



# Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Sector PMI®

## New orders ease across the board

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

*"The latest sector PMI report makes for difficult reading, with very few signs of growth across the categories covered. Demand conditions were particularly challenging as all sectors saw a slowdown in new orders for the first time in nine months.*

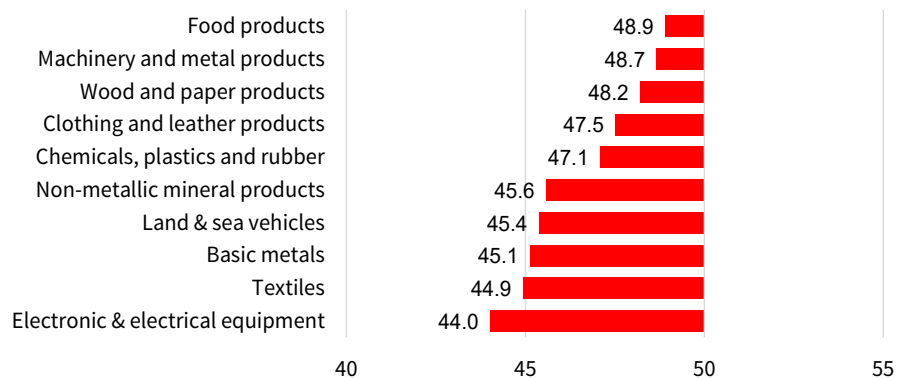
*"Electronic & electrical equipment firms in particular were under pressure as the*

*second half of the year got underway, seeing the sharpest slowdowns in output and new orders.*

*"The only bright spot in terms of production was clothing and leather products, but even here growth was only marginal."*

### Türkiye Sector PMI

sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, July '24



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



## Overview

All ten sectors see slowdown in new orders

Only clothing and leather products posts rise in production

Cost inflation generally faster than in June

The latest Türkiye Sector PMI® report signalled widespread demand weakness across the Turkish manufacturing sector at the start of the third quarter as all ten monitored categories posted a slowdown in new orders for the first time in nine months. Only a rise in output at clothing and leather products firms prevented a universal softening of production as well. In turn, employment and purchasing activity were scaled back widely. Meanwhile, rates of inflation showed signs of picking up again, after easing in June.

New business slowed across the board, with the steepest moderation in the electronic & electrical equipment category. Here, new business eased to the largest extent in just under two years. The least marked softening of new business was in food products.

Turkish manufacturers fared slightly better in their efforts to secure new export orders, with three of the ten sectors recording growth, led by machinery and metal products. The sharpest slowdowns in new business from abroad were in clothing and leather products and food products.

With total new orders easing, firms generally looked to scale back production in July. Only clothing and leather products

saw a rise in output, with electronic & electrical equipment posting the steepest moderation.

Similarly, only one of the ten sectors increased employment in July, namely food products. Staffing levels were scaled back most quickly at clothing and leather products firms.

Manufacturers also looked to reduce their purchasing of inputs in response to subdued demand conditions. Purchasing activity was scaled back across the board, with non-metallic mineral products posting the sharpest slowdown.

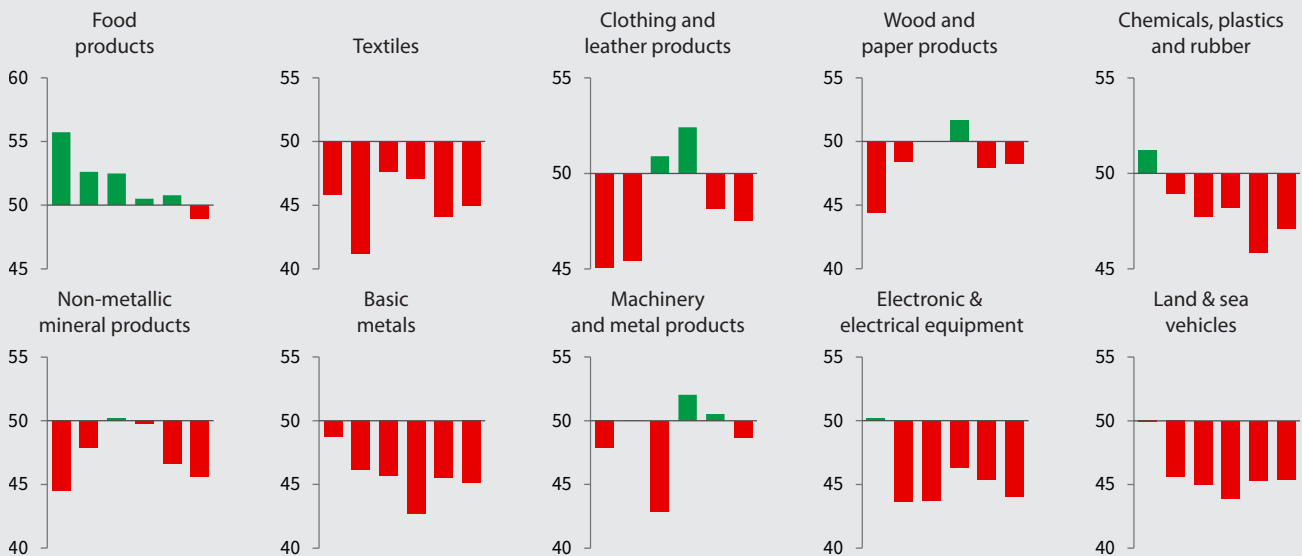
Most sectors saw input costs increase at a faster pace in July, reversing the picture from June. Land & sea vehicles firms signalled the sharpest pace of input price inflation, while the weakest rise was in basic metals. Even here, however, input costs were up markedly.

After three categories had reduced their selling prices in June, all sectors registered a rise in charges during July. In line with the picture for input costs, the sharpest pace of inflation was in the land & sea vehicles sector. Meanwhile, the weakest increases in charges were in the food products and textiles categories.

Sector PMI overview

sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, Feb - Jul '24

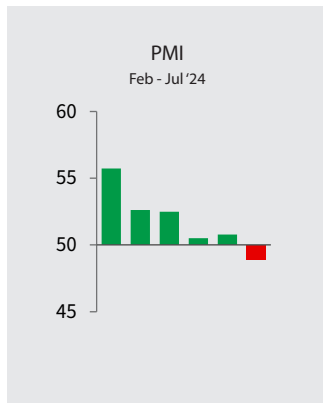
Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, S&P Global PMI.





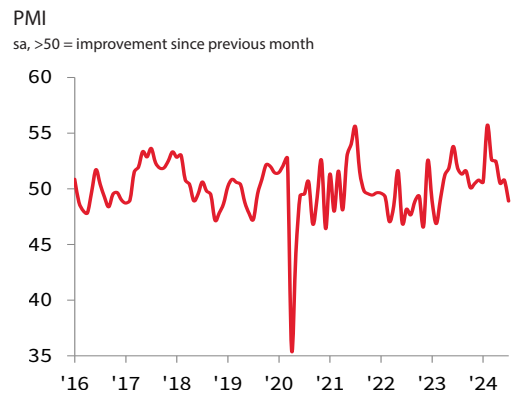
## Food products

### Sharpest slowdown in new export orders since start of COVID-19 pandemic

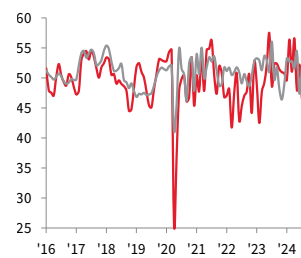


Business conditions in the food products sector softened for the first time in 16 months during July amid renewed slowdowns in both output and new orders. New business from abroad also eased, with some firms linking this to export limits. Moreover, the moderation in exports was the sharpest on record, outside of the three-month spell at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

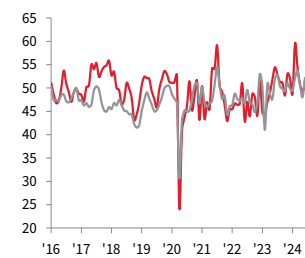
Input costs and selling prices each rose at slower rates in July, with charge inflation the weakest since December 2020.



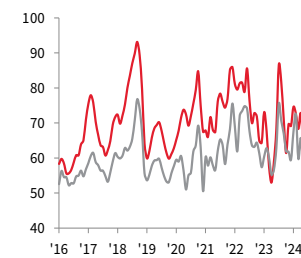
**Output Index**  
Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



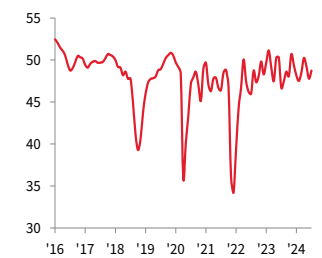
**New Orders Index**  
Backlogs of Work Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

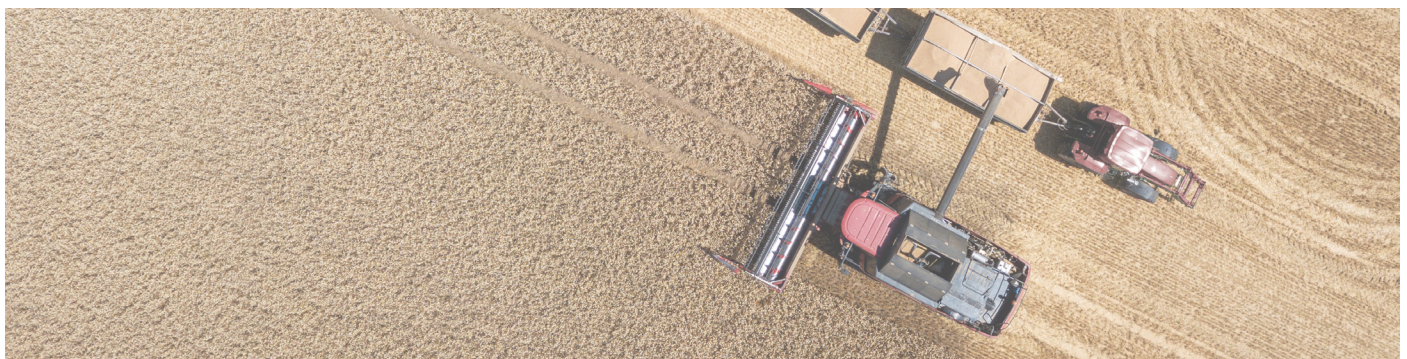


**Suppliers' Delivery Times Index**  
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



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

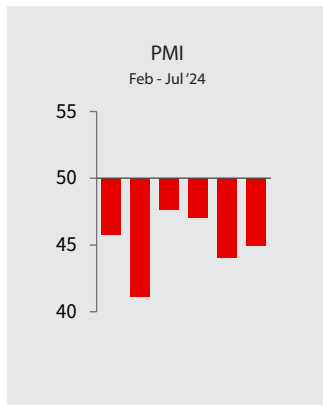
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-24	55.7	56.4	59.6	52.6	52.1	52.7	50.1	72.7	72.5	58.3	47.5	53.4
03-24	52.6	51.0	54.3	52.6	53.7	52.8	55.1	68.3	59.8	58.0	48.5	52.9
04-24	52.5	56.6	50.7	49.8	50.4	51.6	54.4	72.8	65.7	55.3	50.2	53.4
05-24	50.5	47.9	49.4	50.5	48.0	54.4	51.2	63.8	58.0	50.2	49.3	52.1
06-24	50.8	52.2	50.3	51.4	52.1	47.4	50.0	61.3	53.5	52.9	47.8	53.3
07-24	48.9	46.6	48.0	44.6	49.8	51.9	50.7	59.1	52.7	48.9	48.7	47.8





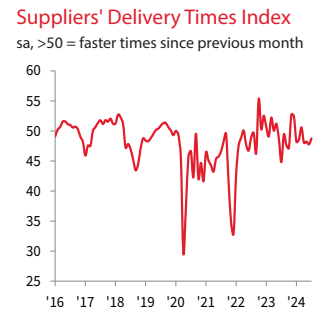
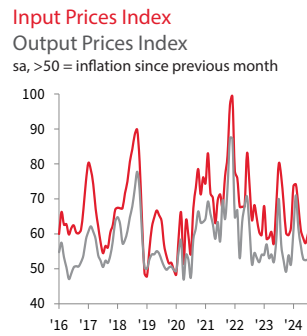
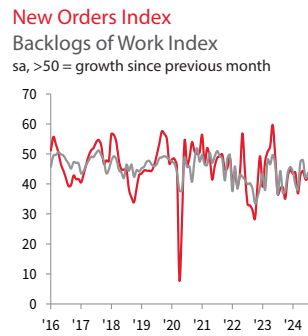
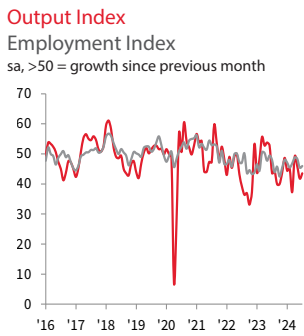
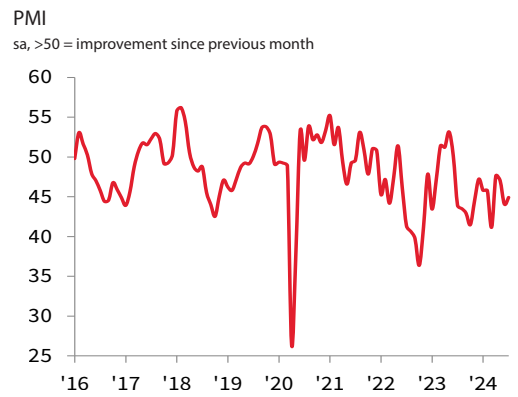
## Textiles

### New orders soften for fourteenth month running



Textiles manufacturers in Türkiye continued to see new orders ease at the start of the third quarter, extending the current sequence of moderation to 14 months. The latest slowdown was marked, albeit slightly softer than seen in June. Further moderations were also seen in output, employment and purchasing activity.

The rate of input cost inflation quickened in July, breaking a four-month sequence of slower rises. Output prices also increased at a slightly faster pace, albeit one that remained relatively muted.



#### Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

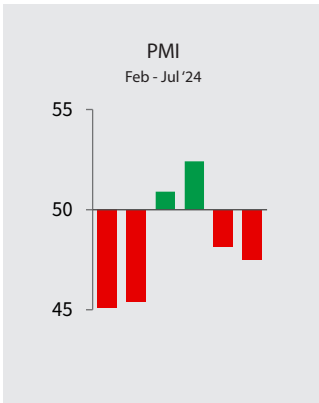
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-24	45.8	45.1	43.9	48.0	39.9	45.4	49.1	74.2	71.0	42.9	48.5	45.2
03-24	41.1	37.3	36.9	39.0	38.2	46.8	44.8	68.3	61.8	40.1	50.6	39.9
04-24	47.6	49.1	43.0	49.8	47.4	48.8	49.7	61.3	56.8	46.7	48.0	48.9
05-24	47.0	46.0	44.4	53.7	47.9	48.4	47.2	58.8	52.9	47.2	48.2	48.0
06-24	44.1	41.8	41.5	44.1	42.1	45.4	46.0	57.4	52.5	42.1	47.8	42.5
07-24	44.9	43.5	41.9	46.6	43.7	45.9	50.7	60.1	52.7	44.9	48.7	45.8





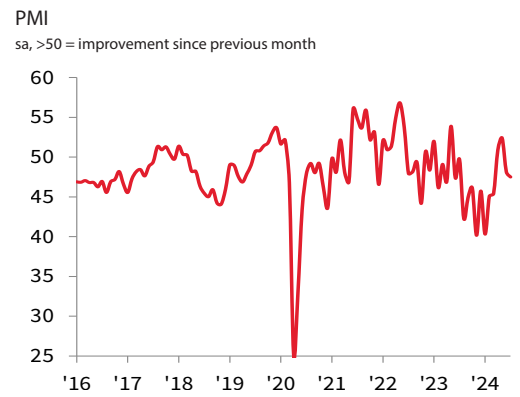
## Clothing and leather products

### Output returns to growth

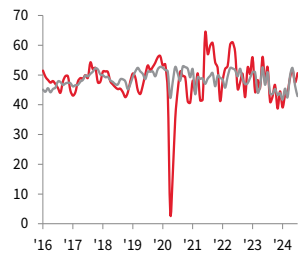


Output at clothing and leather products firms rose slightly in July, following a slowdown in June. The sector was the only one of the ten monitored categories to post an expansion of production during the month. Output growth was recorded in spite of a further slowdown in new orders, with firms working through outstanding business to the largest degree in four months.

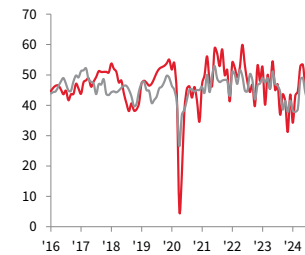
Manufacturers in the sector scaled back employment for the second month running, and at the fastest pace since March.



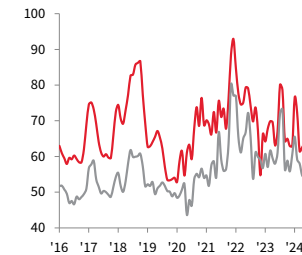
**Output Index**  
Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



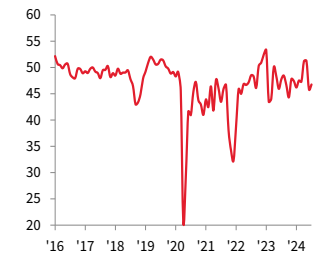
**New Orders Index**  
Backlogs of Work Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



**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

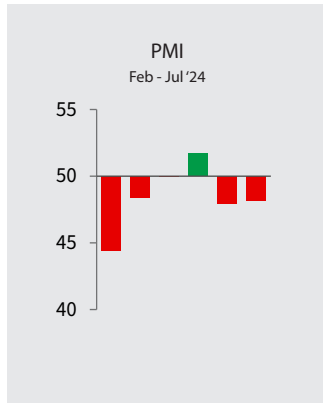
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-24	45.1	43.1	43.1	43.7	37.8	45.4	43.9	72.2	59.2	42.9	47.5	44.0
03-24	45.4	44.2	44.6	48.2	38.7	42.5	48.7	61.5	58.0	44.1	47.3	45.8
04-24	50.9	49.1	52.9	56.0	48.5	49.8	46.7	62.5	54.7	53.7	51.2	54.9
05-24	52.4	51.7	53.4	56.7	49.0	52.3	50.2	63.5	53.8	55.0	51.2	56.9
06-24	48.2	47.5	46.4	50.2	44.1	46.5	47.0	62.8	49.6	49.9	45.8	49.4
07-24	47.5	50.6	45.0	43.9	41.3	42.9	48.7	65.2	56.8	43.9	46.8	47.7





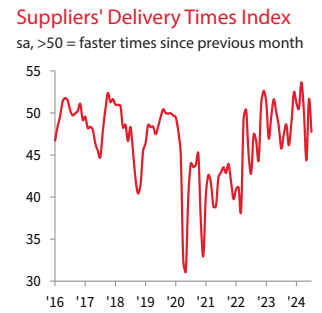
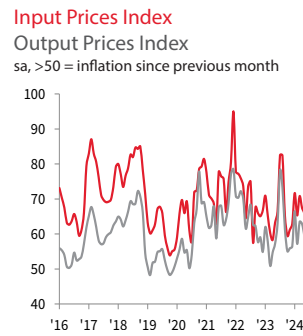
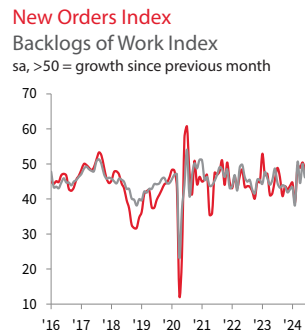
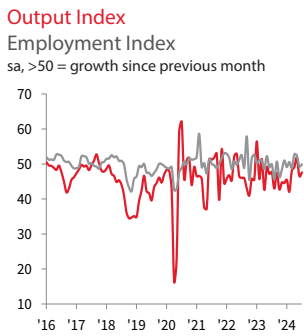
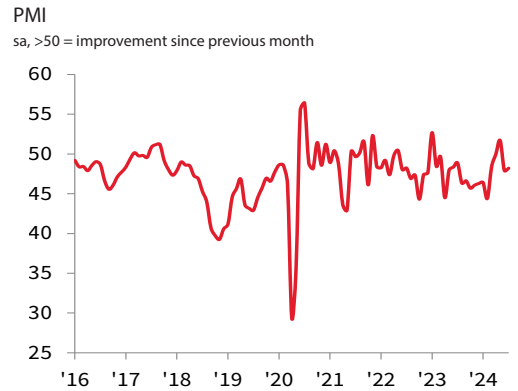
## Wood and paper products

### New orders moderate despite rise in exports



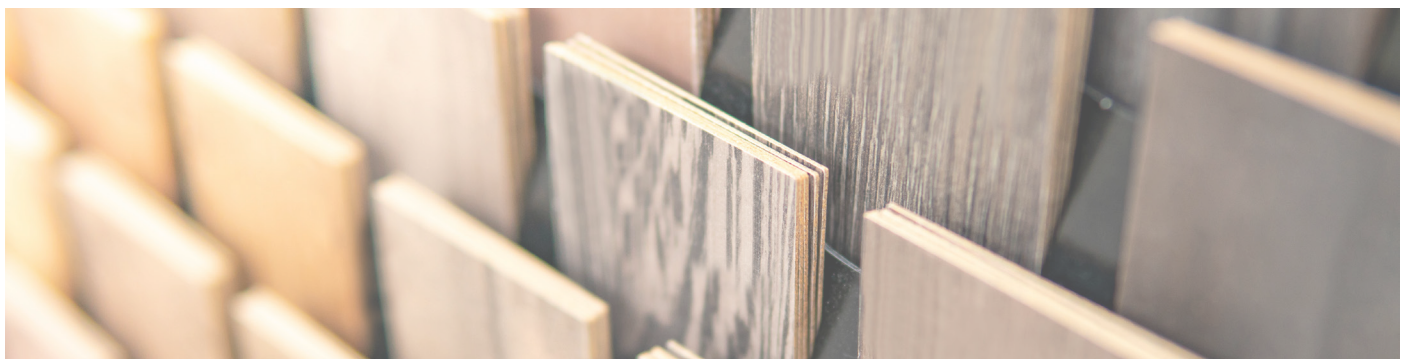
New business eased for the second month running in July, and at a marked pace that was the sharpest since February. The slowdown in total new business was recorded in spite of a slight increase in new export orders.

Backlogs of work rose at the fastest pace in four years as firms continued to scale back production, although they did keep staffing levels broadly stable over the month. Meanwhile, rates of inflation in both input costs and selling prices accelerated sharply from June.



Index summary  
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

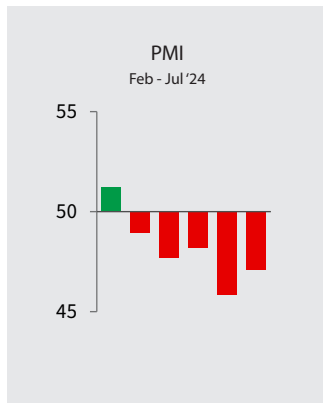
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-24	44.4	42.1	39.0	42.3	38.3	50.6	49.1	65.3	57.2	42.9	50.5	46.2
03-24	48.4	48.1	49.5	50.4	50.6	48.8	44.9	70.8	63.4	49.1	53.6	47.9
04-24	50.0	49.1	48.9	45.4	44.5	52.8	53.8	67.4	62.9	48.7	50.1	49.9
05-24	51.7	51.8	50.4	50.5	50.0	52.4	49.2	65.5	58.8	55.1	44.4	48.1
06-24	47.9	46.6	48.3	47.0	46.2	49.4	50.0	55.4	50.5	53.8	51.6	46.5
07-24	48.2	47.6	45.0	50.6	51.8	49.9	49.7	64.1	59.8	47.9	47.7	49.8





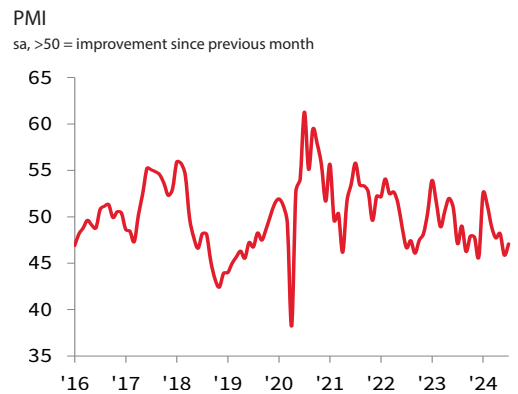
## Chemicals, plastics and rubber

### Marked scaling back of employment

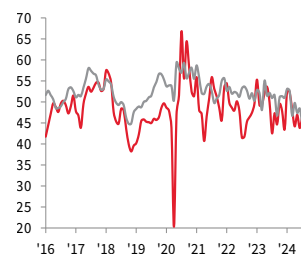


Chemicals, plastics and rubber output eased for the fifth consecutive month in July, albeit to a lesser extent than in June. Production was scaled back in response to further moderations in new orders and exports. Meanwhile, employment slowed to the joint-largest degree in the series history, equal with that seen in October 2018.

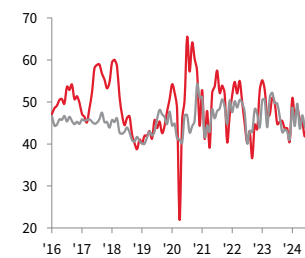
After having decreased for the first time in 14 months during June, output prices increased at a marked pace in July as firms responded to a faster increase in input costs.



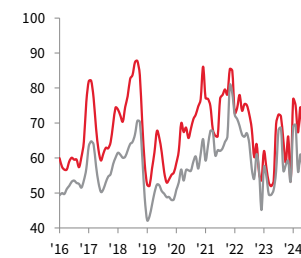
**Output Index**  
Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



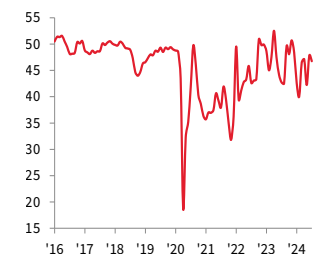
**New Orders Index**  
Backlogs of Work Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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



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



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

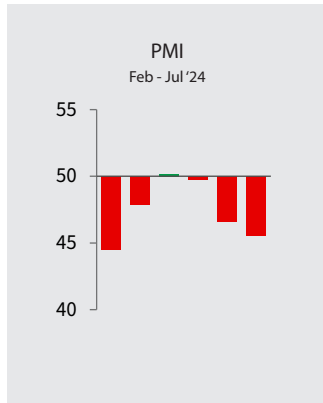
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-24	51.2	52.3	46.3	49.1	44.3	52.7	50.1	75.1	69.4	49.1	40.0	47.2
03-24	48.9	48.1	48.5	53.6	49.6	46.7	47.7	67.3	56.2	50.1	46.5	49.9
04-24	47.7	44.2	46.0	48.7	43.7	49.8	53.7	74.5	61.0	45.8	47.1	49.8
05-24	48.2	47.0	45.4	48.3	46.8	47.4	50.2	65.5	56.0	50.2	42.2	47.0
06-24	45.9	43.8	41.8	42.1	44.2	48.4	50.0	57.2	49.6	42.4	47.8	48.4
07-24	47.1	46.6	45.0	45.5	42.7	44.8	48.7	62.1	55.8	39.9	46.8	49.8





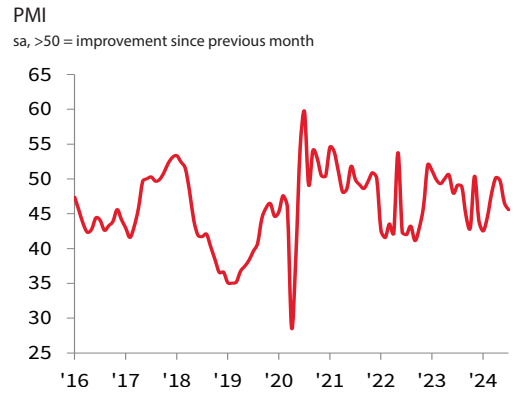
## Non-metallic mineral products

### Sharper slowdown in output

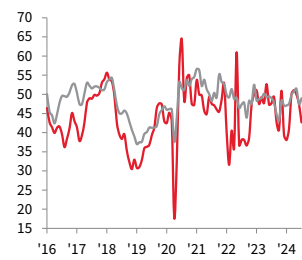


Output in the non-metallic mineral products sector slowed for the third month running in July, and to a marked degree that was the most pronounced since February. New orders also eased at the start of the third quarter, albeit to a lesser extent than in June.

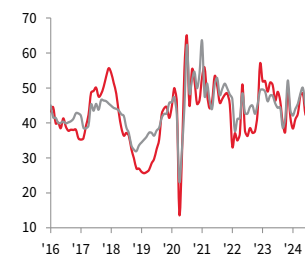
Employment and purchasing activity were scaled back, the latter at the fastest pace since January. Meanwhile, input costs and output prices increased at slightly sharper rates over the month.



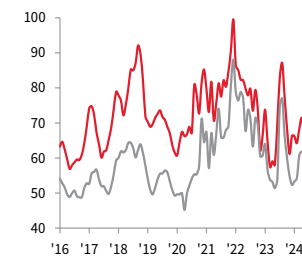
**Output Index**  
Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



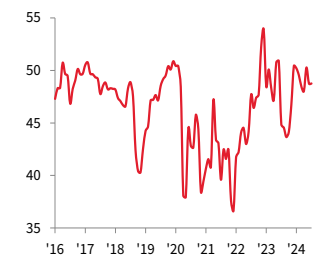
**New Orders Index**  
Backlogs of Work Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

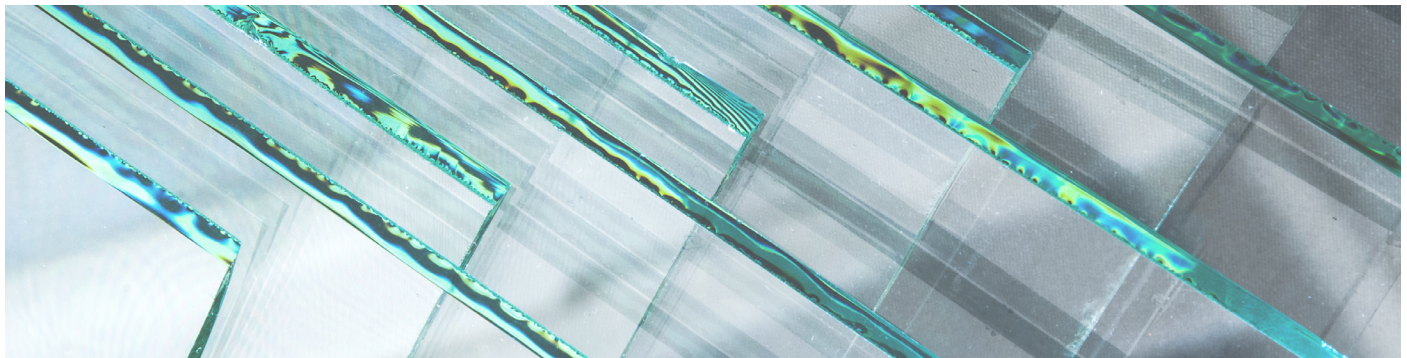


**Suppliers' Delivery Times Index**  
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



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

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-24	44.5	41.0	41.1	45.2	44.1	47.5	46.0	64.3	54.2	44.0	49.5	48.3
03-24	47.9	50.1	42.7	44.6	45.6	49.8	51.9	68.3	60.8	47.2	48.5	48.9
04-24	50.2	51.1	47.9	48.6	48.5	50.8	52.7	71.5	61.8	53.7	48.0	50.8
05-24	49.7	49.9	48.4	50.4	50.0	51.4	52.3	66.8	61.0	49.2	50.3	50.0
06-24	46.6	47.5	42.4	44.8	45.1	47.4	51.0	63.3	53.5	48.0	48.8	48.4
07-24	45.6	42.7	43.1	47.5	43.8	49.0	48.7	64.9	54.7	39.1	48.8	44.9

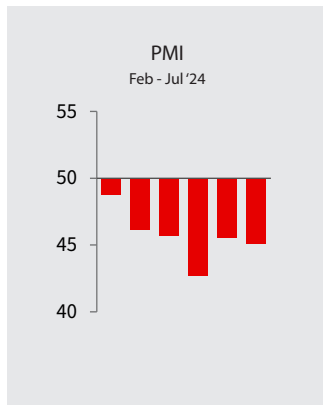






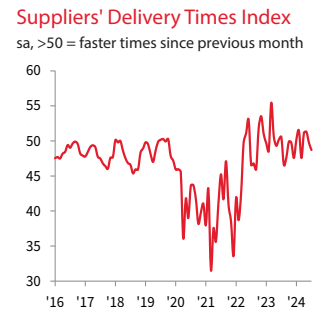
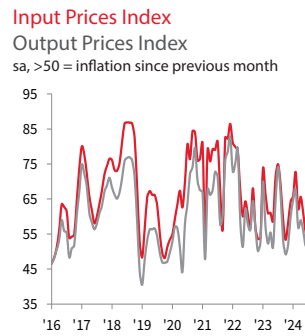
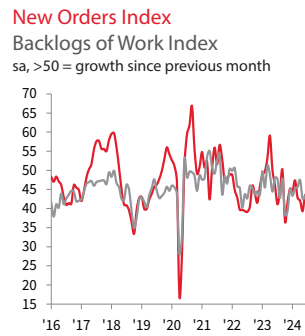
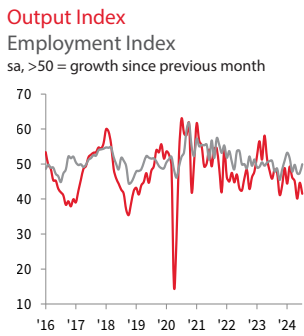
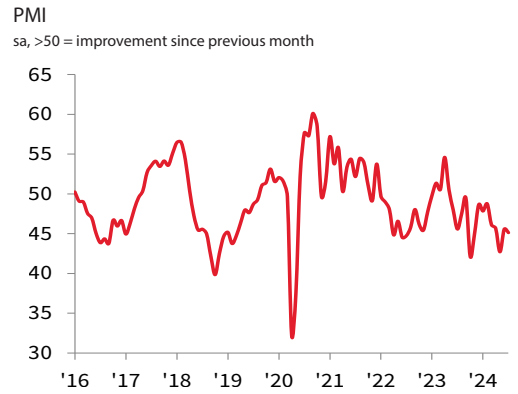
## Basic metals

### Slowest rise in input costs of all monitored sectors



Basic metals manufacturers continued to see input costs rise markedly in July, with the rate of inflation ticking up from that seen in June. That said, the increase in the sector was the slowest of the ten categories covered by the report. Similarly, the rate of output price inflation quickened but remained relatively muted.

Rates of moderation in output and new orders quickened in July and were sharp, although new export business increased. Firms kept their staffing levels broadly unchanged.



Index summary  
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

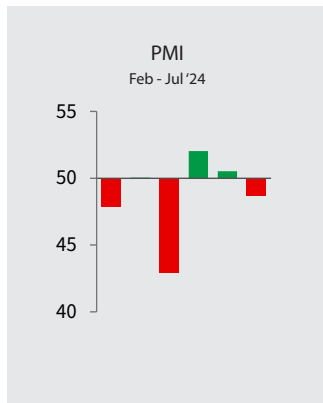
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-24	48.8	49.3	47.3	46.0	45.2	51.6	49.1	72.7	67.7	50.1	51.5	46.3
03-24	46.1	46.2	42.8	44.1	45.6	47.8	46.9	62.2	56.9	45.3	47.6	43.1
04-24	45.7	45.1	42.0	45.6	47.5	49.8	45.7	65.6	59.0	42.8	51.2	45.0
05-24	42.7	40.1	39.3	45.8	42.6	47.4	47.1	61.0	55.9	41.2	51.3	41.0
06-24	45.6	44.6	43.5	50.2	43.2	47.4	43.9	55.5	51.6	44.1	49.7	43.3
07-24	45.1	41.5	41.9	50.6	45.7	49.9	47.7	56.1	53.8	43.9	48.7	44.8





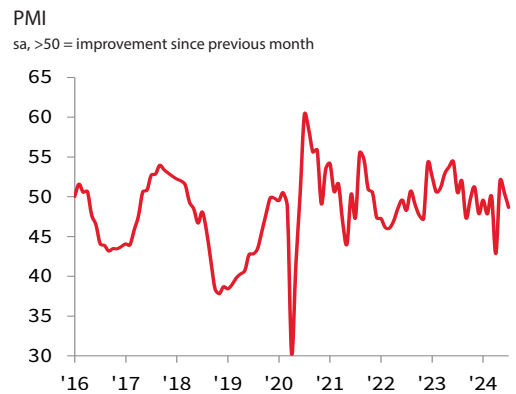
## Machinery and metal products

### Production softens for first time in three months

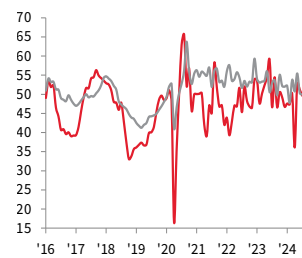


July data pointed to a scaling back of machinery and metal products output in Türkiye, thereby ending a two-month sequence of growth. That said, the slowdown was only marginal. New orders also eased for the first time in three months, despite a solid expansion of new business from abroad. Employment was broadly unchanged, following four successive months of job creation.

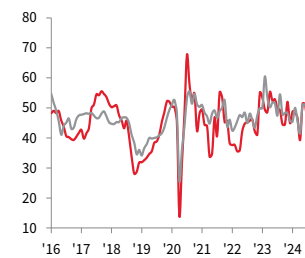
A much sharper increase in input costs during July fed through to a renewed increase in selling prices.



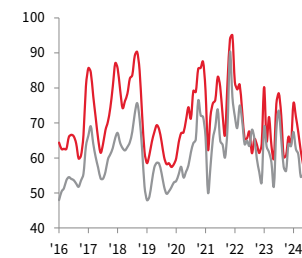
**Output Index**  
Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



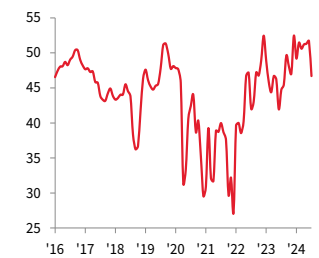
**New Orders Index**  
Backlogs of Work Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



**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

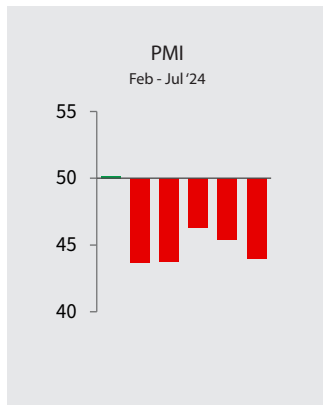
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-24	47.8	47.3	48.5	47.7	50.0	47.7	52.0	71.8	62.6	46.2	51.4	46.4
03-24	50.0	50.1	46.6	48.1	45.6	53.8	50.9	67.3	61.0	54.0	50.6	53.9
04-24	42.9	36.1	39.3	48.6	41.6	50.7	47.8	62.1	54.7	41.9	51.2	46.0
05-24	52.0	52.8	51.4	49.1	51.0	55.4	48.1	58.0	55.0	49.2	51.3	50.0
06-24	50.5	51.2	51.2	55.8	51.0	50.3	49.0	53.4	49.6	49.9	51.7	50.4
07-24	48.7	49.6	44.0	54.3	48.8	49.9	47.7	63.1	55.8	46.9	46.7	50.8





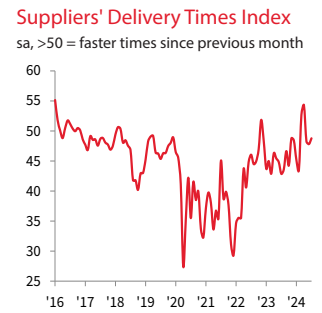
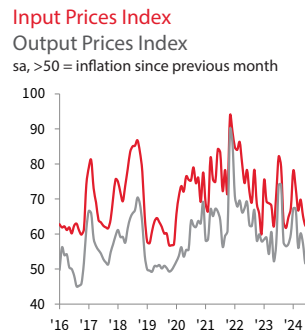
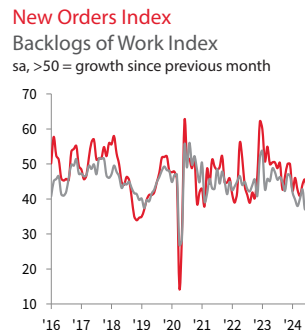
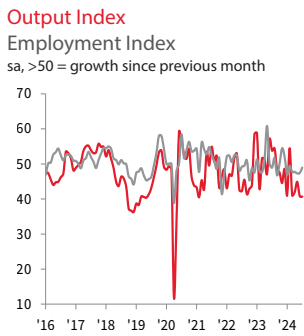
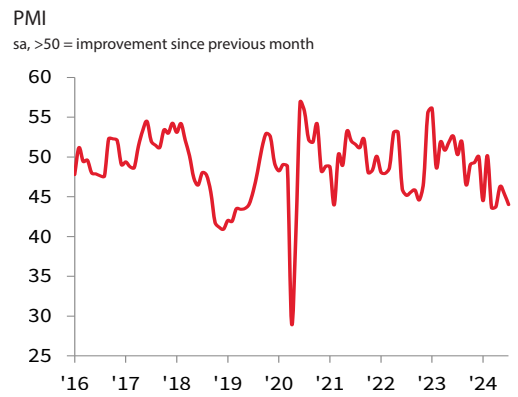
## Electronic & electrical equipment

### Steep slowdown in new orders



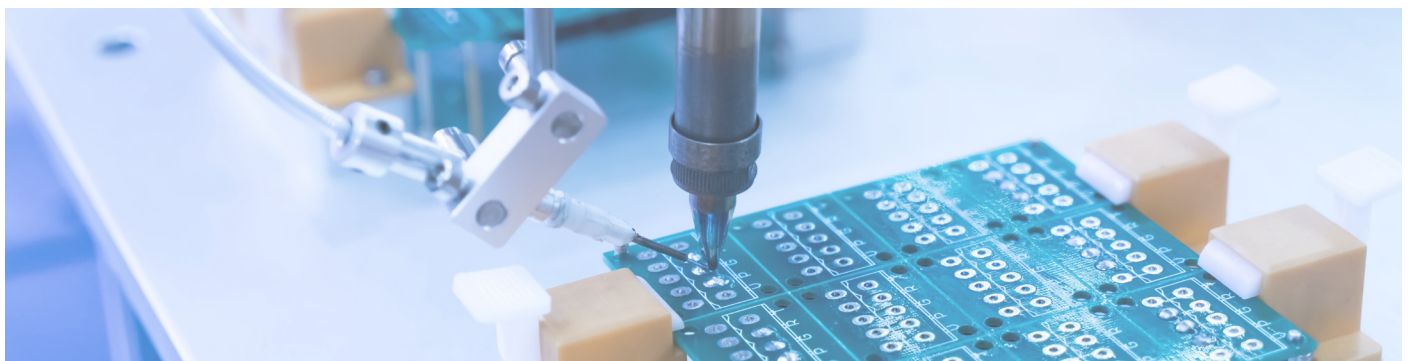
The electronic & electrical equipment category posted the most pronounced slowdowns in both output and new orders across the ten sectors covered by the report. The pace of moderation in new orders was rapid and the sharpest in just under two years. Purchasing activity was also scaled back substantially, but the pace at which employment eased was the softest since February.

Firms signalled a slight lengthening of suppliers' delivery times, while input costs and output prices rose at steep rates.



Index summary  
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

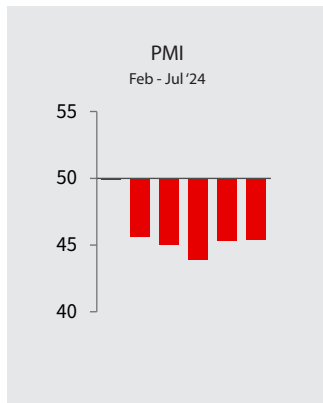
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-24	50.2	54.5	46.0	48.9	39.9	49.5	48.0	73.1	67.1	54.2	43.5	43.9
03-24	43.6	41.1	42.6	49.2	38.0	47.8	43.4	66.7	56.2	45.1	52.7	39.5
04-24	43.7	41.9	40.9	48.7	40.2	47.7	44.5	69.8	60.2	45.7	54.3	45.8
05-24	46.3	44.9	44.2	49.4	42.7	47.3	47.0	65.1	57.2	44.1	48.3	45.8
06-24	45.4	40.8	45.4	44.9	37.1	47.4	42.7	62.3	51.6	44.1	47.8	42.2
07-24	44.0	40.7	39.9	44.7	45.8	49.0	41.9	62.9	58.1	42.0	48.8	43.9





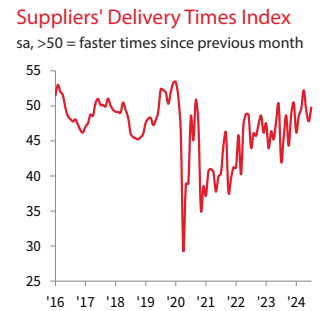
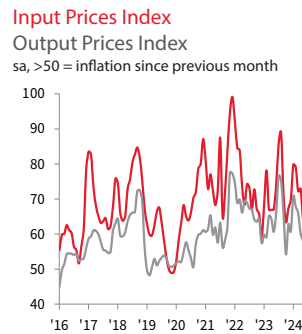
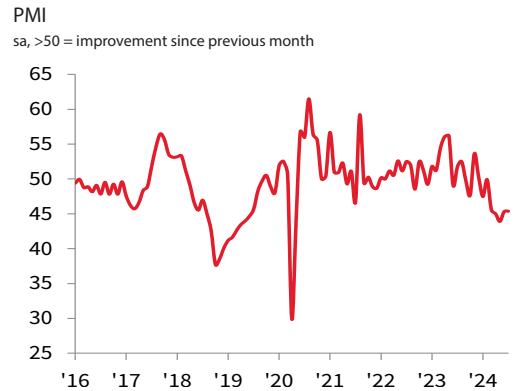
## Land & sea vehicles

### Marked inflationary pressures signalled



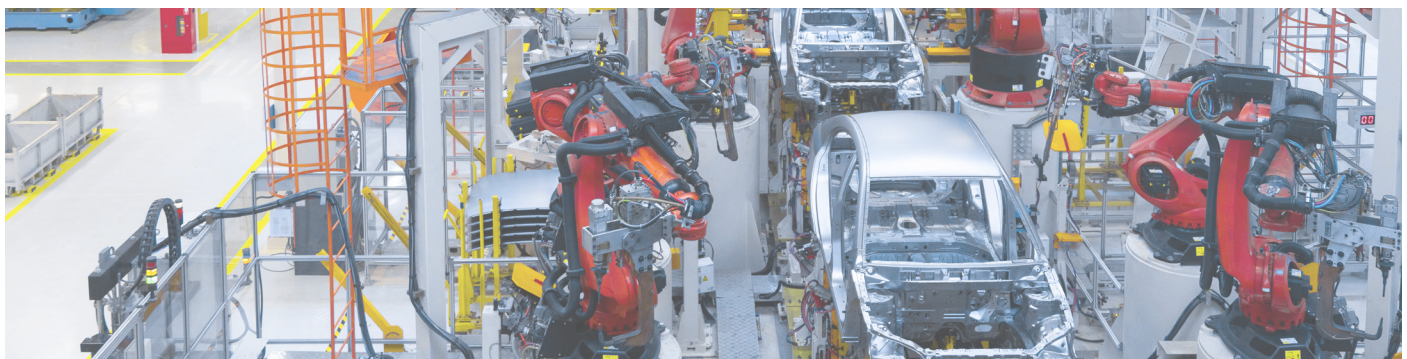
Land & sea vehicles manufacturers registered steep rises in both input costs and output prices during July. In fact, the respective increases in the sector were the most pronounced of the ten monitored categories.

Steep inflationary pressures weighed on demand in the sector, with new orders slowing sharply again in July. Output also eased, and for the fifth consecutive month. With workloads softening, firms scaled back their staffing levels and purchasing activity.



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

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-24	49.9	50.3	48.3	48.1	45.2	50.6	45.0	79.1	67.8	47.0	48.5	50.3
03-24	45.6	45.2	41.8	47.2	43.5	46.8	47.8	72.2	66.0	45.3	49.6	47.9
04-24	45.0	42.1	41.9	49.8	45.4	51.8	45.7	72.9	60.2	43.8	52.2	44.0
05-24	43.9	39.5	40.7	53.8	42.2	48.4	44.3	64.2	58.0	38.6	49.3	45.2
06-24	45.3	42.7	40.6	43.9	47.0	47.4	49.0	61.6	52.7	48.0	47.8	51.4
07-24	45.4	43.5	41.9	47.4	49.7	47.9	48.7	66.8	64.2	45.9	49.7	47.8





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.

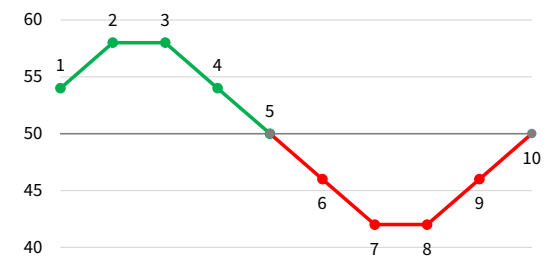
Underlying survey data are not revised after publication, but seasonal adjustment factors may be revised from time to time as appropriate which will affect the seasonally adjusted data series.

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	

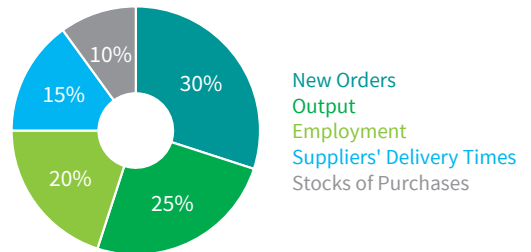
### Index interpretation

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

Sabrina Mayeen  
Corporate Communications  
S&P Global Market Intelligence  
T: +44 (0) 7967 447030  
E: sabrina.mayeen@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)