest in seven months. Meanwhile, new orders eased markedly in June, and to a greater extent than in May. With new business slowing, firms scaled back production, employment, purchasing and inventories.



Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

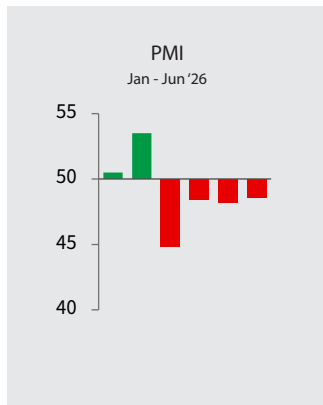
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
01-26	49.1	50.7	46.7	47.4	42.0	49.8	50.6	61.6	58.4	48.9	49.3	48.6
02-26	47.1	43.6	44.7	49.6	43.2	51.2	49.3	62.5	57.3	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
05-26	47.9	46.9	47.2	49.7	44.8	48.6	44.9	67.7	61.1	48.3	50.2	48.0
06-26	46.8	48.9	43.3	47.8	45.9	47.3	48.2	57.9	55.2	48.2	49.7	46.2





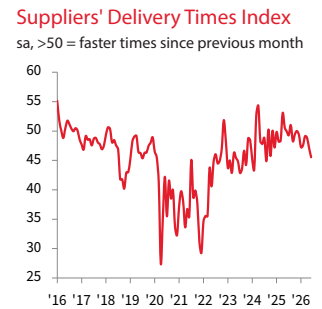
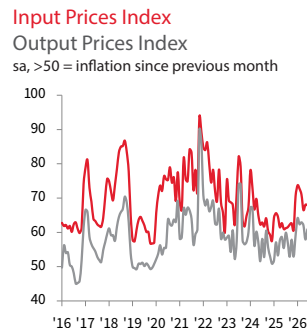
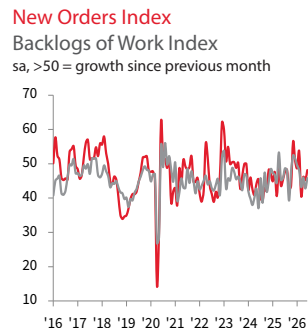
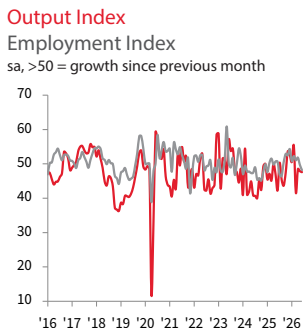
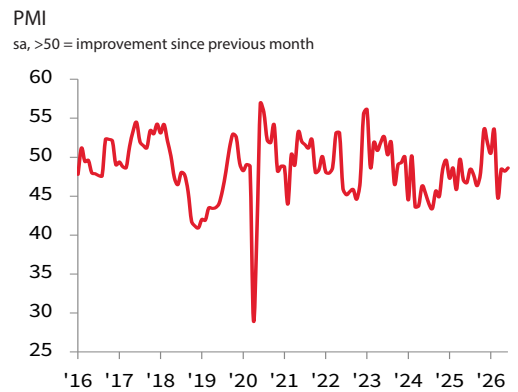
Electronic & electrical equipment

Severe price and supply disruption at end of second quarter



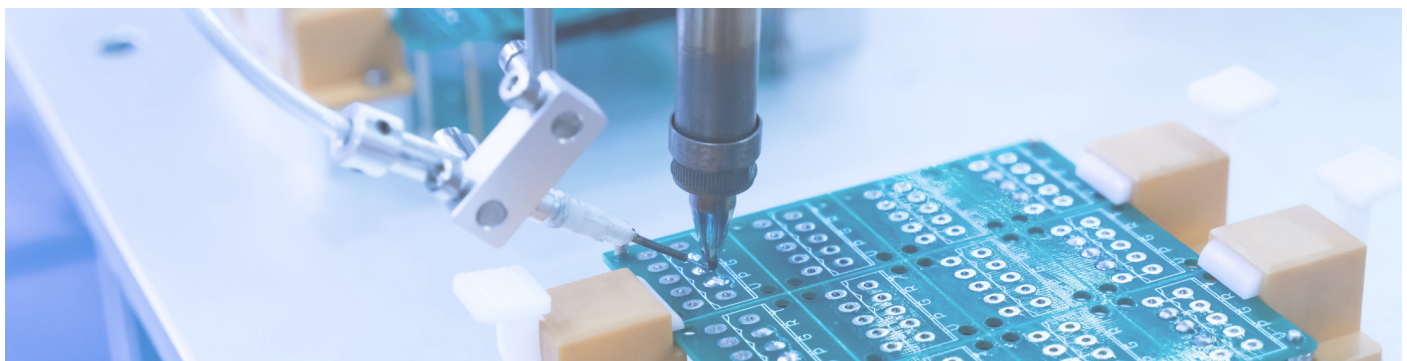
The electronic & electrical equipment category endured severe price and supply disruption in June. Input costs increased rapidly, and at the fastest pace of the sectors covered by the report. The category also recorded the most marked lengthening of suppliers' delivery times, with vendor performance deteriorating to the largest extent since August 2024.

Output moderated for the fourth consecutive month, in line with a modest slowdown in new orders. Employment was scaled back for the second month running.



Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

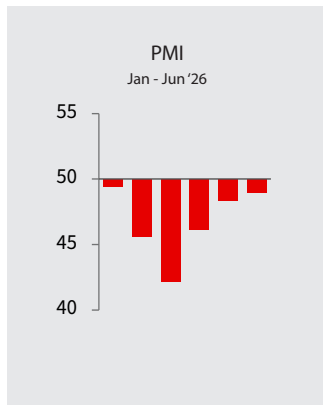
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
01-26	50.5	50.6	48.7	48.2	49.5	50.8	50.5	73.7	64.1	49.9	47.3	51.8
02-26	53.5	55.4	53.7	54.0	48.0	52.2	48.1	72.7	62.4	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
05-26	48.2	47.9	45.2	48.4	42.8	49.6	51.2	68.0	57.9	46.3	47.1	47.9
06-26	48.6	47.6	48.1	45.7	45.8	48.2	46.9	67.9	60.9	48.0	45.5	44.8





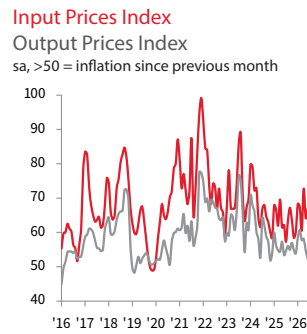
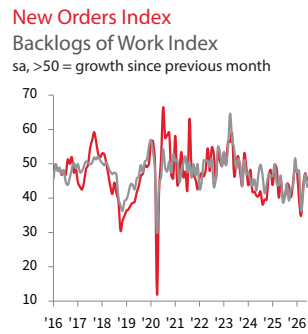
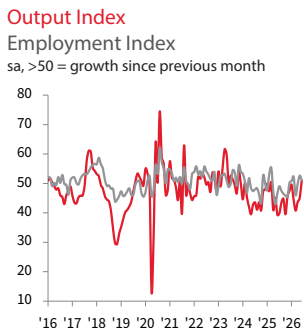
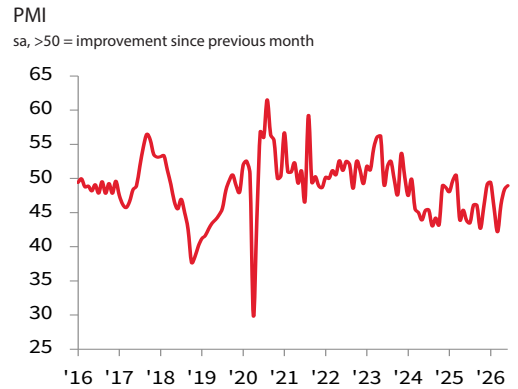
Land & sea vehicles

Output returns to growth



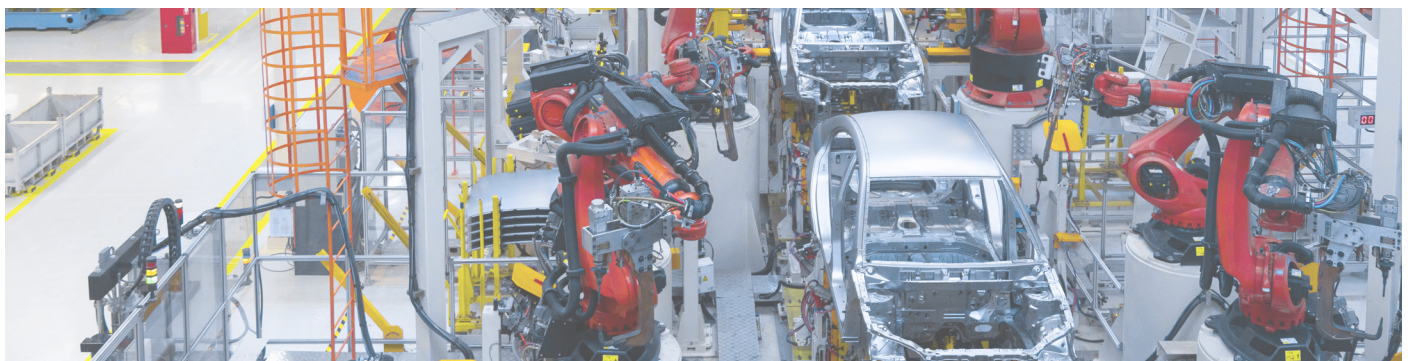
Production of land & sea vehicles in Türkiye increased in June, thereby ending a 14-month sequence of moderation. Although slight, the rate of expansion was the sharpest since November 2023. The rise in output, which was recorded in spite of a further softening of new orders, was helped by expanded capacity as jobs growth was recorded for the second month running.

Input costs increased at a faster pace than in May, but the rate of output price inflation eased to the slowest since November 2024.



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
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
05-26	48.4	45.0	47.2	49.2	46.9	52.6	51.1	64.3	54.8	48.3	49.2	48.0
06-26	49.0	51.0	45.3	49.1	43.2	51.1	45.3	66.9	52.3	48.2	47.7	45.3





800

manufacturers

10

sectors

Index calculation

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

Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

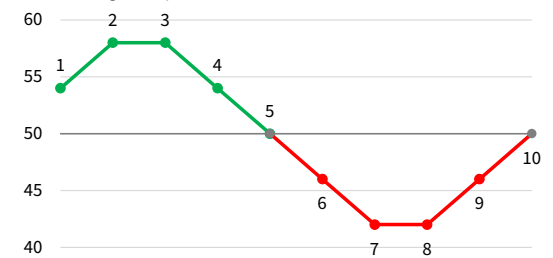
For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact economics@spglobal.com.

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	

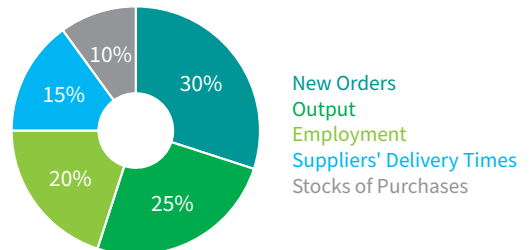
Index interpretation

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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