

Istanbul Chamber of Industry Turkey Sector PMI™

Basic metals leads growth in September

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The Istanbul Chamber of Industry Turkey Sector PMI™ indices are compiled by IHS Markit from questionnaire responses from a panel of around 800 manufacturers in Turkey. 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 September survey results, Andrew Harker, Economics Director at IHS Markit said:

"Different sectors in Turkey are clearly at different stages of recovery at present. Some, such as basic metals and chemicals, plastics and rubber have been able to sustain strong growth through the third quarter of the year and appear well on the way to recovery.

"For others though the picture is not as rosy. More consumer-facing sectors such as food producers and clothing and leather products firms saw output moderate during September.

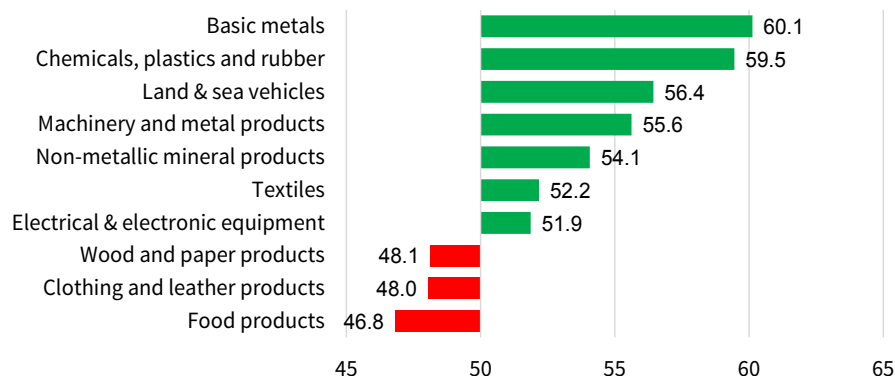
"Rises in employment were generally sustained, with only the food products sector seeing any meaningful reduction in staffing levels. As well as hiring, purchasing

activity is also on the rise across most sectors as output requirements expand. That said, firms remained reluctant to expand inventories, with purchased inputs generally directed straight into production lines.

"Strong input cost inflation remained a feature of the latest survey across all sectors, reflecting the impact of currency weakness. Firms across the board will therefore hope that the central bank's interest rate hike in September will help to limit cost increases in coming months."

Turkey Sector PMI

sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, September '20



Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, IHS Markit.

Overview

Most sectors remain in growth territory in September

Basic metals posts fastest expansion

Strong inflationary pressures persist

Most of the ten sectors covered by the survey continued to see business conditions improve in September, although some pockets of weakness remained. The basic metals and chemicals, plastics and rubber categories led growth, while more consumer-facing sectors such as food products and clothing and leather products saw business conditions moderate.

Production increased in eight of the ten sectors during September, the same number as in August. The chemicals, plastics and rubber category posted the fastest expansion, while only clothing and leather products and food products recorded declines.

Trends in output were broadly in line with the picture for new orders. Basic metals saw a record increase in new work (since January 2016), with the rate of growth just ahead of that in chemicals, plastics and rubber. Overall new orders continued to be undermined to some extent by new business from abroad, which increased in less than half of the categories covered during September.

There was better news on the jobs front, with eight out of ten sectors signalling increases in employment at the end

of the third quarter. Wood and paper products saw staffing levels remain broadly unchanged, leaving only food products recording job cuts.

Increasing operating capacity enabled firms to keep on top of workloads, with only two sectors seeing a rise in backlogs of work during the month.

Input costs continued to rise sharply across the board, largely reflecting weakness of the Turkish lira. In fact, most sectors saw the rate of inflation accelerate from August. The sharpest overall increase was in basic metals, followed by food products.

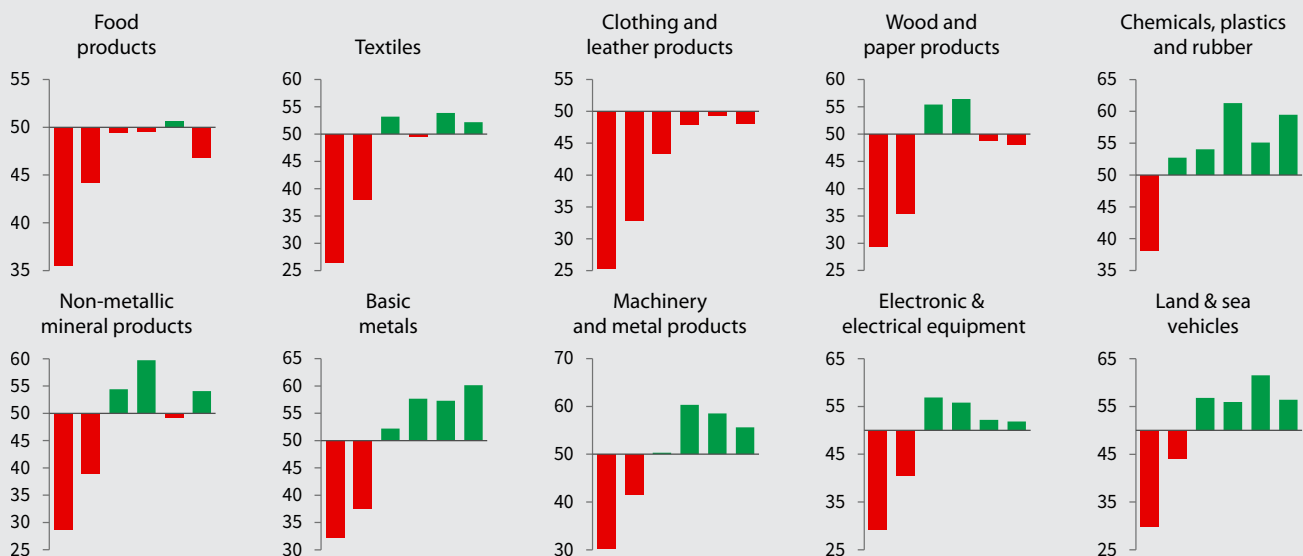
Rates of output price inflation also quickened across the majority of categories in September, with only the electronic and electrical equipment sector posting a slower rise in charges than in the previous month.

A number of sectors reported increased purchasing activity, but this failed to feed through to higher inventories as inputs were often purchased directly for use in production. In fact, only two of the ten categories monitored saw an accumulation in stocks of purchases, namely land & sea vehicles and non-metallic mineral products.

Sector PMI overview

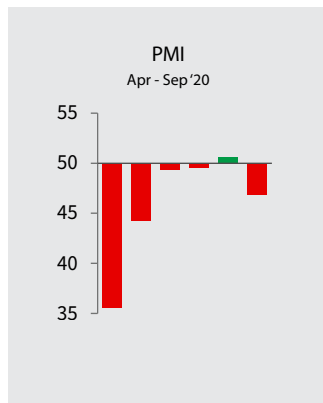
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, Apr - Sep '20

Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, IHS Markit.



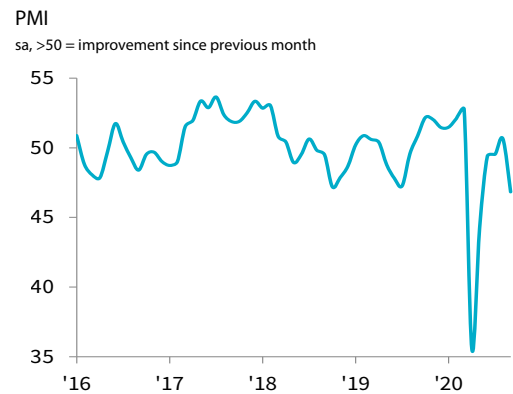
Food products

Food production softens in September



The food products sector was one of only two to record a slowdown in output at the end of the third quarter. The renewed moderation in the sector followed a first expansion for five months in August. New orders also eased, while employment was scaled back for the first time in four months.

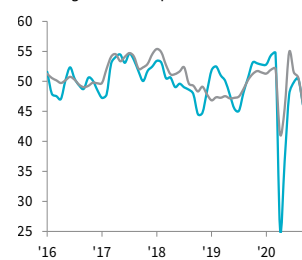
Currency weakness led to the sharpest increase in input costs since November 2018, while output price inflation was also at a 22-month high. Reductions in input buying, stocks of purchases and finished goods inventories were recorded.



Output Index

Employment Index

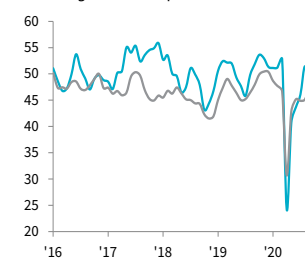
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

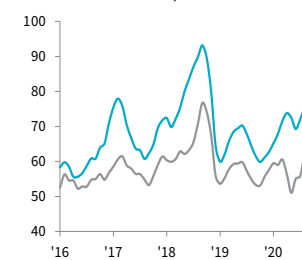
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

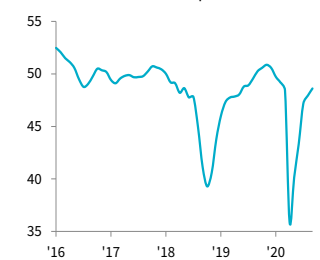
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

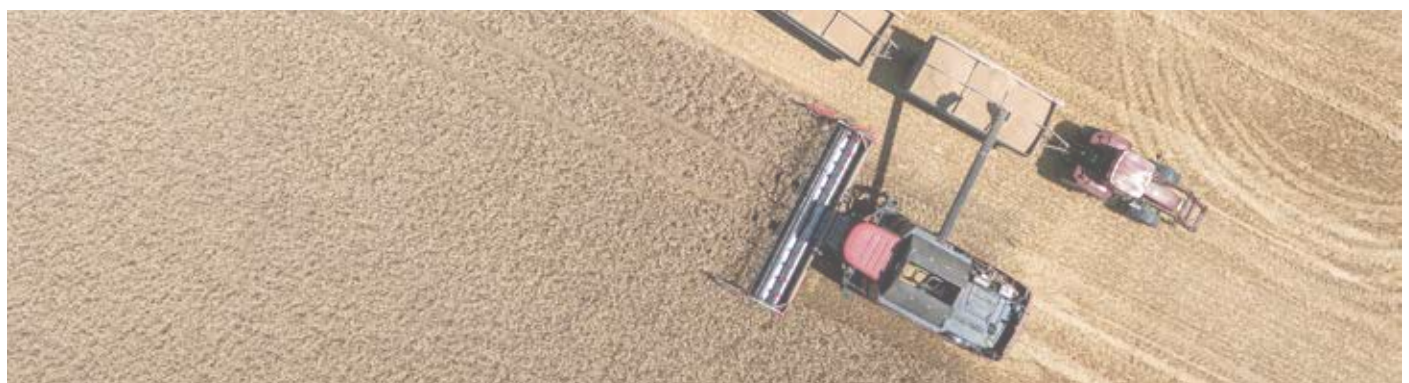
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

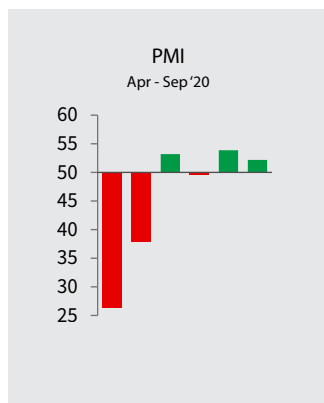
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
04-20	35.5	25.3	24.2	35.1	30.7	41.2	46.6	73.8	56.4	27.7	35.9	41.0
05-20	44.2	36.7	40.7	42.7	42.8	45.5	50.1	72.5	51.0	40.1	40.1	47.9
06-20	49.4	47.8	43.7	44.2	45.2	54.9	48.5	69.3	55.1	46.2	43.3	48.5
07-20	49.5	49.8	46.1	50.3	44.9	51.5	52.5	72.0	55.8	48.3	47.2	50.1
08-20	50.6	50.4	51.4	46.9	45.2	50.6	50.8	75.5	61.9	52.9	47.9	46.8
09-20	46.8	46.1	45.2	52.3	47.6	46.2	49.6	79.4	63.6	46.9	48.6	47.9



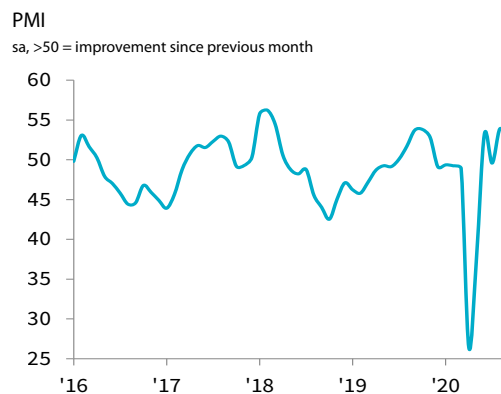
Textiles

Recovery sustained at end of third quarter



Turkish textiles production increased for the fourth successive month in September, supported by a solid increase in new orders that was the first since June. The ramping up of production in recent months meant that backlogs of work were depleted to the greatest extent since May. Firms meanwhile increased both their staffing levels and purchasing activity.

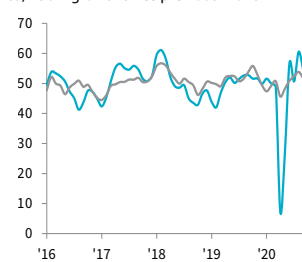
As was the case across most sectors, input cost inflation quickened. The latest rise in input prices was the sharpest in 23 months, while charge inflation also accelerated.



Output Index

Employment Index

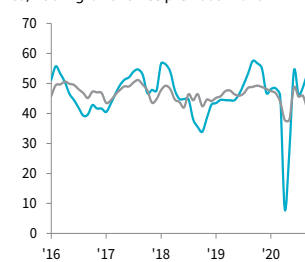
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

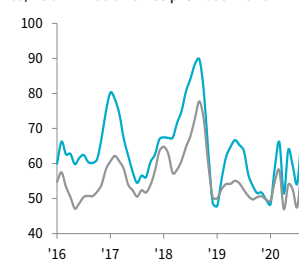
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



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

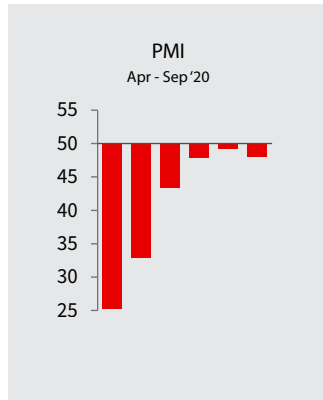
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
04-20	26.4	7.0	8.1	15.1	37.8	45.6	49.2	51.4	47.0	7.8	29.6	25.0
05-20	37.9	27.2	27.2	26.9	37.8	48.3	48.5	63.9	54.0	25.5	37.2	38.9
06-20	53.2	56.9	54.2	54.8	48.7	50.9	52.2	59.4	52.5	52.1	45.7	43.8
07-20	49.6	50.6	46.5	48.6	45.6	52.4	46.1	54.2	47.5	51.6	46.6	45.0
08-20	53.9	60.5	48.9	53.5	45.8	53.9	58.4	67.3	58.4	51.8	42.3	46.7
09-20	52.2	54.3	54.0	49.1	40.7	51.7	48.1	73.1	61.5	51.0	49.5	44.9



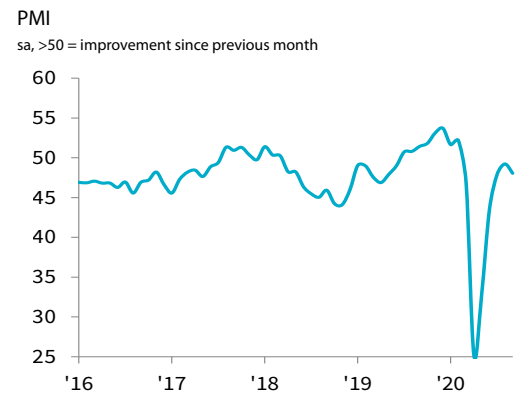
Clothing and leather products

Demand in clothing and leather products sector remains subdued



As has been the case in each of the past seven months, new orders for clothing and leather products slowed in September. The pace of moderation quickened from August, but remained much softer than seen during the worst of the current downturn. Production was broadly stable, having returned to growth in the previous month.

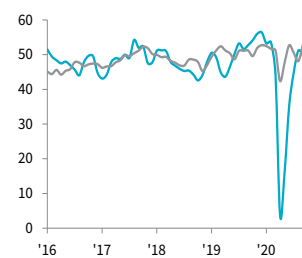
Despite a slowdown in new orders, firms took on additional staff at a solid pace, in part reflecting an improvement in sentiment.



Output Index

Employment Index

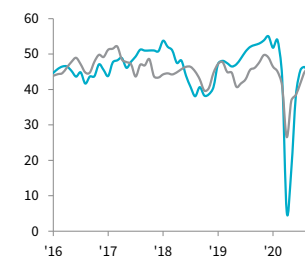
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

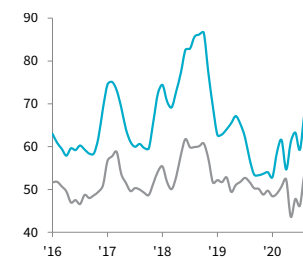
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

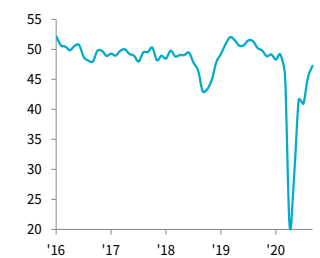
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

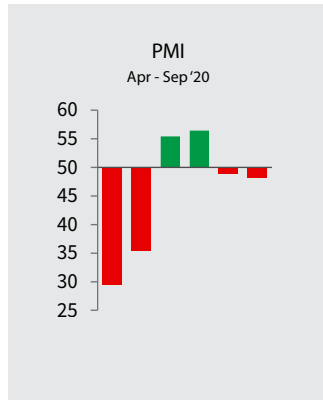
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
04-20	25.2	3.7	5.4	7.8	26.6	42.4	31.7	54.6	52.3	4.7	20.6	22.7
05-20	32.8	16.3	17.3	20.8	36.8	47.7	38.4	61.1	43.6	19.0	29.1	33.4
06-20	43.4	35.3	38.3	33.3	38.5	52.7	39.3	63.3	47.8	33.6	41.6	38.1
07-20	47.9	44.9	45.5	42.1	41.8	50.5	43.1	59.3	46.3	42.1	40.9	40.8
08-20	49.2	51.1	46.3	45.7	45.2	48.1	51.7	67.9	53.7	48.4	45.3	47.4
09-20	48.0	49.7	42.5	44.5	45.2	52.8	50.5	73.8	55.1	47.4	47.2	43.7



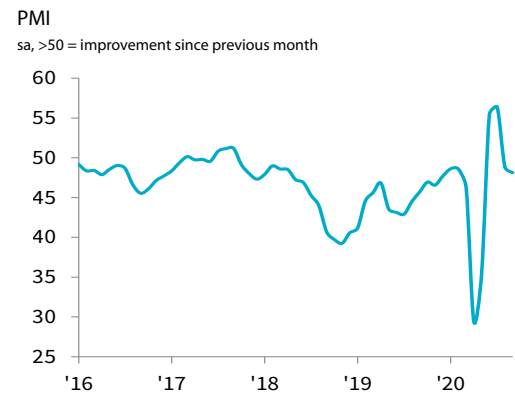
Wood and paper products

Business conditions moderate at end of third quarter



September data pointed to a second successive moderation in the health of the wood and paper products sector. Central to the overall slowdown was a marked softening of new orders, and one that was the fastest of the ten monitored sectors. New export business also eased, ending a three-month sequence of expansion.

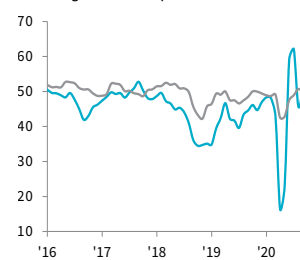
Despite weaker trends in new orders, production rose slightly and employment was broadly unchanged. Rates of both input costs and output price inflation accelerated.



Output Index

Employment Index

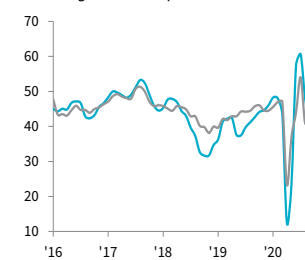
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

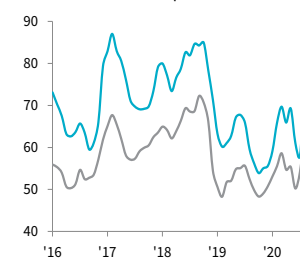
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

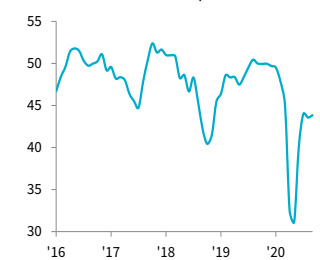
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

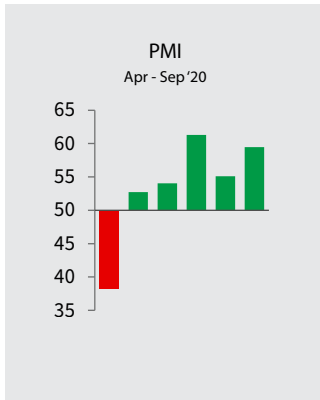
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
04-20	29.4	16.4	12.4	22.8	23.2	42.5	38.4	65.9	54.7	14.1	32.5	29.6
05-20	35.4	22.8	23.4	35.2	37.0	42.9	48.1	69.3	55.4	22.1	31.1	38.0
06-20	55.4	59.1	57.4	51.2	44.0	47.6	48.7	61.1	50.2	46.9	40.0	49.0
07-20	56.4	62.1	60.7	51.6	54.0	48.9	47.3	58.0	54.1	52.7	44.0	44.7
08-20	48.9	45.7	47.7	51.1	40.8	50.7	45.8	71.9	63.1	49.0	43.6	45.0
09-20	48.1	51.0	41.3	47.0	46.7	49.9	48.8	72.4	67.1	42.3	43.8	46.0



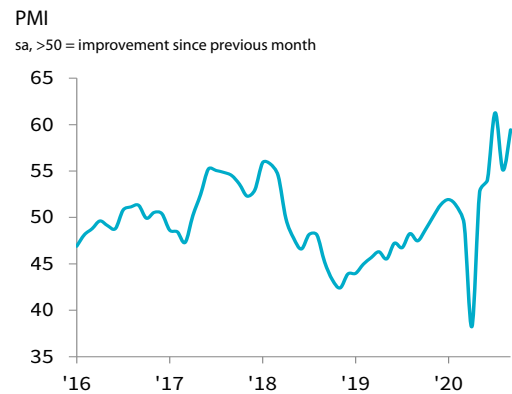
Chemicals, plastics and rubber

Output rises strongly again



The chemicals, plastics and rubber category posted a fourth successive increase in production during September. The rate of expansion was substantial and the fastest of the ten sectors covered. Both total new business and new export orders also rose sharply, encouraging firms to take on additional staff for the seventeenth consecutive month.

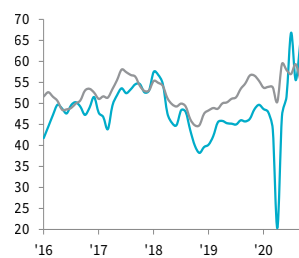
Growth of purchasing activity was the fastest since the series began in January 2016, but the use of inputs to support output meant that stocks of purchases fell.



Output Index

Employment Index

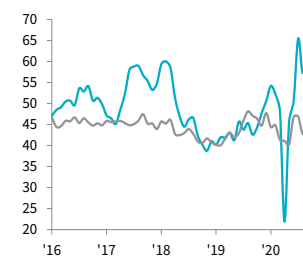
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

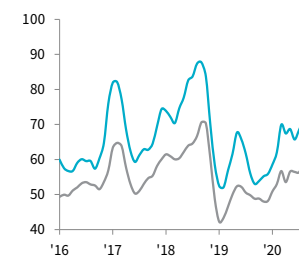
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

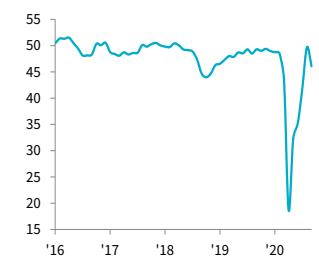
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

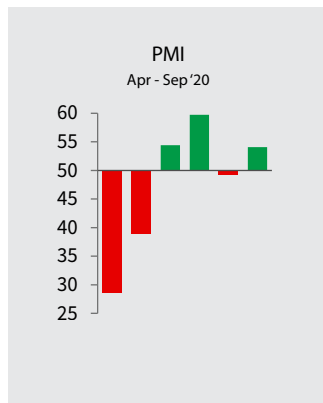
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
04-20	38.2	20.3	21.9	22.9	41.1	50.4	45.1	67.4	53.5	28.2	18.7	43.0
05-20	52.7	46.9	45.5	33.5	40.2	59.4	50.2	68.7	56.6	44.8	32.2	53.3
06-20	54.0	51.6	50.5	50.3	46.7	58.0	53.7	65.7	56.5	51.6	35.2	46.8
07-20	61.3	66.8	65.5	60.3	46.9	57.0	48.4	68.4	56.4	57.4	41.9	48.1
08-20	55.1	55.6	57.2	61.5	42.7	59.3	49.9	71.1	58.9	55.5	49.7	46.3
09-20	59.5	64.5	64.1	61.0	44.2	55.7	46.0	72.4	60.4	57.9	46.1	48.8



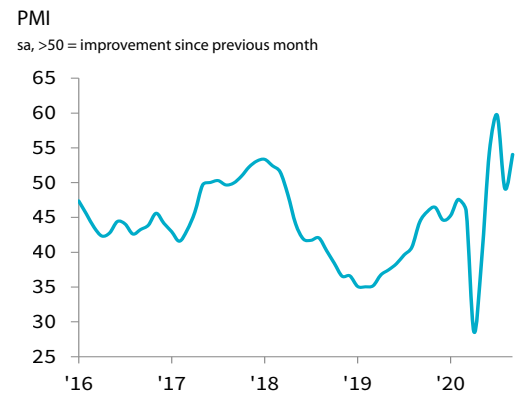
Non-metallic mineral products

Non-metallic mineral products sector returns to growth



After pausing in August, the recovery in the non-metallic mineral products sector resumed. Output increased for the third time in the past four months, and at a solid pace. Meanwhile, new orders also rose, in spite of a further slowdown in new export business. Job creation was recorded for the fourth month running, with the latest increase the fastest for two-and-a-half years.

The rate of input cost inflation remained substantial, but firms raised output prices at the second-slowest pace of the ten sectors covered.



Output Index

Employment Index

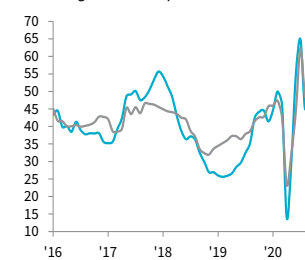
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

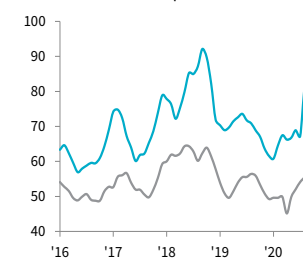
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

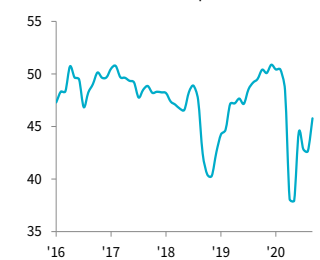
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

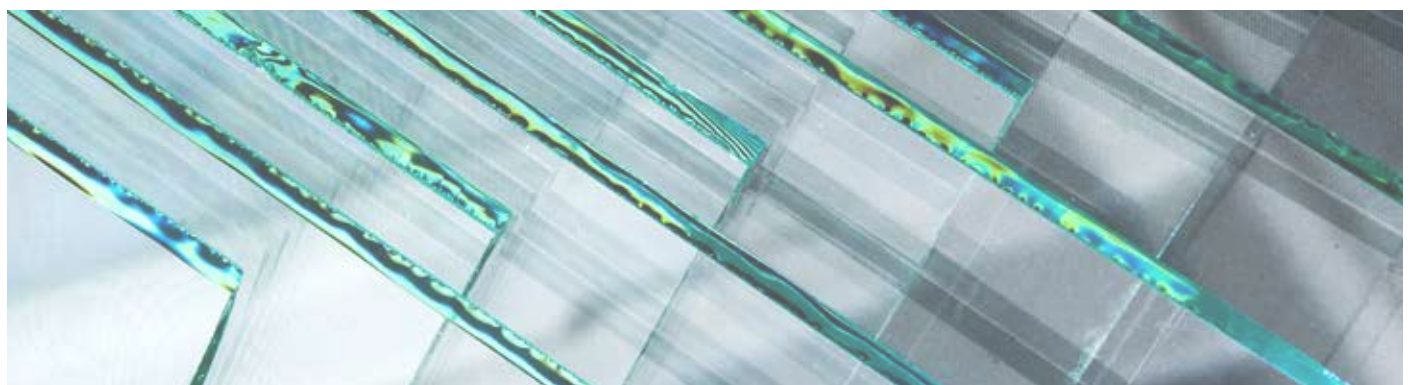
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

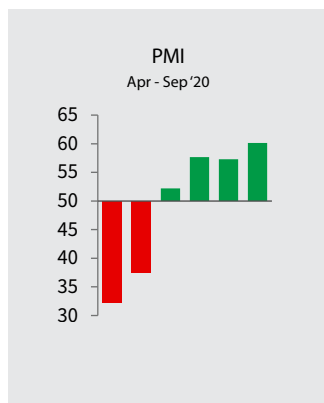
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
04-20	28.6	17.7	14.0	15.6	23.3	37.6	46.7	66.2	45.2	16.5	38.1	31.7
05-20	38.9	32.3	29.5	24.2	32.1	43.8	49.9	66.8	49.9	28.8	37.9	38.9
06-20	54.4	57.3	55.0	42.7	44.4	53.2	45.1	68.9	52.1	52.0	44.4	46.2
07-20	59.7	64.5	64.9	47.1	62.3	51.6	47.4	67.2	54.1	59.5	42.8	52.4
08-20	49.2	48.2	45.0	45.0	48.6	51.1	52.4	80.8	55.4	52.3	42.7	47.7
09-20	54.1	54.2	55.3	45.3	52.1	53.7	53.7	78.0	55.4	60.5	45.8	50.8



Basic metals

New order growth accelerates sharply



The basic metals sector posted a considerable rise in new orders during September. The rate of expansion was the fastest in the series history, and the strongest of the ten categories monitored by the survey. The steep increase in new business was matched by a record rise in employment, thereby helping to keep backlogs of work broadly unchanged.

Purchasing activity also increased at a pace unsurpassed since the series began in January 2016. Output rose sharply again, and for the fourth month running.

PMI

sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



Output Index

Employment Index

sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

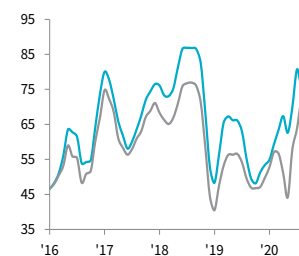
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

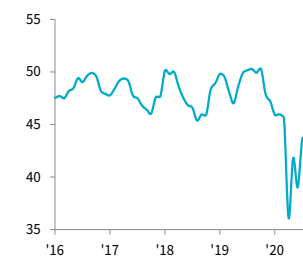
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

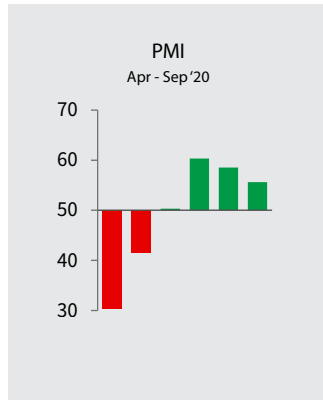
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
04-20	32.3	14.9	17.1	27.3	28.2	48.4	41.7	67.4	51.1	19.3	36.1	41.2
05-20	37.5	28.6	27.6	28.5	32.7	46.1	45.0	62.6	44.2	21.5	41.8	41.0
06-20	52.2	52.9	51.1	41.9	52.9	49.3	46.9	69.8	57.9	53.9	39.0	46.4
07-20	57.7	63.0	59.3	53.6	48.2	52.0	44.0	80.6	63.6	60.7	43.6	52.6
08-20	57.3	58.8	61.7	48.7	49.6	53.4	44.0	76.4	72.1	55.5	43.7	49.5
09-20	60.1	58.3	66.8	56.4	49.5	59.7	47.3	84.4	74.1	60.8	41.7	48.4



Machinery and metal products

Growth softens at end of third quarter



September data indicated that the recovery in the machinery and metal products sector remained on track at the end of the third quarter, with further increases in output and new orders recorded. That said, rates of expansion softened from those seen in August.

Recent increases in new orders and production requirements encouraged firms to expand their input buying and staffing levels. In fact, the rise in employment in the sector was the fastest of those covered by the survey.

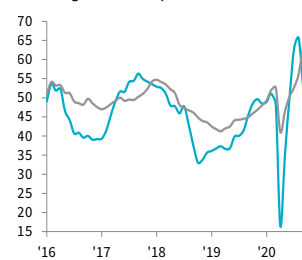
PMI
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



Output Index

Employment Index

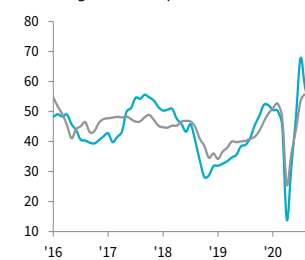
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

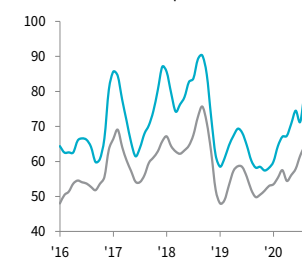
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

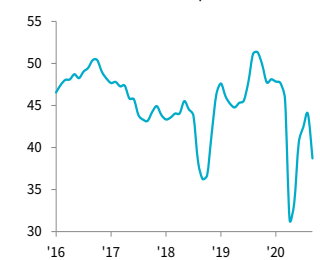
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

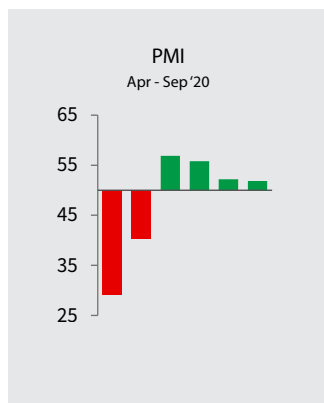
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
04-20	30.3	16.5	13.9	12.2	25.7	41.0	42.1	67.3	54.4	13.6	31.4	35.0
05-20	41.5	35.1	31.4	25.3	36.0	46.5	41.2	70.8	56.1	29.7	33.3	39.8
06-20	50.3	49.9	47.9	44.5	43.8	50.3	47.6	74.5	57.9	48.1	40.6	45.1
07-20	60.3	62.9	67.7	51.5	53.4	52.7	44.8	71.3	61.6	61.4	42.4	51.2
08-20	58.5	65.6	57.9	46.2	55.6	56.2	45.5	79.1	64.2	60.4	44.0	51.0
09-20	55.6	52.2	52.2	46.6	51.4	63.7	44.4	78.9	65.3	57.6	38.7	49.7



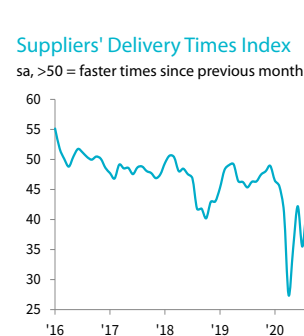
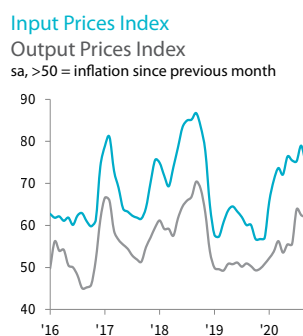
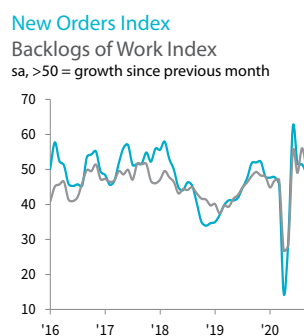
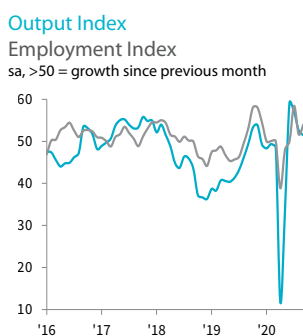
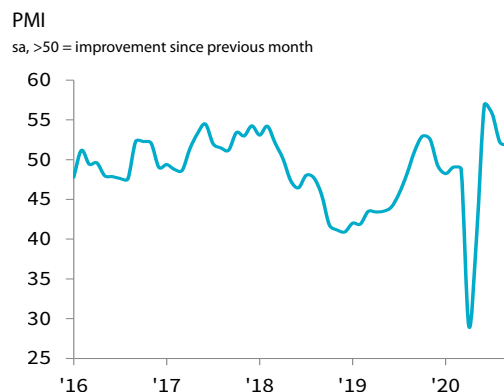
Electronic & electrical equipment

Recovery loses momentum in September



Although business conditions in the electronic & electrical equipment sector continued to improve in September, there were signs that the recovery lost some momentum. Output grew at the slowest pace in four months, while new orders moderated. On a more positive note, the rate of job creation picked up.

Input costs continued to rise sharply amid currency weakness, although the rate of inflation eased slightly from August. Output charges also increased at a marked, but reduced pace.



Index summary

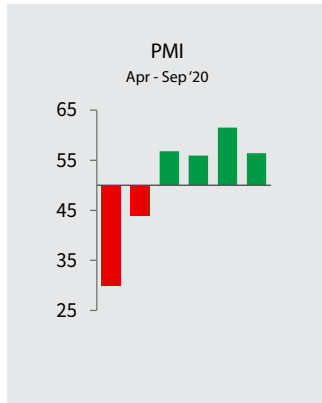
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
04-20	29.1	11.8	14.5	19.1	26.9	38.8	32.8	72.1	53.5	13.7	27.4	31.2
05-20	40.4	33.3	29.8	34.4	28.5	47.9	37.1	76.4	55.5	32.3	35.2	38.2
06-20	56.9	59.2	62.2	48.9	55.2	50.0	49.0	75.5	55.5	61.7	42.2	47.4
07-20	55.8	57.0	51.7	49.4	49.0	58.4	44.7	75.3	63.8	57.7	35.5	46.5
08-20	52.2	52.6	51.4	50.4	56.1	51.7	47.7	79.0	62.4	49.8	41.5	45.1
09-20	51.9	51.5	48.8	47.0	49.8	54.0	47.1	74.5	62.0	49.6	38.5	43.4



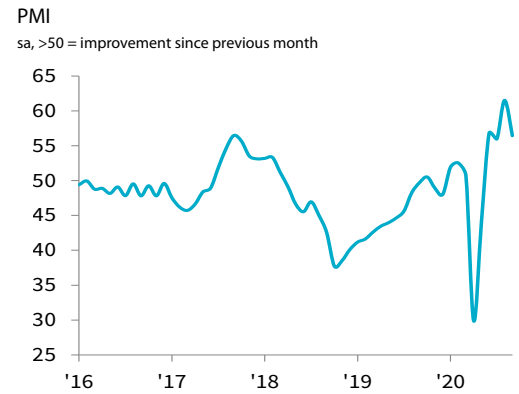
Land & sea vehicles

Continued recovery in land & sea vehicles sector



As has been the case in each of the past four months, land & sea vehicles production increased in September. Although easing from August's record, the pace of expansion remained marked as firms were able to secure greater volumes of new orders from both domestic and export customers.

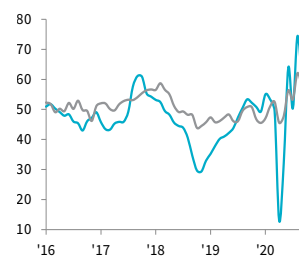
There were signs of improvement in supply chains as delivery times shortened for the first time in seven months. Input costs increased sharply, although the rate of inflation in the sector was the weakest of the ten monitored categories.



Output Index

Employment Index

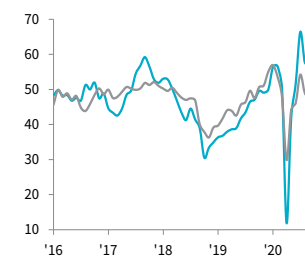
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

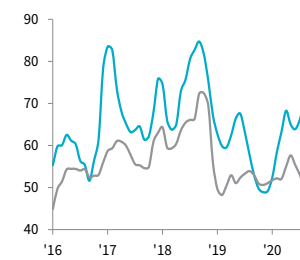
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

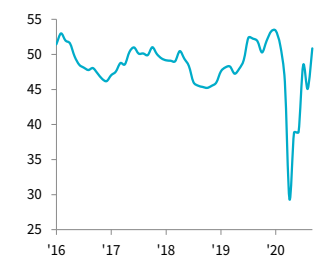
Output Prices Index

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
04-20	29.9	13.0	11.9	12.7	29.8	45.5	35.7	68.3	54.9	15.3	29.4	34.0
05-20	44.0	32.0	41.7	32.0	44.1	47.7	48.7	65.1	57.7	41.1	38.8	47.3
06-20	56.8	63.9	51.7	45.1	46.1	56.3	44.6	63.9	55.4	45.9	38.9	49.1
07-20	56.0	50.3	66.4	49.5	54.2	53.3	46.0	66.1	53.1	54.3	48.5	50.7
08-20	61.5	74.4	57.6	53.4	48.9	62.1	42.5	70.3	50.6	59.1	45.1	50.0
09-20	56.4	59.1	58.4	57.0	47.7	57.3	48.5	72.0	57.2	58.9	50.9	53.4



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 Turkey Sector PMI™ indices are compiled by IHS Markit 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.

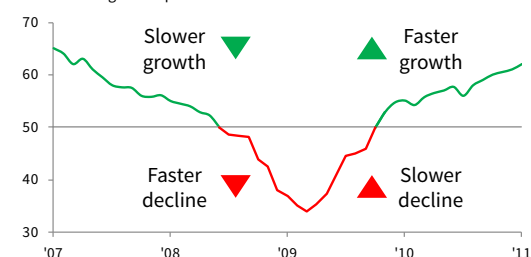
For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact economics@ihsmarkit.com.

Survey questions

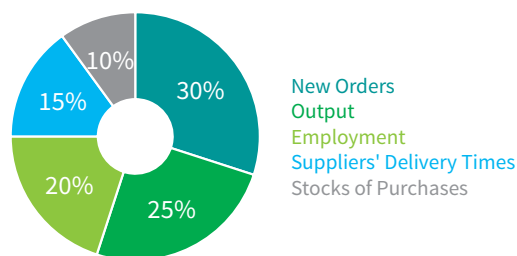
Output	Quantity of purchases
New orders	Suppliers' delivery times
New export orders	Stocks of purchases
Employment	Input prices
Backlogs of work	Output prices
Stocks of finished goods	

Index interpretation

50.0 = no change since previous month



PMI component weights



Sector coverage

Turkey 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 Turkey'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 Turkey'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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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.

ihsmarkit.com/products/pmi.html