



Istanbul Chamber of Industry Turkey Sector PMI™

All sectors see employment rise in October

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

"A universal expansion of staffing levels for the first time in almost three years shows that the recovery across the Turkish manufacturing industry is well underway and that firms are confident enough in its sustainability to invest in workforces."

"When it comes to the demand picture, however, large discrepancies remain. Again, firms in the more consumer-facing sectors such as clothing and food manufacturers struggled to secure new work, while others such as basic metals and chemicals, plastics and rubber powered ahead."

"The ability of supply chains to effectively support the recovery will be a key area to watch over the rest of 2020 and into 2021."

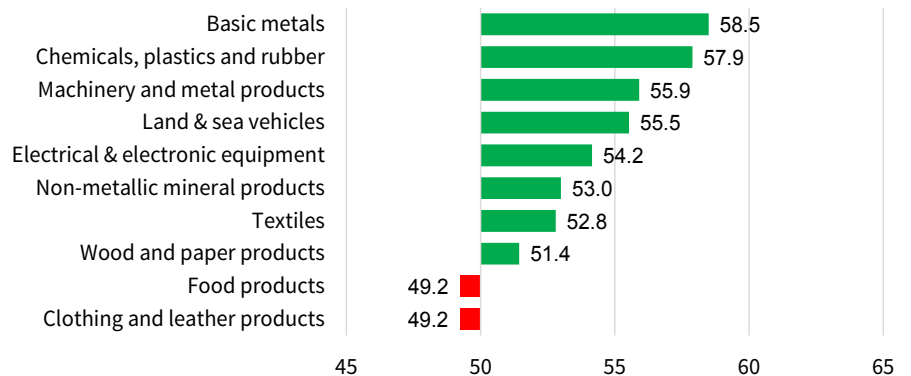
Rising demand for inputs is putting pressure on already stretched supply chains, such that more than half of all monitored sectors actually saw lead times lengthen to a greater extent than in the previous month."

"Inflationary pressures are also set to hamper the recovery, with higher prices making it harder for firms to secure new work. The weakness of the Turkish lira shows no signs of easing and all sectors increased selling prices to varying degrees in response to higher cost burdens."

"The overall picture therefore is generally positive across most sectors, but with some notable headwinds affecting firms."

Turkey Sector PMI

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



Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, IHS Markit.

Overview

First broad based increase in staffing levels since December 2017

Majority of sectors see output expand

Basic metals and chemicals, plastics and rubber continue to lead growth

The start of the fourth quarter of 2020 saw a broad continuation of recent trends across the different sectors of the Turkish manufacturing industry. Eight out of the ten monitored categories saw business conditions improve, up from seven in September as wood and paper products returned to growth.

The strongest expansions were again recorded in the basic metals and chemicals, plastics and rubber categories. The former posted the sharpest rises in output and employment, while chemicals, plastics and rubber led new order growth. The only two sectors to see business conditions weaken in October were food products and clothing and leather products, extending current sequences of decline to two and eight months respectively.

These two sectors were also the only categories to scale back production. Meanwhile, half of the ten sectors posted sharper increases in output than in September as recoveries from the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) downturn continued.

Widespread increases in new orders were recorded amid a much improved picture regarding new business from abroad.

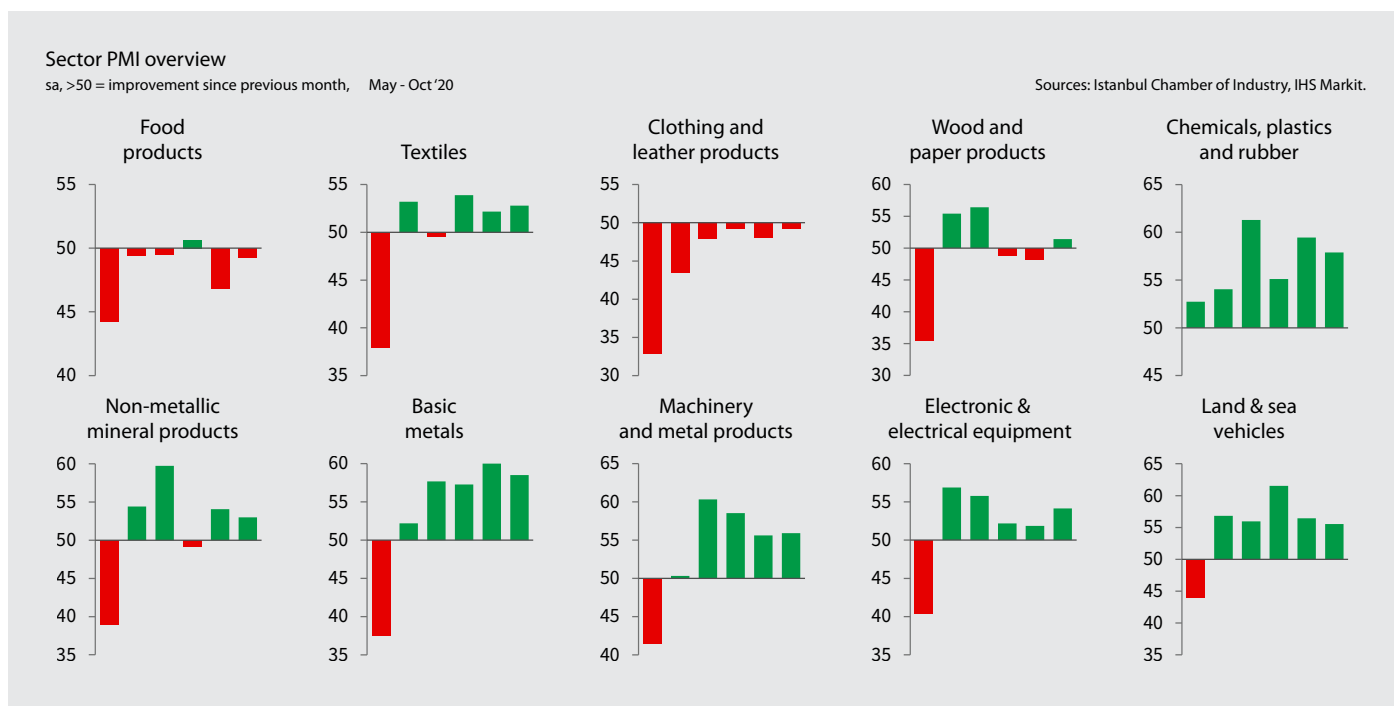
Eight of the ten monitored categories saw new export orders rise, up from just four in the previous month. Basic metals and food products led growth of exports, with only clothing and leather products and machinery and metal products seeing falls.

There was good news for the manufacturing labour market as employment increased across all sectors, the first time this has been the case since the end of 2017.

Ongoing weakness of the Turkish lira put further upwards pressure on prices in October. In fact, seven of the ten sectors saw sharper input cost inflation than in September. Machinery and metal products posted the fastest increase.

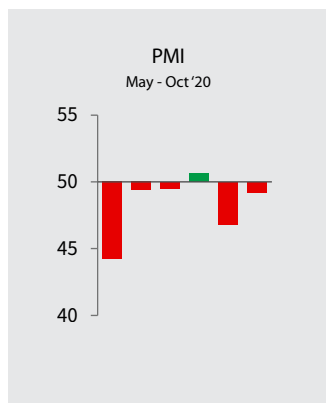
A similar picture was seen with regards to output prices, with eight categories seeing inflation accelerate. Basic metals posted the fastest rise in charges, while ongoing demand weakness meant that clothing and leather products registered the weakest increase.

Supply chain disruption showed little sign of abating, due to COVID-19 and material shortages. In fact, the majority of sectors posted a steeper lengthening of delivery times than in the previous month.



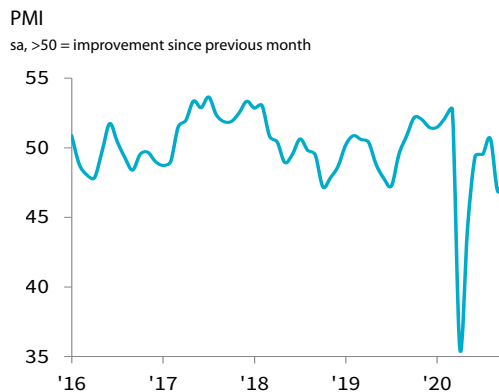
Food products

Further moderation in output at food producers



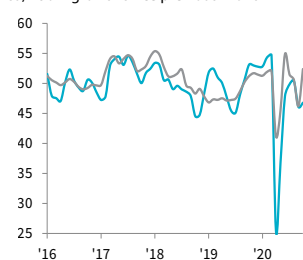
As has been the case in six of the past seven months, food production in Turkey slowed in October. In fact, the sector was one of only two to see a moderation, along with clothing and leather products. Food producers also recorded a softening of new orders, despite an improving export picture. Employment increased following a fall in September.

Currency weakness led to sharp increases in input costs and output prices. In both cases the rises in October were the strongest for two years.



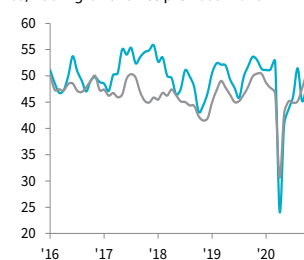
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



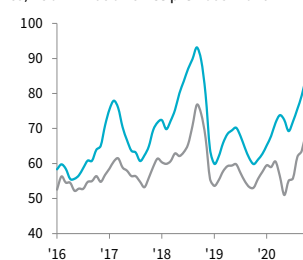
New Orders Index

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

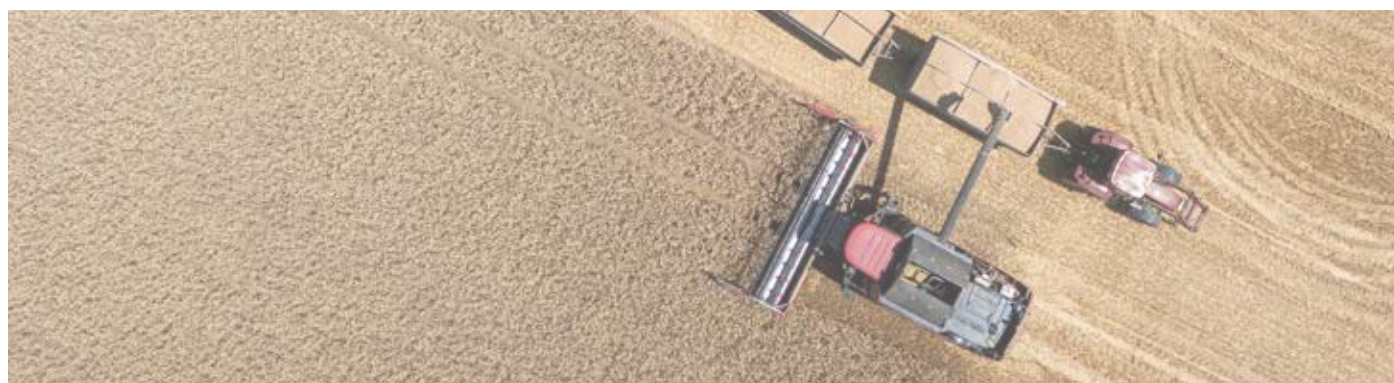
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

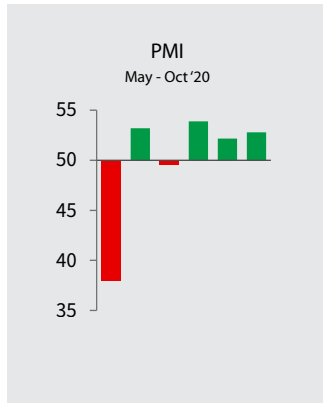
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
05-20	44.2	36.7	40.7	42.7	42.8	45.5	50.1	72.5	51.0	40.1	40.1	47.9
06-20	49.4	47.8	43.7	44.2	45.2	54.9	48.5	69.3	55.1	46.2	43.3	48.5
07-20	49.5	49.8	46.1	50.3	44.9	51.5	52.5	72.0	55.8	48.3	47.2	50.1
08-20	50.6	50.4	51.4	46.9	45.2	50.6	50.8	75.5	61.9	52.9	47.9	46.8
09-20	46.8	46.1	45.2	52.3	47.6	46.2	49.6	79.4	63.6	46.9	48.6	47.9
10-20	49.2	46.8	48.3	56.4	50.5	52.4	51.3	84.7	69.3	48.5	47.1	46.3



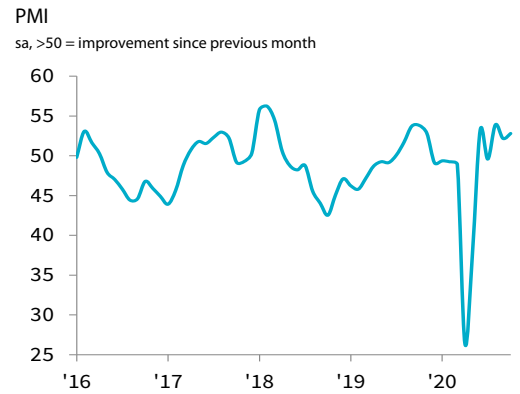
Textiles

Job creation hits one-year high



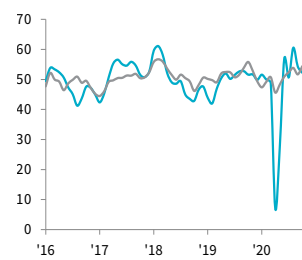
Textiles manufacturers saw output increase for the fifth month running at the start of the final quarter of the year amid a further rise in new orders. Meanwhile, rising workloads led firms to take on extra staff at the sharpest pace for a year, with purchasing activity also expanding.

Despite higher input buying, stocks of purchases continued to fall, partly reflecting severe disruption to supply chains. Steep and accelerated increases in input prices and selling charges were recorded.



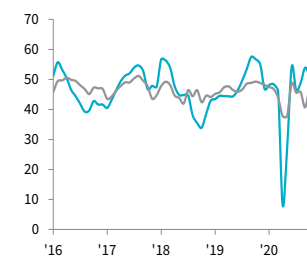
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



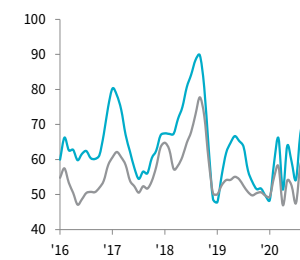
New Orders Index

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



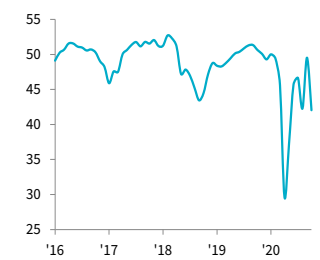
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

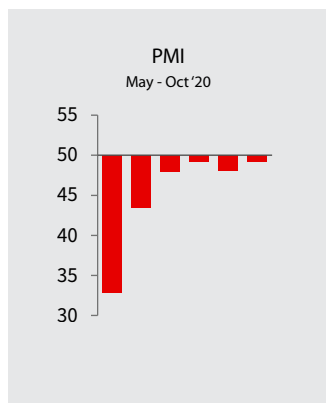
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
05-20	37.9	27.2	27.2	26.9	37.8	48.3	48.5	63.9	54.0	25.5	37.2	38.9
06-20	53.2	56.9	54.2	54.8	48.7	50.9	52.2	59.4	52.5	52.1	45.7	43.8
07-20	49.6	50.6	46.5	48.6	45.6	52.4	46.1	54.2	47.5	51.6	46.6	45.0
08-20	53.9	60.5	48.9	53.5	45.8	53.9	58.4	67.3	58.4	51.8	42.3	46.7
09-20	52.2	54.3	54.0	49.1	40.7	51.7	48.1	73.1	61.5	51.0	49.5	44.9
10-20	52.8	52.2	50.9	54.0	48.0	54.4	47.7	78.5	66.4	51.8	42.0	48.9



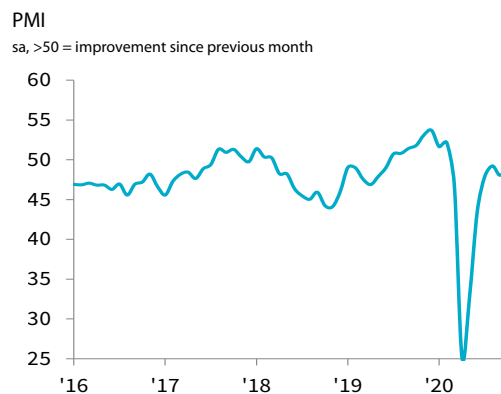
Clothing and leather products

Further slowdown in new orders



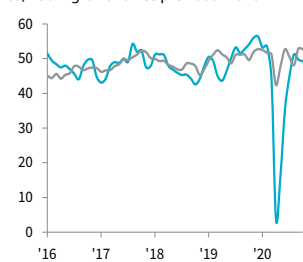
Business conditions in the clothing and leather products sector worsened for the eighth successive month in October, albeit to the joint-smallest extent in this sequence. Further moderations in both output and new orders were recorded. Relatively weak demand conditions in the sector meant that the category saw the slowest increases in both input costs and output prices of those surveyed.

On a positive note, firms in the sector increased their staffing levels for the second month running.



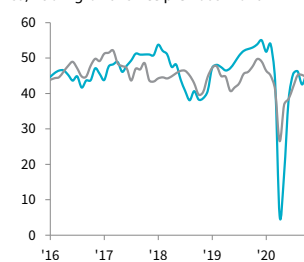
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



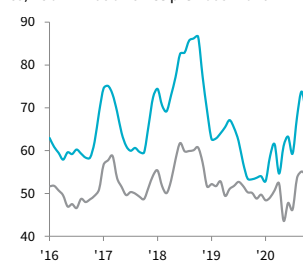
New Orders Index

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



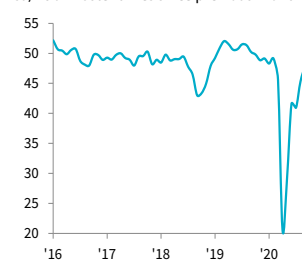
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

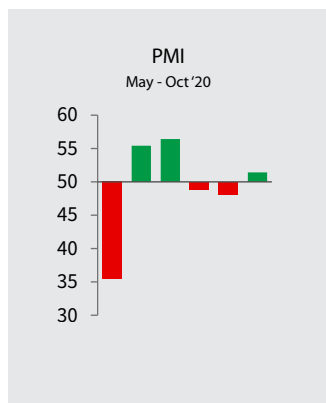
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
05-20	32.8	16.3	17.3	20.8	36.8	47.7	38.4	61.1	43.6	19.0	29.1	33.4
06-20	43.4	35.3	38.3	33.3	38.5	52.7	39.3	63.3	47.8	33.6	41.6	38.1
07-20	47.9	44.9	45.5	42.1	41.8	50.5	43.1	59.3	46.3	42.1	40.9	40.8
08-20	49.2	51.1	46.3	45.7	45.2	48.1	51.7	67.9	53.7	48.4	45.3	47.4
09-20	48.0	49.7	42.5	44.5	45.2	52.8	50.5	73.8	55.1	47.4	47.2	43.7
10-20	49.2	49.2	46.0	43.6	44.6	52.7	52.4	68.5	54.2	43.4	43.8	41.3



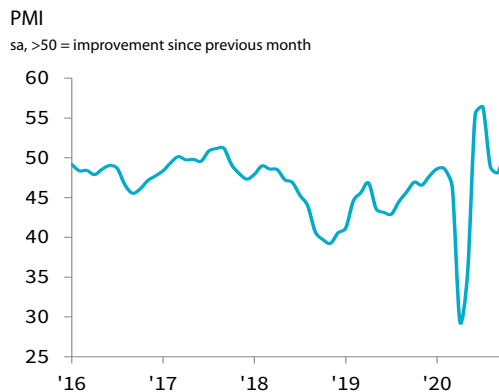
Wood and paper products

Wood and paper products new orders return to growth



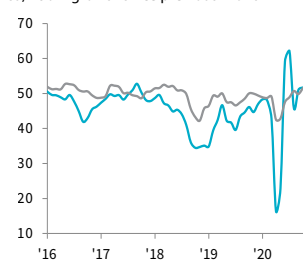
New orders increased for the first time in three months during October, albeit modestly. Production also rose, while job creation was recorded following stable staffing levels in September.

Firms ramped up their purchasing activity to the greatest extent since the series began in January 2016, but this was still insufficient to prevent a reduction in stocks of purchases amid supply chain disruption. Stocks of finished goods likewise fell. The rate of output price inflation also hit a new record in response to sharply rising costs.



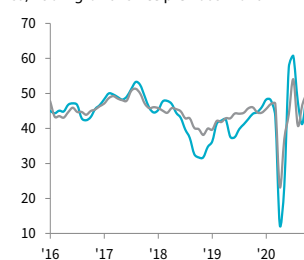
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



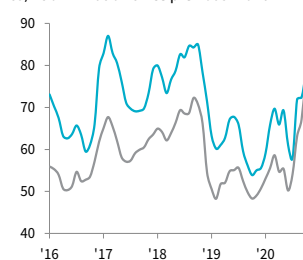
New Orders Index

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

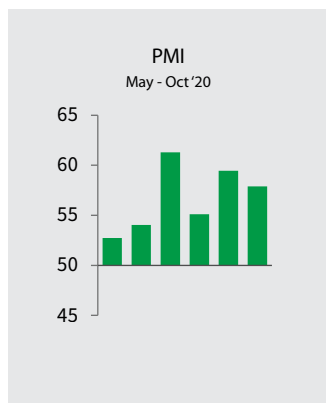
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
05-20	35.4	22.8	23.4	35.2	37.0	42.9	48.1	69.3	55.4	22.1	31.1	38.0
06-20	55.4	59.1	57.4	51.2	44.0	47.6	48.7	61.1	50.2	46.9	40.0	49.0
07-20	56.4	62.1	60.7	51.6	54.0	48.9	47.3	58.0	54.1	52.7	44.0	44.7
08-20	48.9	45.7	47.7	51.1	40.8	50.7	45.8	71.9	63.1	49.0	43.6	45.0
09-20	48.1	51.0	41.3	47.0	46.7	49.9	48.8	72.4	67.1	42.3	43.8	46.0
10-20	51.4	51.7	50.9	52.0	50.2	51.6	46.3	78.5	77.9	54.4	45.2	47.1



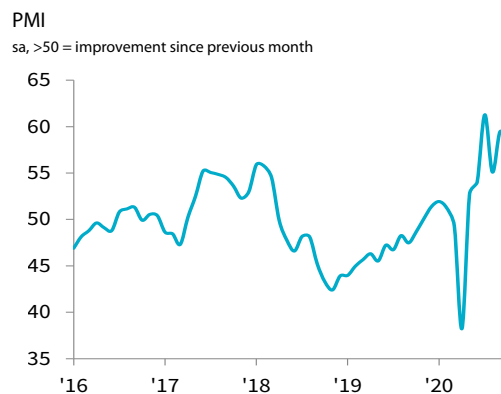
Chemicals, plastics and rubber

Ongoing recovery in chemicals, plastics and rubber



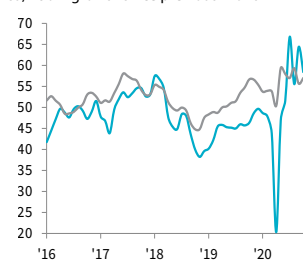
Chemicals, plastics and rubber output rose sharply again in October, with the rate of expansion the second-fastest of the ten monitored categories. This was despite the rate of expansion easing from September. Strong growth of new orders was also registered, while new export business increased. Rising workloads fed through to a sharp and accelerated pace of job creation.

Inventories of both pre- and post-production goods continued to fall during the month.



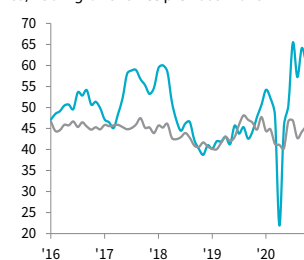
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



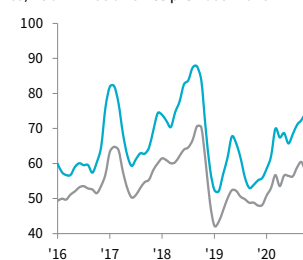
New Orders Index

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

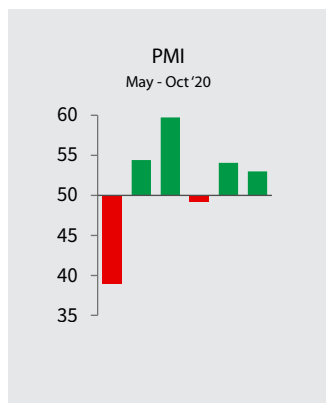
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
05-20	52.7	46.9	45.5	33.5	40.2	59.4	50.2	68.7	56.6	44.8	32.2	53.3
06-20	54.0	51.6	50.5	50.3	46.7	58.0	53.7	65.7	56.5	51.6	35.2	46.8
07-20	61.3	66.8	65.5	60.3	46.9	57.0	48.4	68.4	56.4	57.4	41.9	48.1
08-20	55.1	55.6	57.2	61.5	42.7	59.3	49.9	71.1	58.9	55.5	49.7	46.3
09-20	59.5	64.5	64.1	61.0	44.2	55.7	46.0	72.4	60.4	57.9	46.1	48.8
10-20	57.9	58.4	60.3	55.6	45.6	57.0	47.1	74.8	57.0	57.7	40.4	48.5



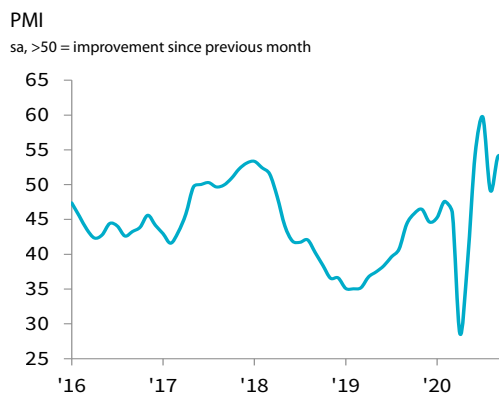
Non-metallic mineral products

Sharper rise in production



October data pointed to a second successive monthly increase in non-metallic mineral products output, with the rate of expansion quickening from September. Total new orders also rose, while new export orders ticked up, ending a seven-month sequence of decline. As has been the case in each of the past five months, staffing levels increased.

Input prices rose substantially, albeit to a lesser extent than in September. Meanwhile, the rate of output price inflation hit a 22-month high.



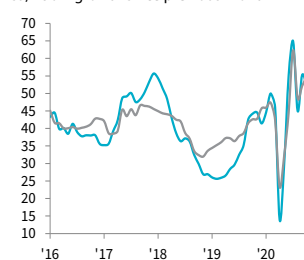
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



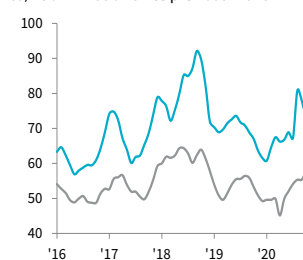
New Orders Index

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

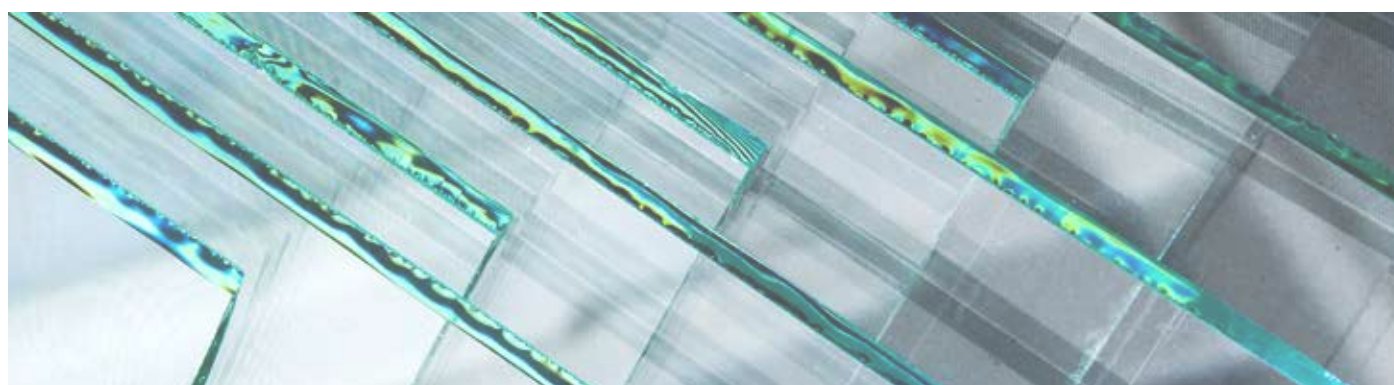
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

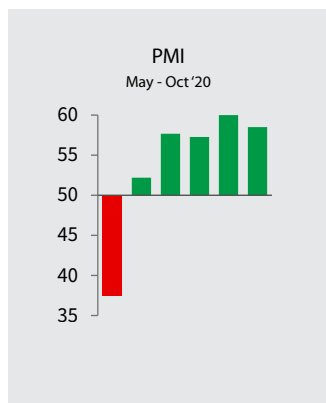
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
05-20	38.9	32.3	29.5	24.2	32.1	43.8	49.9	66.8	49.9	28.8	37.9	38.9
06-20	54.4	57.3	55.0	42.7	44.4	53.2	45.1	68.9	52.1	52.0	44.4	46.2
07-20	59.7	64.5	64.9	47.1	62.3	51.6	47.4	67.2	54.1	59.5	42.8	52.4
08-20	49.2	48.2	45.0	45.0	48.6	51.1	52.4	80.8	55.4	52.3	42.7	47.7
09-20	54.1	54.2	55.3	45.3	52.1	53.7	53.7	78.0	55.4	60.5	45.8	50.8
10-20	53.0	55.0	52.0	50.2	54.6	52.2	49.7	72.7	57.7	51.7	44.4	48.7



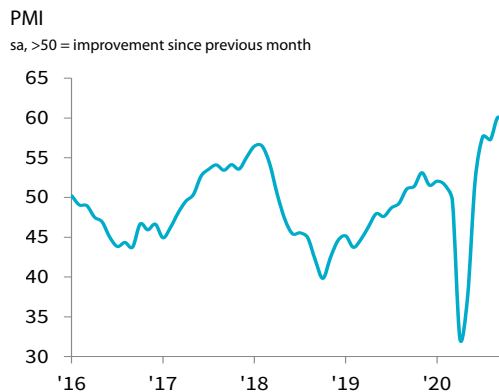
Basic metals

Steep rise in basic metals output prices



The increase in selling prices in the basic metals sector outpaced those seen in all other categories during October. The rise was the fastest in the near five-year series history, and a response to a further steep pace of input cost inflation.

Despite strong inflationary pressures, demand in the sector continued to increase markedly, supporting the fastest expansion in production for three months and one that was the sharpest of the ten sectors covered. The rate of job creation also quickened, hitting a new record high.



Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



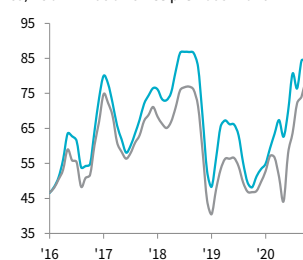
New Orders Index

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

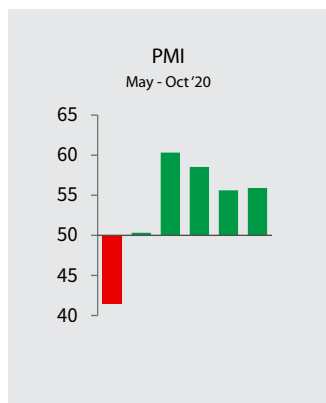
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05-20	37.5	28.6	27.6	28.5	32.7	46.1	45.0	62.6	44.2	21.5	41.8	41.0
06-20	52.2	52.9	51.1	41.9	52.9	49.3	46.9	69.8	57.9	53.9	39.0	46.4
07-20	57.7	63.0	59.3	53.6	48.2	52.0	44.0	80.6	63.6	60.7	43.6	52.6
08-20	57.3	58.8	61.7	48.7	49.6	53.4	44.0	76.4	72.1	55.5	43.7	49.5
09-20	60.1	58.3	66.8	56.4	49.5	59.7	47.3	84.4	74.1	60.8	41.7	48.4
10-20	58.5	61.6	55.6	56.7	48.6	61.8	46.6	84.1	79.6	60.9	38.2	47.9



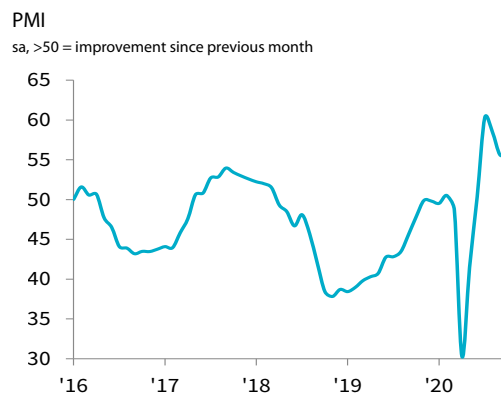
Machinery and metal products

Faster rises in output and new orders in October



The start of the final quarter of the year saw further expansions in output and new orders across the machinery and metal products sector, in both cases at sharper rates than in the previous month. A marginal slowdown in new export orders suggested that the rise in total new business was centred on domestic demand.

The category meanwhile posted the fastest rise in input costs of the ten monitored sectors, with the rate of inflation quickening to a 25-month high. Output price inflation also accelerated.



Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



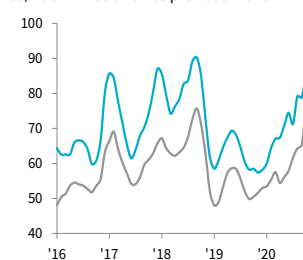
New Orders Index

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



Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

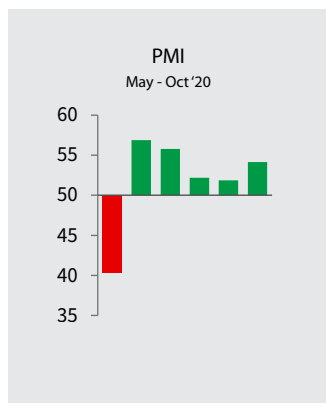
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
05-20	41.5	35.1	31.4	25.3	36.0	46.5	41.2	70.8	56.1	29.7	33.3	39.8
06-20	50.3	49.9	47.9	44.5	43.8	50.3	47.6	74.5	57.9	48.1	40.6	45.1
07-20	60.3	62.9	67.7	51.5	53.4	52.7	44.8	71.3	61.6	61.4	42.4	51.2
08-20	58.5	65.6	57.9	46.2	55.6	56.2	45.5	79.1	64.2	60.4	44.0	51.0
09-20	55.6	52.2	52.2	46.6	51.4	63.7	44.4	78.9	65.3	57.6	38.7	49.7
10-20	55.9	56.7	54.8	49.7	54.7	56.0	44.8	85.5	76.4	59.9	40.3	51.3



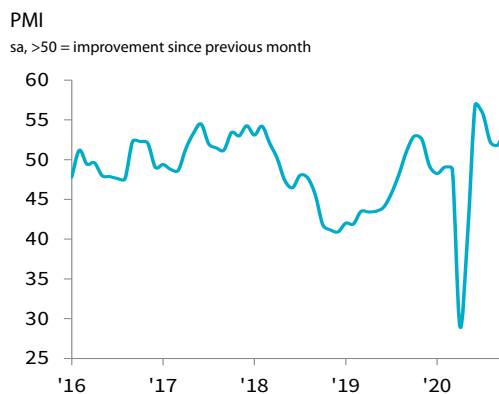
Electronic & electrical equipment

New orders return to growth



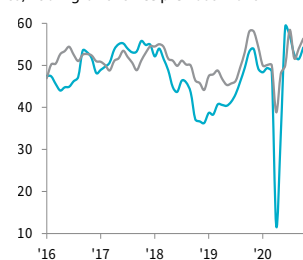
New orders returned to growth in October, with new business from abroad also up. Production rose for the fifth month running, while the rate of job creation quickened to the fastest since July. Despite this increase in capacity, backlogs of work ticked up.

Electronic & electrical equipment firms ramped up their purchasing activity, leading to a much slower reduction in stocks of inputs. Meanwhile, currency weakness led to sharper inflation of both input costs and output charges.



Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



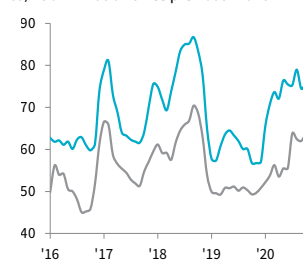
New Orders Index

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



Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

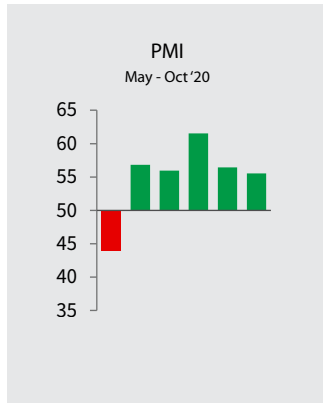
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
05-20	40.4	33.3	29.8	34.4	28.5	47.9	37.1	76.4	55.5	32.3	35.2	38.2
06-20	56.9	59.2	62.2	48.9	55.2	50.0	49.0	75.5	55.5	61.7	42.2	47.4
07-20	55.8	57.0	51.7	49.4	49.0	58.4	44.7	75.3	63.8	57.7	35.5	46.5
08-20	52.2	52.6	51.4	50.4	56.1	51.7	47.7	79.0	62.4	49.8	41.5	45.1
09-20	51.9	51.5	48.8	47.0	49.8	54.0	47.1	74.5	62.0	49.6	38.5	43.4
10-20	54.2	54.2	51.5	51.6	52.2	56.3	48.8	76.0	63.8	58.2	39.9	48.6



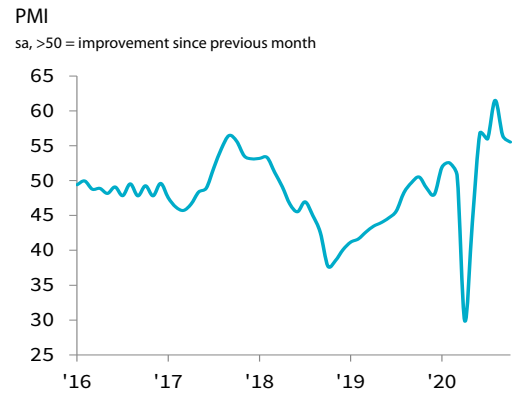
Land & sea vehicles

Fastest rise in new orders for three months



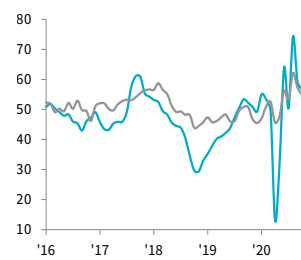
Strong growth of new orders ensured that business conditions in the land & sea vehicles category continued to improve during October. The rise in new work was the fastest for three months and the second-steepest of the ten monitored categories. Increases in output and employment were also recorded.

Purchasing activity continued to rise at a marked pace, but stocks of inputs decreased for the first time in four months. Stocks of finished goods were also depleted.



Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



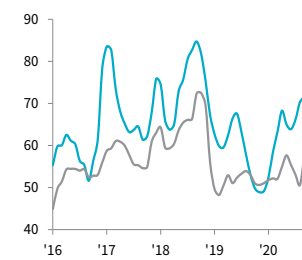
New Orders Index

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



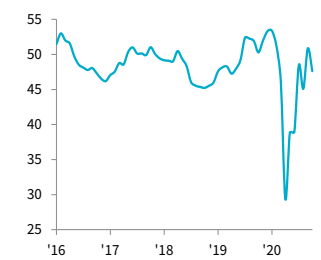
Input Prices Index

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
05-20	44.0	32.0	41.7	32.0	44.1	47.7	48.7	65.1	57.7	41.1	38.8	47.3
06-20	56.8	63.9	51.7	45.1	46.1	56.3	44.6	63.9	55.4	45.9	38.9	49.1
07-20	56.0	50.3	66.4	49.5	54.2	53.3	46.0	66.1	53.1	54.3	48.5	50.7
08-20	61.5	74.4	57.6	53.4	48.9	62.1	42.5	70.3	50.6	59.1	45.1	50.0
09-20	56.4	59.1	58.4	57.0	47.7	57.3	48.5	72.0	57.2	58.9	50.9	53.4
10-20	55.5	56.6	59.1	52.2	50.7	54.9	46.5	78.6	59.8	57.5	47.6	48.1



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.

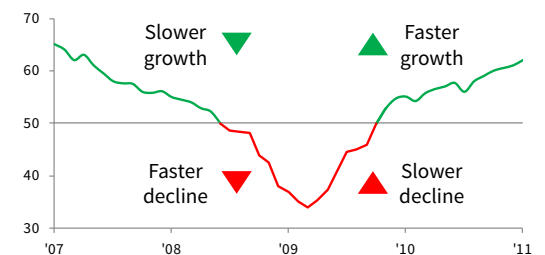
For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact economics@ihsmarkit.com.

Survey questions

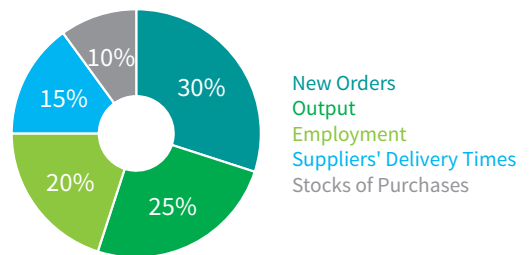
Output	Quantity of purchases
New orders	Suppliers' delivery times
New export orders	Stocks of purchases
Employment	Input prices
Backlogs of work	Output prices
Stocks of finished goods	

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)

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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.