

Istanbul Chamber of Industry Turkey Sector PMI™

Loosening of COVID-19 restrictions leads to renewed output growth across range of sectors

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

"The passing of the latest wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Turkey and subsequent easing of restrictions helped lead to signs of improvement across a number of sectors at the end of the second quarter of the year, with several categories posting renewed increases in output and new orders. The rebound in the clothing and leather products sector was particularly pleasing after a challenging period."

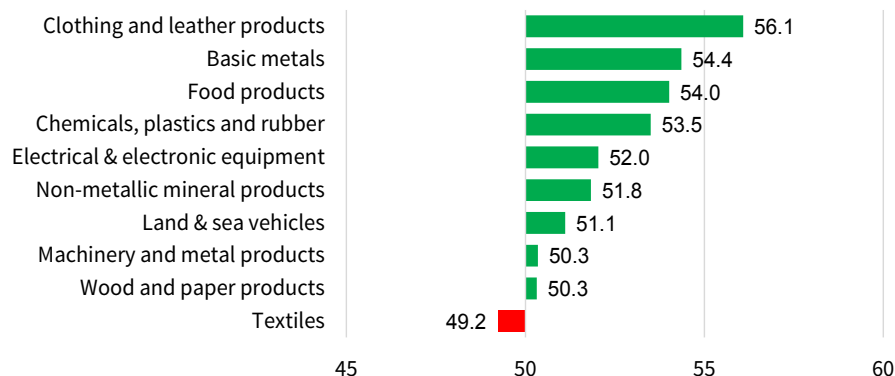
"Supply-chain issues remained a key feature of the latest report, most notably in the electronic & electrical equipment sector. A mismatch of supply and demand for electronics has been causing disruption to production lines globally, and these data highlight the impact on Turkish firms in this

sector as well. Also linked to this, electronic & electrical equipment manufacturers posted the fastest pace of cost inflation of the ten categories covered."

"Firms will be hoping both that the improving demand trends can continue and strengthen in the months ahead, and that supply constraints start to ease."

Turkey Sector PMI

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



Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, IHS Markit.

Overview

Most sectors post increases in production

Severe supply-chain disruption continues

Cost inflation intensifies widely

The easing of COVID-19 restrictions as the latest wave of infections subsided helped a number of sectors to record renewed expansions in output during June, while half of all categories posted new order growth. Widespread improvements in employment were signalled, but supply-chain disruption contributed to further marked increases in input costs and selling prices, while stocks of purchases were depleted widely.

Six of the ten monitored categories posted output growth in June, double the number from May. Production ramped up particularly sharply in the clothing and leather products sector, while machinery and metal products saw the most marked slowdown in output.

Half of all sectors posted increases in new orders, while there was a more positive picture with regards to international demand as seven categories recorded growth in exports.

Job creation was sustained across the majority of sectors in June, with only clothing and leather products scaling back workforce numbers.

There was further evidence of marked supply-chain disruption across the manufacturing sector. The sharpest

lengthening of suppliers' delivery times was seen at electronic & electrical equipment firms.

As a result, the electronic & electrical equipment category also posted the sharpest pace of input cost inflation. Overall, eight of the ten sectors posted an acceleration in the pace at which input prices increased. The slowest rise was at chemicals, plastics & rubber firms.

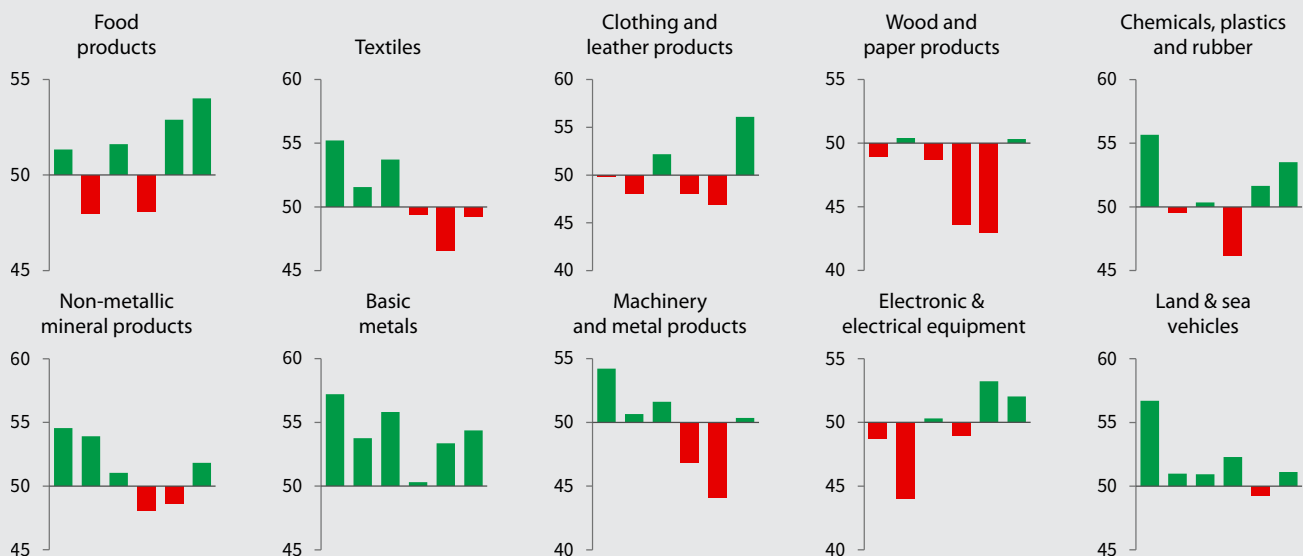
The most marked increase in selling prices was seen in the non-metallic mineral products sector. As was the case with input costs, the majority of categories posted steeper rates of inflation than in May. The slowest rise in charges was at land & sea vehicles firms.

Amid signs of improvements in output and new orders, five of the ten monitored sectors posted increases in purchasing activity. That said, the aforementioned disruption to supply chains meant that only the food products category was able to record an increase in stocks of purchases. The sharpest drop in pre-production inventories was in the machinery and metal products sector. Widespread reductions in stocks of finished goods were also signalled at the end of the second quarter.

Sector PMI overview

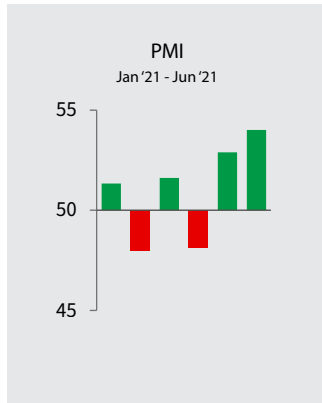
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month, Jan '21 - Jun '21

Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, IHS Markit.



Food products

New orders increase for second month running

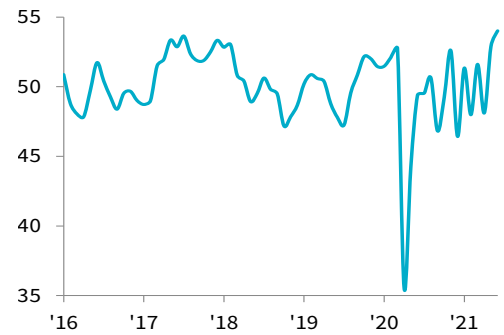


June data pointed to a second successive monthly rise in new orders at food producers, with total new business boosted by strong export growth. Similarly, output increased for the second month running, and at a solid pace that was the fastest since the series began in January 2016. Firms responded to greater new orders by expanding their employment and purchasing activity.

Input costs increased at the fastest pace since last October, while output price inflation hit a seven-month high.

PMI

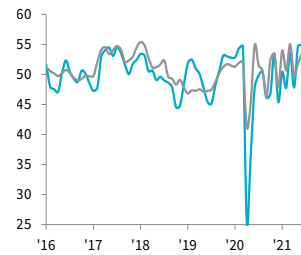
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



Output Index

Employment Index

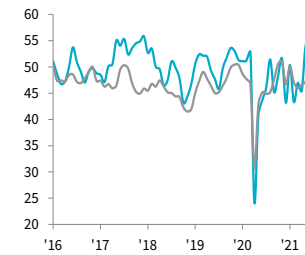
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

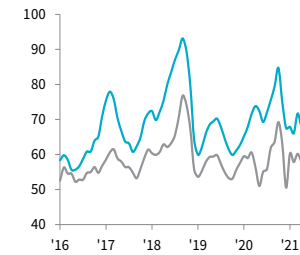
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

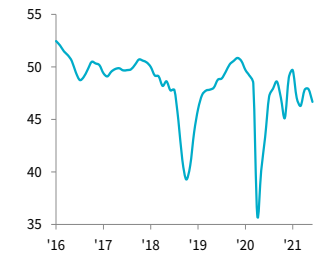
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

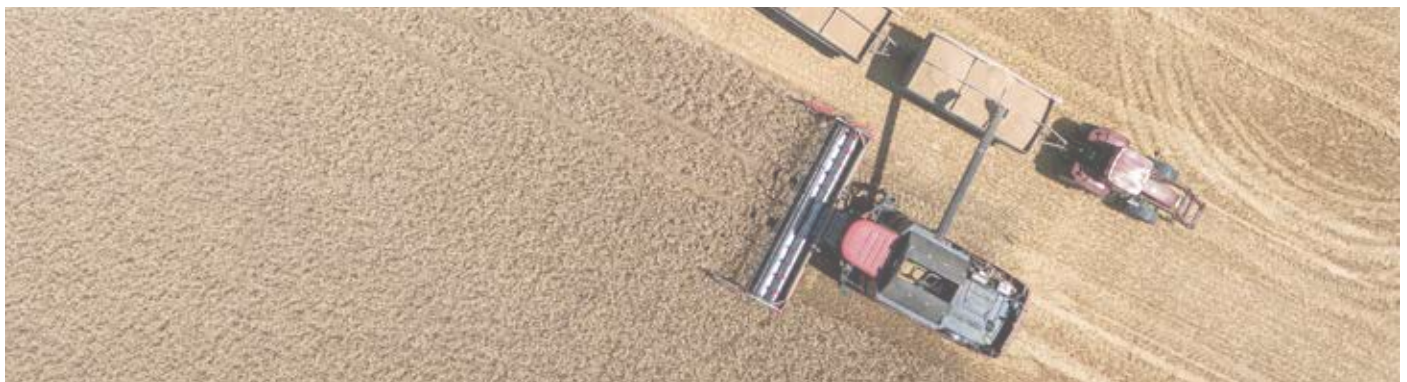
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

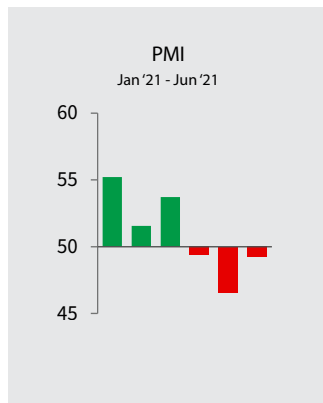
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
01-21	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
05-21	52.9	54.7	54.2	56.2	47.3	51.8	47.8	67.5	56.6	52.4	47.9	47.9
06-21	54.0	54.9	54.1	61.6	50.6	53.5	51.0	76.1	62.1	52.8	46.7	53.7



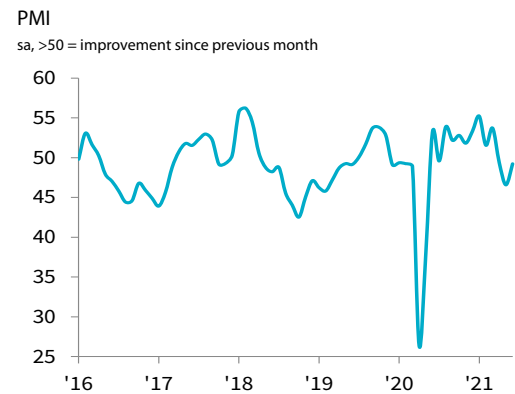
Textiles

Textiles sector sees marked moderation in new business



The textiles sector posted a third consecutive monthly slowdown in new orders during June. The moderation was marked and the fastest of the ten monitored categories. Production also eased, but firms expanded their workforce numbers to the greatest extent since January.

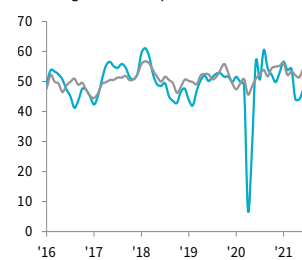
Although input price inflation quickened, the rise in costs in the sector was the second-slowest overall. Meanwhile, output prices also increased at a sharper pace than in May.



Output Index

Employment Index

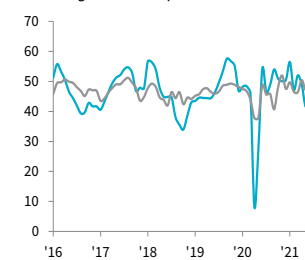
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

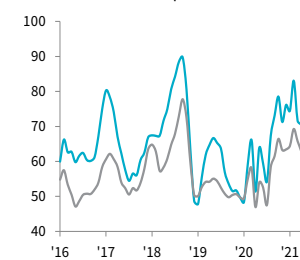
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

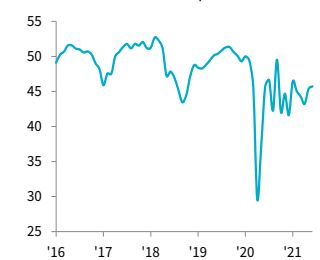
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

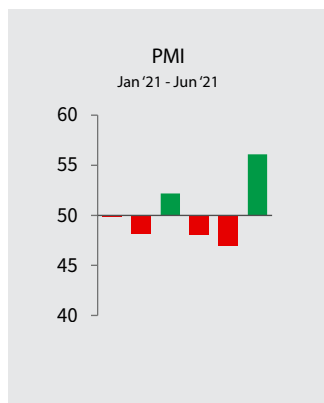
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
01-21	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
05-21	46.6	44.0	41.5	47.0	47.1	51.4	44.8	63.0	58.6	47.7	45.3	46.3
06-21	49.2	47.4	45.9	52.7	49.2	54.4	46.9	69.6	63.4	47.0	45.7	45.9



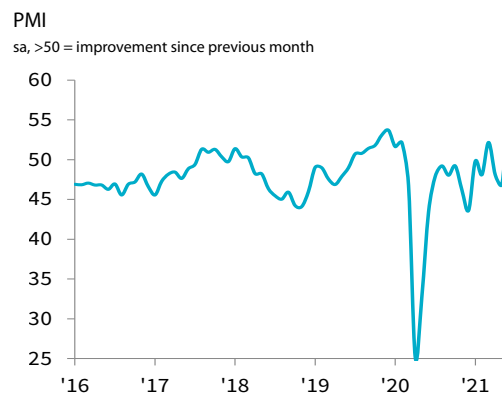
Clothing and leather products

Clothing and leather products sector leads growth of production in June



The clothing and leather products sector saw a strong rebound in output at the end of the second quarter, posting a substantial rise in production that was the fastest in the five-and-a-half year series history and strongest of the ten categories covered. A similarly pronounced return to growth in new orders was also recorded.

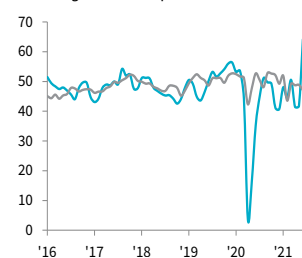
Firms responded to greater workloads by expanding their purchasing activity, but staffing levels were scaled back. As a result, backlogs of work accumulated at the sharpest pace on record.



Output Index

Employment Index

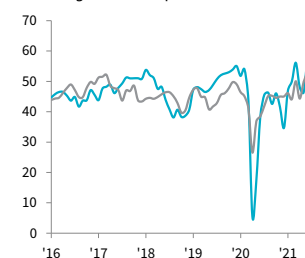
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

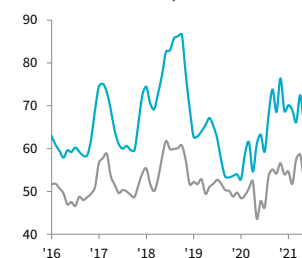
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

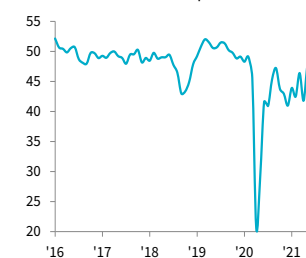
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

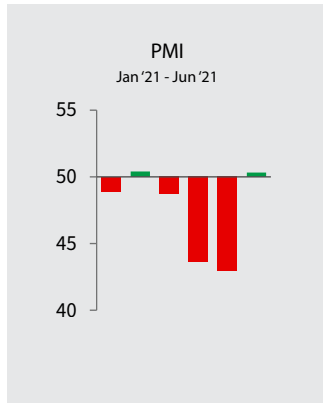
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
01-21	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
05-21	46.9	41.8	46.4	51.1	49.9	48.9	48.7	66.7	54.2	44.7	47.6	49.2
06-21	56.1	64.2	58.8	54.3	53.0	47.1	48.6	75.6	66.8	55.0	46.1	49.0



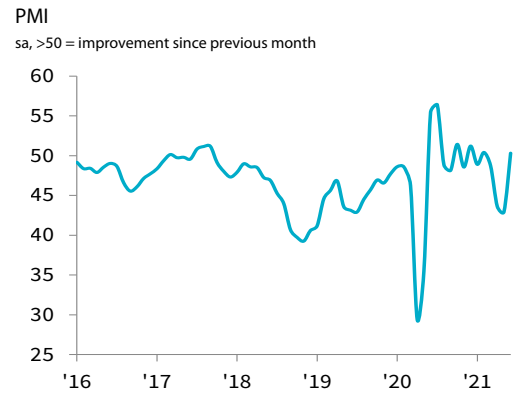
Wood and paper products

Production returns to growth



Wood and paper products output increased for the first time in eight months during June. That said, the rise in production was only slight as new orders continued to soften. In line with the trend in production, firms noted a renewed increase in employment.

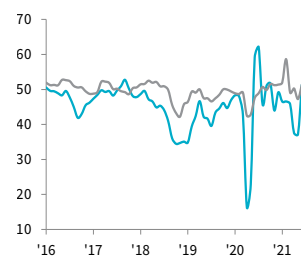
Meanwhile, the rate of input cost inflation accelerated sharply, reaching the fastest in the year-to-date. In turn, firms also increased their own selling prices at a marked pace.



Output Index

Employment Index

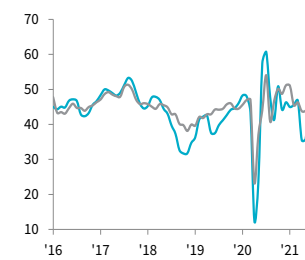
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

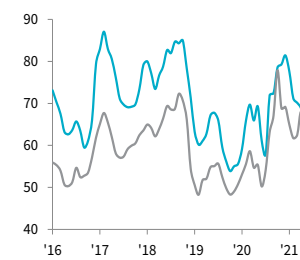
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

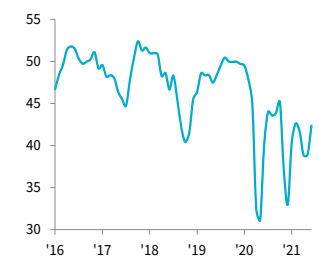
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

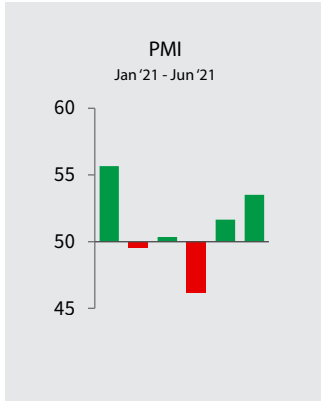
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
05-21	42.9	37.2	35.9	47.4	43.9	47.3	42.8	63.0	58.7	36.3	38.9	42.5
06-21	50.3	51.4	47.4	41.2	45.2	51.5	43.0	77.7	67.6	47.0	42.4	43.0



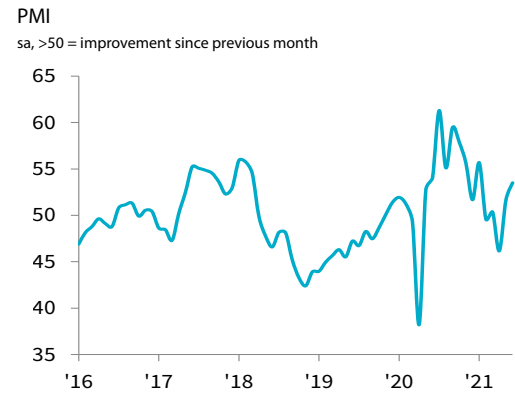
Chemicals, plastics and rubber

Fastest pace of job creation since February



Chemicals, plastics and rubber firms continued to take on extra staff in June, with the rate of job creation hitting a four-month high. The rise in employment was in response to a second successive monthly increase in new orders, which expanded at the fastest pace since last November amid strong growth in new business from abroad. Production meanwhile increased for the first time in five months.

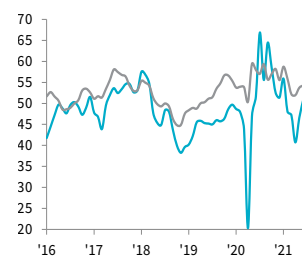
The rate of input cost inflation softened to a one-year low and was the weakest of the ten monitored sectors.



Output Index

Employment Index

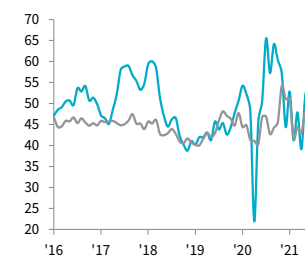
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

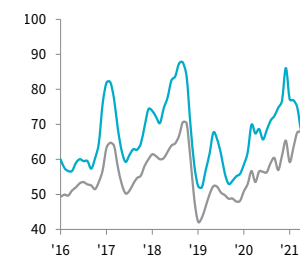
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

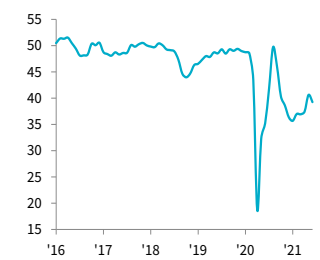
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

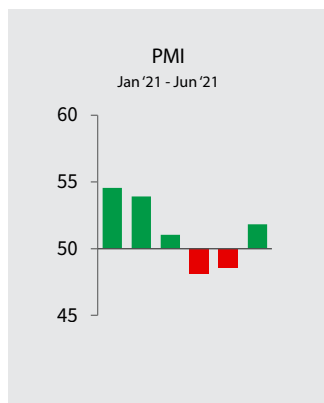
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
05-21	51.7	46.6	52.1	50.2	48.2	53.7	49.0	66.4	60.8	48.9	40.6	47.3
06-21	53.5	50.9	53.7	56.9	46.1	54.3	46.8	66.2	62.2	51.7	39.3	47.3



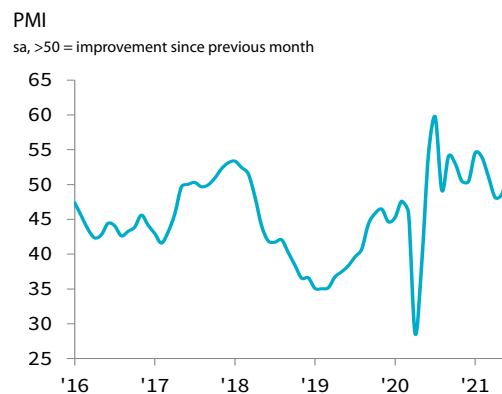
Non-metallic mineral products

Non-metallic mineral products sector sees sharpest rise in charges



Strong inflationary pressures were signalled in the non-metallic mineral products sector during June. Input costs increased at the fastest pace in three months, while output price inflation hit a new record high and was the strongest of the ten sectors covered. Inflationary pressures fed through from higher demand for inputs and supply-chain disruption.

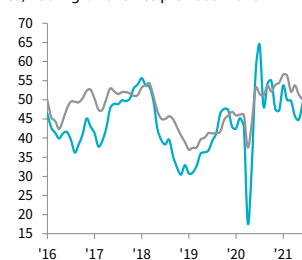
Output was scaled back slightly in the latest survey period, and for the fourth month running. This was despite a return to growth of new business.



Output Index

Employment Index

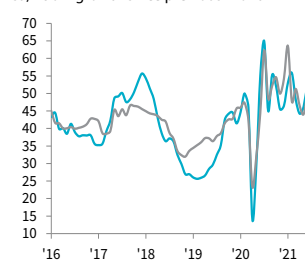
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

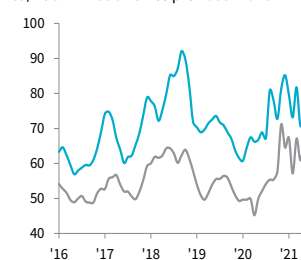
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

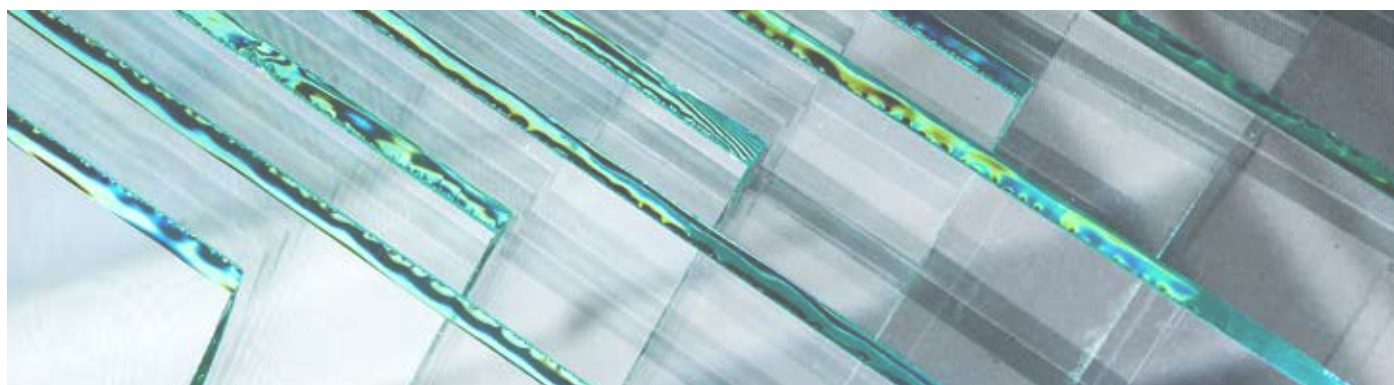
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

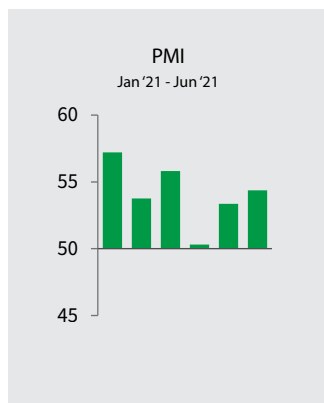
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
01-21	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
05-21	48.6	44.9	46.3	44.7	44.1	51.3	48.6	75.6	66.9	42.1	43.4	47.4
06-21	51.8	49.4	53.4	51.8	50.9	50.1	49.1	81.3	74.1	52.1	43.1	49.2



Basic metals

Basic metals growth gathers momentum



Business conditions in the basic metals sector improved to the greatest extent in three months during June as rates of expansion in output and new orders accelerated from May. Meanwhile, employment increased for the twelfth successive month.

Purchasing activity returned to growth, ending a two-month period of moderation. Stocks of purchases continued to ease, however, amid ongoing supply-chain disruption. Further sharp increases in input costs and output prices were recorded.

PMI

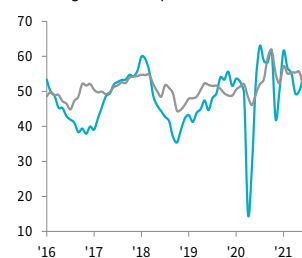
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



Output Index

Employment Index

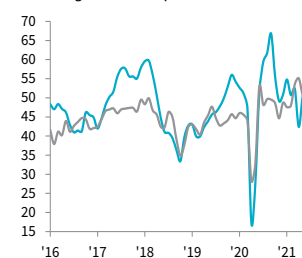
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

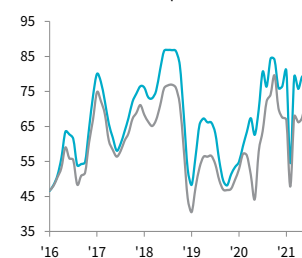
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

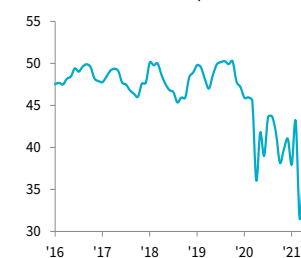
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

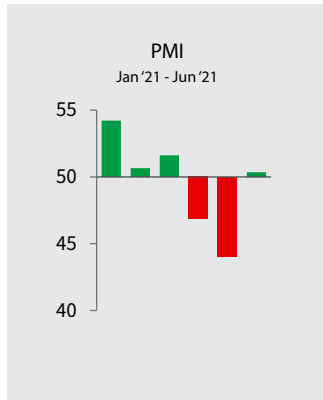
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
01-21	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
05-21	53.4	50.2	50.5	55.3	50.7	55.6	50.1	79.2	67.5	49.6	35.7	49.0
06-21	54.4	54.2	55.9	52.2	49.2	51.2	46.4	79.0	72.8	53.0	41.2	49.7



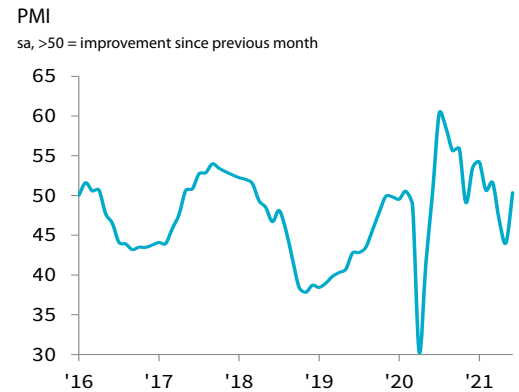
Machinery and metal products

Machinery and metal products sector leads employment growth



Machinery and metal products firms took on extra staff at a rapid pace at the end of the second quarter. The rate of job creation was the fastest since September 2020's series record, and more marked than in any of the other categories. The hiring of additional staff was in spite of further moderations in output and new orders, although in both cases they eased at softer rates than in May.

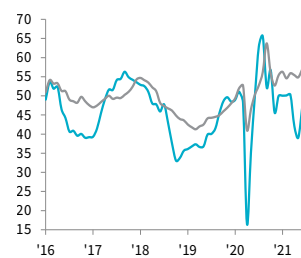
Both input cost and output price inflation accelerated sharply during the month.



Output Index

Employment Index

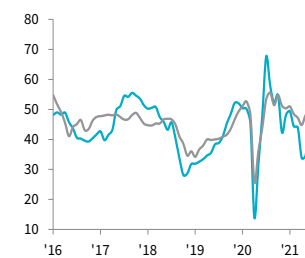
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

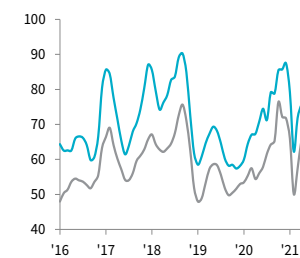
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

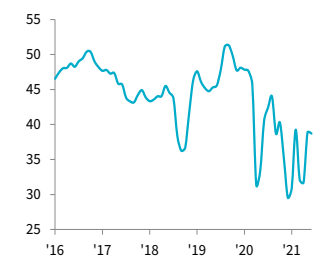
Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

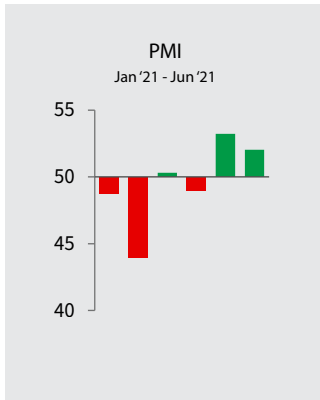
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
05-21	44.0	39.1	34.7	42.8	48.1	54.8	41.3	76.6	68.9	38.9	38.9	37.1
06-21	50.3	47.1	46.9	49.7	49.1	57.0	38.9	83.2	73.8	46.6	38.7	39.4



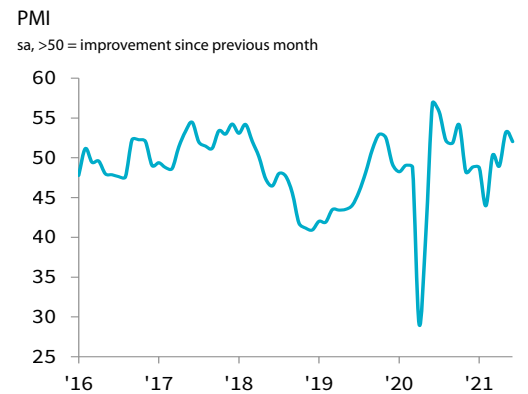
Electronic & electrical equipment

Severe supply-chain disruption signalled



As has been the case in each of the past 39 months, suppliers' delivery times lengthened in June. Furthermore, the rate of deterioration in vendor performance intensified from May and was unprecedented prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. The electronic & electrical equipment sector posted the sharpest lengthening of lead times of the ten sectors monitored.

Reflective of supply issues, the category also posted the sharpest pace of input price inflation as cost burdens surged higher.



Output Index

Employment Index

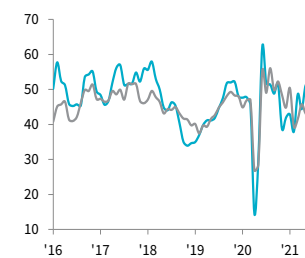
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

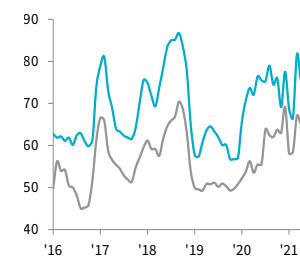
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

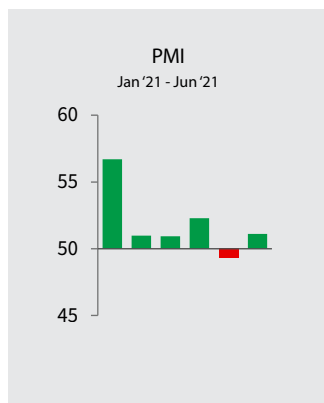
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
01-21	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
05-21	53.2	53.3	51.2	50.7	43.1	52.8	48.5	74.9	67.2	51.6	36.7	45.0
06-21	52.0	49.6	49.2	48.5	43.0	54.9	46.7	84.2	66.4	45.2	35.4	42.3



Land & sea vehicles

Land & sea vehicle production returns to growth

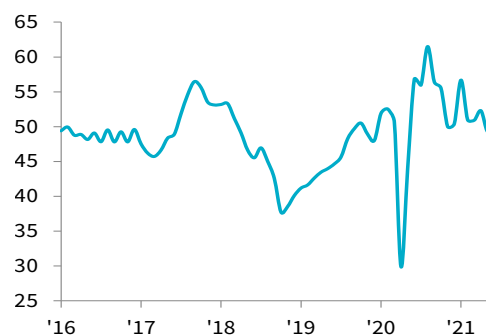


June data pointed to a renewed expansion in land & sea vehicle output, following two months in which production had been affected by COVID-19 restrictions. Total new orders continued to moderate, but new business from abroad increased at the fastest pace in nine months and firms signalled a modest rise in employment.

Input costs continued to increase sharply, with the rate of inflation quickening from that seen in May. In contrast, the rate of selling price inflation softened to a nine-month low.

PMI

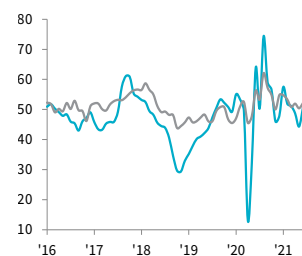
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



Output Index

Employment Index

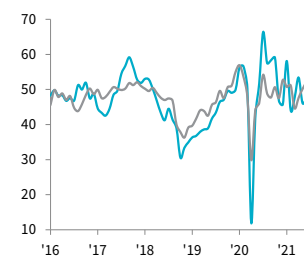
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index

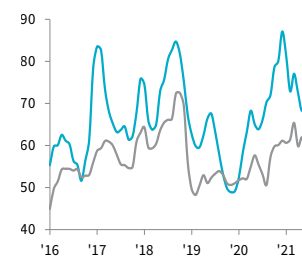
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



Input Prices Index

Output Prices Index

sa, >50 = inflation since previous month



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
01-21	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
05-21	49.3	44.3	46.1	49.9	50.1	50.4	49.5	68.3	61.9	50.1	37.8	49.5
06-21	51.1	50.7	47.7	53.2	52.1	52.2	43.5	72.3	57.5	49.2	39.9	46.7



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.

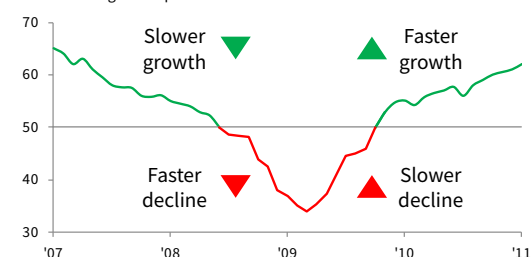
For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact economics@ihsmarkit.com.

Survey questions

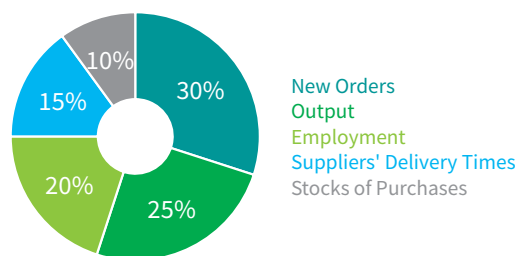
Output	Quantity of purchases
New orders	Suppliers' delivery times
New export orders	Stocks of purchases
Employment	Input prices
Backlogs of work	Output prices
Stocks of finished goods	

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)

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 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