

Istanbul Chamber of Industry Turkey Sector PMI™

Widespread returns to growth in June

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

"A range of Turkish manufacturing sectors were back in business in June, with some seeing strong rebounds from the COVID-19 related downturns recorded in previous months. The easing of restrictions appears to have breathed life back into a number of areas of the economy."

"The sharpest rise in output in June was seen in the land & sea vehicles category as transport manufacturers started to ramp up production. Other areas of strength were around electrical & electronic equipment and wood and paper products."

"Increasing output requirements is providing a boost for employment, with the majority of sectors hiring additional staff"

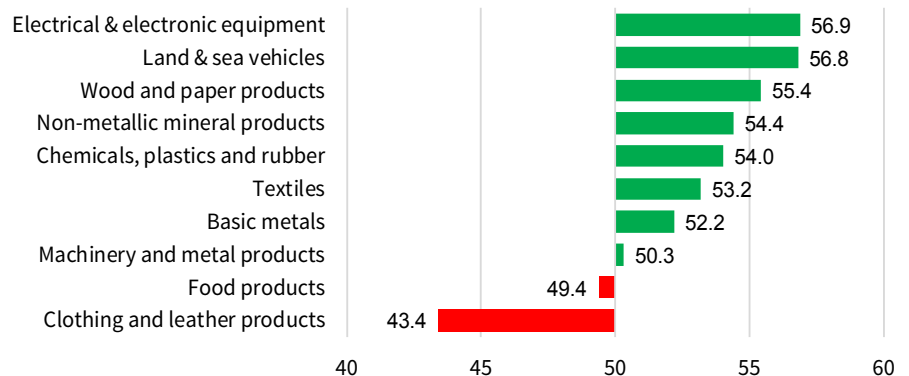
during June, up from just one sector in May.

"The findings were not all positive, however. The clothing and leather products sector remains under severe pressure as wariness among consumers to commit to spending hampers demand for their products. The food products category also struggled in June, though this perhaps represents some payback from the relatively strong performance of the sector at the start of the crisis when demand for food was boosted by stockpiling."

"The severity of the COVID-19 crisis means that the road to recovery will likely be a long one, but the latest figures provide hope that most sectors are on the right path."

Turkey Sector PMI

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



Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, IHS Markit.

Overview

Majority of sectors return to growth in June

Land & sea vehicles category leads expansion of output

Clothing and leather products continues to struggle

With the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) restrictions easing, the majority of Turkish manufacturing sectors were in recovery mode during June. Seven of the ten monitored categories posted a renewed improvement in business conditions, with some seeing a strong rebound.

All but three sectors posted expansions in output during June. Sharp increases were recorded in the land & sea vehicles, electronic & electrical equipment, and wood and paper products sectors which mounted strong recoveries following severe slowdowns in April and May.

Machinery and metal products output stabilised, while falls were seen in food products, and clothing and leather products. Food products recorded strong demand at the start of the COVID-19 crisis amid food stockpiling, but this effect has since eased. Meanwhile, the clothing and leather products sector continues to suffer from a lack of demand.

Trends in total new orders generally matched those seen for output, but were reversed for new export business which softened in seven of the ten sectors. This reflected continued restrictions on international movement and ongoing

issues with the pandemic in some export markets.

Expansions in production were often supported by increased workforce numbers. Seven categories raised employment, up from just one in May. The chemicals, plastics and rubber sector again led job creation, with land & sea vehicles staffing levels also increasing sharply. Two of the three categories not to raise employment meanwhile recorded accumulations of backlogs of work, signalling emerging capacity pressure.

Rates of input cost inflation generally remained elevated as a result of currency weakness. The steepest increase in input prices was seen at electronic & electrical equipment firms, closely followed by machinery and metal products.

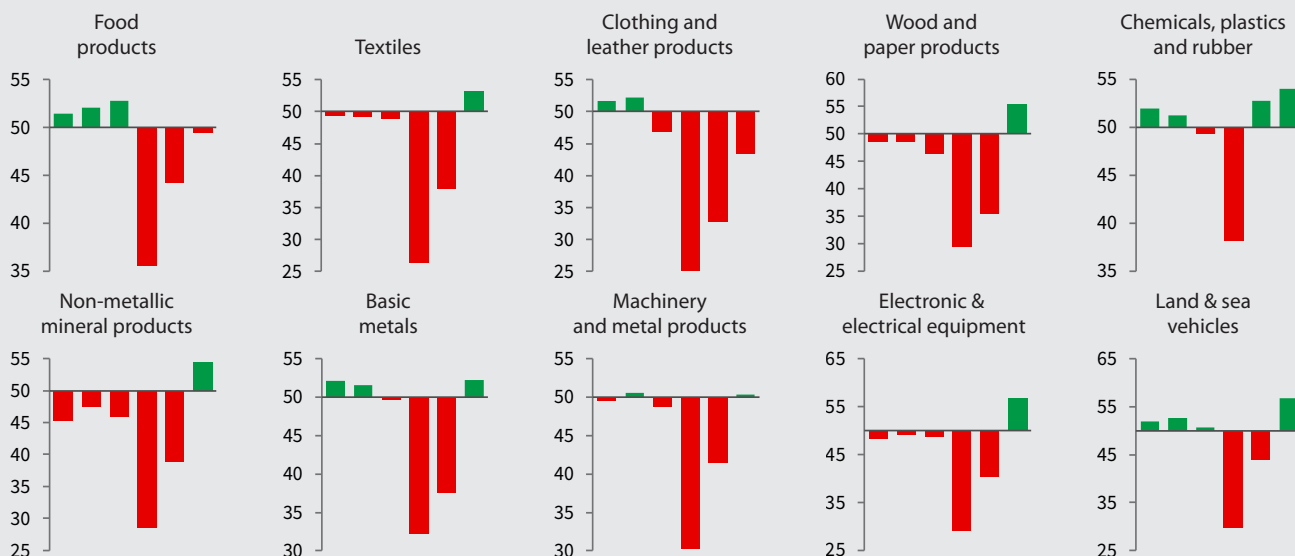
The passing on of higher input costs to customers resulted in rising output prices across almost all sectors, the only exception being clothing and leather products where demand eased further.

While a number of sectors returned to growth in June, supply-chain disruption as a result of COVID-19 remained evident. All categories recorded longer delivery times, albeit reports of delays were generally less widespread than in May.

Sector PMI overview

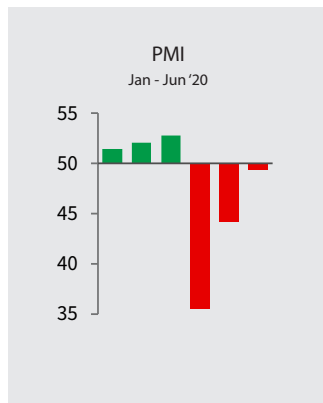
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, Jan - Jun '20

Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, IHS Markit.



Food products

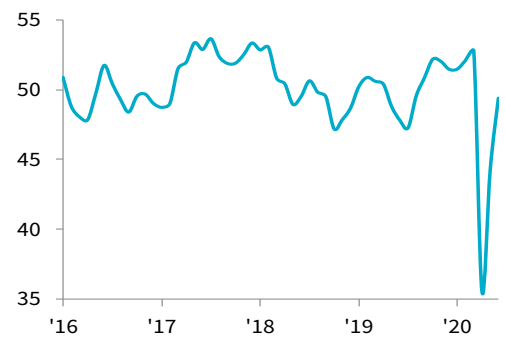
Food production continues to moderate



June data pointed to a further slowdown in output at food products firms, with the sector one of only three not to record a rise in production. That said, the pace of moderation was the softest in the current sequence of easing output. A similar trend was seen with regards to new orders.

Despite this, firms increased staffing levels for the first time in three months amid greater confidence around the year-ahead outlook. In fact, the rate of job creation was marked and the sharpest in almost two-and-a-half years.

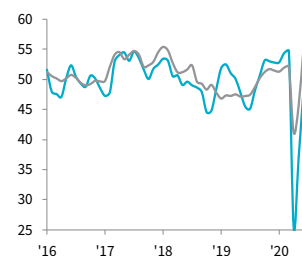
PMI
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



Output Index

Employment Index

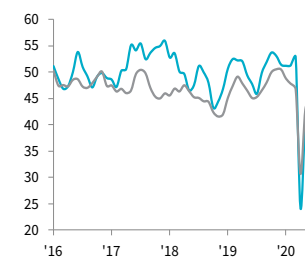
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

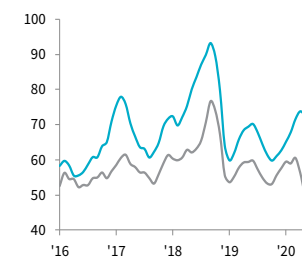
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

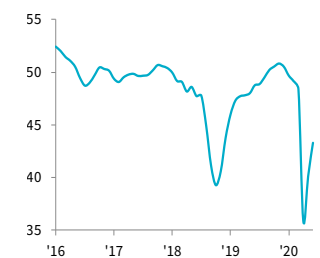
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

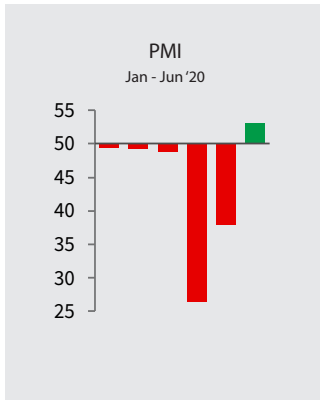
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
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



Textiles

Textiles sector returns to growth in June

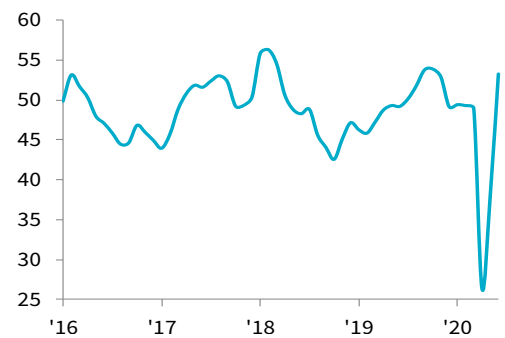


Textiles manufacturers signalled a renewed expansion in production during June, thereby ending a three-month period of moderation. The rate of expansion was sharp, representing a marked turnaround from the severe declines caused by COVID-19 in recent months.

New orders also returned to growth, with higher production requirements leading to a rise in employment. Meanwhile, further increases in both input costs and output prices were recorded, although rates of inflation softened from May.

PMI

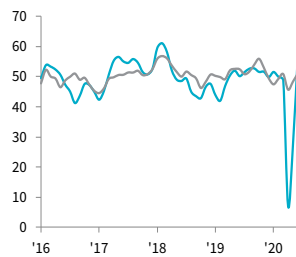
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



Output Index

Employment Index

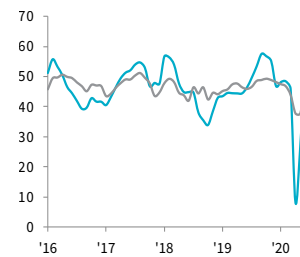
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

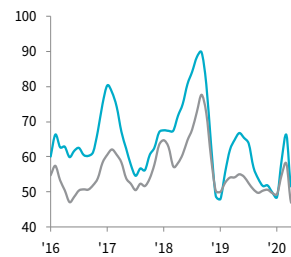
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

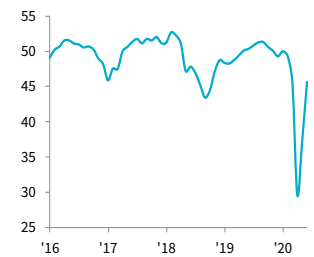
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

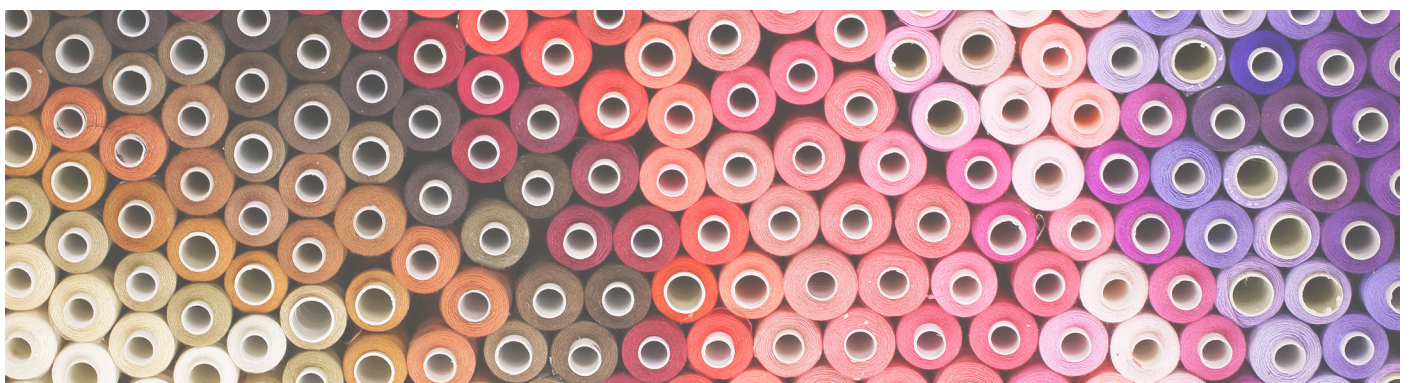
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

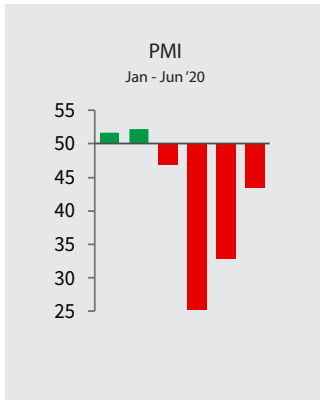
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
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



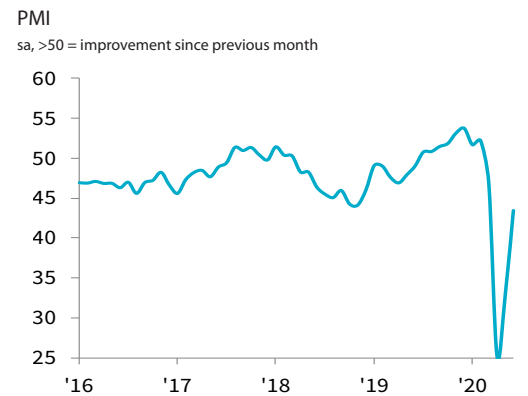
Clothing and leather products

Clothing and leather products sector continues to struggle



The COVID-19 pandemic continued to have a severe effect on the clothing and leather products sector during June. The category posted by far the sharpest moderation of those covered as demand slowed substantially again. Output softened for the fourth month running, and firms were downbeat regarding the outlook for the next 12 months.

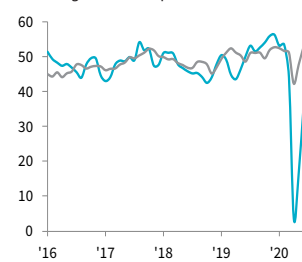
Meanwhile, the rate of input cost inflation quickened to the fastest for a year, but weak demand conditions meant that firms continued to lower their output prices.



Output Index

Employment Index

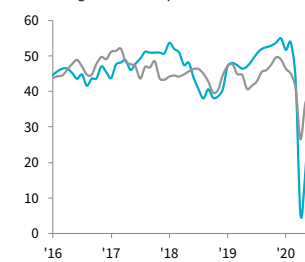
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

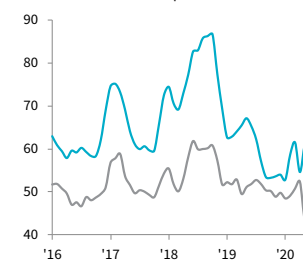
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

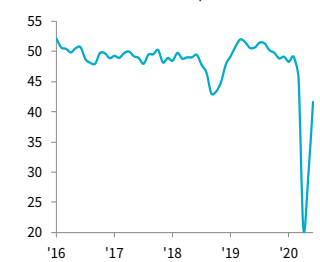
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

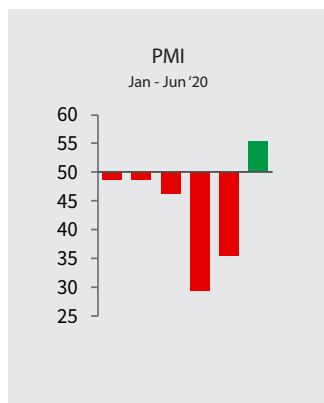
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
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
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



Wood and paper products

Steep rise in new orders for wood and paper products



Latest data signalled a rebound in the wood and paper products sector. Both output and new orders rose at record rates during June. Despite this, firms continued to lower staffing levels, one of only two categories to do so. That said, the pace at which employment was scaled back was the softest for three months.

Purchasing activity decreased at the end of the second quarter, with stocks of both purchases and finished goods also down. Suppliers' delivery times continued to lengthen sharply.

PMI

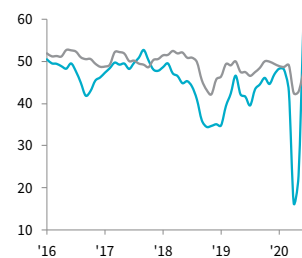
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



Output Index

Employment Index

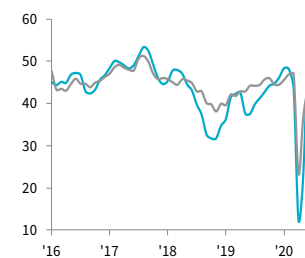
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

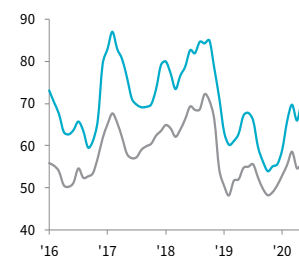
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

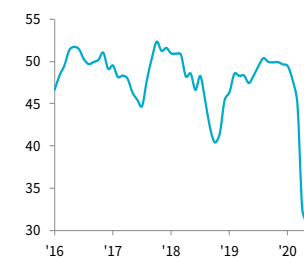
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

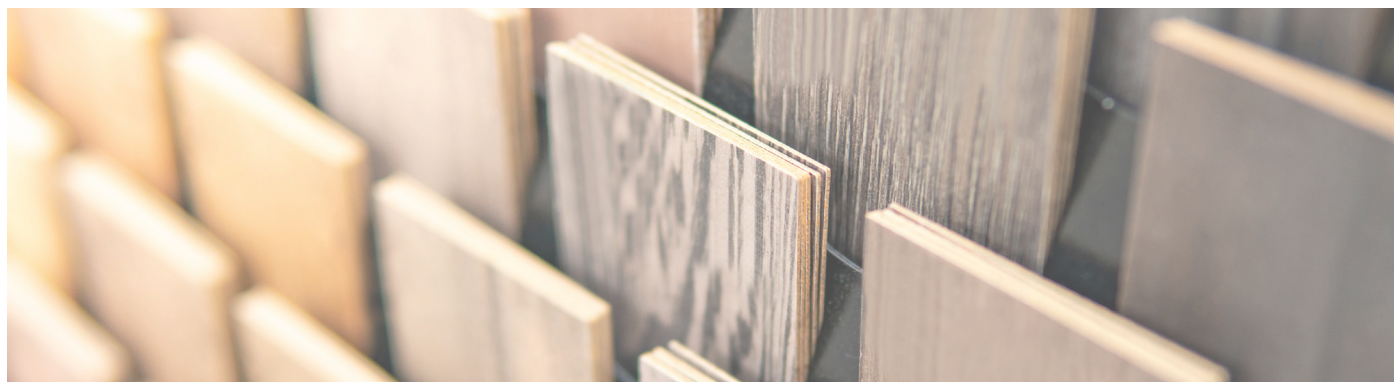
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

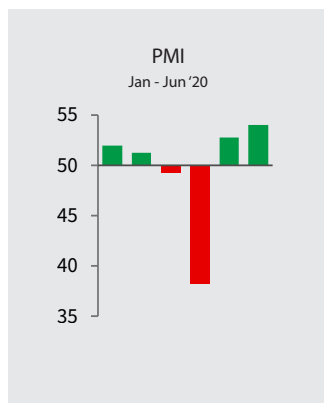
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
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



Chemicals, plastics and rubber

Further strong job creation

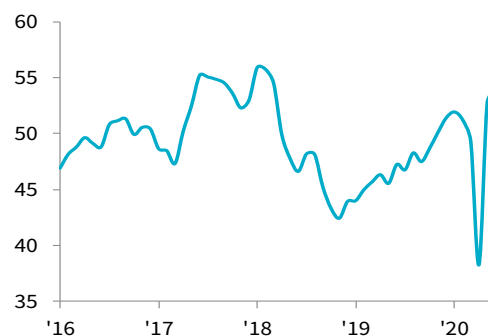


After seeing an improvement in business conditions in May, the chemicals, plastics and rubber sector posted a second successive strengthening of operating conditions in June. As with the previous month, the improvement was driven by strong job creation - the sharpest of the ten monitored sectors. Output and new orders rose slightly during the month.

Severe disruption to supply chains in the sector remained evident, with the category posting the most marked lengthening of lead times of those covered.

PMI

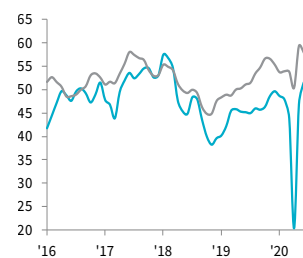
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



Output Index

Employment Index

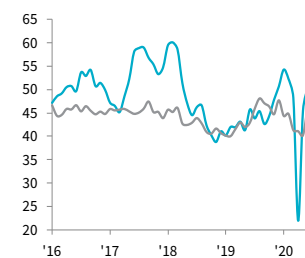
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

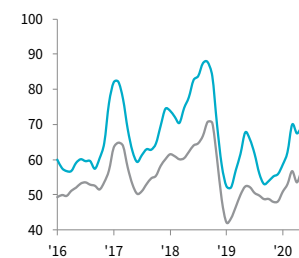
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

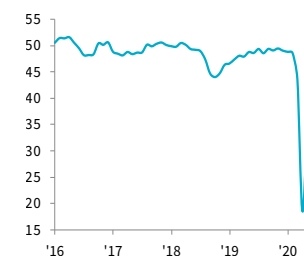
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

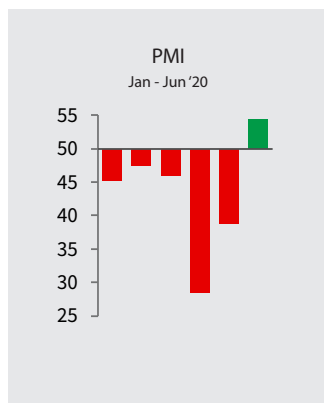
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
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



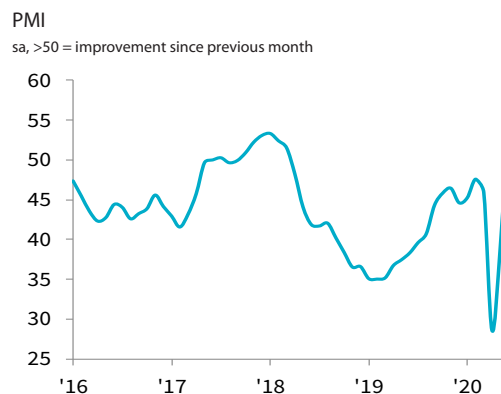
Non-metallic mineral products

Non-metallic mineral products sector returns to growth



As was the case with a number of sectors during June, the non-metallic mineral products category moved back into growth territory during the month. Strong rises were seen in output and new orders, following severe declines in April and May. Employment also increased, ending a 25-month sequence of moderation.

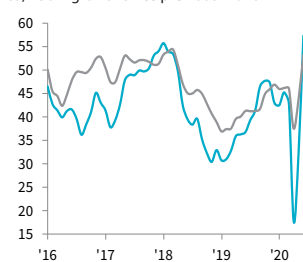
Inflationary pressures strengthened in June. The pace at which input costs rose was the fastest since August 2019, while output prices increased for the first time in seven months.



Output Index

Employment Index

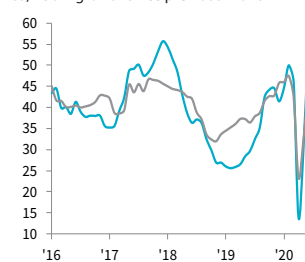
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

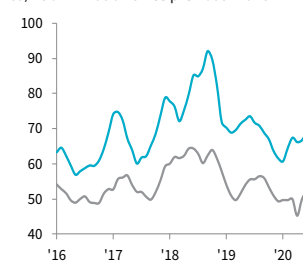
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

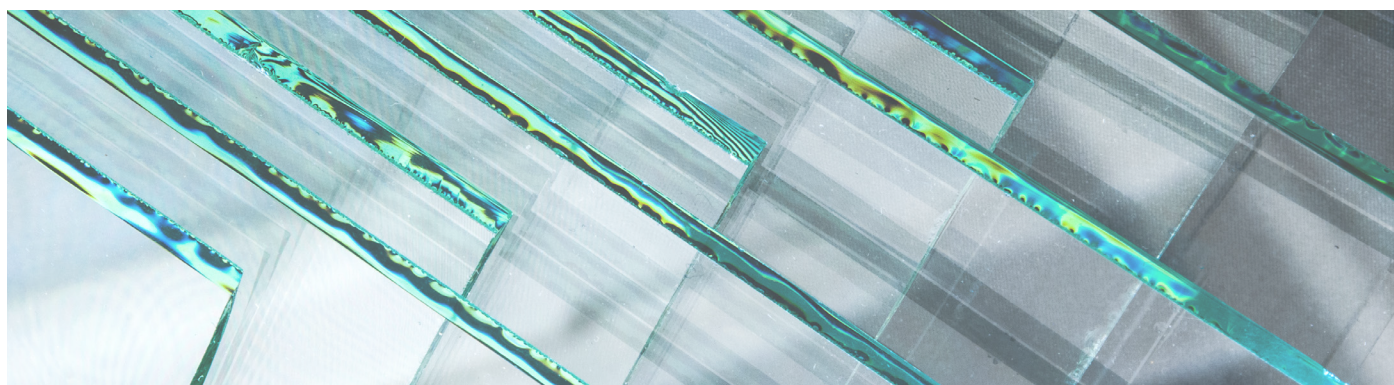
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

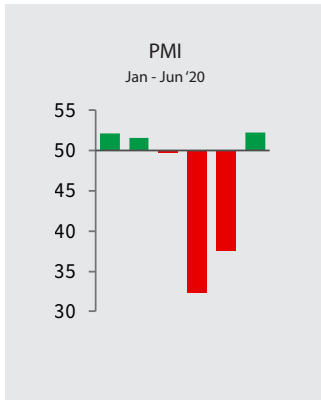
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
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



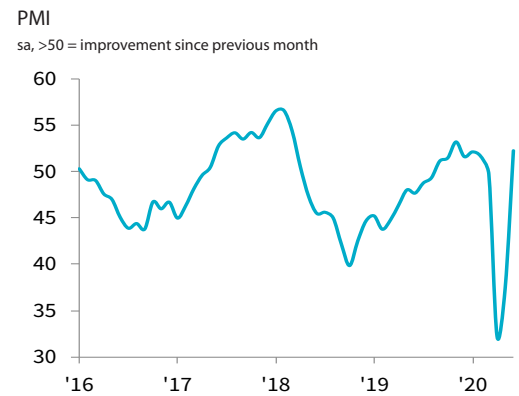
Basic metals

First rise in new orders in four months



New orders increased for the first time in four months during June as the basic metals sector started to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. Production also expanded, while firms were optimistic around the prospects for further growth over the coming year.

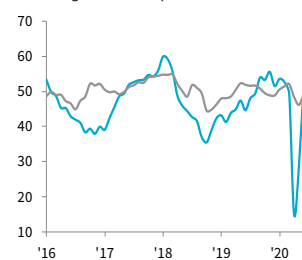
Employment softened for the third month running, albeit marginally. The reduction in operating capacity, combined with rising new orders resulted in an increase in backlogs of work for the first time since the series began in January 2016.



Output Index

Employment Index

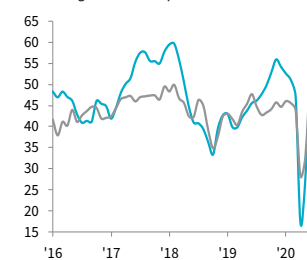
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

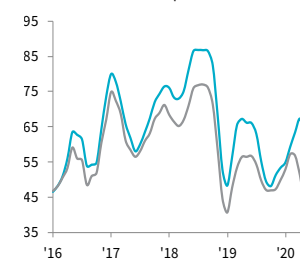
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

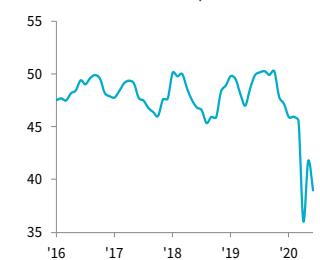
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

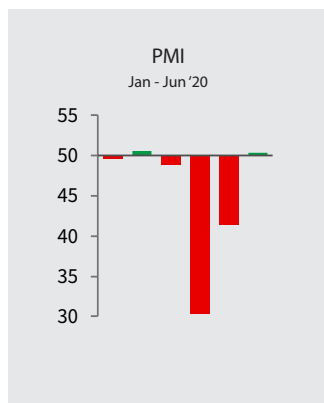
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
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



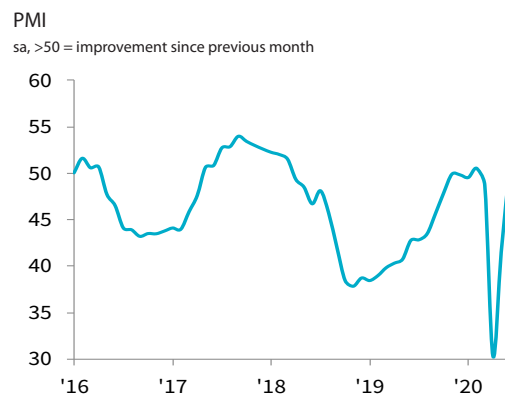
Machinery and metal products

Machinery and metal products sector stabilises



Business conditions in the machinery and metal products sector stabilised at the end of the second quarter, ending a three-month downturn. Output and employment were little-changed, but new orders continued to soften.

Firms reported a substantial increase in input costs, the second-fastest of the ten monitored sectors. The rise was the sharpest for 20 months. The rate of output price inflation also accelerated, and was the joint-fastest seen across the categories covered by the survey.



Output Index

Employment Index

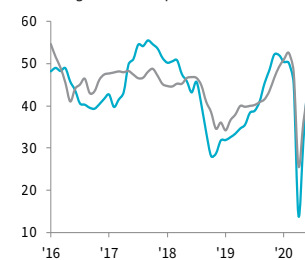
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

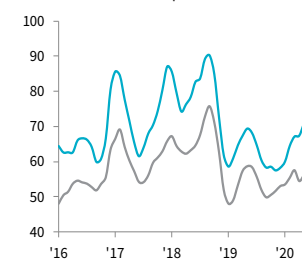
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

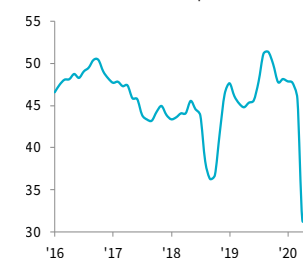
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

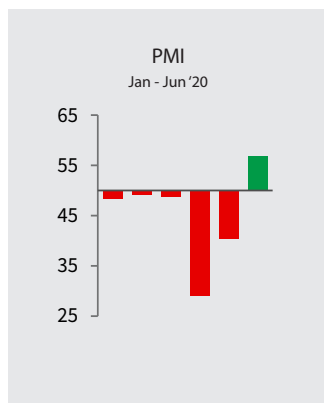
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
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



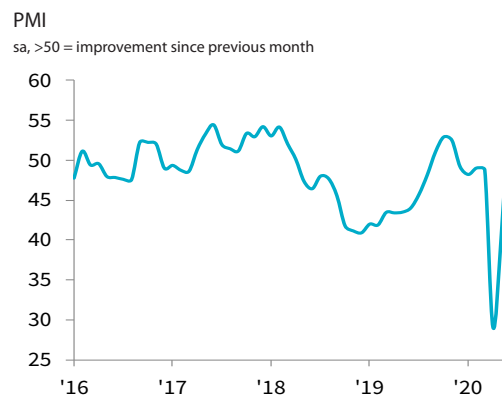
Electronic & electrical equipment

Strong rebound in new orders



The economic recovery in the electronic & electrical equipment sector gathered pace in June, with the monthly improvement in business conditions the strongest since the series began four-and-a-half years ago. Record increases were seen in both production and new orders, but issues abroad meant that new export business continued to fall.

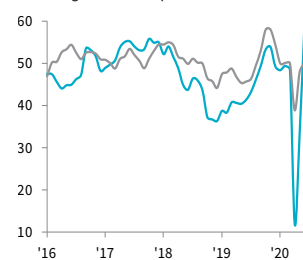
A strong rise in new orders put pressure on capacity, with backlogs accumulating for the first time in 32 months. That said, employment was unchanged.



Output Index

Employment Index

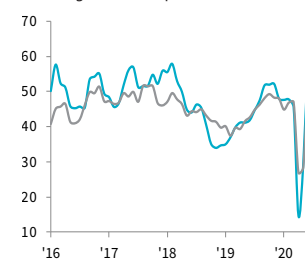
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

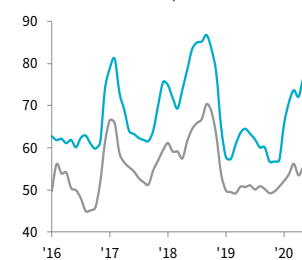
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

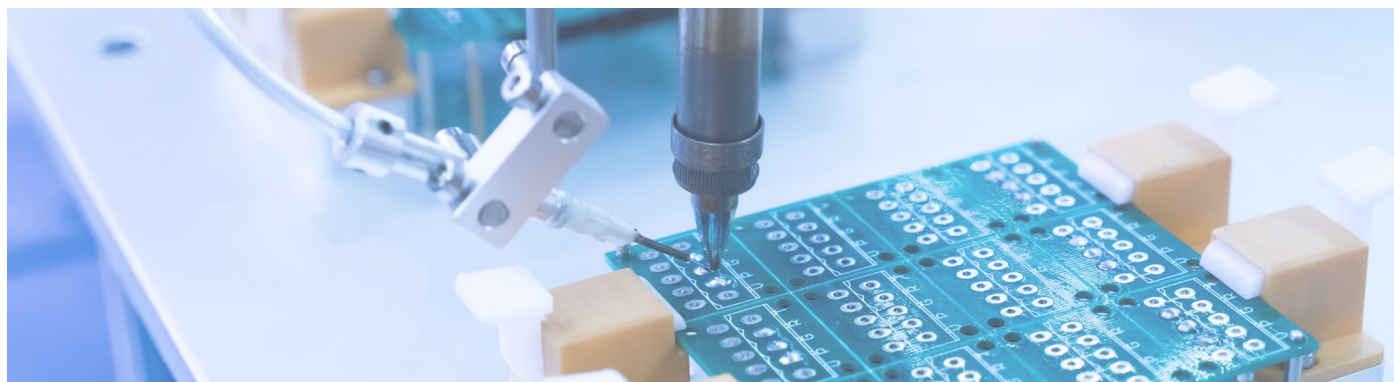
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

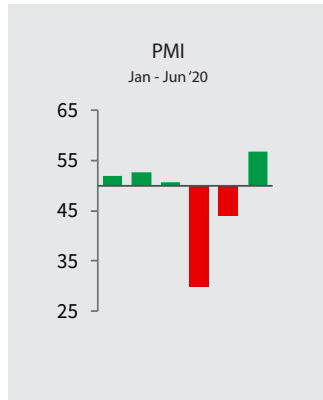
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
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



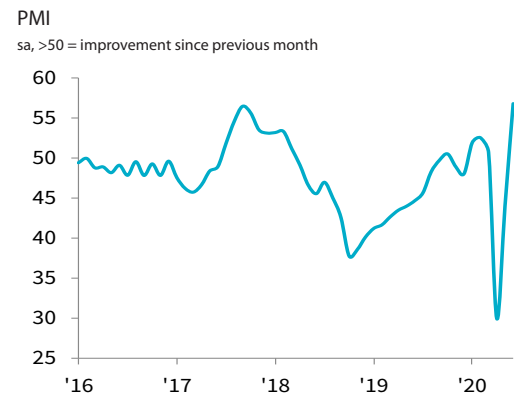
Land & sea vehicles

Land & sea vehicle production ramps up



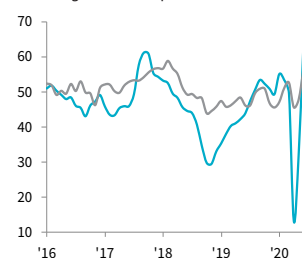
Following three successive months of slowdown, firms in the land & sea vehicles category increased production in June. The expansion was the fastest of the ten sectors covered, and the sharpest in the respective series history. In order to support this rise in output, firms increased employment markedly.

Total new orders expanded slightly, but new export business continued to soften. Supply chains remained under pressure, with delivery times lengthening at a broadly similar pace to the previous month.



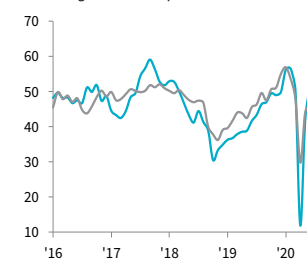
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



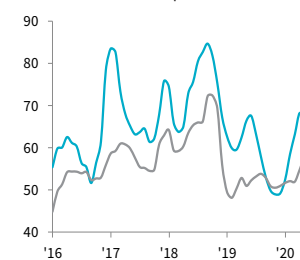
New Orders Index

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

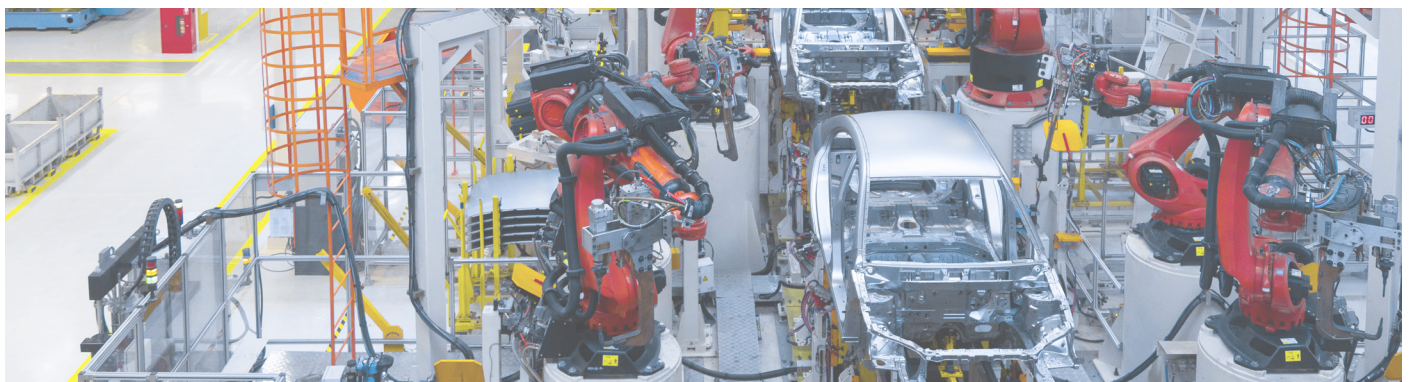
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



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
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
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



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.

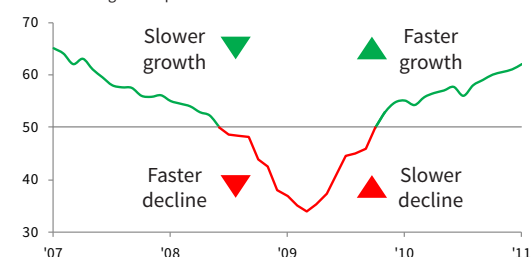
For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact economics@ihsmarkit.com.

Survey questions

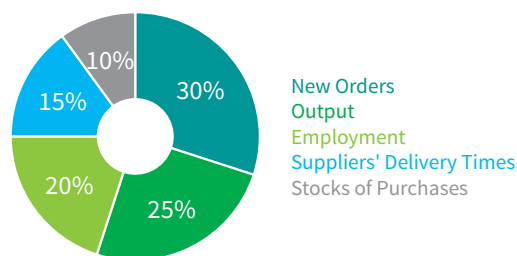
Output	Quantity of purchases
New orders	Suppliers' delivery times
New export orders	Stocks of purchases
Employment	Input prices
Backlogs of work	Output prices
Stocks of finished goods	

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)

Contact

Nesrin Akçay
Istanbul Chamber of Industry
T: +90 212 252 29 00
E: nakcay@iso.org.tr

Andrew Harker
Economics Director
IHS Markit
T: +44 1491 461016
E: andrew.harker@ihsmarkit.com

Katherine Smith
Corporate Communications
IHS Markit
T: +1 781 301 9311
E: katherine.smith@ihsmarkit.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 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.

Disclaimer

The intellectual property rights to the data provided herein are owned by or licensed to IHS Markit. Any unauthorised use, including but not limited to copying, distributing, transmitting or otherwise of any data appearing is not permitted without IHS Markit's prior consent. IHS Markit 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 IHS Markit be liable for any special, incidental, or consequential damages, arising out of the use of the data. Purchasing Managers' Index™ and PMI™ are either registered trade marks of Markit Economics Limited or licensed to Markit Economics Limited. IHS Markit is a registered trademark of IHS Markit Ltd. and/or its affiliates.

About IHS Markit

IHS Markit (NYSE: INFO) is a world leader in critical information, analytics and solutions for the major industries and markets that drive economies worldwide. The company delivers next-generation information, analytics and solutions to customers in business, finance and government, improving their operational efficiency and providing deep insights that lead to well-informed, confident decisions. IHS Markit has more than 50,000 business and government customers, including 80 percent of the Fortune Global 500 and the world's leading financial institutions.

IHS Markit is a registered trademark of IHS Markit Ltd. and/or its affiliates. All other company and product names may be trademarks of their respective owners © 2020 IHS Markit Ltd. All rights reserved.

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