



# Istanbul Chamber of Industry Turkey Sector PMI™

## Rise in COVID-19 infections has widespread impacts in April

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The Istanbul Chamber of Industry Turkey Sector PMI™ indices are compiled by IHS Markit from questionnaire responses from a panel of around 800 manufacturers in Turkey. Indices are available for ten manufacturing categories, covering output, demand, capacity, prices and purchasing, and are the earliest indicators of economic performance for these sectors.

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

*"The latest wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Turkey impacted manufacturers across a range of sectors in April, with none of the ten monitored categories able to escape some form of slowdown.*

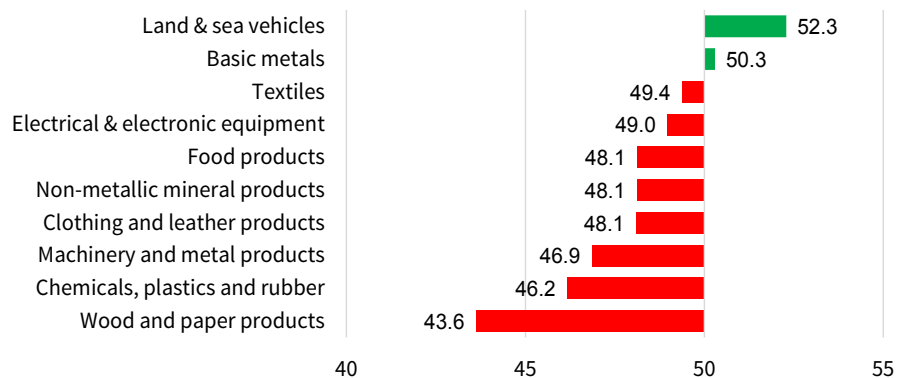
*"Slowdowns in output and new orders, however, were much less pronounced than seen during the first wave of the pandemic this time last year, and we'll hopefully see a swift bounceback as cases of the virus come back down. In fact, firms seem generally content to see through the easing of output and new orders, continuing to expand employment ahead of better days to come.*

*"The one sector where a positive new orders performance was recorded was land & sea*

*vehicles. This category, however, remained afflicted by severe supply-chain delays, a picture also seen across all of the other areas covered."*

Turkey Sector PMI

sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, April '21



Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, IHS Markit.

## Overview

All sectors post slowdowns in output

Only land & sea vehicles sees a rise in new orders

Employment continues to increase across most sectors

A renewed wave of the COVID-19 pandemic had a detrimental impact on output across all ten sectors covered by the survey in April, with slowdowns in production widespread. There was also a near-universal easing of new orders, with only the land & sea vehicles category posting a rise. On a more positive note, most sectors continued to expand workforce numbers.

The most marked scaling back of output was registered in the wood and paper products category as new orders slowed substantially. Basic metals posted the least marked easing of production.

The expansion in new orders at land & sea vehicles firms was the first in three months. All other sectors saw new business moderate, with the sharpest slowdown in machinery and metal products. Exports fared slightly better than total new business, with each of the food products, basic metals and textiles sectors recording an expansion.

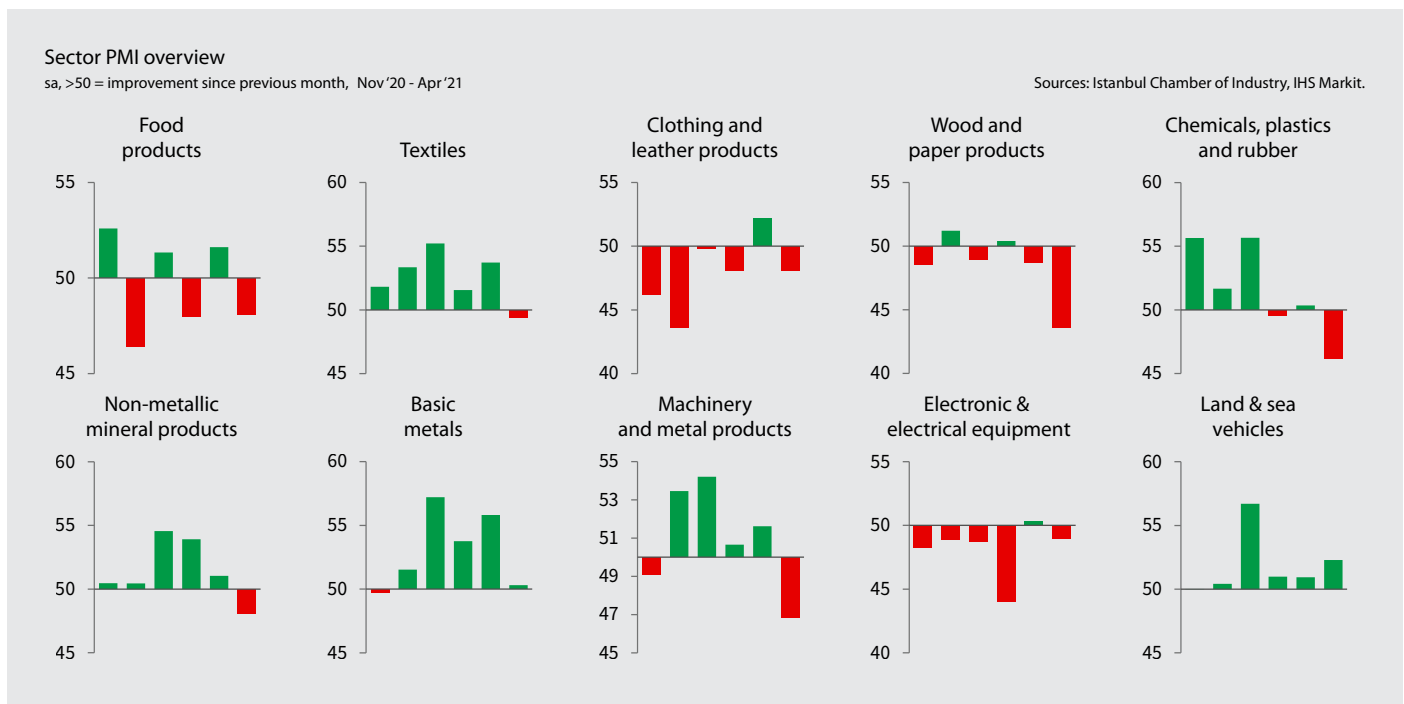
Despite the difficulties seen in April, there were signs that firms were prepared to look through this weakness in the hope of a return to growth in the months ahead. As a result, the majority of categories continued to record job creation, the only

exceptions being a fall in clothing and leather products employment and no change in the food products sector. The sharpest rises in staffing levels were in the basic metals and machinery and metal products areas.

All ten sectors saw suppliers' delivery times lengthen to varying degrees. The most marked disruption to supply chains was seen in machinery and metal products, while lead times lengthened only modestly at food producers.

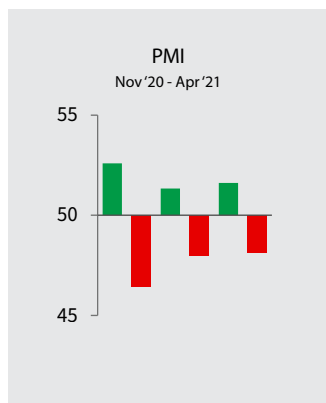
This relatively positive supply picture meant that food producers posted the weakest increases in both input costs and output prices during April. Inflationary pressures remained marked, nonetheless. At the other end of the scale, basic metals registered the sharpest rise in input costs, while wood and paper products signalled the steepest charge inflation.

The drop in workloads seen across most sectors meant that manufacturers scaled back their purchasing activity. The textiles category was the only one to register a rise in buying. Reduced demand for inputs and supply-chain delays meant that stocks of purchases were depleted across the board, with the fastest reduction at electronic & electrical equipment firms.



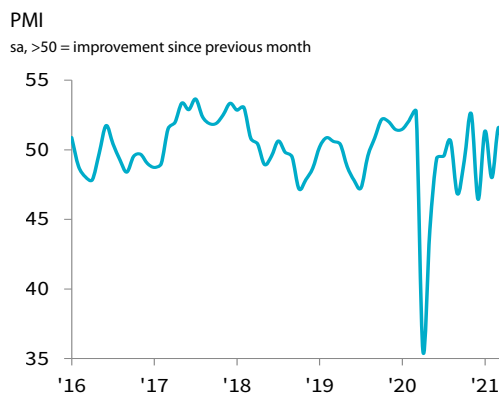
## Food products

### Food production eases in April



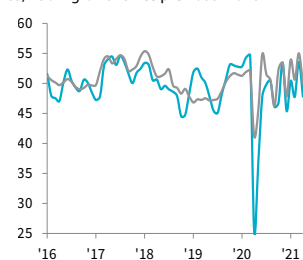
The variations in the food products sector seen in recent months continued in April, with business conditions moderating for the third time in the past five survey periods. Slowdowns in both output and new orders were recorded. Total new business eased in spite of continued growth of new export orders. Meanwhile, employment was unchanged following a three-month sequence of job creation.

Input costs and output prices continued to rise sharply, but rates of inflation were the weakest of the ten monitored sectors.



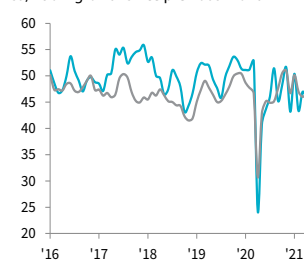
#### Output Index

Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



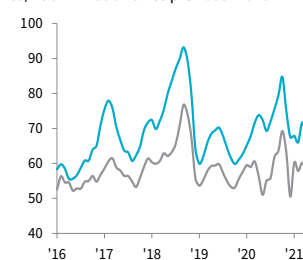
#### New Orders Index

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



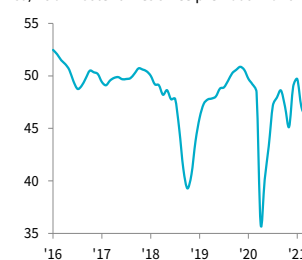
#### Input Prices Index

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



#### Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

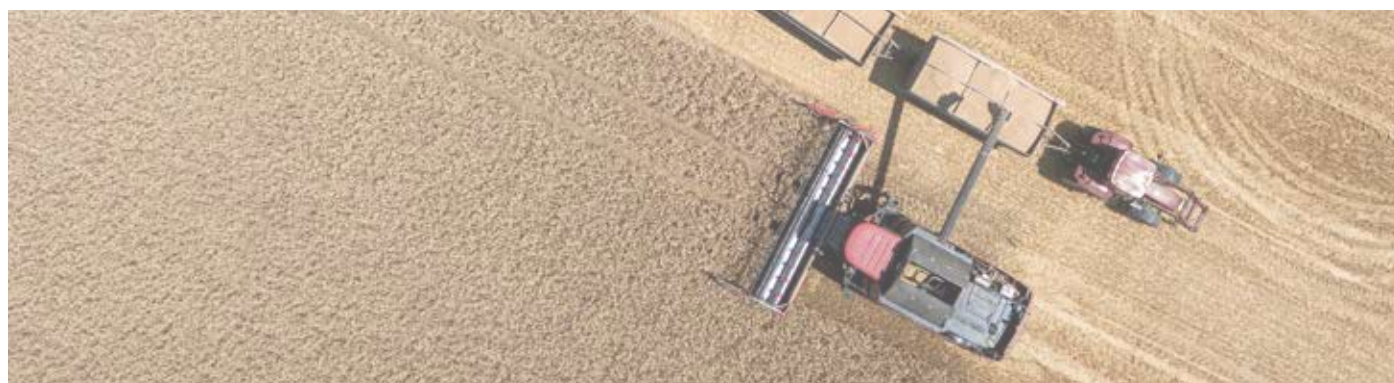
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



#### Index summary

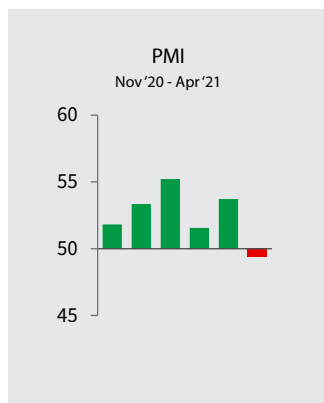
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-20	52.6	53.5	51.6	51.7	51.0	53.4	49.9	75.0	63.1	52.7	45.1	48.3
12-20	46.4	45.4	43.2	47.1	46.7	47.8	47.4	67.5	50.5	44.9	49.0	49.1
01-21	51.3	50.4	50.4	51.0	50.2	54.0	49.9	67.9	60.2	52.6	49.7	52.6
02-21	48.0	47.8	43.3	52.6	47.0	50.6	49.3	66.1	57.8	46.1	47.1	49.7
03-21	51.6	53.6	47.0	63.3	46.0	55.1	49.8	71.7	60.2	51.8	46.3	50.6
04-21	48.1	47.8	45.5	55.8	46.6	50.0	49.5	68.0	57.9	44.3	47.8	47.0



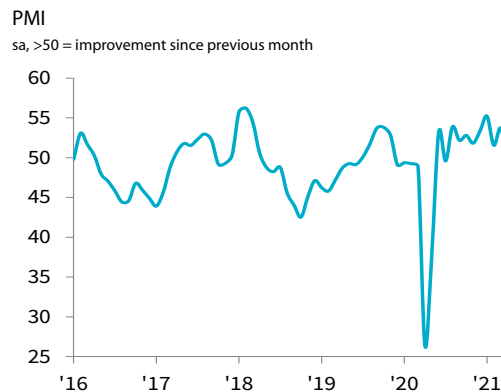
## Textiles

### First moderation in output for five months



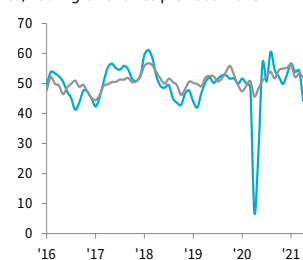
Textiles manufacturers saw production moderate in April amid a renewed wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, thereby ending a four-month sequence of expansion. That said, the slowdown was much softer than those seen during the first wave of the pandemic last year. Total new orders eased, but new export business expanded.

Suppliers' delivery times lengthened to the greatest extent in 2021 so far. This meant that firms were unable to build stocks of purchases despite raising their purchasing activity.



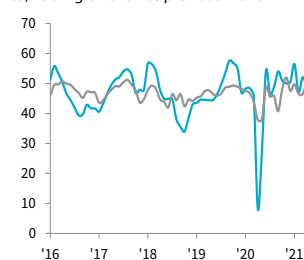
#### Output Index

Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



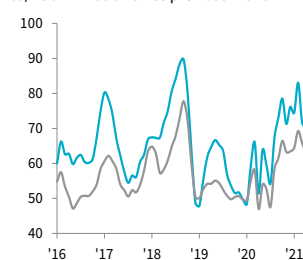
#### New Orders Index

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



#### Input Prices Index

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



#### Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



#### Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

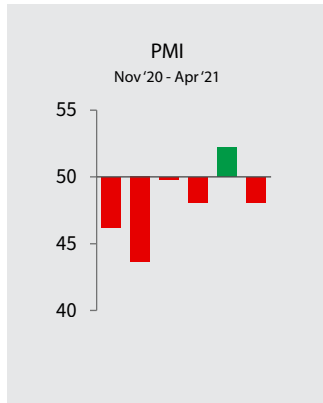
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-20	51.8	49.8	50.0	50.5	52.0	55.0	48.7	71.3	63.3	46.5	44.7	50.6
12-20	53.3	52.9	50.5	43.8	47.5	55.2	50.7	76.1	63.4	55.6	41.6	51.8
01-21	55.2	56.6	56.4	52.1	49.7	56.2	49.1	74.5	64.4	55.3	46.4	48.7
02-21	51.6	53.8	47.1	43.0	46.5	52.2	48.4	83.1	69.3	47.4	45.0	53.0
03-21	53.7	54.3	52.0	49.4	46.4	53.4	49.2	71.7	65.8	55.5	44.3	55.2
04-21	49.4	44.2	49.0	53.3	50.4	52.0	43.2	70.3	62.7	51.8	43.2	47.1





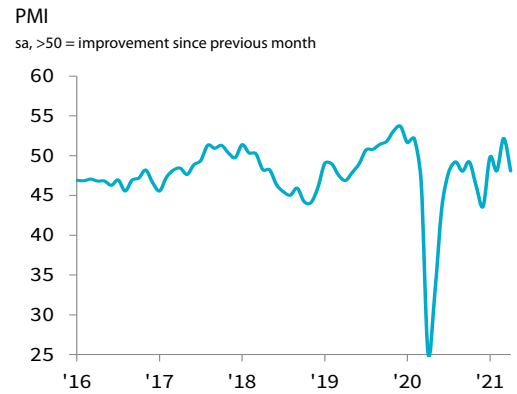
## Clothing and leather products

### Rise in COVID-19 infections hits clothing and leather products sector



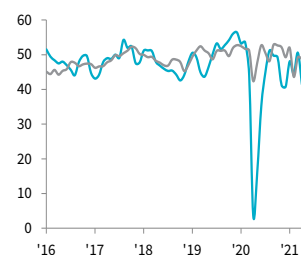
After showing signs of recovery in the opening quarter of the year, the clothing and leather products sector moderated in April. New orders softened, following a first rise in over a year during March. This fed through to a slowdown in output, albeit one that was much less marked than seen during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The rate of input cost inflation accelerated to the fastest since November last year, while the pace at which output prices rose was the steepest in two-and-a-half years.



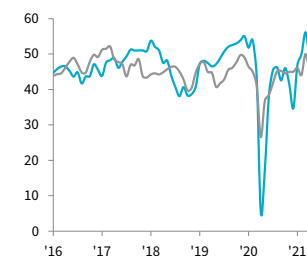
#### Output Index

Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



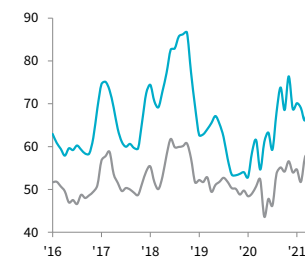
#### New Orders Index

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



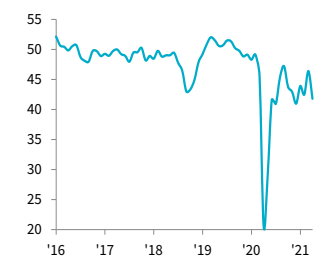
#### Input Prices Index

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



#### Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



#### Index summary

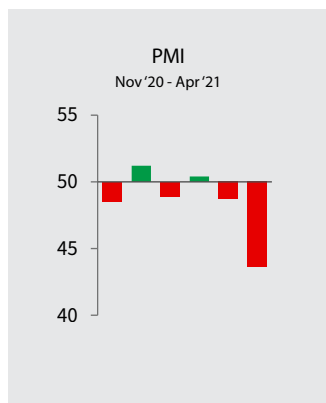
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
11-20	46.2	41.2	41.5	36.1	45.0	52.1	49.6	76.4	56.6	44.1	43.0	44.7
12-20	43.6	40.8	34.6	40.0	45.0	49.3	48.4	68.8	54.0	41.4	41.0	43.3
01-21	49.8	48.1	46.9	46.7	46.1	52.0	47.0	70.1	54.7	44.8	43.9	49.1
02-21	48.1	44.4	49.9	49.1	44.1	43.6	47.4	69.0	51.8	44.9	42.5	46.8
03-21	52.2	50.6	56.1	58.1	50.1	49.2	49.0	66.2	57.6	55.9	46.4	48.2
04-21	48.1	41.5	48.1	39.4	44.3	48.7	48.3	72.5	58.6	42.9	41.8	48.1



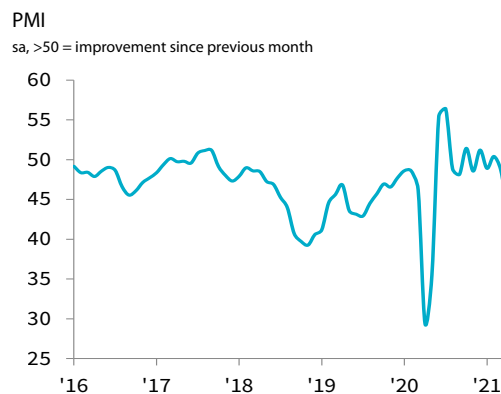
## Wood and paper products

### Wood and paper products sector leads decline in production



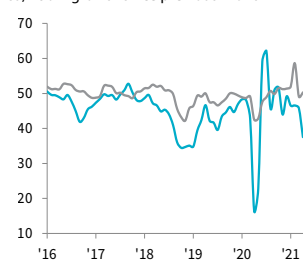
Output in the wood and paper products category moderated for the sixth successive month in April. Moreover, the rate at which production softened was the sharpest of the ten sectors covered by the survey. Lower output was in line with a steep moderation in new orders, with supply difficulties also impacting production schedules.

Wood and paper products posted the sharpest pace of output price inflation of the monitored sectors as firms passed on higher input costs.



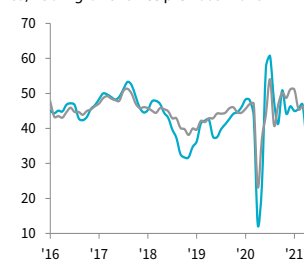
#### Output Index

Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



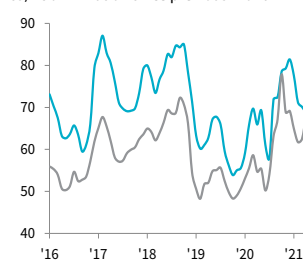
#### New Orders Index

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

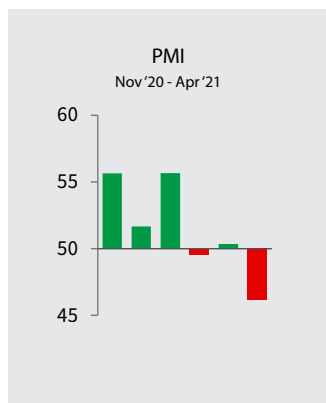
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
11-20	48.6	44.0	44.2	46.1	48.7	51.2	42.9	79.3	68.8	40.2	37.0	46.0
12-20	51.2	49.2	46.3	48.4	51.2	51.4	41.8	81.4	69.1	48.2	33.0	46.9
01-21	48.9	46.5	45.0	55.4	51.0	52.0	44.0	77.6	64.9	44.9	40.4	44.4
02-21	50.4	46.6	45.6	45.6	45.5	58.7	44.1	71.2	61.7	50.1	42.6	47.6
03-21	48.7	45.8	46.8	52.2	46.3	49.1	44.0	70.1	62.5	45.9	41.7	46.4
04-21	43.6	37.5	35.5	47.3	43.8	50.3	41.6	68.7	67.9	38.3	38.8	43.5



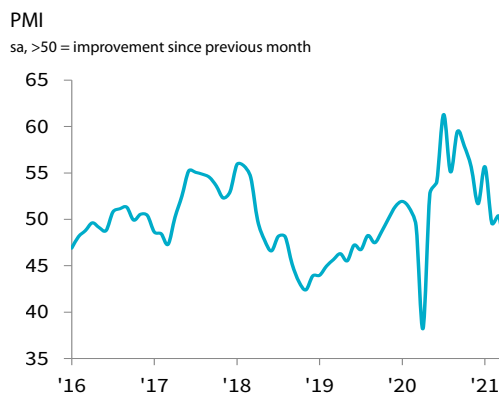
# Chemicals, plastics and rubber

## Marked slowdown in new orders



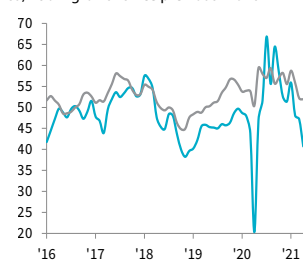
The moderations in both output and new orders in the chemicals, plastics and rubber sector gathered pace at the start of the second quarter, and were the most marked since April last year. Despite sharp slowdowns in workloads, firms opted to continue expanding their staffing levels, albeit at a reduced pace.

Manufacturers scaled back their purchasing activity substantially. Despite this lack of demand for inputs, the rate of cost inflation remained substantial amid ongoing supply difficulties.



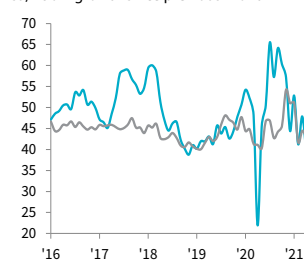
### Output Index

Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



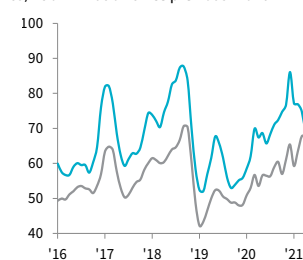
### New Orders Index

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



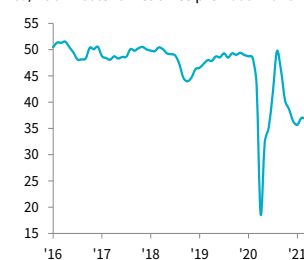
### Input Prices Index

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



### Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



### Index summary

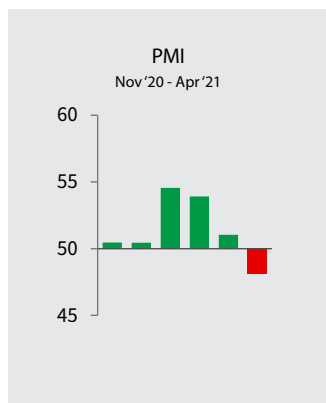
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-20	55.6	52.5	57.2	53.2	54.2	58.2	46.8	76.8	61.1	53.7	38.6	45.1
12-20	51.7	51.4	44.4	48.2	51.0	55.5	47.1	86.1	65.4	53.9	36.4	48.5
01-21	55.7	55.9	52.8	50.8	51.2	58.7	45.2	77.2	59.3	54.3	35.7	44.6
02-21	49.6	48.1	41.2	46.5	41.7	55.9	47.8	76.9	63.5	40.1	37.0	45.6
03-21	50.4	47.2	47.9	45.5	44.5	52.2	45.3	74.8	67.7	48.0	36.9	43.0
04-21	46.2	40.7	39.2	46.5	42.9	51.9	47.5	68.2	67.6	36.6	37.5	44.7



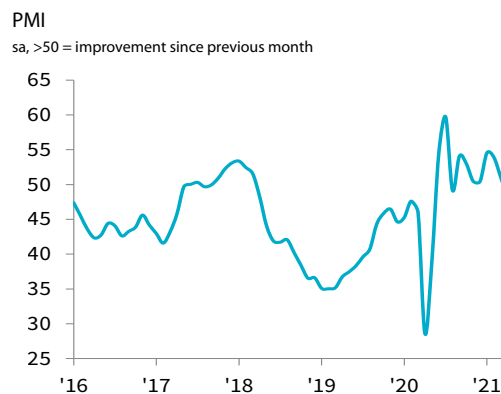
## Non-metallic mineral products

### Rate of job creation picks up



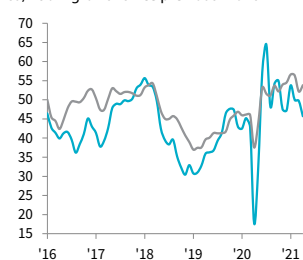
Although non-metallic mineral products firms were impacted by the wider slowdown due to a renewed wave of COVID-19 infections in April, they were often prepared to look through the present weakness and continued to expand workforce numbers. In fact, the rate of job creation ticked up from that seen in March.

Input costs rose sharply, but the rate of inflation eased to a nine-month low. Similarly, output prices increased at a softer pace. Suppliers' lead times lengthened to the least extent in 13 months.



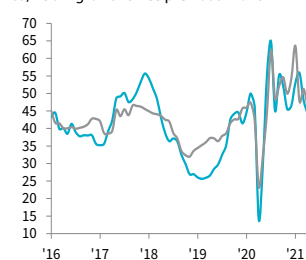
#### Output Index

Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



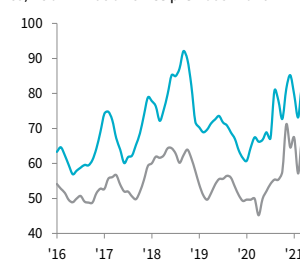
#### New Orders Index

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



#### Input Prices Index

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



#### Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

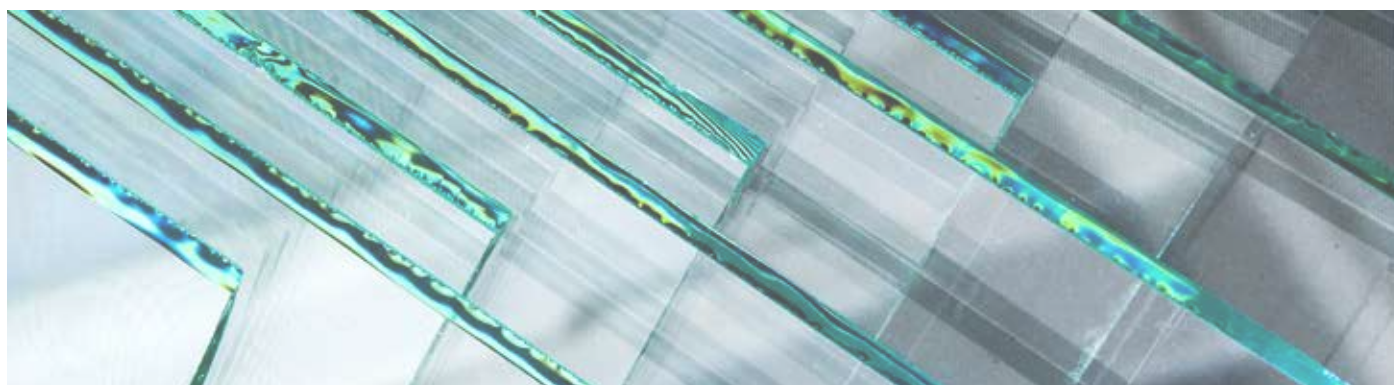
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



#### Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

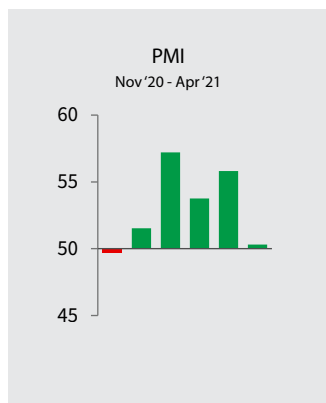
	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-20	50.5	47.6	45.5	45.5	50.0	53.9	47.7	81.4	71.2	50.3	38.5	49.1
12-20	50.4	47.3	46.5	40.5	54.2	54.5	48.2	85.2	64.6	42.8	39.4	46.9
01-21	54.5	53.8	53.0	51.1	63.6	56.6	48.9	79.6	67.4	58.2	40.7	49.8
02-21	53.9	50.0	55.8	51.4	47.8	56.3	44.6	73.2	57.1	49.7	41.6	46.4
03-21	51.0	49.7	48.2	51.3	51.3	52.2	47.4	81.8	67.1	54.4	40.8	48.5
04-21	48.1	45.7	44.2	49.8	46.4	53.8	49.5	70.7	60.9	45.7	47.2	47.4





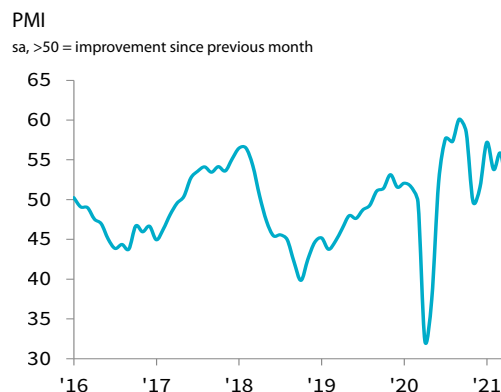
## Basic metals

### Basic metals sector broadly stable in April



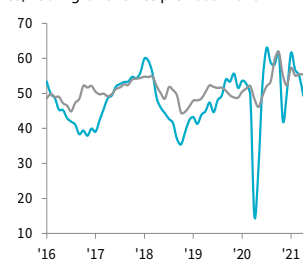
Business conditions were broadly unchanged in the basic metals sector during April. Output was scaled back only marginally, and to the least extent of the ten monitored categories. This was despite a marked slowdown in new orders.

Backlogs of work rose sharply for the second month running, leading firms to continue expanding workforce numbers. Data suggested that the increase in outstanding business was partly due to difficulties securing inputs as suppliers' delivery times lengthened markedly.



#### Output Index

Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



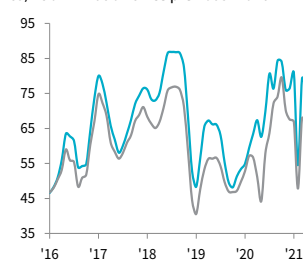
#### New Orders Index

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



#### Input Prices Index

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



#### Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



#### Index summary

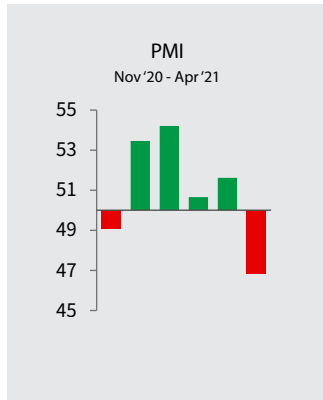
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-20	49.7	42.0	49.2	47.0	44.6	55.1	46.7	76.0	70.2	42.6	39.8	44.0
12-20	51.5	50.5	50.8	54.3	48.7	52.3	44.4	76.5	67.5	52.3	41.0	43.6
01-21	57.2	61.6	54.8	58.7	47.5	57.2	42.9	80.8	66.9	55.9	38.0	46.1
02-21	53.8	56.7	50.7	56.1	47.9	55.1	48.4	54.5	47.8	50.6	43.1	48.2
03-21	55.8	55.2	52.4	56.8	53.5	55.5	46.9	79.2	67.9	53.7	31.6	49.5
04-21	50.3	49.4	42.4	54.3	55.1	55.4	46.3	75.7	66.2	49.3	37.5	48.0



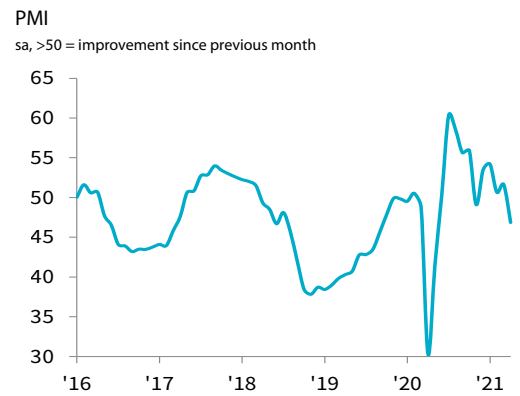
## Machinery and metal products

### Machinery and metal products output hit by new COVID-19 wave



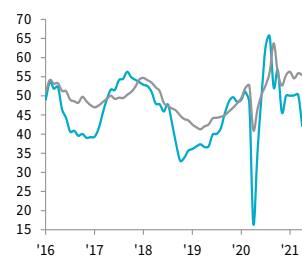
The recent increase in COVID-19 infections had a negative impact on the machinery and metal products sector during April. Output eased for the first time in four months amid a sharp slowdown in new orders. That said, firms continued to expand employment, and at a marked pace.

Purchasing activity was scaled back, and where firms did purchase inputs they were faced with lengthening suppliers' delivery times. As a result, stocks of purchases decreased for the third month running. Stocks of finished goods were also down.



#### Output Index

Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



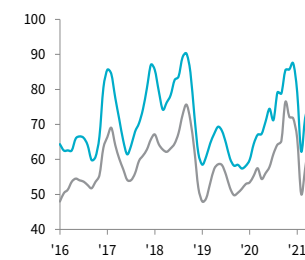
#### New Orders Index

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



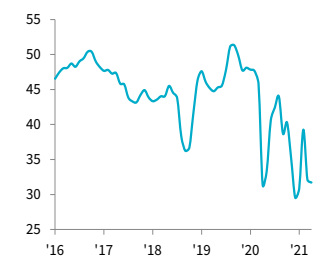
#### Input Prices Index

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



#### Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



#### Index summary

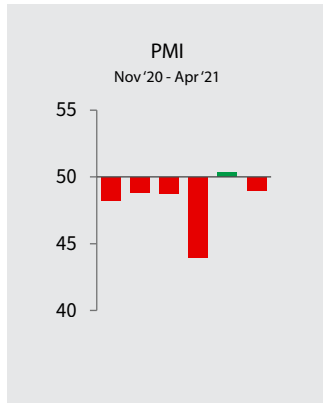
sa, >50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-20	49.1	45.6	42.3	43.3	51.2	52.7	45.6	85.7	72.2	49.6	35.2	47.5
12-20	53.5	49.9	48.1	45.4	50.3	55.4	51.7	87.4	71.7	55.9	29.6	48.9
01-21	54.2	50.0	49.4	48.7	51.0	56.3	46.7	79.2	66.0	52.0	30.9	52.6
02-21	50.7	50.1	44.4	46.7	48.4	54.6	43.8	62.3	50.2	50.7	39.3	48.0
03-21	51.6	50.3	44.0	42.9	47.2	55.9	46.0	71.8	57.3	44.3	32.1	45.0
04-21	46.9	42.1	33.8	46.5	44.8	55.4	43.5	75.6	65.4	41.3	31.7	48.7



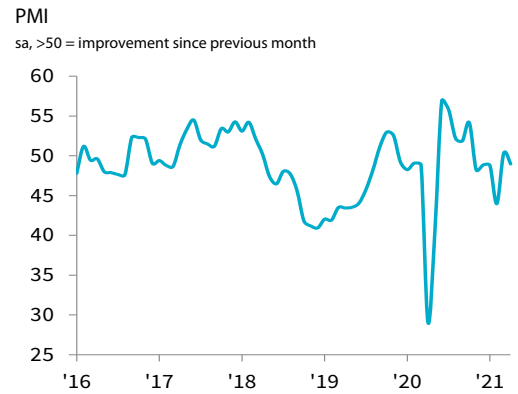
# Electronic & electrical equipment

## Lead times lengthen to greatest extent in 2021 so far



Severe supply disruption remained evident in the electronic & electrical equipment category at the start of the second quarter, with lead times on the delivery of inputs extending to the greatest extent in the year-to-date. Inflationary pressures remained elevated, despite easing from March.

There were also problems on the demand side, with both new orders and exports moderating during the month. Production slowed for the sixth month running, but firms continued to increase their staffing levels.



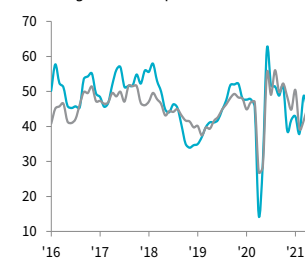
### Output Index

Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



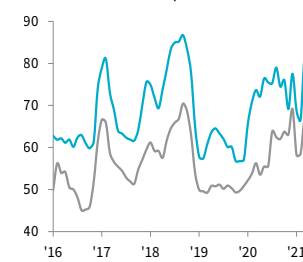
### New Orders Index

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



### Input Prices Index

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



### Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



### Index summary

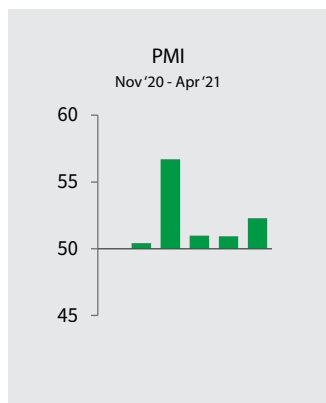
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-20	48.2	46.3	38.7	44.7	48.4	53.6	46.7	69.1	63.1	48.4	33.7	43.7
12-20	48.8	43.9	41.9	55.9	44.8	53.8	41.8	77.5	69.1	44.4	32.3	43.9
01-21	48.8	43.3	42.8	49.9	50.4	54.4	46.0	68.7	58.2	43.8	37.1	47.6
02-21	44.0	40.5	37.9	47.8	39.3	47.7	46.4	66.6	58.5	42.1	39.7	38.9
03-21	50.3	45.4	48.6	46.2	41.5	56.1	44.5	81.7	67.0	45.6	38.0	38.6
04-21	49.0	42.8	44.4	48.1	45.8	54.2	44.9	75.6	65.1	45.2	33.6	41.6



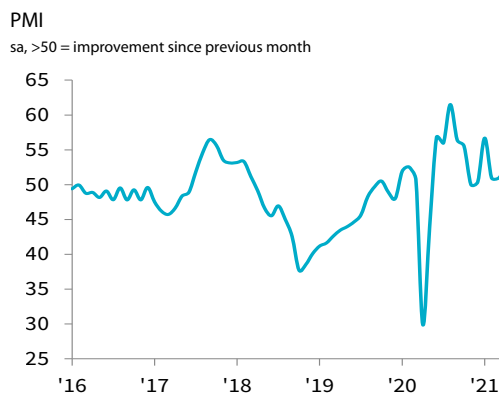
## Land & sea vehicles

### New orders expand for first time in three months



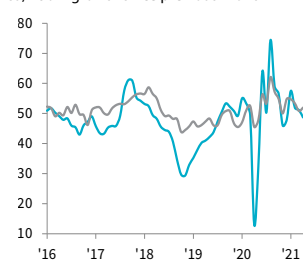
Land & sea vehicles was the only one of the ten monitored sectors to record a rise in new orders during April, with new business returning to growth following a two-month sequence of moderation. New export orders were little-changed. Firms responded to higher new orders by taking on additional staff for the fifth month running.

Despite growth of new orders, output took a step back in April, easing for the first time in 2021 so far. Firms also scaled back their purchasing activity, and to the greatest extent since June last year.



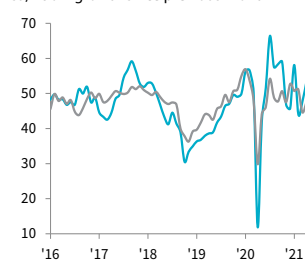
#### Output Index

Employment Index  
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



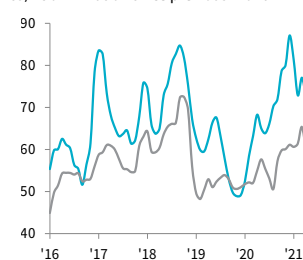
#### New Orders Index

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



#### Input Prices Index

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



#### Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



#### Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
11-20	50.0	46.0	46.8	45.3	47.5	50.0	45.7	80.1	60.1	47.2	35.2	47.3
12-20	50.4	47.9	45.8	47.4	52.8	54.8	42.8	87.1	61.1	49.3	38.5	45.2
01-21	56.7	57.5	58.1	51.7	50.7	54.7	48.1	81.3	60.6	53.2	37.2	45.1
02-21	51.0	51.9	44.1	51.6	51.2	53.4	48.0	72.9	61.4	49.8	40.7	52.1
03-21	50.9	51.1	47.7	46.5	44.6	50.8	48.2	77.1	65.4	47.0	41.0	48.3
04-21	52.3	48.7	53.4	49.6	47.6	51.9	47.3	72.5	59.8	46.8	40.5	47.7





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.

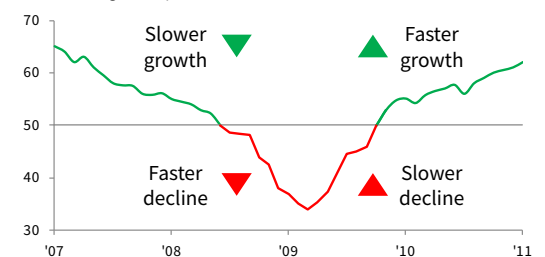
Underlying survey data are not revised after publication, but seasonal adjustment factors may be revised from time to time as appropriate which will affect the seasonally adjusted data series.

For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact [economics@ihsmarkit.com](mailto:economics@ihsmarkit.com).

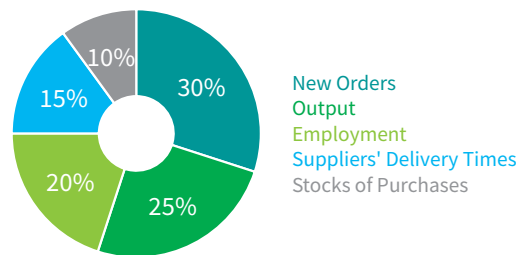
Survey questions	
Output	Quantity of purchases
New orders	Suppliers' delivery times
New export orders	Stocks of purchases
Employment	Input prices
Backlogs of work	Output prices
Stocks of finished goods	

### 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

Joanna Vickers  
Corporate Communications  
IHS Markit  
T: +44 207 260 2234  
E: joanna.vickers@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.

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### 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.

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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](https://ihsmarkit.com/products/pmi.html).