



Istanbul Chamber of Industry Türkiye Sector PMI®

Demand shows signs of improvement in November

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

"While business conditions remain challenging for a wide range of categories within the Turkish manufacturing sector, there were at least some signs of improvement in the November PMI figures. Only the food products sector saw new orders increase, but almost all other categories recorded a slower moderation than in October, the exception being the struggling textiles category.

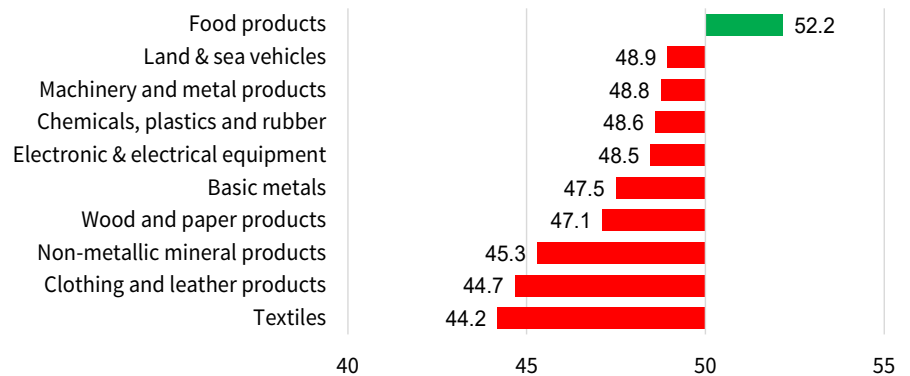
"Softer inflationary pressures are a key

positive for firms at present. Input costs continued to rise, but in all cases rates of inflation were softer than in October. This enabled some sectors to lower selling prices in order to support demand.

"If these price trends continue, we could hopefully see more categories in growth territory in the months ahead."

Türkiye Sector PMI

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



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



Overview

Moderations in new orders ease widely

Only food products posts rise in production

Employment increases in three of the ten sectors

The latest Türkiye Sector PMI® report signalled that while conditions remained challenging across a range of sectors, there were some signs of demand improvement during November. Firms were helped to some degree by softening inflationary pressures, with input costs rising at a slower pace across the board.

As was the case in October, nine of the ten monitored categories saw new orders ease during November. Again, the exception was food products, which posted a solid increase in new business that was the fastest since March. While new orders softened elsewhere, rates of moderation generally weakened from the previous month. Only textiles posted a faster easing than in October.

The picture for new export orders was similar to that seen for total new business, with moderations generally easing. Only chemicals, plastics and rubber posted an outright increase in new business from abroad, ending a seven-month sequence of slowing new export orders.

As was the case with total new business, food products was the only category to see an expansion in output during November. All other monitored sectors posted a softer moderation than in October, however.

Manufacturers were helped in November by easing cost pressures. Rates of input price inflation eased across the board. Chemicals, plastics and rubber registered the slowest rise, while non-metallic mineral products posted the weakest inflation since the series began in January 2016. The sharpest increase was in food products.

Food products also posted the fastest pace of output price inflation during November. Meanwhile, non-metallic mineral products and textiles lowered selling prices, the latter posting a fall for the first time in just over a year.

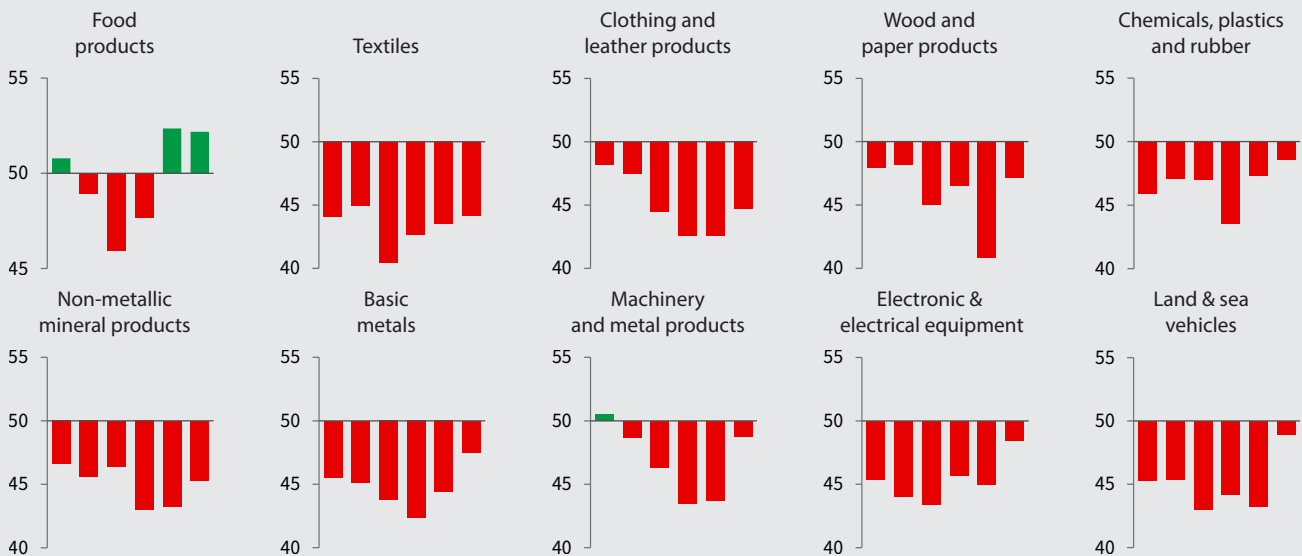
There were some signs of improvement with regards to employment, with three of the ten sectors increasing workforce numbers, up from two in October. Land & sea vehicles posted the fastest pace of job creation, although the solid rise only compensated partially for a record scaling back of employment in the previous survey period.

Purchasing activity also increased across three categories, but only one saw stocks of inputs accumulate. This was also the case with regards to stocks of finished goods as only food products posted a rise.

Sector PMI overview

sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, Jun - Nov '24

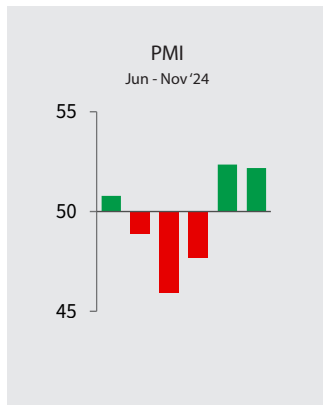
Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, S&P Global PMI.





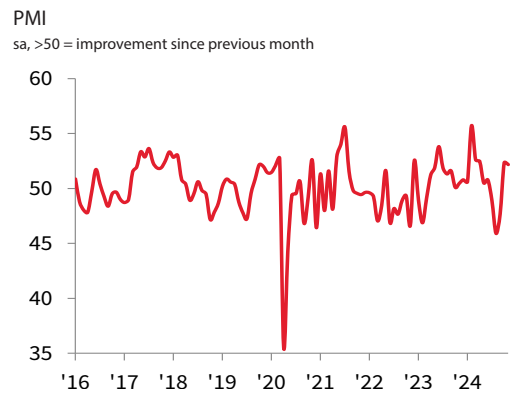
Food products

New orders rise for second month running



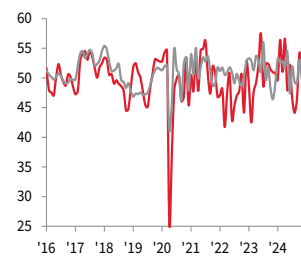
New orders for food products increased for the second consecutive month in November. The rate of expansion was solid and the fastest since March. As was the case in October, food products was the only one of the ten monitored sectors to see new business rise. This was also the case with output, which grew modestly.

Improving demand within the sector meant that rates of inflation of both input costs and output prices were the most marked of the ten categories covered. This was despite inflationary pressures softening.



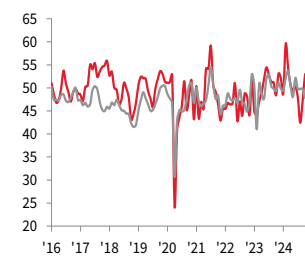
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



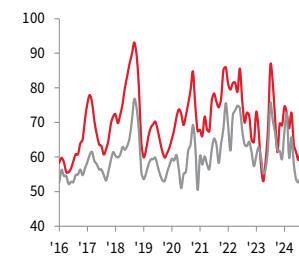
New Orders Index

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



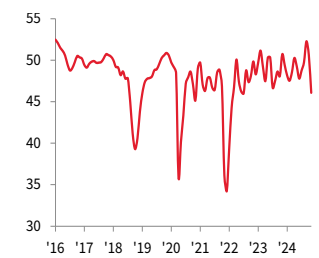
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

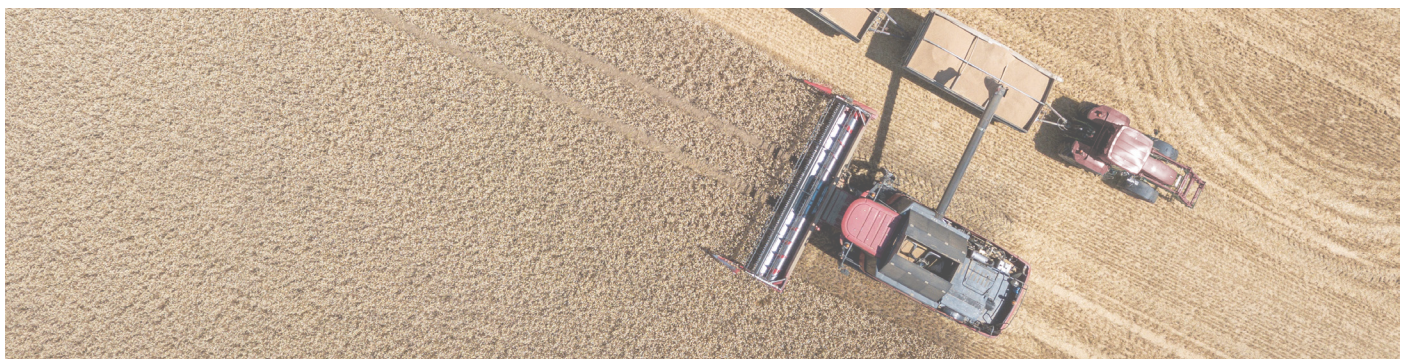
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

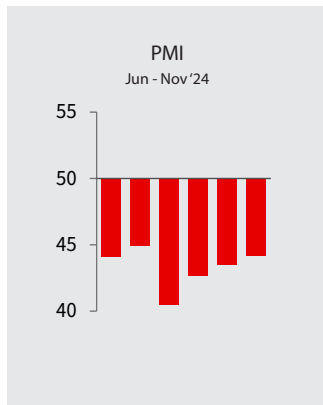
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
06-24	50.8	52.2	50.3	51.4	52.1	47.4	50.0	61.3	53.5	52.9	47.8	53.3
07-24	48.9	46.6	48.0	44.6	49.8	51.9	50.7	59.1	52.7	48.9	48.7	47.8
08-24	45.9	44.1	42.4	46.1	49.8	49.3	48.1	62.5	54.8	41.0	49.7	47.5
09-24	47.7	46.5	47.1	52.5	49.7	49.1	45.7	63.3	58.6	48.8	52.3	49.3
10-24	52.4	54.2	52.8	52.3	47.8	53.1	54.2	68.4	61.5	53.3	50.6	49.3
11-24	52.2	51.3	53.4	48.2	49.0	49.8	52.7	62.8	55.9	51.5	46.1	52.8





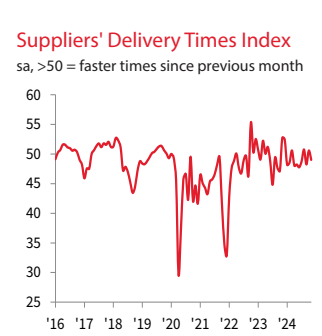
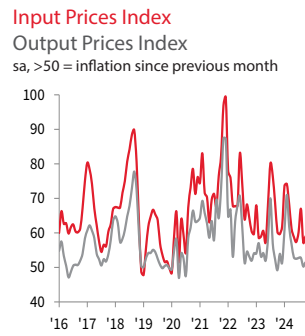
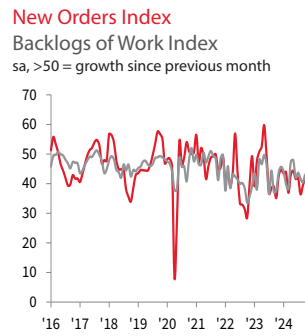
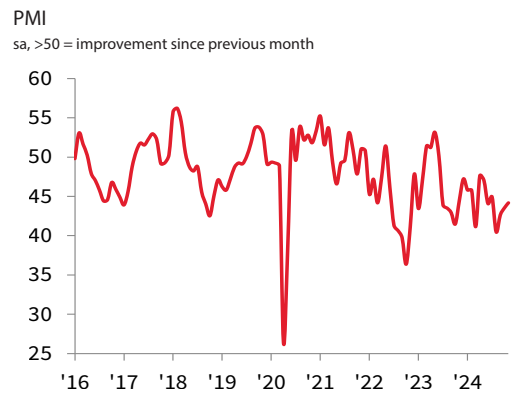
Textiles

Textiles firms again struggle to secure new business



As has now been the case on a monthly basis throughout the past year-and-a-half, new orders eased in the textiles sector during November. Moreover, the rate of moderation was the most marked in three months and steepest of the ten categories covered by the report. Production and employment were scaled back, but to lesser extents than in October.

Although input costs rose sharply, the pace of inflation eased to the weakest since July 2020. Meanwhile, selling prices decreased for the first time in just over a year.



Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

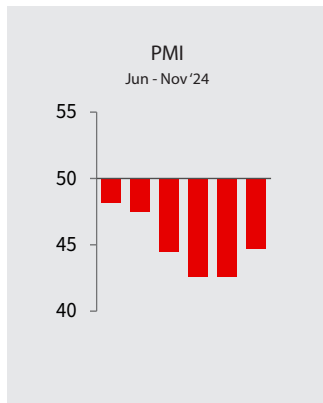
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
06-24	44.1	41.8	41.5	44.1	42.1	45.4	46.0	57.4	52.5	42.1	47.8	42.5
07-24	44.9	43.5	41.9	46.6	43.7	45.9	50.7	60.1	52.7	44.9	48.7	45.8
08-24	40.5	37.0	36.4	40.5	41.7	45.4	45.2	66.9	52.7	37.0	50.8	38.6
09-24	42.6	40.7	39.4	45.0	40.4	43.1	47.7	57.2	50.2	39.0	48.2	42.5
10-24	43.5	42.7	41.4	42.1	43.1	43.2	48.3	59.0	51.4	40.8	50.6	43.5
11-24	44.2	43.3	39.3	44.2	40.9	47.8	49.6	56.7	48.8	42.4	49.0	43.7





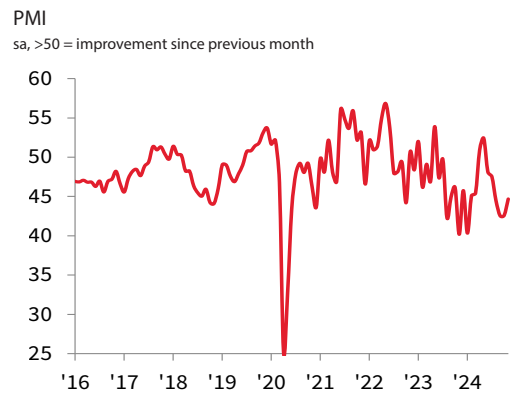
Clothing and leather products

Output slows to greatest extent of all monitored sectors in November

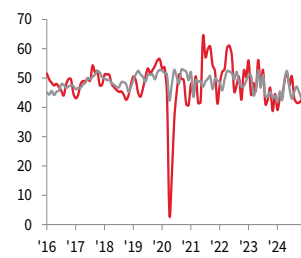


Turkish clothing and leather products firms continued to see output moderate in November. Although the latest slowdown was less pronounced than in October, it was still the sharpest of the ten monitored sectors. New orders continued to ease, but to a much lesser extent than in the previous month.

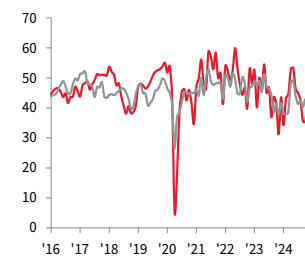
Nevertheless, firms responded to lower workloads by scaling back employment. As was the case with output, the moderation of staffing levels was the most marked of the ten categories covered.



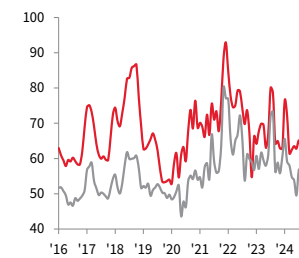
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



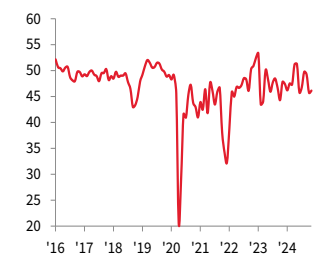
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

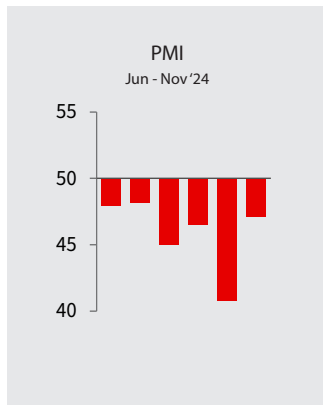
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
06-24	48.2	47.5	46.4	50.2	44.1	46.5	47.0	62.8	49.6	49.9	45.8	49.4
07-24	47.5	50.6	45.0	43.9	41.3	42.9	48.7	65.2	56.8	43.9	46.8	47.7
08-24	44.5	43.1	42.4	44.6	42.5	45.3	48.1	62.5	54.8	40.0	49.7	43.5
09-24	42.5	41.6	35.6	42.7	40.2	47.1	46.6	60.3	59.7	40.0	49.2	44.4
10-24	42.6	41.6	35.5	38.0	42.8	45.2	49.2	58.2	51.4	38.7	45.7	43.4
11-24	44.7	42.4	44.4	44.0	38.8	43.0	48.6	54.6	51.8	40.6	46.1	40.6





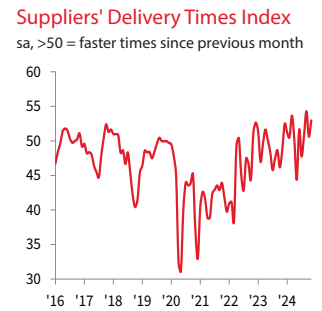
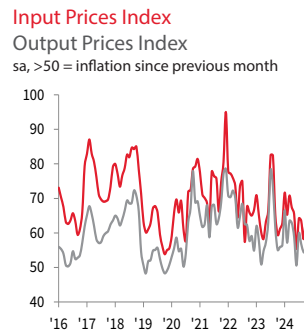
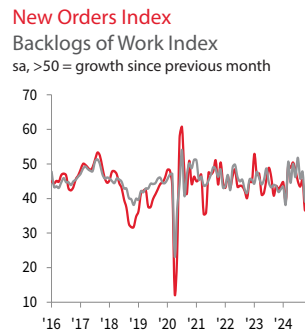
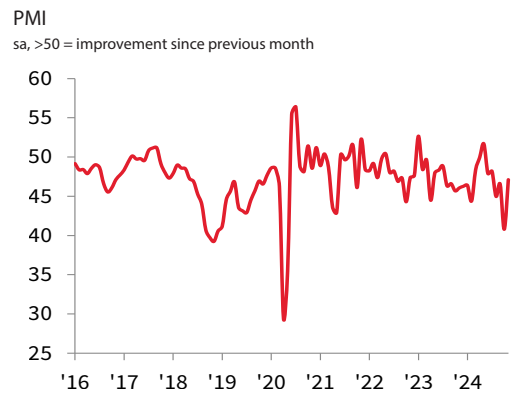
Wood and paper products

Pace of moderation in wood and paper production eases markedly



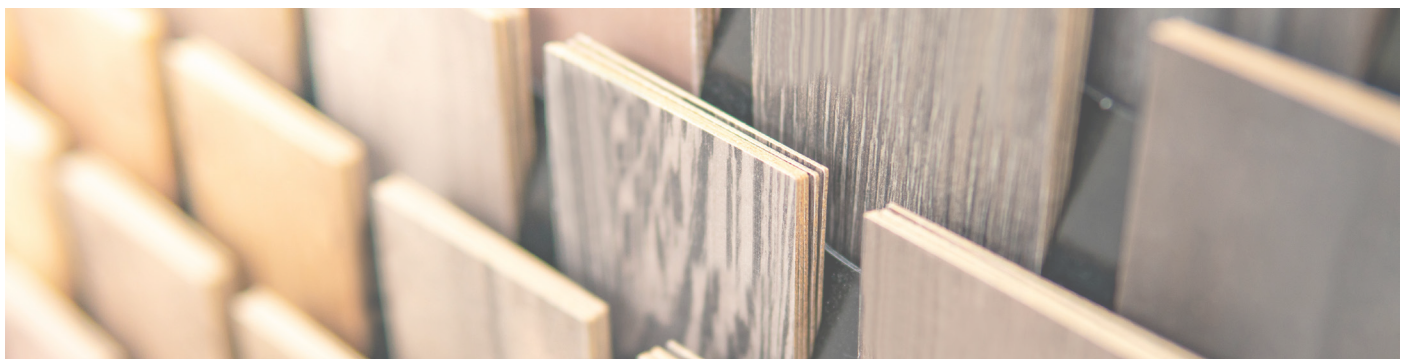
Although output and new orders continued to soften in the wood and paper products sector during November, the respective rates of moderation slowed sharply over the month. Firms responded to signs of improvement by increasing their purchasing activity for the first time in five months and scaling back employment to a lesser extent.

Input costs increased sharply, but the rate of inflation eased to a five-month low. Output prices also rose to the least extent since June.



Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

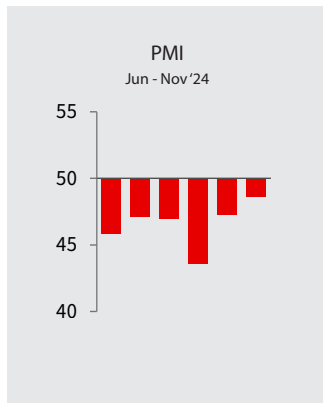
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
06-24	47.9	46.6	48.3	47.0	46.2	49.4	50.0	55.4	50.5	53.8	51.6	46.5
07-24	48.2	47.6	45.0	50.6	51.8	49.9	49.7	64.1	59.8	47.9	47.7	49.8
08-24	45.0	44.1	43.4	46.6	45.8	46.4	45.2	63.6	56.8	42.0	50.7	42.6
09-24	46.5	45.5	45.2	45.7	47.7	49.1	49.7	58.2	54.4	45.8	54.3	49.3
10-24	40.8	34.6	36.5	41.5	39.0	47.2	49.2	63.3	54.5	41.6	50.6	43.5
11-24	47.1	47.3	46.3	49.3	49.0	47.8	45.6	57.7	53.9	50.5	52.9	47.7





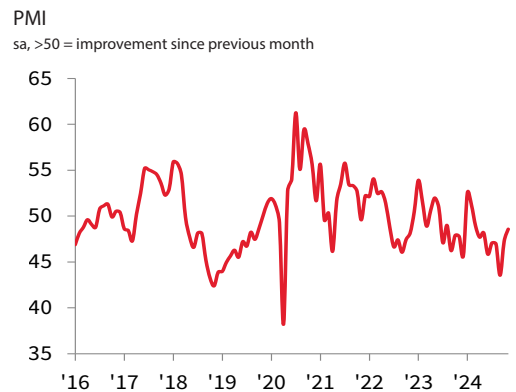
Chemicals, plastics and rubber

Slowest rise in input costs for almost a year

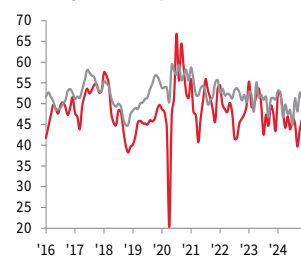


The pace of input cost inflation eased for the third month running in November and was the slowest in 2024 so far. The increase in input prices in the sector was also the weakest of the ten monitored categories. Meanwhile, output prices rose marginally again.

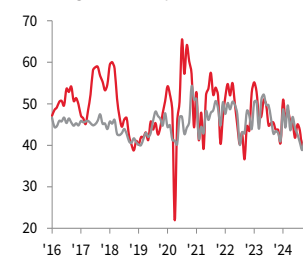
Relatively muted inflationary pressures helped to soften the pace of moderation in new orders, with the latest slowdown the weakest since March. Total new business was boosted by a renewed increase in new export orders.



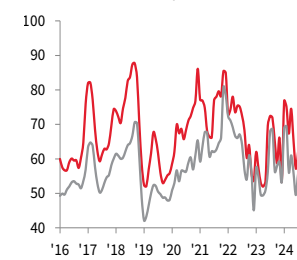
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



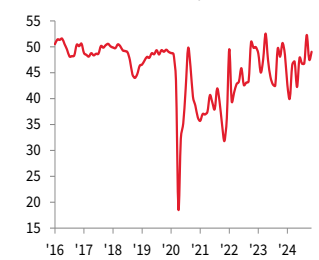
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

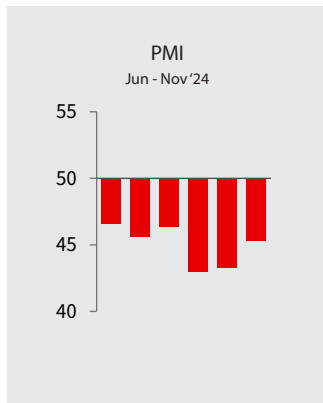
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
06-24	45.9	43.8	41.8	42.1	44.2	48.4	50.0	57.2	49.6	42.4	47.8	48.4
07-24	47.1	46.6	45.0	45.5	42.7	44.8	48.7	62.1	55.8	39.9	46.8	49.8
08-24	47.0	45.3	43.6	48.8	40.7	51.3	49.1	67.3	55.7	42.1	46.8	43.5
09-24	43.6	39.7	39.4	46.8	38.9	48.1	52.7	66.4	59.7	42.9	52.3	50.3
10-24	47.3	43.9	42.4	46.8	41.8	52.6	55.1	54.6	50.4	42.8	47.5	51.8
11-24	48.6	46.4	47.4	50.2	42.0	50.8	48.6	53.6	50.8	44.6	49.0	49.8





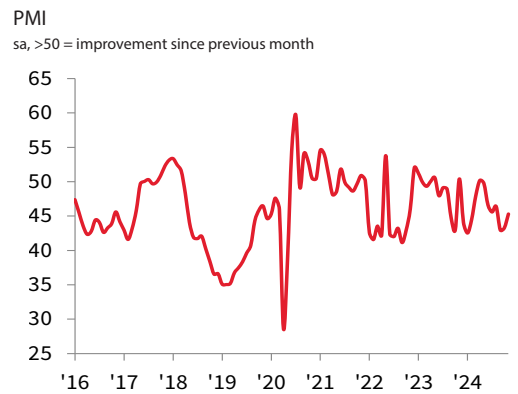
Non-metallic mineral products

Production scaled back for seventh month running



Non-metallic mineral products firms scaled back their output for the seventh consecutive month in November. The pace of moderation was marked, albeit slower than in October. The easing of production reflected a sustained moderation of new orders, with employment and purchasing activity also scaled back. Stocks of finished goods were reduced to the largest extent in just over two-and-a-half years.

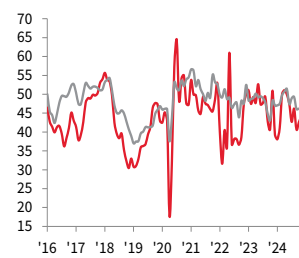
The rate of input cost inflation was the slowest since the series began in January 2016, while charges were lowered slightly.



Output Index

Employment Index

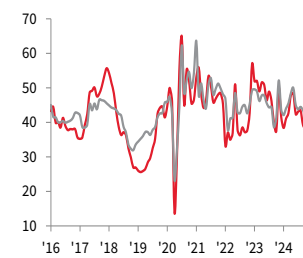
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

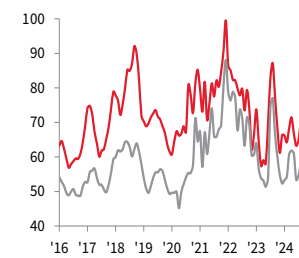
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

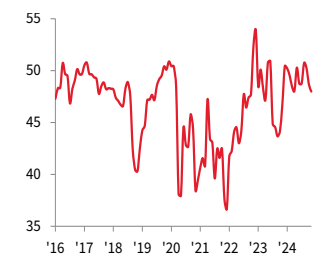
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

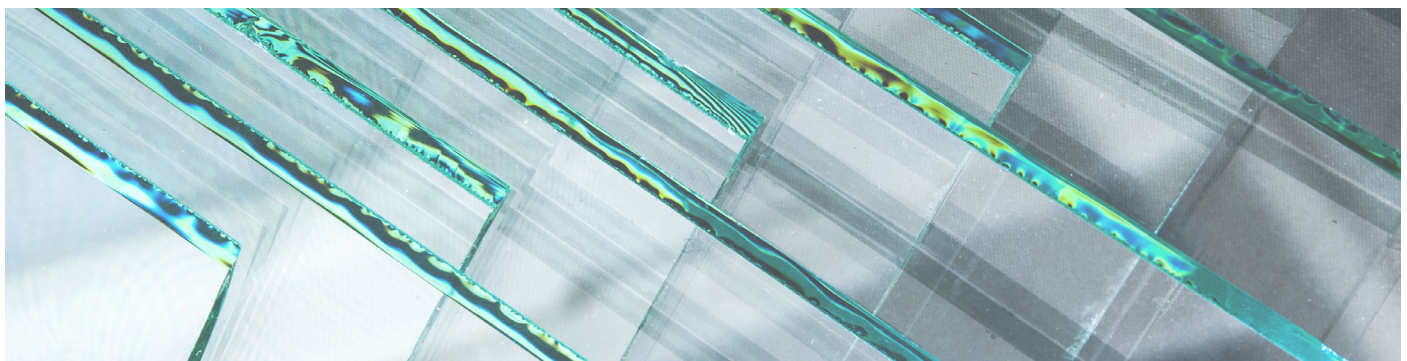
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

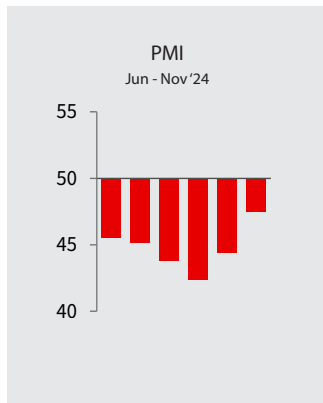
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
06-24	46.6	47.5	42.4	44.8	45.1	47.4	51.0	63.3	53.5	48.0	48.8	48.4
07-24	45.6	42.7	43.1	47.5	43.8	49.0	48.7	64.9	54.7	39.1	48.8	44.9
08-24	46.4	46.2	43.4	48.7	44.5	49.3	47.1	69.7	57.8	44.0	50.7	45.5
09-24	43.0	40.7	39.2	45.0	43.5	46.1	47.7	65.7	57.6	41.9	50.2	43.5
10-24	43.3	42.6	38.4	42.6	42.0	46.2	47.2	61.2	49.4	41.6	48.7	41.6
11-24	45.3	44.2	42.1	42.9	43.9	45.8	44.4	54.9	49.8	44.3	48.0	46.6





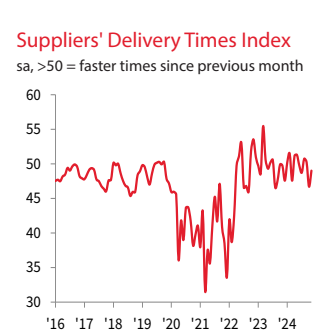
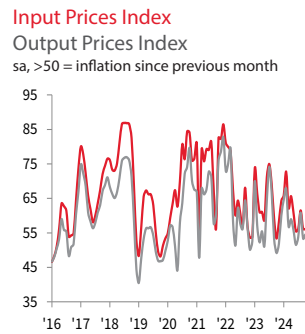
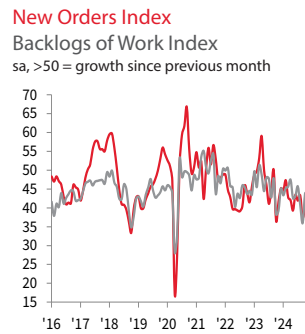
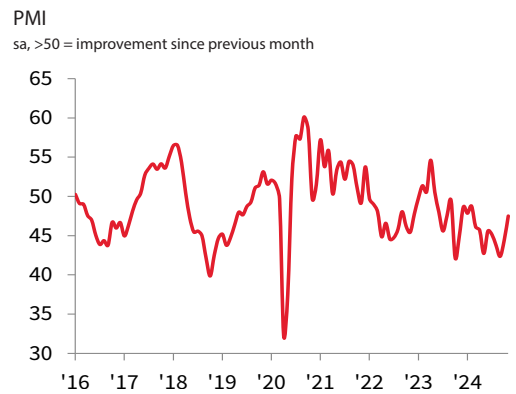
Basic metals

Basic metals output nears stabilisation



Although production of basic metals continued to ease in November, the pace of moderation slowed sharply to the weakest since February and was only modest. Total new orders and new export business also eased to lesser extents, although here rates of moderation remained marked. Staffing levels were scaled back again.

Input costs continued to rise at a marked pace, with the rate of inflation easing only slightly. Meanwhile, output prices increased at the slowest pace in the current 13-month sequence of inflation.



Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

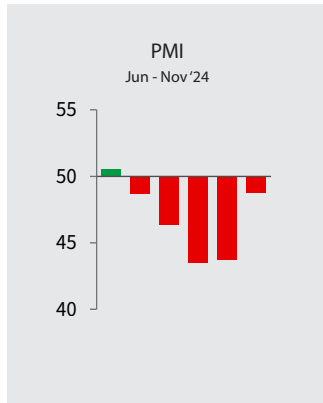
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
06-24	45.6	44.6	43.5	50.2	43.2	47.4	43.9	55.5	51.6	44.1	49.7	43.3
07-24	45.1	41.5	41.9	50.6	45.7	49.9	47.7	56.1	53.8	43.9	48.7	44.8
08-24	43.8	39.0	43.3	46.8	40.7	47.3	42.3	61.5	60.9	40.0	50.7	41.6
09-24	42.3	40.7	37.5	46.7	36.0	47.1	43.7	56.2	53.4	39.0	50.2	40.4
10-24	44.4	41.6	40.3	41.9	43.8	48.2	47.2	56.1	54.5	39.7	46.7	42.6
11-24	47.5	48.3	45.1	43.0	44.0	47.8	46.6	55.8	50.8	48.5	49.0	46.7





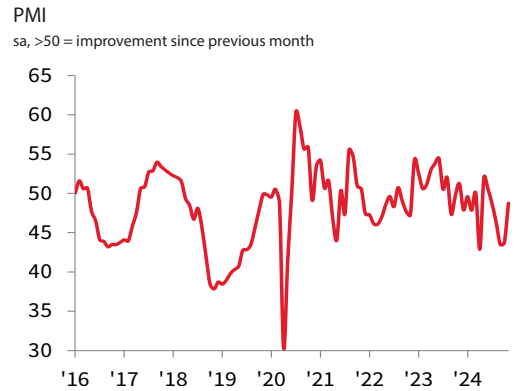
Machinery and metal products

Employment returns to growth

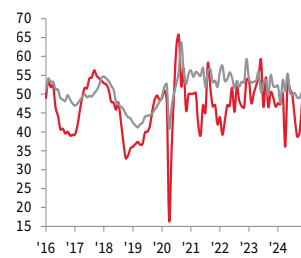


Machinery and metal products firms increased their staffing levels during November, the first time in three months in which this has been the case. Manufacturers hired additional staff in response to a much softer slowdown in new orders. New business moderated to the least extent in five months, with production also scaled back much less markedly than was the case in October.

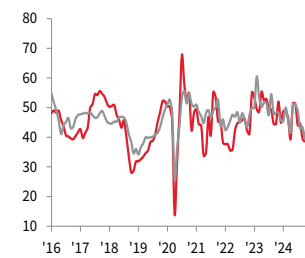
Input prices continued to rise sharply, while firms often passed on higher costs to customers by way of increased charges.



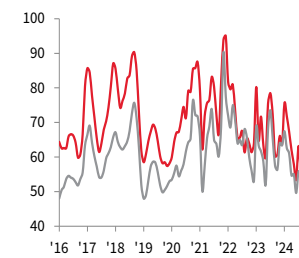
Output Index
Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



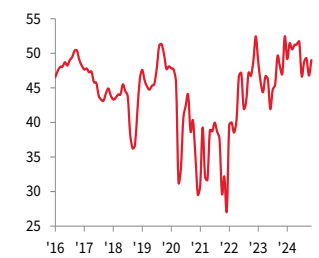
New Orders Index
Backlogs of Work Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

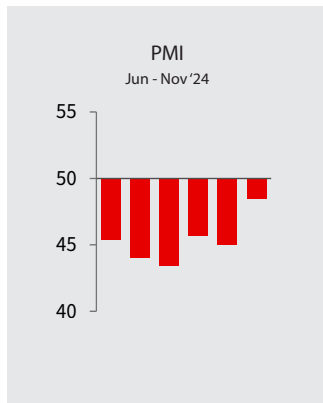
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
06-24	50.5	51.2	51.2	55.8	51.0	50.3	49.0	53.4	49.6	49.9	51.7	50.4
07-24	48.7	49.6	44.0	54.3	48.8	49.9	47.7	63.1	55.8	46.9	46.7	50.8
08-24	46.3	43.3	44.6	48.7	42.9	50.3	44.3	56.3	54.7	46.1	48.8	43.7
09-24	43.5	38.7	39.4	46.8	43.4	49.1	45.7	59.3	55.5	42.9	49.2	45.4
10-24	43.7	40.0	38.8	44.7	39.4	49.1	43.4	63.0	55.3	40.0	46.8	42.7
11-24	48.8	48.3	47.3	48.2	48.0	50.8	48.5	58.9	54.0	49.5	49.0	46.6





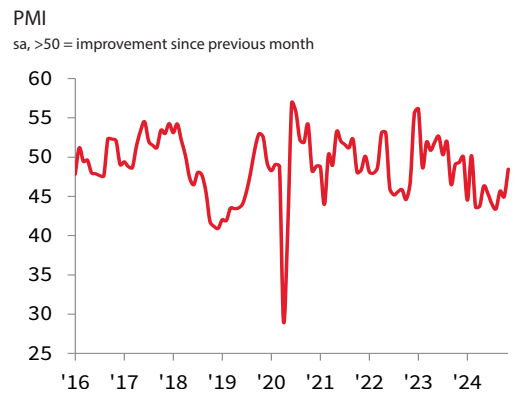
Electronic & electrical equipment

Output scaled back to least extent in nine months



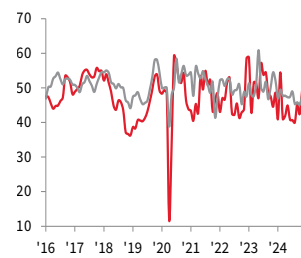
November data pointed to a much weaker moderation in output in the electronic & electrical equipment sector. Output eased marginally, and to the least extent in the current nine-month sequence of slowing production. Softer moderations in new orders, employment and purchasing activity were also recorded.

Meanwhile, suppliers' delivery times were broadly unchanged, after having lengthened during October. The rate of input price inflation was rapid, albeit the softest in almost five years.



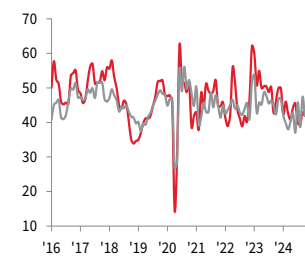
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



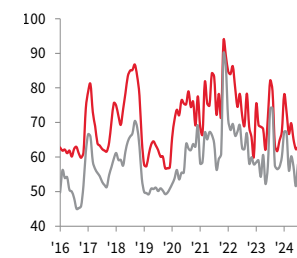
New Orders Index

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



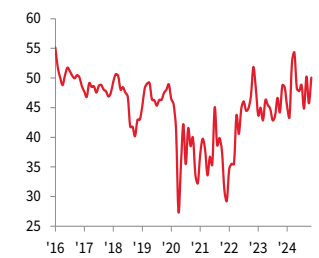
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

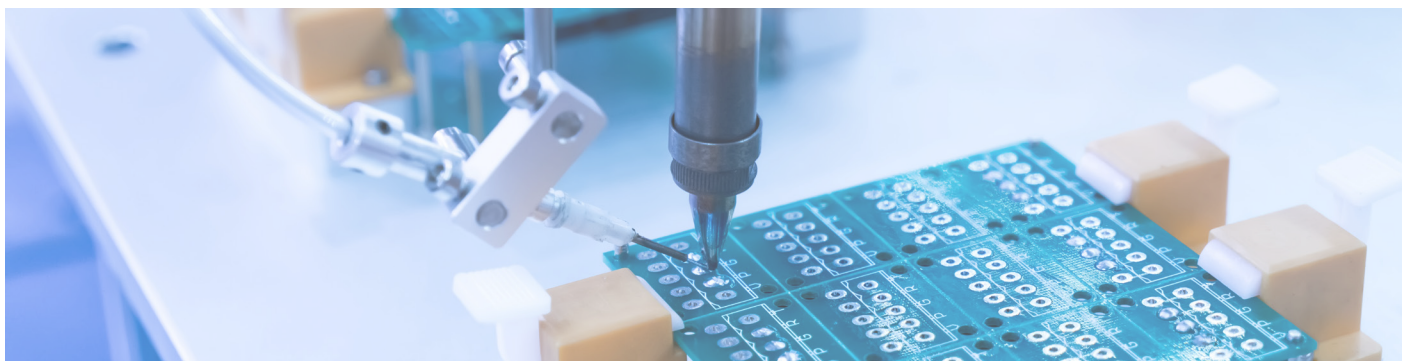
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

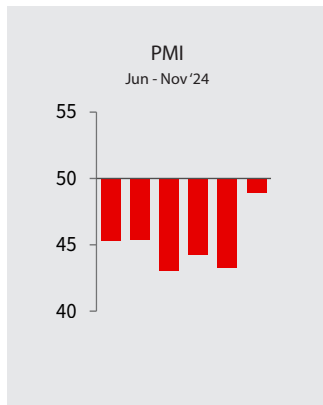
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
06-24	45.4	40.8	45.4	44.9	37.1	47.4	42.7	62.3	51.6	44.1	47.8	42.2
07-24	44.0	40.7	39.9	44.7	45.8	49.0	41.9	62.9	58.1	42.0	48.8	43.9
08-24	43.4	40.0	39.4	50.9	38.6	45.4	38.1	61.7	52.8	46.0	44.9	42.4
09-24	45.7	45.3	43.0	51.4	47.4	45.8	46.5	64.1	60.5	44.6	50.2	48.3
10-24	45.0	42.5	42.1	48.0	41.8	45.1	45.0	60.4	55.6	42.6	45.7	45.3
11-24	48.5	49.3	48.2	49.2	44.7	47.7	48.5	59.3	53.0	46.2	50.1	46.6





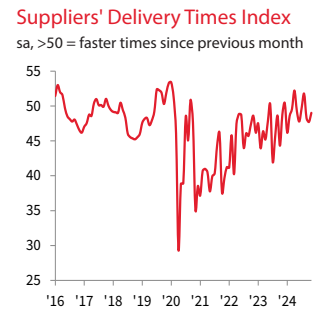
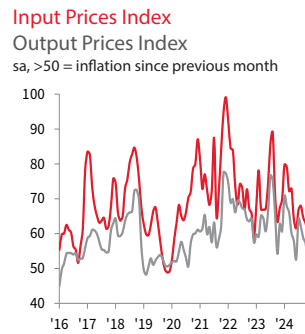
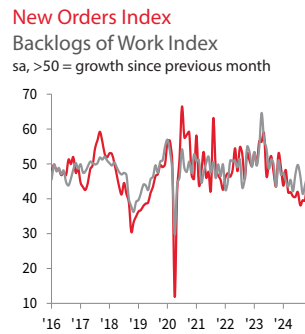
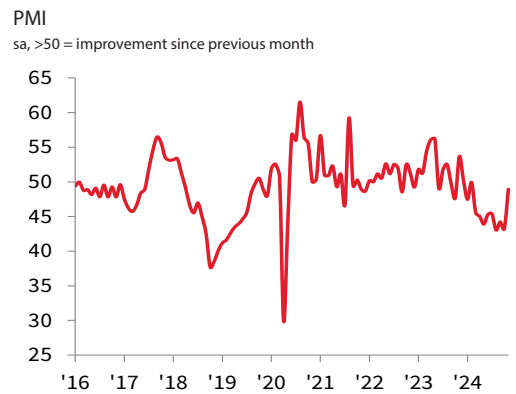
Land & sea vehicles

Input buying rises amid signs of improvement in demand



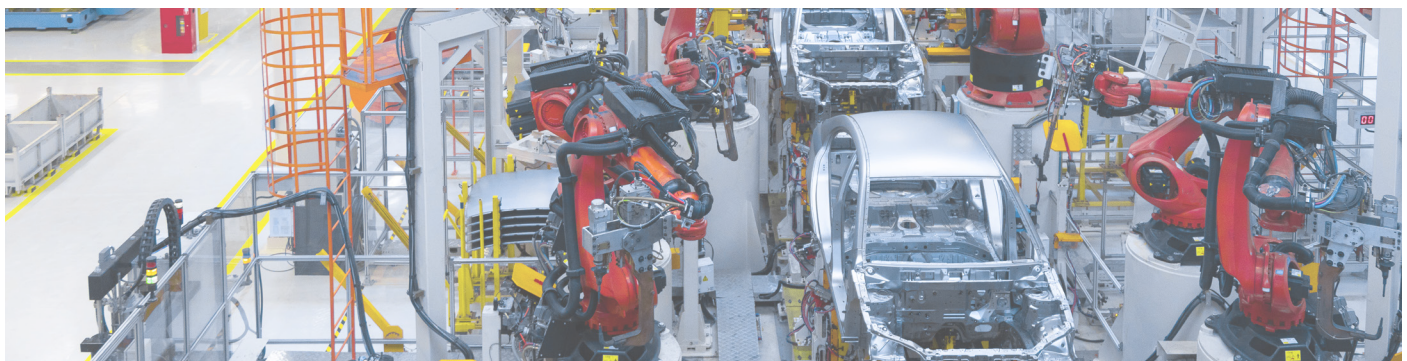
Although new orders continued to ease midway through the final quarter of the year, the rate of moderation slowed sharply and was the weakest since February. The pace of softening in production was also the weakest for nine months. Signs of demand improvement encouraged firms to expand their purchasing activity for the first time in a year, helping to lead to a near-stabilisation of stocks of inputs.

Employment also rose. After having been scaled back at a record pace in October, staffing levels increased solidly.



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
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
08-24	43.0	41.1	38.1	49.9	46.7	48.3	48.1	68.0	62.1	44.0	51.8	44.3
09-24	44.2	43.6	39.6	50.2	41.5	46.2	46.7	64.6	58.8	38.3	48.3	44.5
10-24	43.2	40.8	39.6	47.0	44.0	43.4	43.4	63.0	57.3	44.6	47.7	46.5
11-24	48.9	47.4	46.4	47.2	47.0	52.8	46.7	60.2	51.8	51.5	49.0	49.8





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.

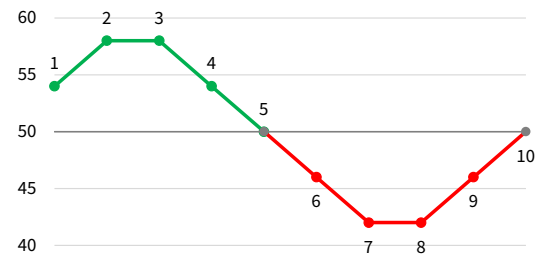
For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact economics@spglobal.com.

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	

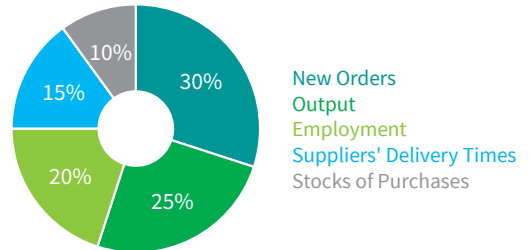
Index interpretation

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

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