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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 April survey results, Andrew Harker, Economics Director at IHS Markit said:

"No Turkish manufacturing sector was immune from the crippling effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in April, with all ten monitored categories seeing business conditions moderate.

"Even the food products sector, which had seen demand strengthen in the early part of the pandemic, has joined the rest of industry in a slowdown, albeit one that was less marked than seen elsewhere. Chemicals, plastics and rubber was also a relatively strong performer and able to maintain job creation at the start of the second quarter.

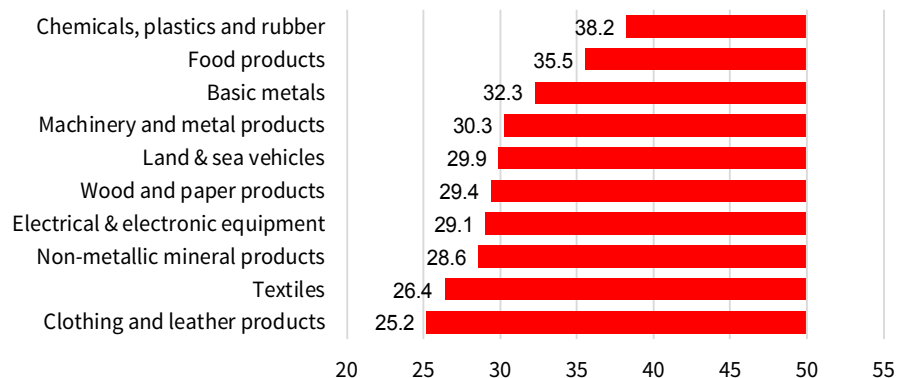
"Business closures and a lack of customers have had a severe impact on output and new orders across the board, but most

notably at producers of textiles, and clothing and leather items. Meanwhile, momentum fell away sharply in the land & sea vehicles sector amid restrictions on travel.

"A second blow to firms' prospects was dealt by marked cost inflation due to a depreciation of the Turkish lira. In fact, almost half of all sectors saw a faster rise in input prices than in March. This creates a dilemma for manufacturers, who have to choose between squeezed margins if they leave their selling prices stable, and putting off potential customers with price rises. Only the non-metallic mineral products and textiles sectors opted for an outright fall in output charges."

Turkey Sector PMI

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



Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, IHS Markit.

Overview

Business conditions soften across all monitored sectors

Clothing and leather products sector leads slowdown in output

Weakest moderation in food products category

April data highlighted the strong impact that the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic had throughout the Turkish manufacturing sector. All ten detailed categories saw business conditions moderate, the first time this has been the case since June 2019. In fact, in all cases the extent of the easing in April was the greatest seen since the sector PMI series began in January 2016.

In terms of production, all sectors saw either an intensification of the slowdown or a renewed easing. The steepest moderation was in clothing and leather products, where the slowdown was by far the sharpest ever recorded. Textiles and electronic & electrical equipment also posted severe moderations.

The softest easing of output was in the food products sector, which was supported by relatively resilient demand for food items during the pandemic. The slowdown ended a seven-month sequence of expansion.

Weaker output trends were matched by similarly severe slowdowns in new orders. The food products and land & sea vehicles categories joined the remaining eight in seeing slowdowns at the start of the second quarter. New export orders

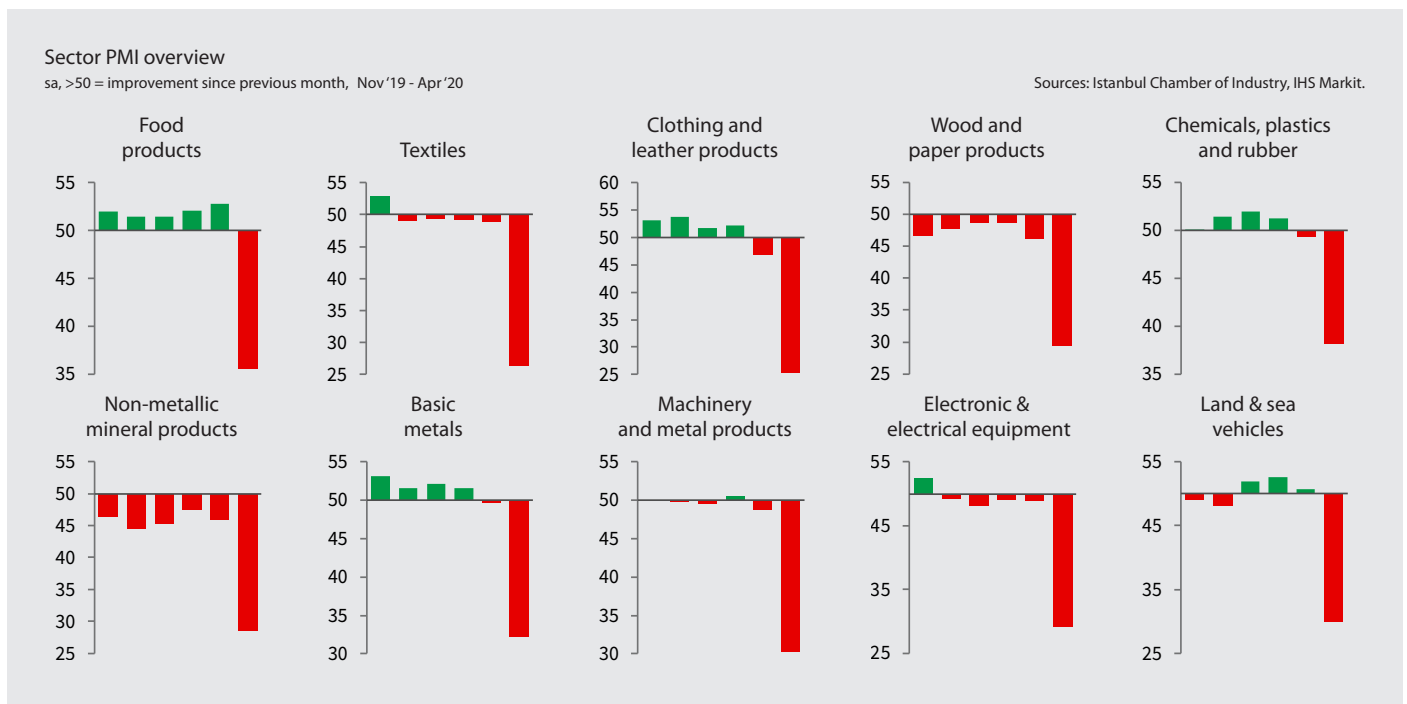
also softened widely amid disruption to markets all around the world.

Some small pockets of optimism were signalled with regards to employment in April. The chemicals, plastics and rubber category continued to raise staffing levels, while relatively muted reductions were seen in other sectors such as basic metals and textiles.

Disruption to supply chains as a result of COVID-19 and associated lockdowns around the world led to an intensification of delivery delays in April. All ten sectors saw lead times lengthen to a greater degree than was recorded in March.

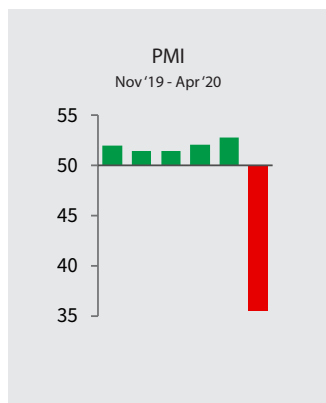
Despite weakening demand conditions, including widespread falls in purchasing activity, cost inflation across four categories accelerated. Anecdotal evidence often linked this to currency weakness. The sharpest rises in input prices were in the food products and electrical & electronic equipment sectors.

All but two sectors saw output prices increase in April, the exceptions being non-metallic mineral products and textiles. Rates of charge inflation generally softened, however, amid efforts by firms to limit price rises in a weak demand environment.



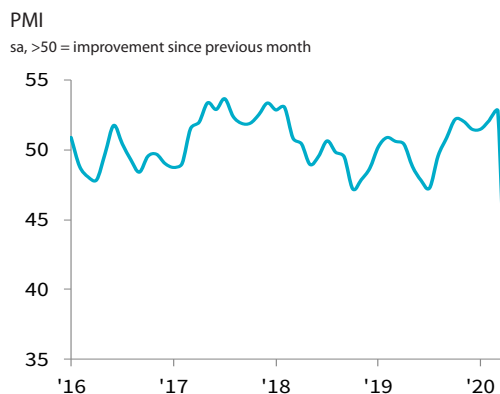
Food products

Production of food products eases



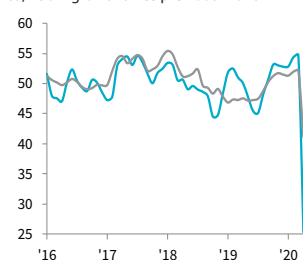
The food products sector posted a moderation of output during April, thereby ending a seven-month sequence of expansion. That said, the softening was the least marked of the ten sectors covered. The slowdown in production reflected an easing of new orders, also the first in eight months. Firms also scaled back employment, but remained optimistic that output will rise over the coming year.

Input costs increased at the sharpest pace in almost a year-and-a-half, while output prices also rose markedly.



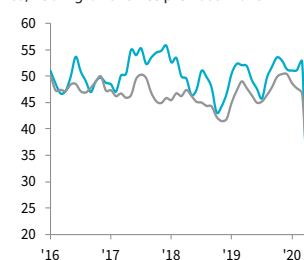
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



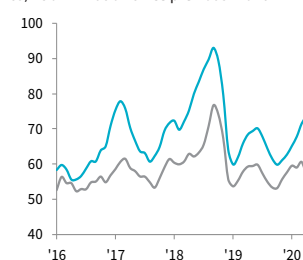
New Orders Index

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



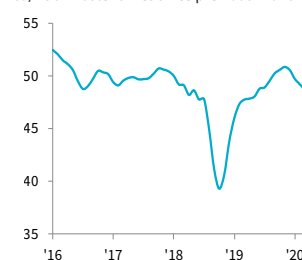
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

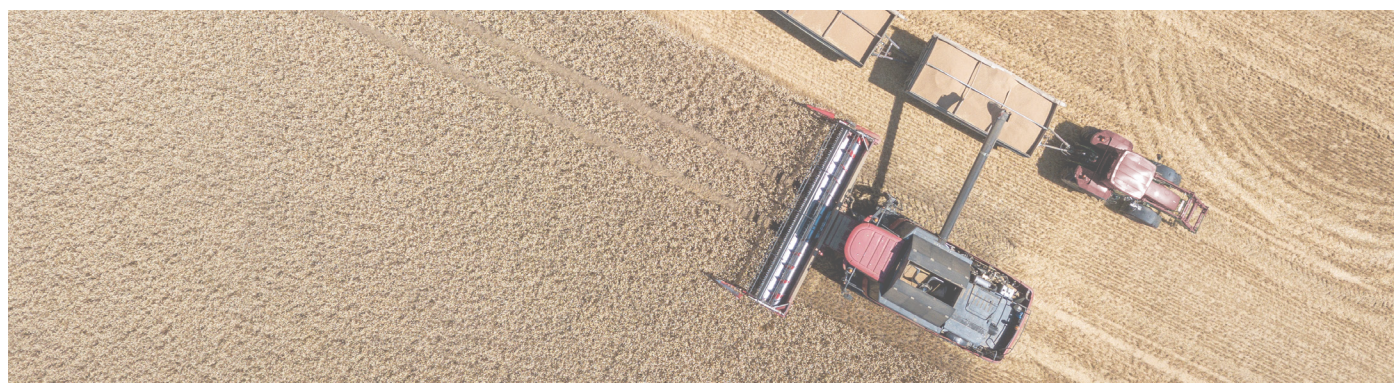
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

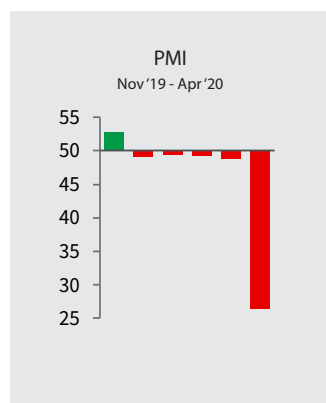
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-19	52.0	53.0	53.0	53.5	50.4	51.7	52.4	61.1	55.6	54.8	50.9	51.5
12-19	51.5	52.8	51.3	55.3	50.4	51.5	52.2	62.8	57.6	54.0	50.6	51.4
01-20	51.5	52.8	51.1	57.0	48.7	51.3	52.1	65.2	59.5	53.7	49.7	51.2
02-20	52.1	54.3	51.2	57.9	47.7	51.9	51.1	67.9	59.0	54.3	49.2	51.3
03-20	52.8	54.7	52.8	56.8	46.7	52.1	49.5	71.6	60.6	51.2	48.4	50.8
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



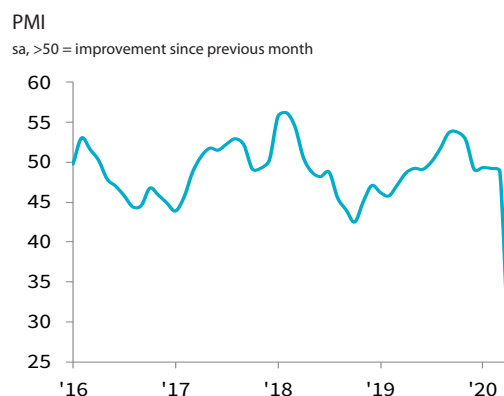
Textiles

Slowdown in textiles sector intensifies



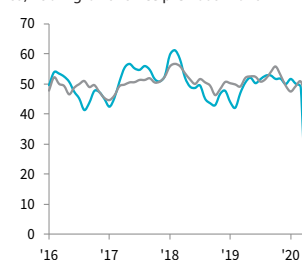
The Turkish textiles sector suffered in April as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Production softened to the greatest extent since the series began in January 2016, while new orders moderated to a similar extent. A marked drop in sentiment was recorded, with firms pessimistic for the one-year outlook. Meanwhile, employment softened following a rise in March, but the slowdown was relatively muted.

The rate of input cost inflation slowed and was only slight, while selling prices were lowered for the first time in three months.



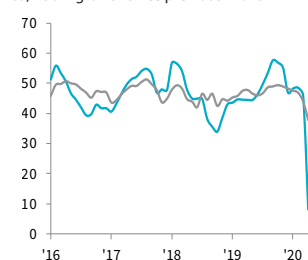
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



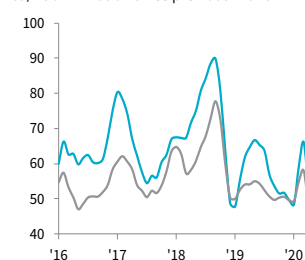
New Orders Index

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



Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

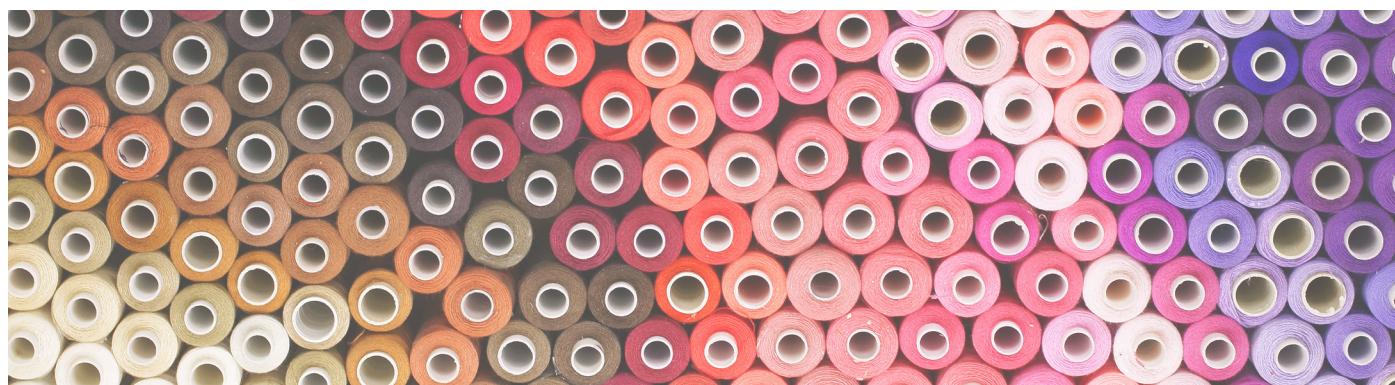
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

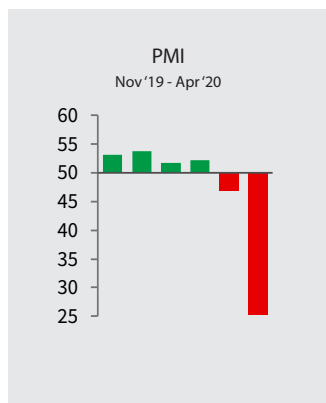
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-19	52.8	51.6	55.1	45.8	48.9	52.9	48.6	51.7	50.6	54.1	50.1	53.0
12-19	49.1	49.9	46.8	42.4	48.2	49.4	48.4	49.7	49.7	50.0	49.3	51.1
01-20	49.4	51.6	48.2	42.8	47.5	47.4	47.8	48.4	49.4	49.4	50.0	50.4
02-20	49.2	50.0	48.4	42.9	46.8	49.2	48.1	59.2	55.0	48.2	49.4	47.9
03-20	48.9	48.8	45.9	39.4	43.9	50.8	47.1	66.1	58.0	46.0	45.6	46.0
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



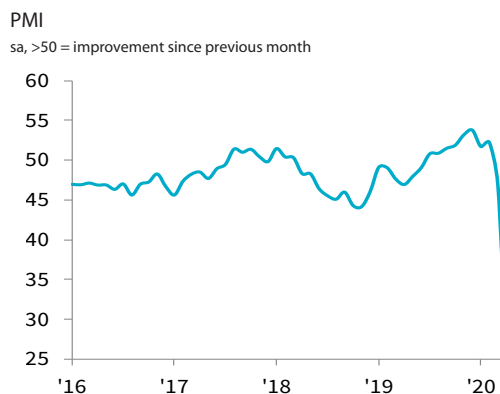
Clothing and leather products

Clothing and leather products sector leads overall slowdown in production



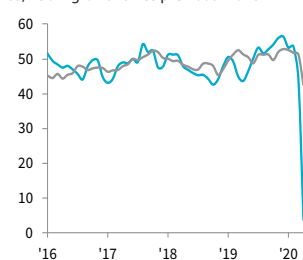
In terms of manufacturing output, the clothing and leather products sector was the worst performer of the ten categories covered by the survey in April. Production eased at an unprecedented rate, leading to a marked drop in confidence and a first scaling back of staffing levels for six months.

Supply chain disruption mounted due to COVID-19, with lead times on the delivery of inputs lengthening to the greatest extent on record. Supply shortages contributed to inflationary pressures, with input costs continuing to rise markedly.



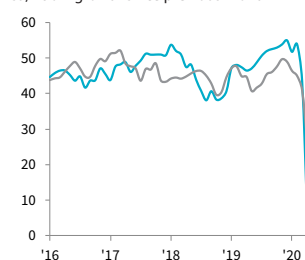
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



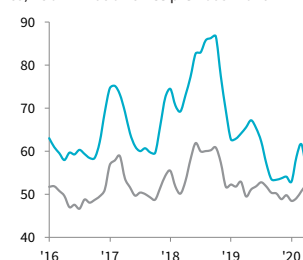
New Orders Index

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



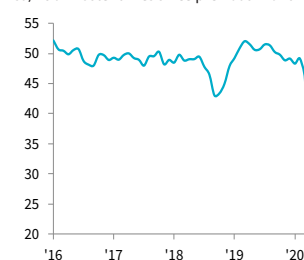
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

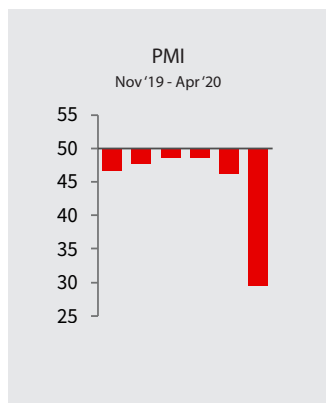
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-19	53.1	56.0	53.9	53.3	49.7	51.9	47.2	53.6	48.8	55.5	48.8	49.0
12-19	53.7	56.4	55.0	52.3	49.0	52.7	46.7	54.0	49.7	56.2	49.1	49.2
01-20	51.6	53.2	51.8	49.4	46.5	52.5	47.2	52.9	48.4	52.1	48.3	45.7
02-20	52.2	53.6	53.9	50.4	45.0	51.7	49.3	58.7	49.1	52.0	49.1	46.2
03-20	46.8	44.2	43.5	39.8	41.0	51.2	47.3	61.5	50.7	43.6	45.6	43.0
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



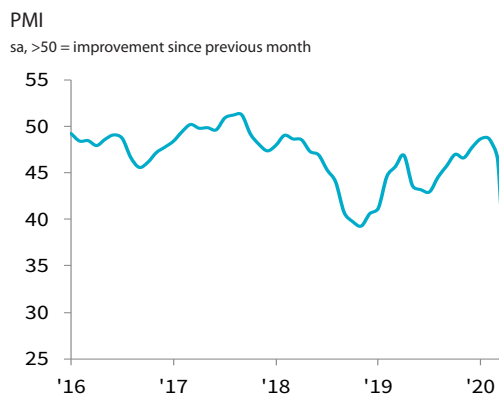
Wood and paper products

Severe moderation of new orders



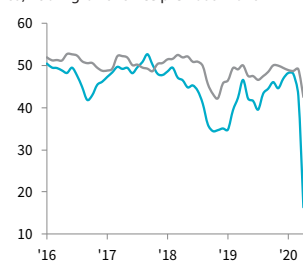
Producers of wood and paper products suffered a severe slowdown in April, hit by a lack of new orders. In fact, new business softened to by far the greatest extent seen in the series so far. This was also the case with regards to production.

A further easing of production requirements led firms to scale back employment for the fifth month running. Meanwhile, hopes that output could increase over the coming 12 months dissipated as sentiment turned negative for the first time in almost a year-and-a-half.



Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



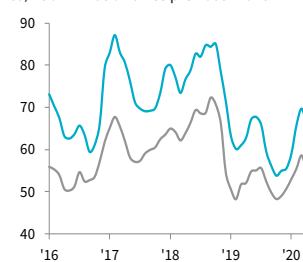
New Orders Index

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



Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

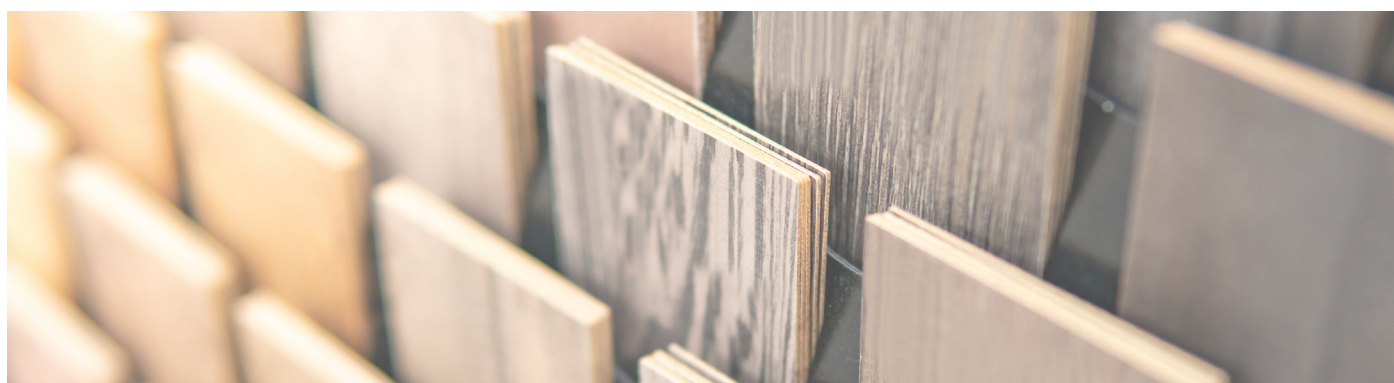
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

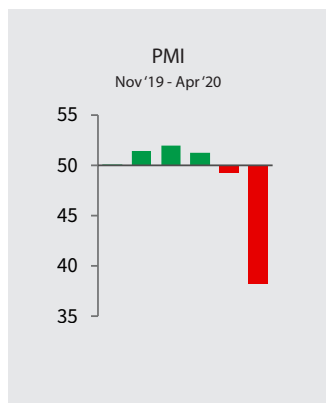
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-19	46.6	44.7	44.7	47.2	44.6	50.0	47.7	55.0	49.0	40.7	50.0	44.9
12-19	47.7	47.0	46.1	49.7	44.5	49.4	48.4	55.6	50.8	45.0	49.7	47.1
01-20	48.6	48.3	48.3	55.0	45.6	48.9	48.8	59.1	53.1	49.6	49.5	46.9
02-20	48.6	48.1	48.1	54.9	46.9	48.7	49.2	65.8	55.5	49.2	47.8	45.8
03-20	46.2	42.8	43.5	49.3	47.1	49.1	48.5	69.7	58.6	44.8	45.0	44.2
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



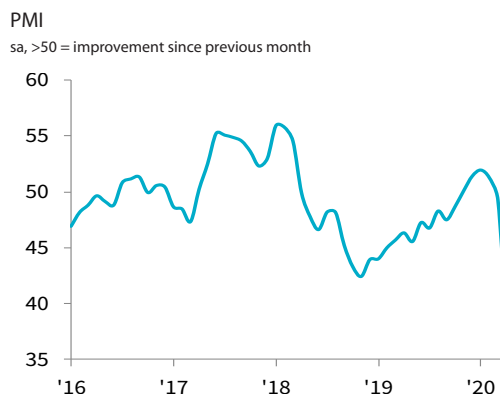
Chemicals, plastics and rubber

Jobs growth maintained in April



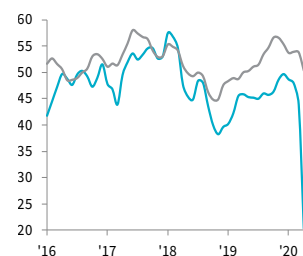
Production of chemicals, plastics and rubber remained in a sharp slowdown during April, with the pace of moderation hitting a new record. This was also the case with regards to total new orders and exports. As a result, firms scaled back their purchasing activity and inventory holdings to greater extents than in March.

On a more positive note, however, firms in the sector continued to increase staffing levels, extending the current sequence of job creation to 12 months.



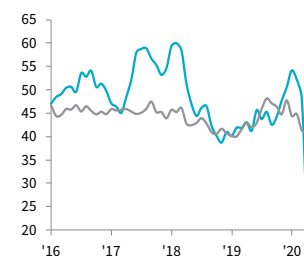
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



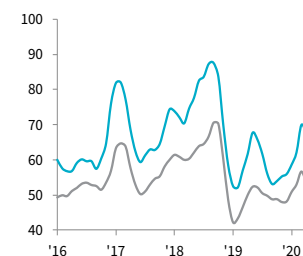
New Orders Index

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



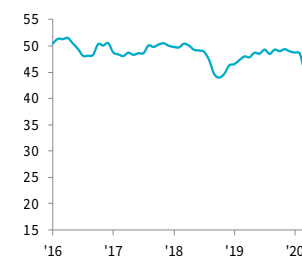
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

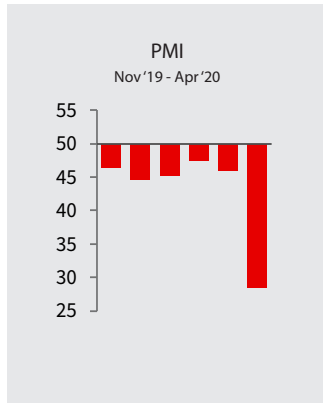
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-19	50.1	48.6	47.8	48.8	44.7	56.6	47.5	55.2	48.0	46.7	49.4	46.8
12-19	51.4	49.7	50.6	49.9	47.7	55.4	48.7	55.9	48.2	50.3	49.0	50.5
01-20	51.9	48.7	54.2	53.3	44.4	53.7	49.1	58.6	50.9	51.8	48.8	50.7
02-20	51.2	48.0	52.2	54.0	44.8	53.9	48.1	62.0	53.0	53.1	48.5	50.8
03-20	49.3	43.9	48.2	48.6	41.3	53.8	48.3	69.9	56.7	48.5	43.5	46.2
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



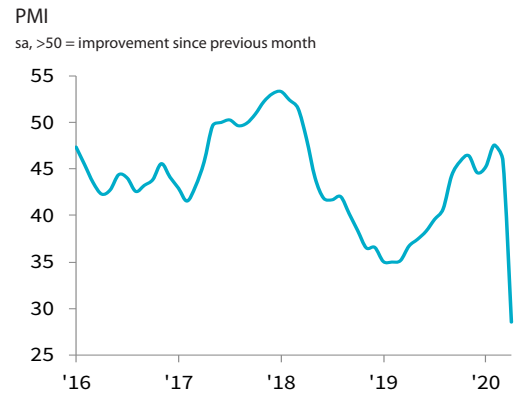
Non-metallic mineral products

Selling prices lowered to help support orders



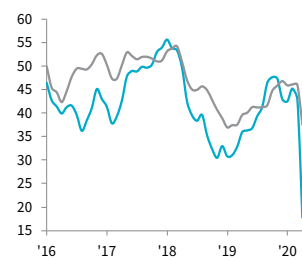
New orders at non-metallic mineral products firms eased at the sharpest pace in the series history during April, with new export orders also moderating strongly. As part of efforts to help secure new business, manufacturers in the sector lowered their selling prices. This was despite a further strong rise in input costs.

Meanwhile, production was scaled back to the greatest extent on record. Firms also softened their staffing levels and purchasing activity, in both cases to greater extents than in March.



Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



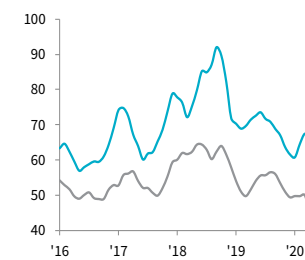
New Orders Index

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

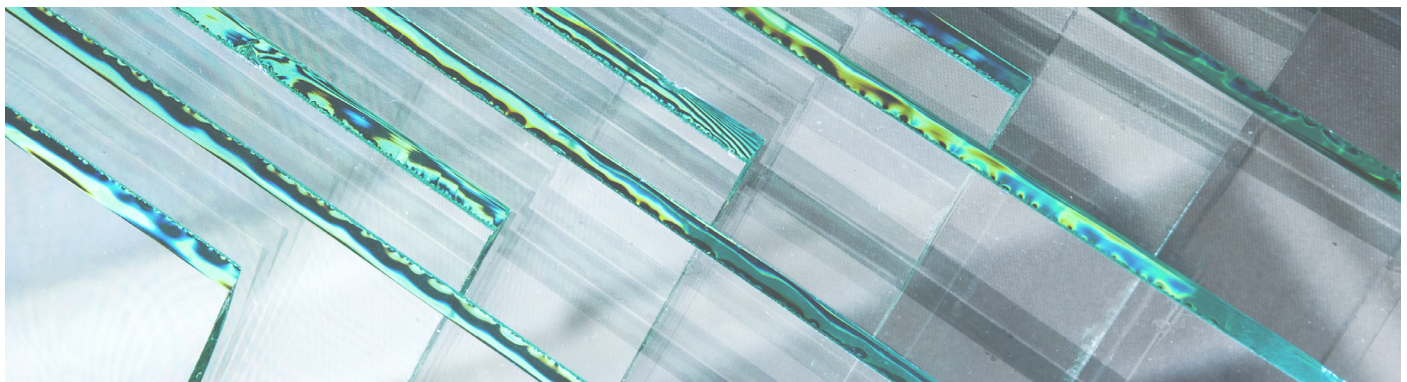
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

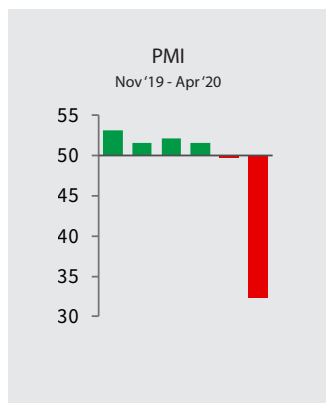
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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12-19	44.6	43.0	41.5	50.2	45.7	46.9	49.7	61.6	49.3	42.9	50.9	47.1
01-20	45.3	42.5	44.6	52.5	46.0	46.0	49.7	60.8	49.7	47.6	50.4	46.3
02-20	47.6	45.2	50.0	52.5	47.4	46.1	52.3	64.5	49.6	52.4	50.4	46.5
03-20	46.0	42.9	46.0	46.4	42.3	46.1	53.5	67.5	49.9	48.3	48.5	44.8
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



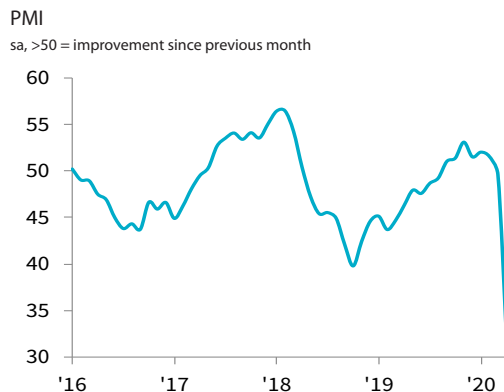
Basic metals

Slowdown in basic metals sector intensifies



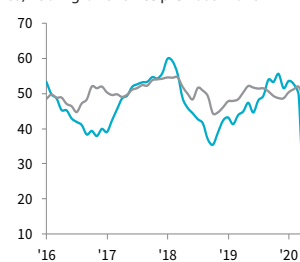
The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic were highlighted by trends in both output and new orders at basic metals producers, both of which slowed sharply during April. Meanwhile, the global nature of the virus outbreak meant that new export orders also moderated to a considerable extent.

Employment also eased, ending a three-month sequence of expansion. On the price front, the rate of cost inflation quickened to a 17-month high. On the other hand, the rate of output price inflation softened and was the weakest in four months.



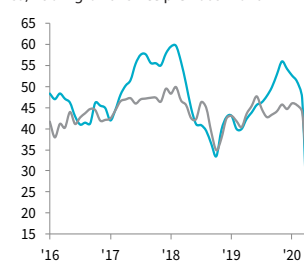
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



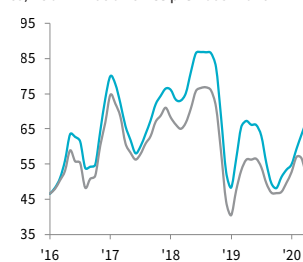
New Orders Index

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



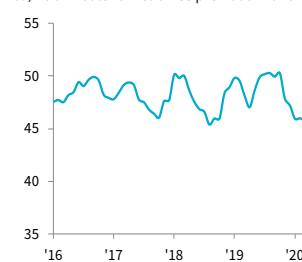
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

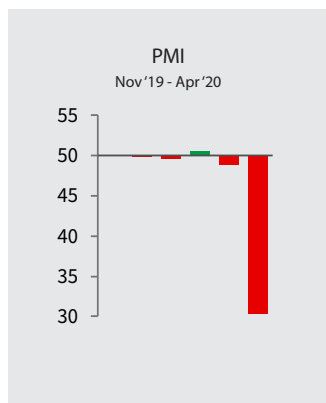
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-19	53.1	55.6	56.0	46.5	45.7	48.8	45.4	51.3	47.2	51.0	47.8	48.4
12-19	51.6	51.6	54.2	46.8	44.7	48.8	43.6	53.4	49.8	49.1	47.2	47.1
01-20	52.1	53.6	52.6	46.2	46.0	50.5	42.8	54.9	52.8	49.5	45.9	46.6
02-20	51.6	52.7	51.2	48.1	45.5	51.3	42.3	59.4	57.1	50.2	46.0	46.9
03-20	49.7	49.4	47.2	46.2	43.9	52.1	42.9	63.4	56.7	48.6	45.6	45.7
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



Machinery and metal products

Employment softens for first time in three months



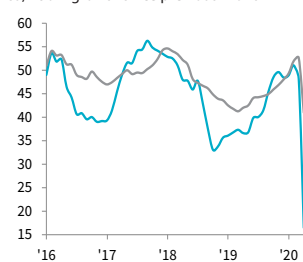
Machinery and metal products output eased for the second month running in April, and at a much steeper rate than was signalled in March. Similar trends were also recorded for new orders, exports and purchasing activity. Meanwhile, the moderation of production requirements meant that firms scaled back workforce numbers for the first time in three months.

The rate of input cost inflation accelerated for the fifth consecutive month and was the sharpest since last June. Output charges meanwhile increased solidly.



Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



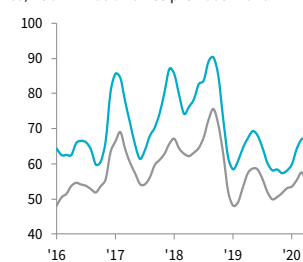
New Orders Index

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



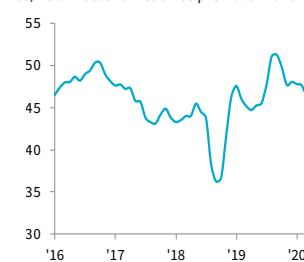
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

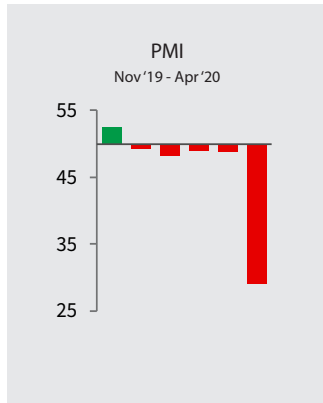
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-19	49.9	49.6	52.2	51.2	46.6	46.9	44.3	57.4	51.6	50.5	47.8	46.2
12-19	49.8	48.5	52.1	48.6	49.3	48.0	45.6	58.2	53.0	53.7	48.1	46.9
01-20	49.5	48.9	50.4	46.7	51.1	49.3	44.3	60.0	53.5	51.3	47.8	44.8
02-20	50.5	51.1	50.2	48.6	52.6	52.0	44.8	64.4	55.3	51.2	47.7	44.6
03-20	48.7	48.2	45.3	44.3	48.2	52.7	44.2	67.1	57.5	44.9	45.7	43.9
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



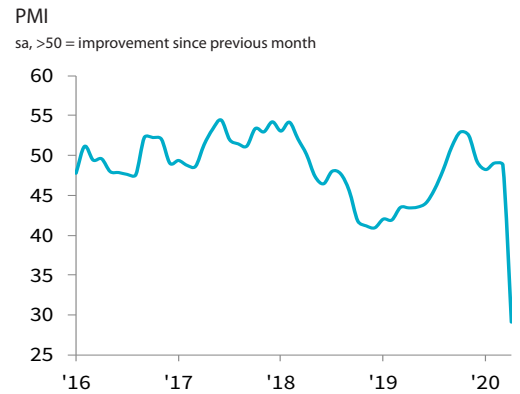
Electronic & electrical equipment

Firms scale back inventories amid production slowdown



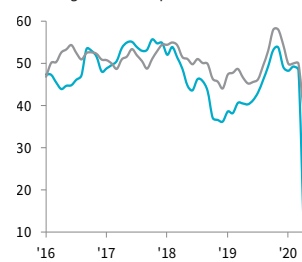
In common with the majority of sectors in April, the electronic & electrical equipment category saw sharp and accelerated slowdowns in output and new orders. As a result, firms showed a reluctance to hold inventories, reducing stocks of both purchases and finished goods at marked rates that were faster than those in March.

Employment was also scaled back, ending a period of stabilisation. Meanwhile, the sector posted one of the fastest increases in input costs of the ten categories covered, with output prices also rising.



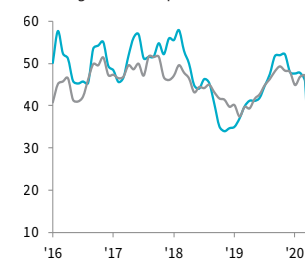
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



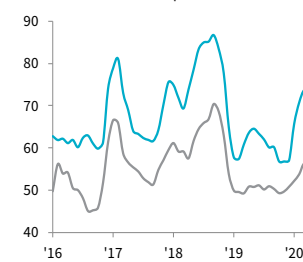
New Orders Index

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



Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

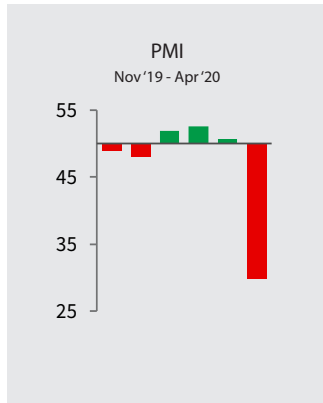
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-19	52.5	53.9	52.2	48.7	48.3	58.1	42.3	56.8	49.7	51.0	48.0	40.2
12-19	49.2	49.2	48.0	48.3	47.9	54.4	44.4	57.1	50.8	50.1	48.9	39.7
01-20	48.3	48.4	47.6	49.6	44.9	50.0	39.7	65.7	52.2	53.4	46.5	38.4
02-20	49.1	49.4	47.8	53.7	46.8	50.1	43.5	70.7	53.8	54.5	45.5	42.0
03-20	48.8	48.5	45.6	53.8	47.0	50.0	40.0	73.7	56.3	52.4	41.2	42.1
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



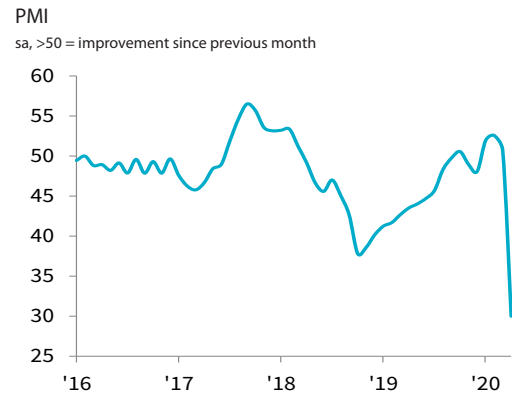
Land & sea vehicles

New orders ease for first time in four months



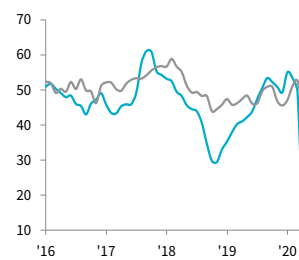
After improving during the opening quarter of 2020, business conditions in the land & sea vehicles category softened in April, in line with a renewed slowdown in new orders amid restrictions on travel. Production, meanwhile, moderated for the second month running, and at the steepest pace since the series began. Firms also scaled back employment.

Inflationary pressures strengthened, with rates of increase in input costs and output prices quickening to 17- and 16-month highs respectively.



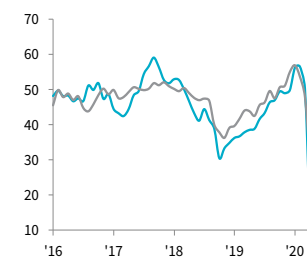
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



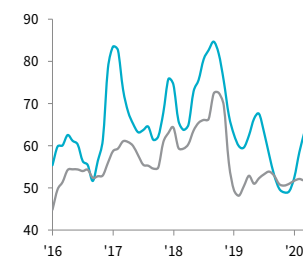
New Orders Index

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



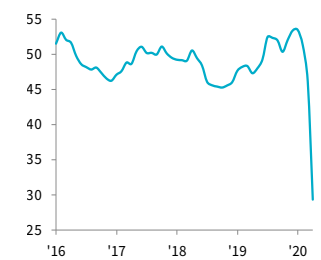
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

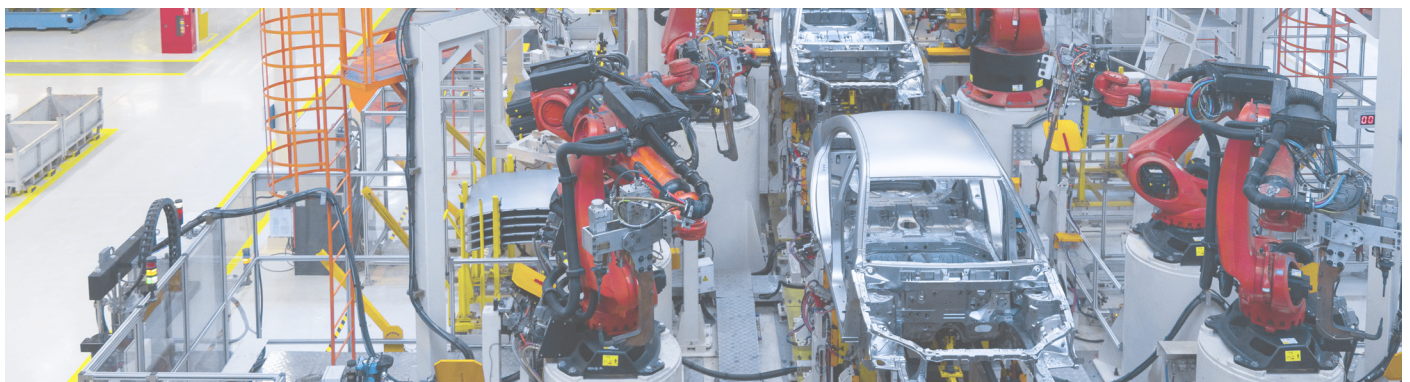
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-19	48.9	50.8	49.1	47.3	51.1	46.7	46.2	48.9	50.6	55.5	51.9	49.3
12-19	48.0	49.3	49.9	51.6	55.0	45.5	44.7	49.2	51.1	56.9	53.3	46.1
01-20	51.9	55.0	56.3	54.0	56.9	47.0	46.2	52.5	51.8	56.8	53.4	48.7
02-20	52.5	53.4	56.6	57.1	53.7	50.9	45.2	58.5	52.2	53.0	51.3	47.3
03-20	50.7	49.5	50.3	49.2	47.9	52.5	43.7	63.2	52.1	46.3	46.1	46.3
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



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.

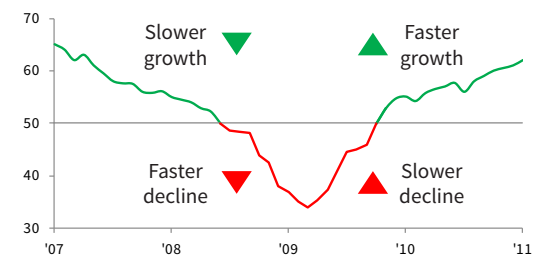
Underlying survey data are not revised after publication, but seasonal adjustment factors may be revised from time to time as appropriate which will affect the seasonally adjusted data series.

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

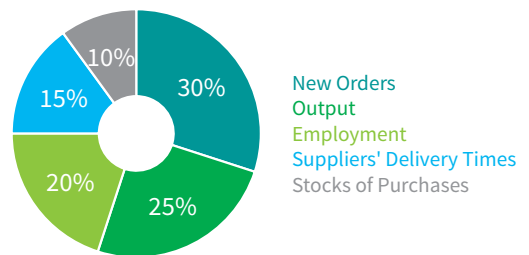
Survey questions	
Output	Quantity of purchases
New orders	Suppliers' delivery times
New export orders	Stocks of purchases
Employment	Input prices
Backlogs of work	Output prices
Stocks of finished goods	

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.