

Istanbul Chamber of Industry Turkey Sector PMI™

Sharp expansions in output across a range of sectors in July

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

"Latest PMI data shows a number of areas across the Turkish manufacturing sector well in recovery mode in July, with some seeing strong rates of expansion in output and new orders as conditions gradually return to normal and firms ramp up operations accordingly.

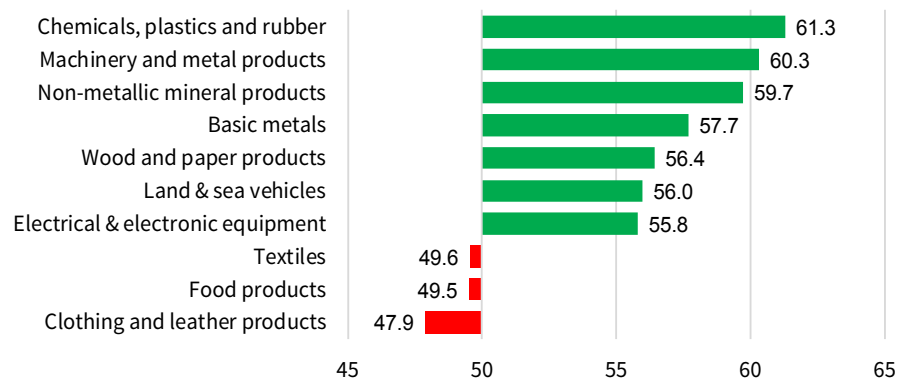
"Rising output requirements have been good news for workers, with nine of the ten monitored sectors hiring additional staff during July.

"Despite the generally positive picture, not all sectors have made it back to growth territory. Clothing and leather products continued to struggle more than others, with demand in the sector remaining under

pressure. The food products and textiles categories were also areas of weakness in July. Worryingly, these trends raise the risk of a two-speed recovery, with some sectors left behind as others move forward.

"On balance, however, the picture is a positive one, with a number of sectors moving at a pace that would suggest a quicker recovery than had been feared when the COVID-19 crisis hit."

Turkey Sector PMI
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, July '20



Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, IHS Markit.

Overview

A number of sectors see sharp increases in output

Chemicals, plastics and rubber records steepest expansion

Clothing and leather products continues to struggle

The revival of the Turkish manufacturing sector continued in July, with a number of categories seeing business conditions improve strongly on a monthly basis. That said, trends varied markedly, with some sectors still struggling as a result of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic.

Eight of the ten monitored sectors saw output rise in July, the highest number since the recovery from COVID-19 began. Chemicals, plastics and rubber posted the sharpest expansion, while production was also ramped up markedly in non-metallic mineral products, basic metals, machinery and metal products and wood and paper products.

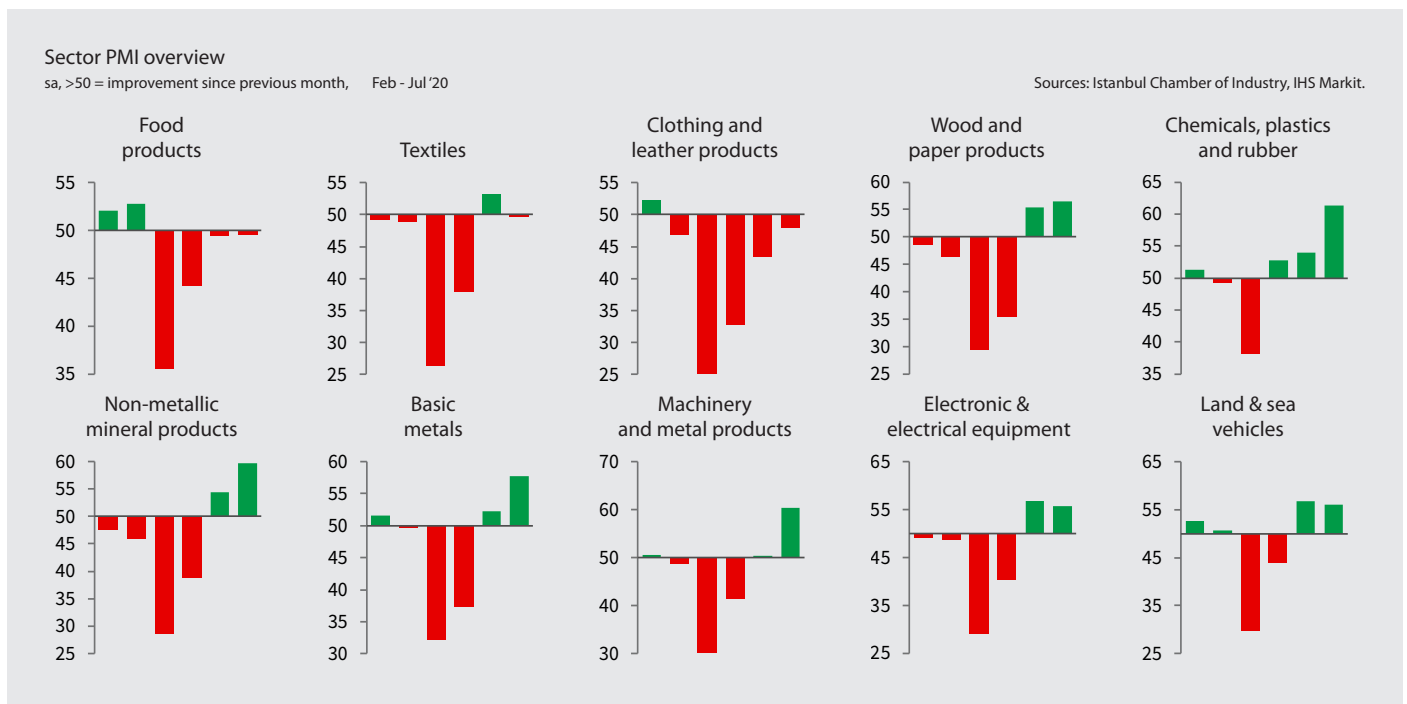
Some sectors continued to struggle, however. Production moderated in the clothing and leather products, and food products categories.

Those sectors posting strong growth of output were often responding to renewed inflows of new orders. Seven categories posted increases in new business, often at rapid rates. The COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact new business from abroad, however, with only half of the sectors monitored seeing a rise in new export orders.

Signs of rising backlogs of work across a number of categories suggested that the renewed increases in new orders started to impart pressure on operating capacity. In response, firms often looked to take on additional staff. In fact, nine of the ten monitored sectors posted a rise in staffing levels, the exception being wood and paper products. The strongest job creation was at electronic & electrical equipment firms.

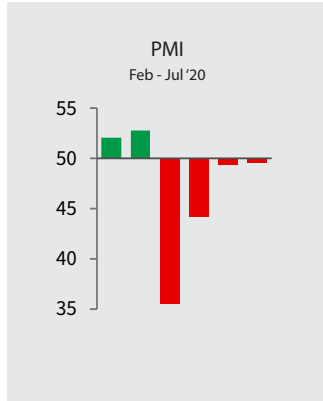
Although rates of input cost inflation generally remained sharp, there were signs that cost pressures were softening in some cases. Six of the ten monitored categories posted slower rises in input prices than in June. The main exception to this trend was basic metals, where input costs increased at the fastest pace since October 2018.

The ability of firms to pass on higher input costs to customers often reflected demand conditions in the respective sectors. Only two categories posted reductions in output prices, namely clothing and leather products and textiles. Notably, both sectors recorded falls in new orders in July. The sharpest rises in selling prices were in the electronic & electrical equipment and basic metals categories.

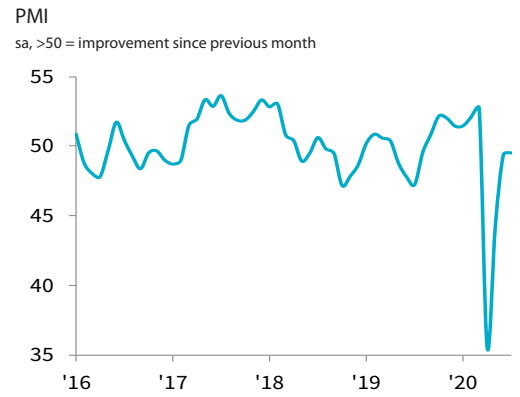


Food products

Output broadly unchanged in July

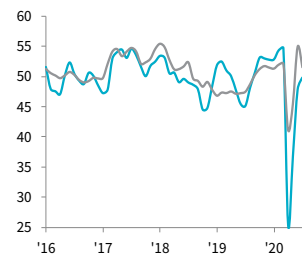


Food production was broadly stable in July, following three months of moderation. That said, the sector was one of only two not to record a rise in output during the month. New orders continued to soften, albeit at a reduced pace amid a fractional improvement in new export orders. Employment rose for the second month running, albeit at a softer pace than in June. Meanwhile, rates of both input cost and output price inflation quickened from the previous month.



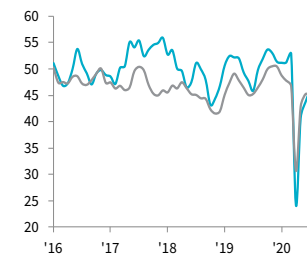
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



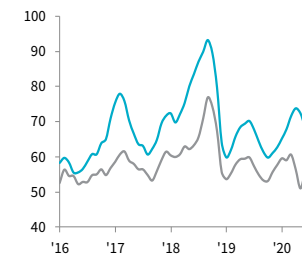
New Orders Index

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



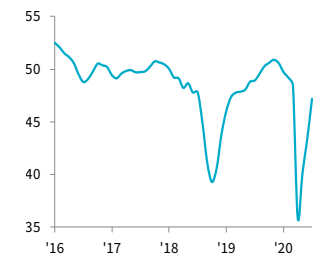
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

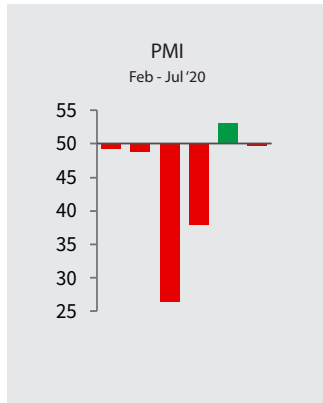
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
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



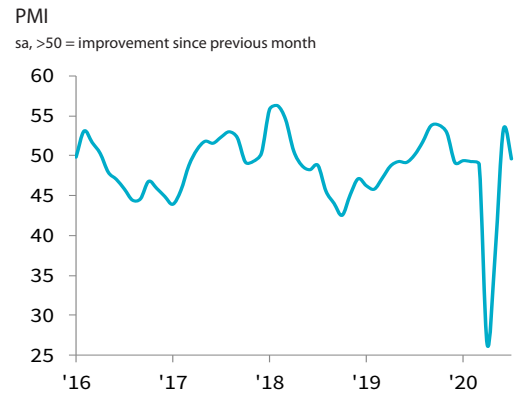
Textiles

Textiles output rises for second month running



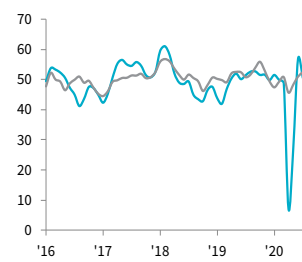
Growth paused in the textiles sector at the start of the third quarter, after a return to expansion had been registered in June. Production increased for the second month in a row, albeit at a marginal pace that was softer than that recorded in the previous survey period. New orders moderated, albeit at a much slower pace than at the worst of the COVID-19 downturn.

The return to growth in June encouraged firms to increase operating capacity, raising both employment and purchasing activity in July.



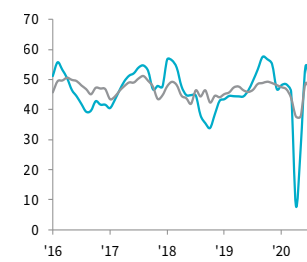
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



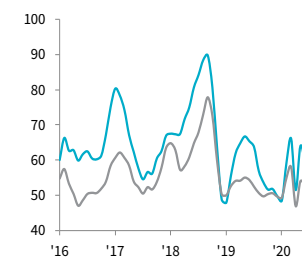
New Orders Index

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



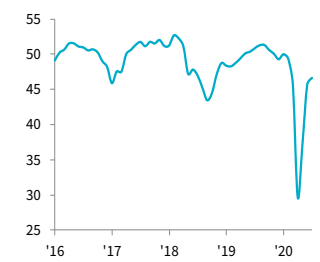
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

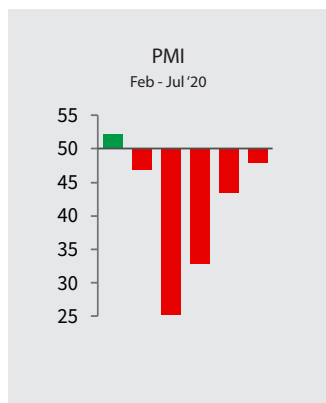
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-20	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
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



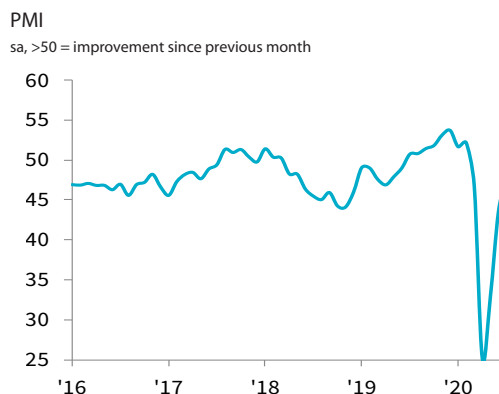
Clothing and leather products

Clothing and leather products slowdown continues to ease



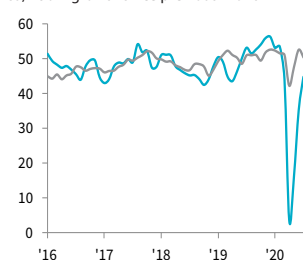
The clothing and leather products sector posted the sharpest slowdown of the ten categories covered by the survey, with business conditions moderating for the fifth month running. That said, rates of easing continued to soften from the records posted in April.

Difficulties in securing new orders meant that firms offered discounts to customers. In fact, the pace of reduction in selling prices was sharper than that seen in June. This was despite a further marked increase in input costs.



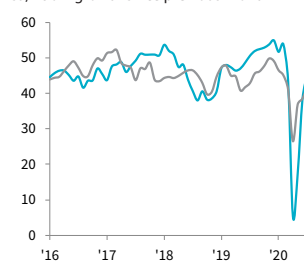
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



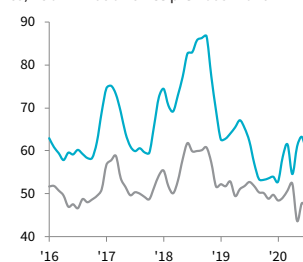
New Orders Index

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



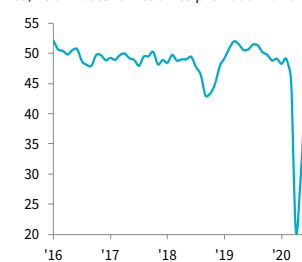
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

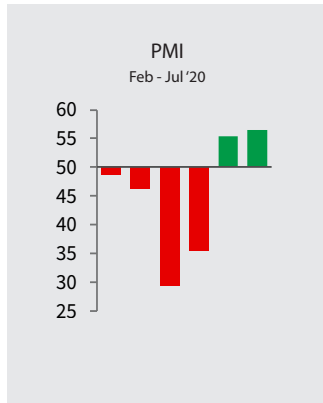
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-20	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
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



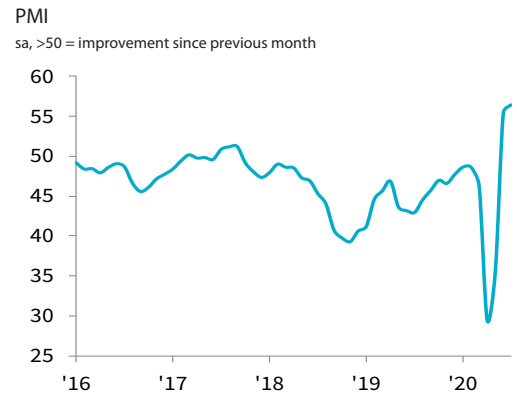
Wood and paper products

Wood and paper products output growth accelerates



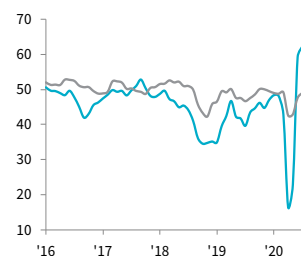
The wood and paper products sector posted sharp and accelerated increases in both output and new orders during July. In fact, both increased at the steepest rates since the respective series began in January 2016.

Despite a marked expansion of new orders, firms in the sector continued to lower staffing levels, extending the current sequence of moderation to eight months. This contributed to a first accumulation of backlogs of work for almost three years.



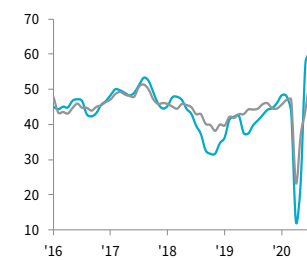
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



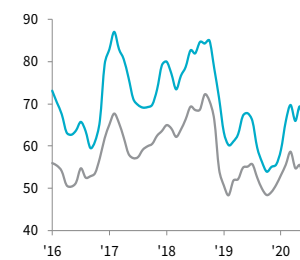
New Orders Index

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



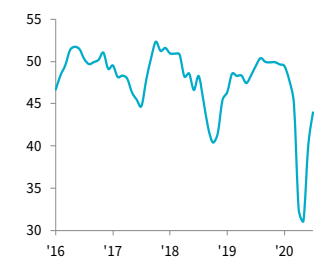
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

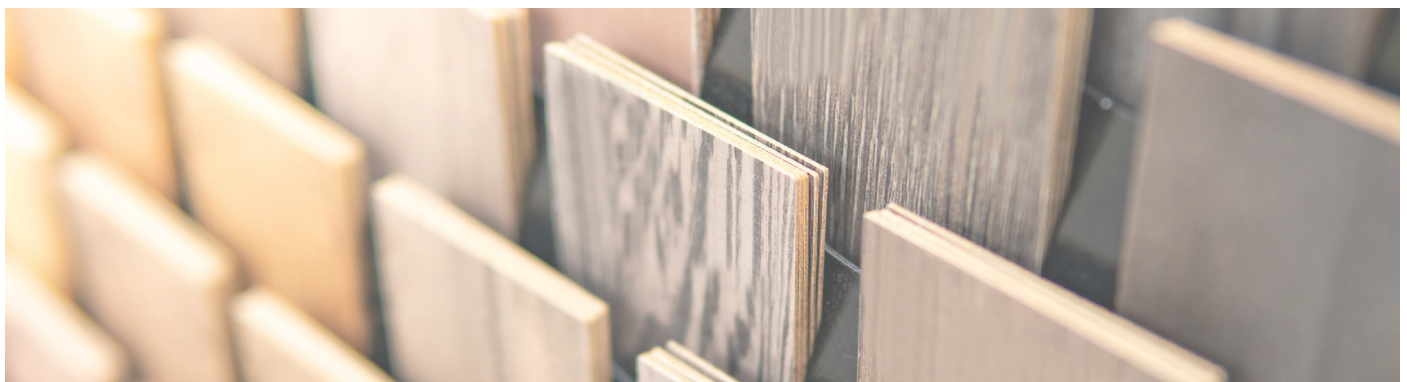
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

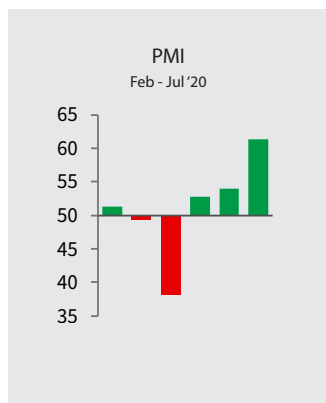
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

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



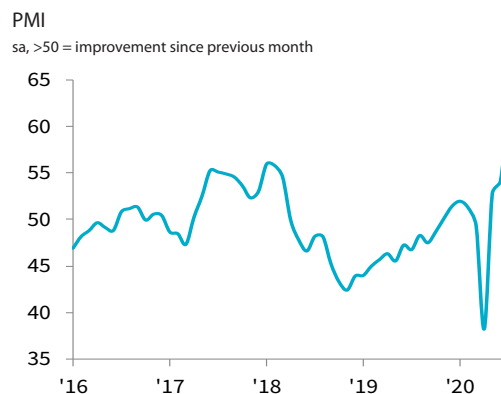
Chemicals, plastics and rubber

Chemicals, plastics and rubber sector leads growth in July



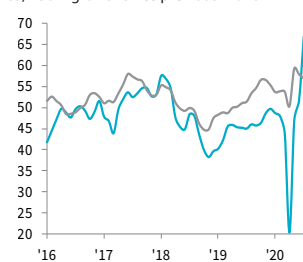
Of the ten sectors covered by the report, chemicals, plastics and rubber posted the strongest improvement in business conditions during July. Substantial increases in output and new orders were recorded, in both cases the steepest recorded in the series history. As a result, the rate of job creation remained marked.

Firms also expanded their purchasing activity sharply in line with higher output requirements, with stronger demand for inputs contributing to a further lengthening of suppliers' delivery times.



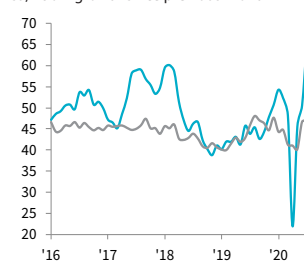
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



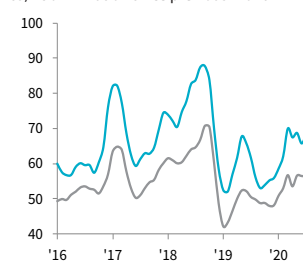
New Orders Index

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



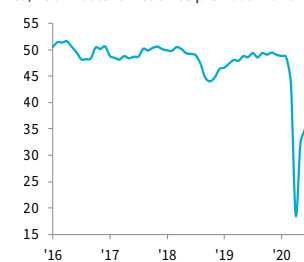
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

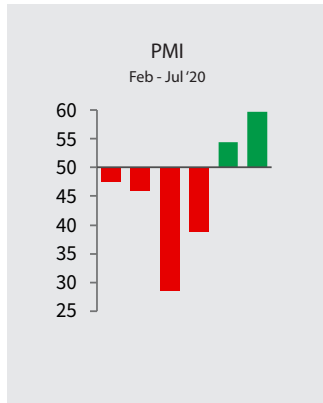
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-20	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
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



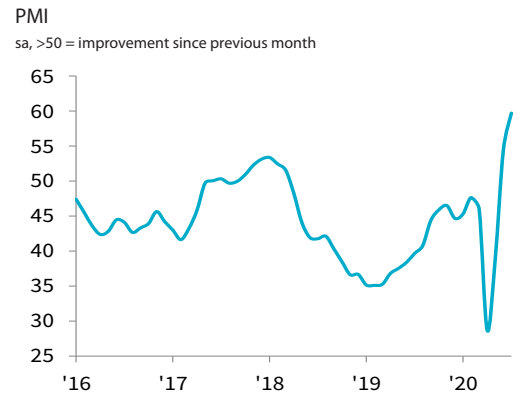
Non-metallic mineral products

Recovery in non-metallic mineral products sector gathers pace



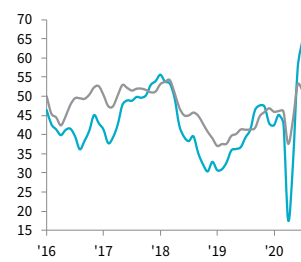
Non-metallic mineral products output increased for the second month running in July. Production was up sharply again, with the rate of growth quickening to the fastest since the series began in January 2016. Rises in output were supported by a strong recovery in new orders.

Employment increased only modestly, resulting in a steep accumulation of backlogs of work amid strong new order inflows. Firms used stocks of finished goods to help meet order requirements.



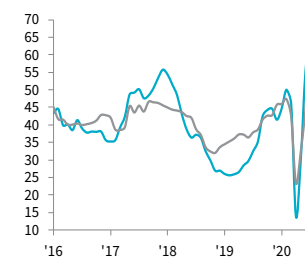
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



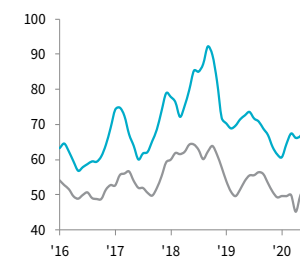
New Orders Index

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



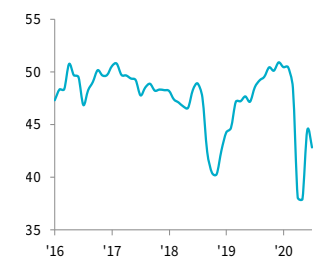
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

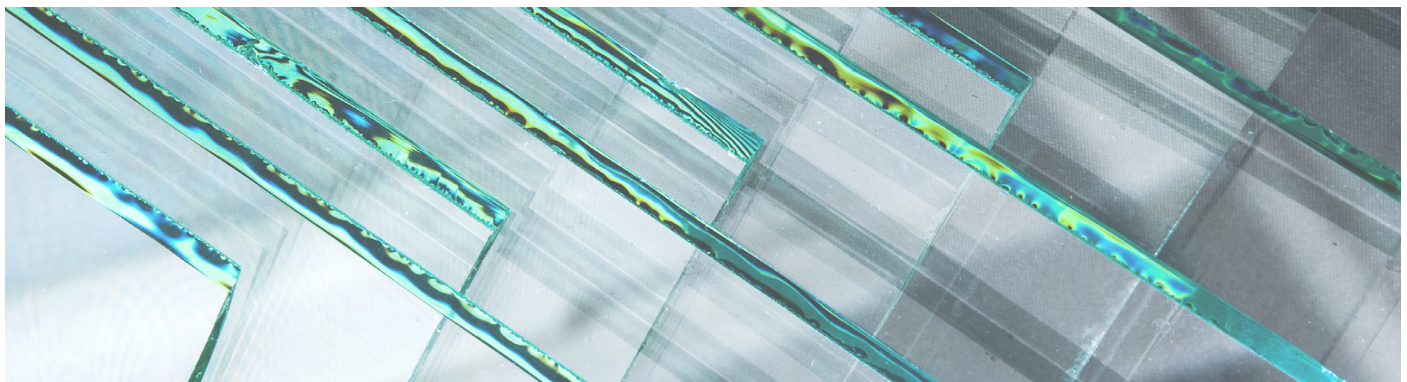
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Index summary

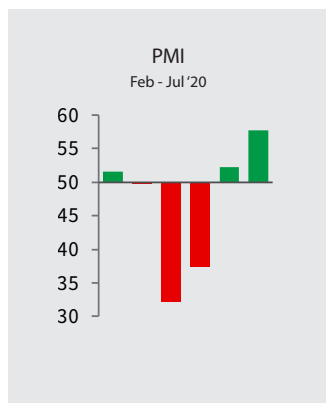
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-20	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
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



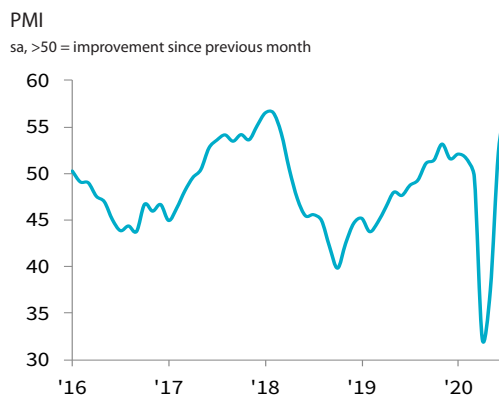
Basic metals

Employment rises as new orders expand



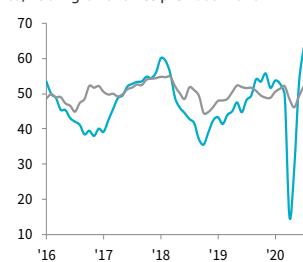
Basic metals manufacturers increased their workforce numbers for the first time in four months during July. Additional staff members were hired in response to a sharp expansion of new orders, and helped to reduce backlogs of work following a rise in June.

Production in the sector increased for the second month running, and to the greatest extent since the series began in January 2016. Firms also used stocks to help fulfil orders, with finished goods inventories depleted markedly.



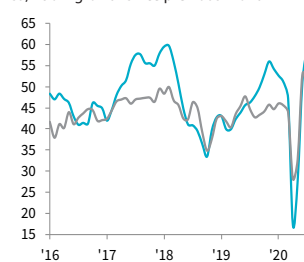
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



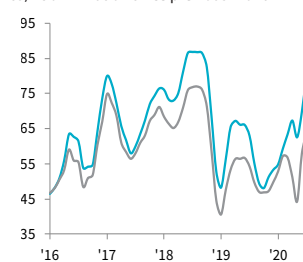
New Orders Index

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



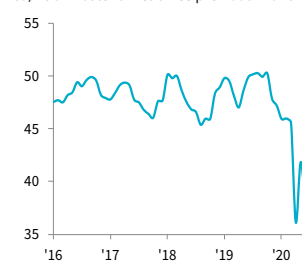
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

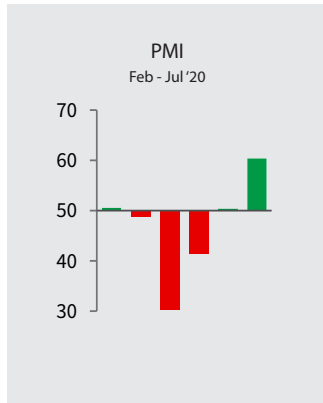
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
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



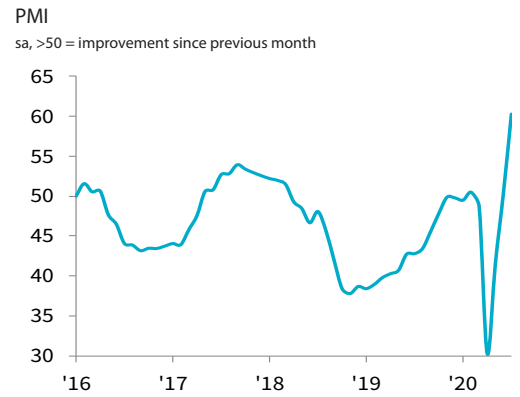
Machinery and metal products

Machinery and metal products sector leads growth of new orders



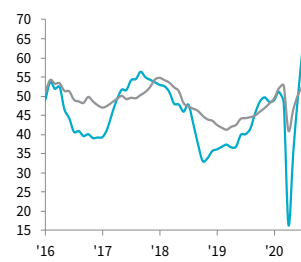
The machinery and metal products sector posted a steep rebound in new orders during July, ending a four-month sequence of moderation. In fact, the rise in new business was the sharpest of the ten monitored sectors. In response to higher new orders, firms increased production, also for the first time in five months.

The steep rise in new orders contributed to a first accumulation of backlogs of work since February, with firms responding by taking on extra staff at an accelerated pace.



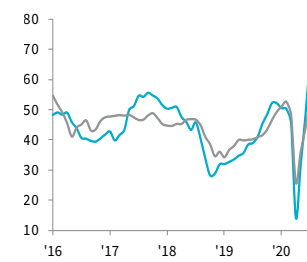
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



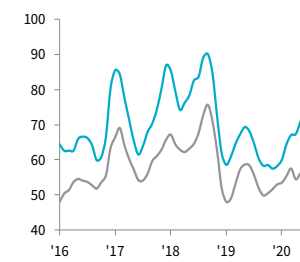
New Orders Index

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



Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

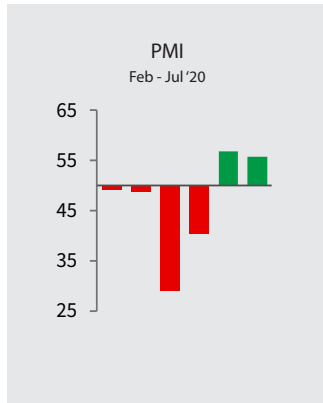
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-20	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
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



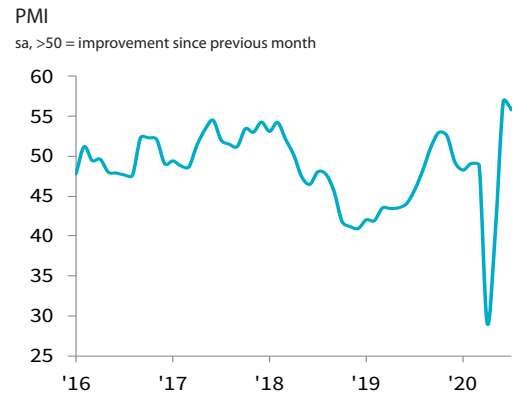
Electronic & electrical equipment

Employment rises for first time in five months



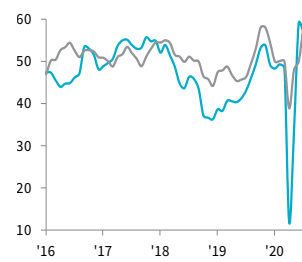
The electronic & electrical equipment category posted a sharp rise in production for the second month running in July, although the rate of new order growth softened. Firms responded to higher output requirements by taking on additional staff for the first time since February. Moreover, the rate of job creation was the fastest on record.

The rate of input cost inflation remained steep, easing only slightly since June. Meanwhile, output prices increased at the fastest pace since October 2018.



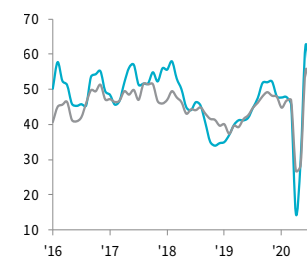
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



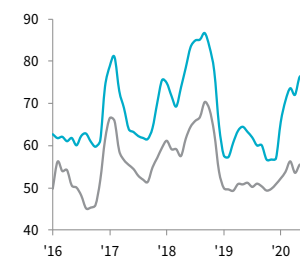
New Orders Index

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



Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

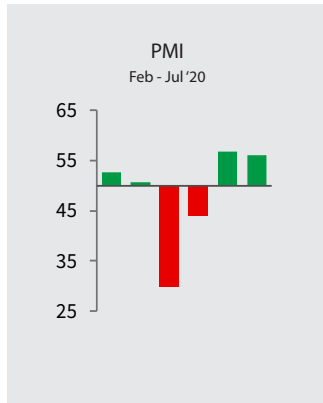
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-20	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
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



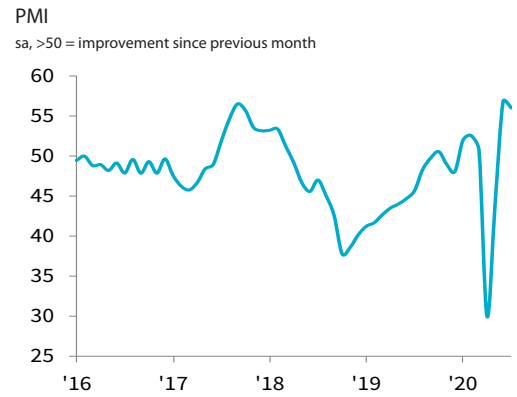
Land & sea vehicles

New order growth accelerates sharply



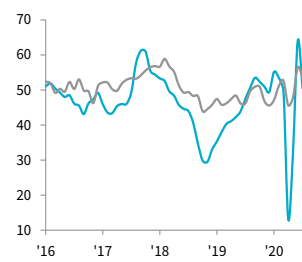
The recovery in new orders following the COVID-19 downturn gathered pace in July, with land & sea vehicles firms seeing a steep rise in new business. New export orders continued to moderate, albeit only marginally. While the rate of expansion in total new orders quickened, output rose only slightly after production had been ramped up in June.

A sharp increase in new orders imparted pressure on operating capacity, with backlogs of work up for the first time since February.



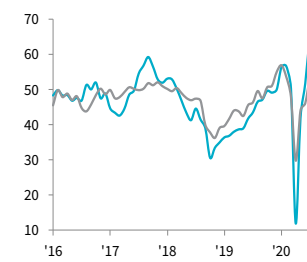
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



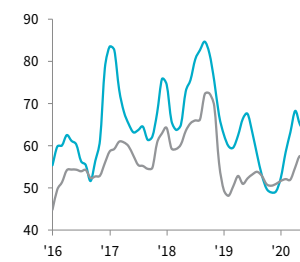
New Orders Index

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



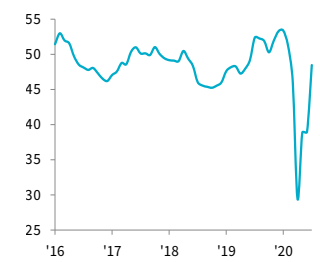
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

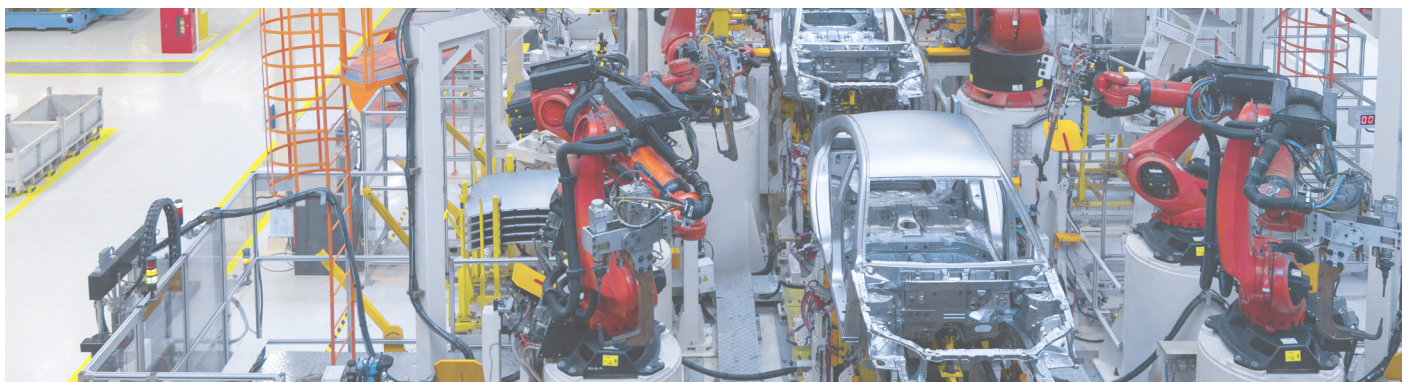
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-20	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
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



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.

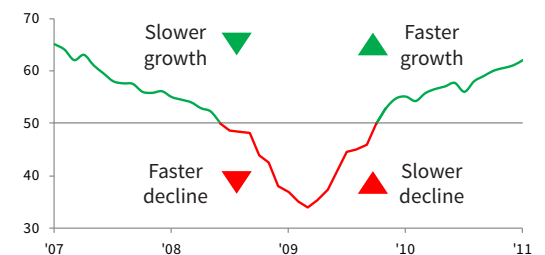
For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact economics@ihsmarkit.com.

Survey questions

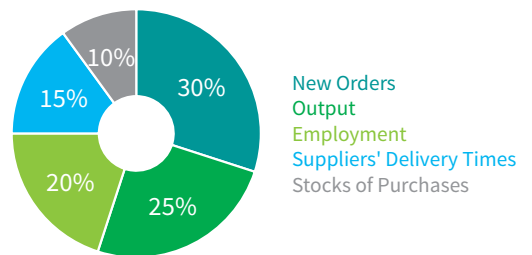
Output	Quantity of purchases
New orders	Suppliers' delivery times
New export orders	Stocks of purchases
Employment	Input prices
Backlogs of work	Output prices
Stocks of finished goods	

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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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.