



Istanbul Chamber of Industry Turkey Sector PMI™

Some sectors see output rebound, but demand remains subdued in other areas

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

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

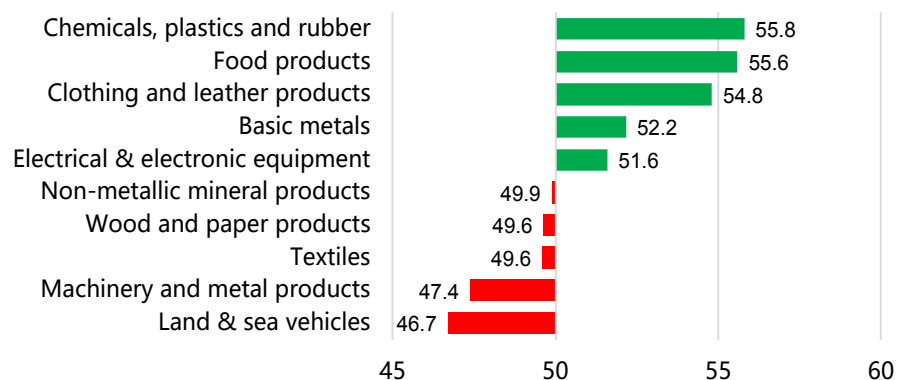
"While a number of sectors saw output and new orders rebound in July amid the removal of COVID-19 restrictions, the picture was far from universally positive.

"The good news is that sectors such as chemicals, plastics and rubber, food products, and clothing and leather products have seen activity ramp up.

"On the other hand, ongoing disruption to supply chains, steep price rises and some areas of subdued demand meant that half of the ten categories covered saw production moderate. Firms in those sectors will be hoping that the wider recovery will feed through to become more broad-based as the third quarter progresses."

Turkey Sector PMI

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



Sources: Istanbul Chamber of Industry, IHS Markit.

Overview

Half of all sectors post increases in output

Clothing and leather products category leads production growth

Land & sea vehicles cost inflation hits record high

The start of the third quarter saw mixed results for the ten sectors covered by the report. Some posted sharp increases in output as the loosening of COVID-19 restrictions helped lead to rebounding production. On the other hand, a number of other sectors continued to struggle amid sharp price rises, supply-chain disruption and subdued demand.

Half of the ten monitored sectors saw output increase during July. Growth continued to be led by the clothing and leather products sector, while a loosening of COVID-19 restrictions contributed to rebounds in the food products, electronic & electrical equipment, chemicals, plastics and rubber, and wood and paper products categories. Of those sectors that posted a slowdown in output, the sharpest moderation was in the land & sea vehicles category.

Similarly, five of the ten sectors posted increases in new orders, led by food products where the rate of expansion was the strongest since the series began in January 2016. Food products also posted a steep increase in new export orders.

Lengthening suppliers' delivery times were seen across all monitored sectors in July, although most saw the pace of

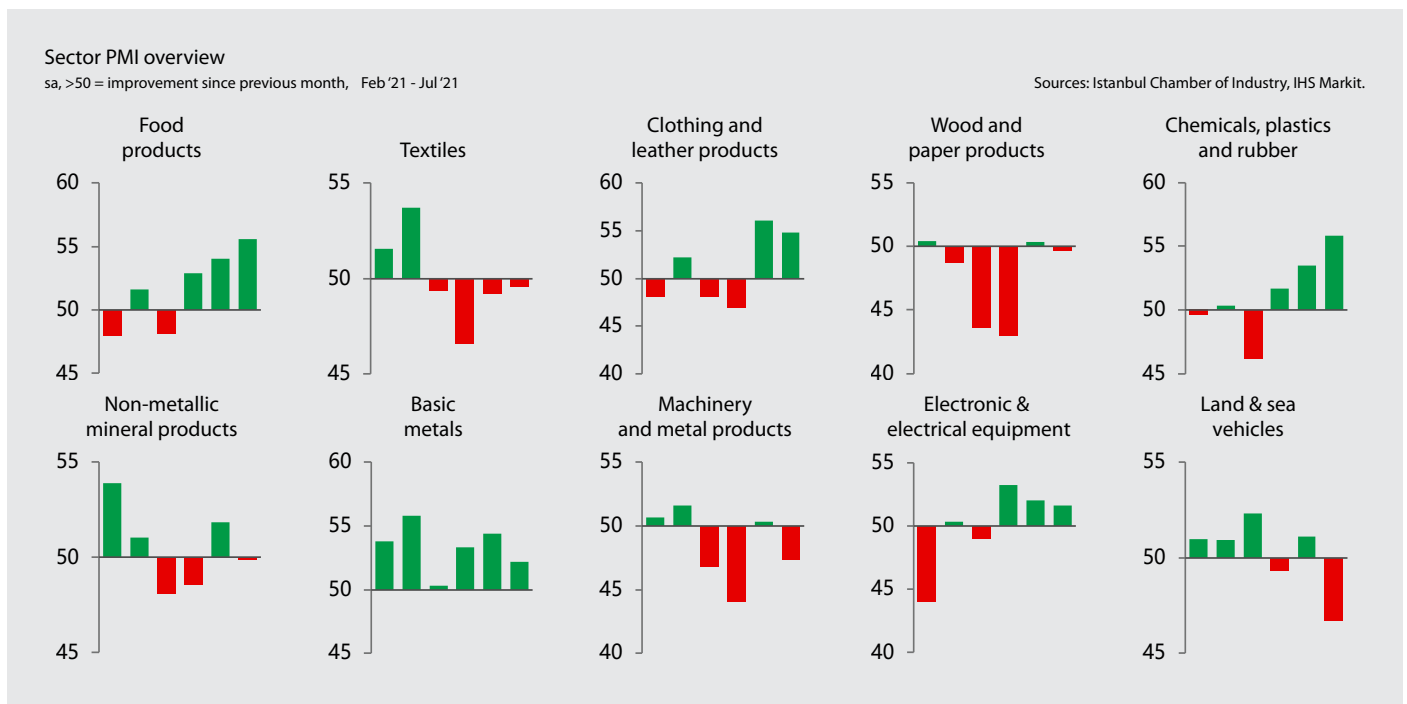
deterioration in vendor performance moderate from June. The most pronounced delivery delays were seen in chemicals, plastics and rubber.

Supply-chain disruption contributed to a marked acceleration in the rate of input cost inflation at chemicals, plastics and rubber manufacturers. The strongest cost pressures were at land & sea vehicles firms, where the rate of inflation hit a new record high.

With input costs increasing sharply across the board, all sectors posted marked rises in selling prices in July. The sharpest increase in output charges was in the basic metals category, with the slowest in the textiles sector as firms sought to boost new orders amid soft demand.

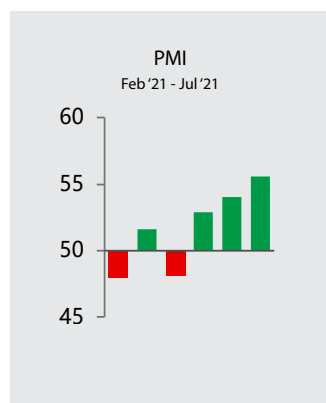
Supply-chain disruption meant that a number of sectors saw backlogs of work increase, most notably food products.

Most sectors saw employment increase. That said, job creation was less widespread than has been seen in recent months, with six of the ten categories registering a rise. Basic metals recorded the sharpest increase in staffing levels. Of the three sectors that scaled back employment, the most marked moderation was in non-metallic mineral products.



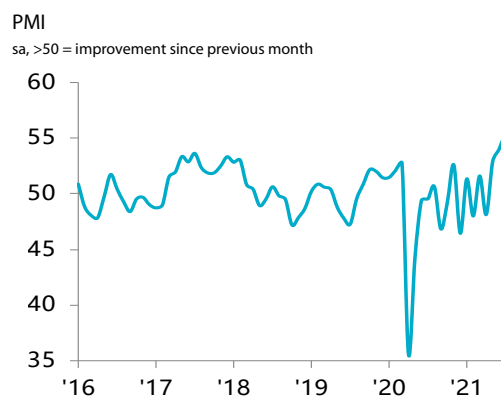
Food products

Output growth continues to ramp up



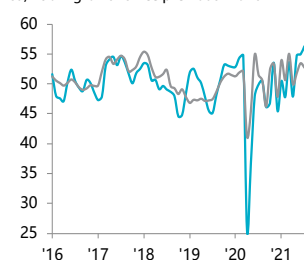
As has been the case in each of the past three months, food production increased during July. Moreover, the rate of expansion was sharp and the fastest since the series began in January 2016. New orders also increased at a record pace, boosted by strong export growth. The strength of new order growth contributed to an unprecedented increase in backlogs of work, with the rise the sharpest of the ten monitored sectors.

Meanwhile, both input costs and output prices rose at accelerated rates.



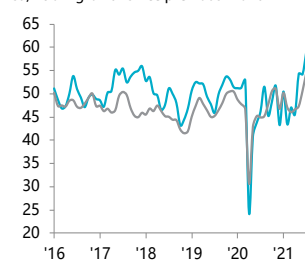
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



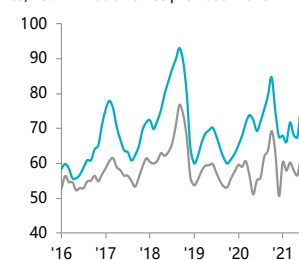
New Orders Index

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



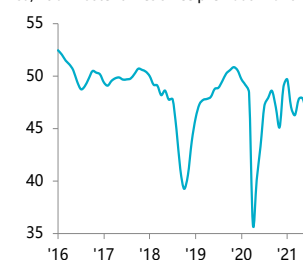
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

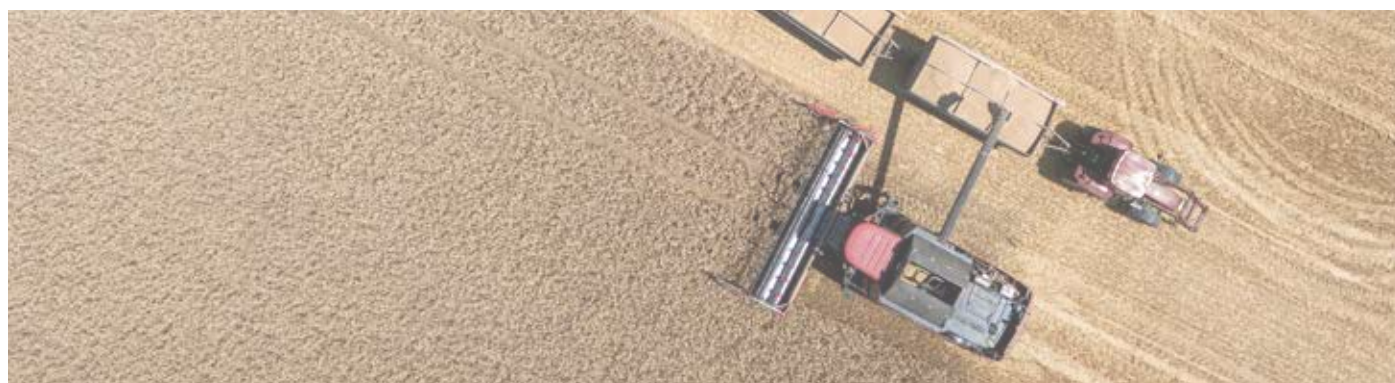
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

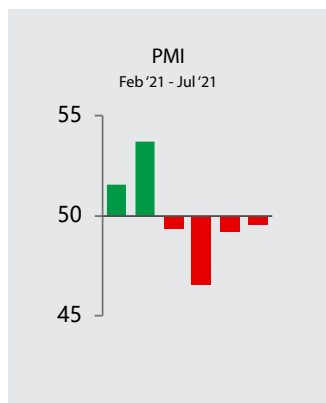
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-21	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
07-21	55.6	56.2	59.1	61.3	54.6	52.7	48.6	78.4	65.3	51.0	46.4	52.0



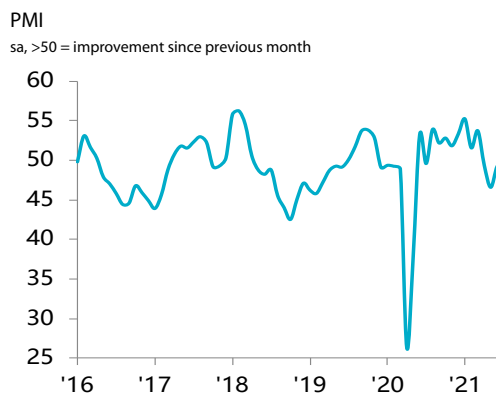
Textiles

Textiles category continues to struggle in July



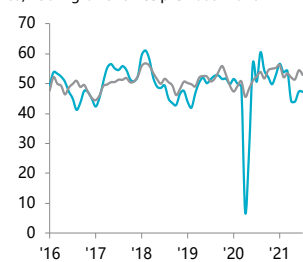
Business conditions softened for the fourth successive month in July as output and new orders continued to ease. On a more positive note, firms in the sector expanded employment for the fourteenth successive month as part of efforts to limit the build-up of backlogs of work.

The rate of input cost inflation accelerated for the second month running and was the sharpest since March. Output prices increased sharply in response, albeit at the softest pace in the current one-year sequence of inflation.



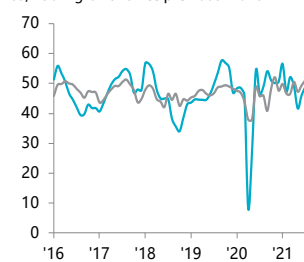
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



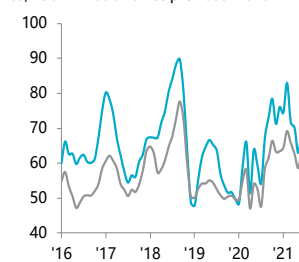
New Orders Index

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



Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

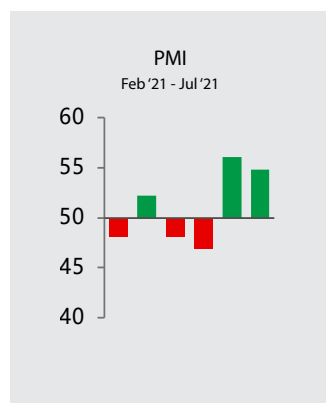
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-21	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
07-21	49.6	47.3	48.7	49.9	51.0	52.9	52.7	71.3	57.9	48.7	46.6	45.8



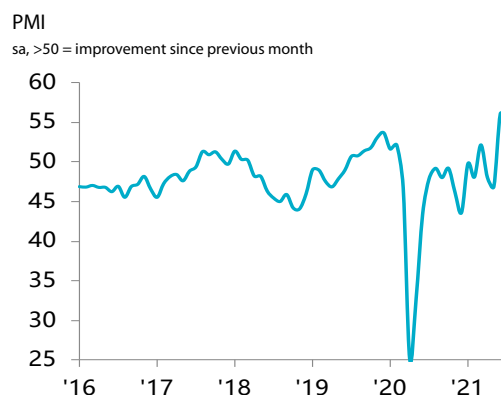
Clothing and leather products

Production growth remains strong



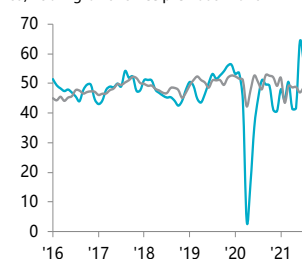
The rebound in the clothing and leather products sector continued at the start of the third quarter. For the second month running, the category posted the fastest increase in output of the ten sectors covered, despite the rate of expansion softening from that seen in June.

With new orders also increasing sharply, firms opted to expand their purchasing activity. Furthermore, the rate of growth hit a new record high. As a result, stocks of purchases rose for the first time in 44 months.



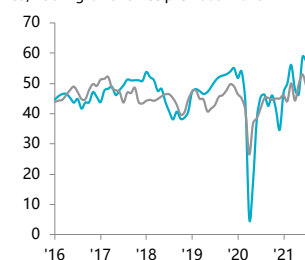
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



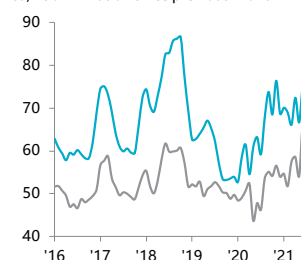
New Orders Index

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



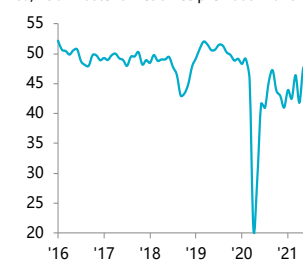
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

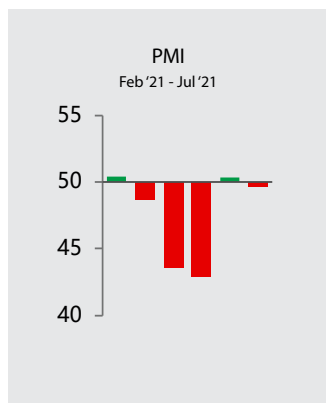
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
07-21	54.8	57.1	57.1	56.9	48.8	48.8	49.7	71.1	59.2	57.8	43.5	51.6



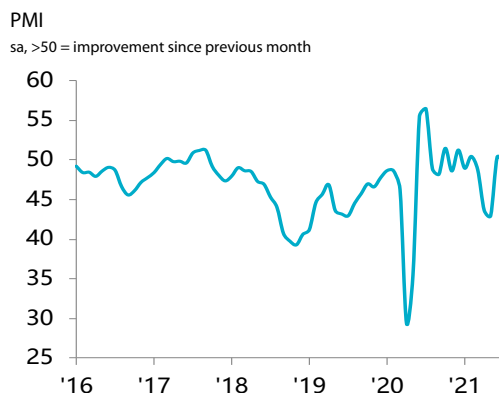
Wood and paper products

Output rises for second month running



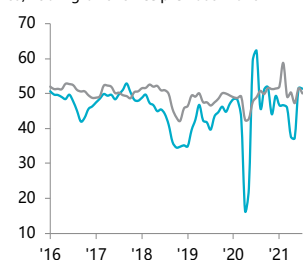
Production growth was recorded for the second successive month in the wood and paper products sector, with the modest expansion in July broadly in line with that seen in June. The rise in output was recorded in spite of a further slowdown in new orders. Staffing levels were unchanged following an increase in the previous month.

The rate of output price inflation quickened to the fastest in seven months as firms in the sector passed on sharply rising input costs to their customers.



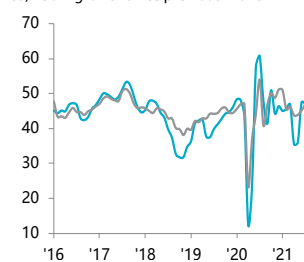
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



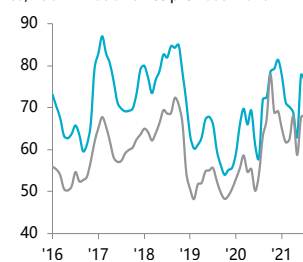
New Orders Index

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



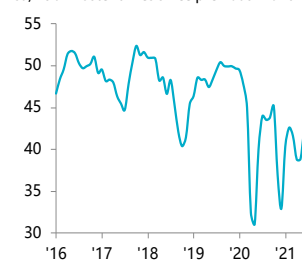
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

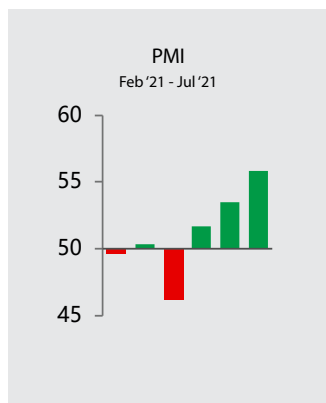
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-21	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
07-21	49.6	51.3	47.0	44.9	46.9	50.0	46.2	76.4	68.1	44.2	42.9	41.7



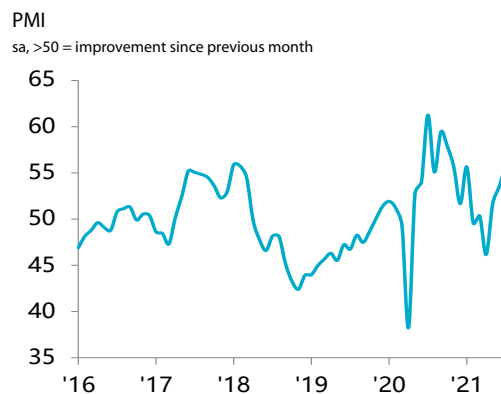
Chemicals, plastics and rubber

Chemicals, plastics and rubber growth accelerates



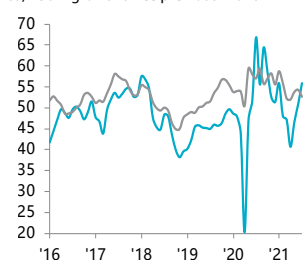
Growth in the chemicals, plastics and rubber sector continued to accelerate at the start of the third quarter. New orders continued to recover following a period of moderation due to COVID-19 disruption, with the rate of expansion quickening to a nine-month high. Total new business was supported by a steep expansion in new export orders.

The rate of input cost inflation accelerated rapidly and was the fastest since January. Output prices also increased sharply during the month.



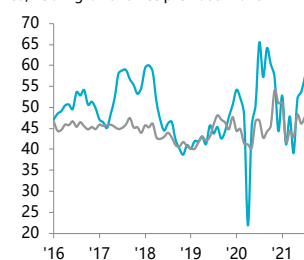
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



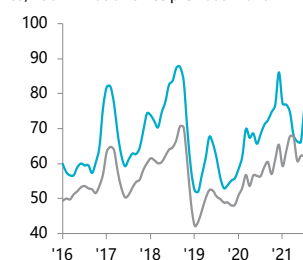
New Orders Index

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



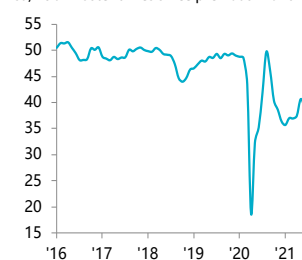
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

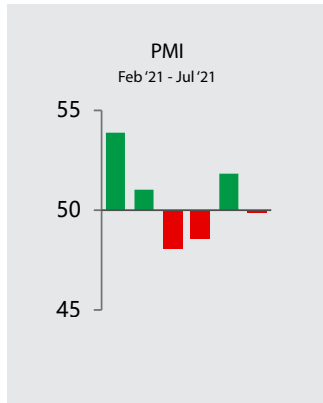
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
07-21	55.8	55.9	57.5	58.7	47.8	52.6	48.5	77.0	62.0	57.5	38.0	47.6



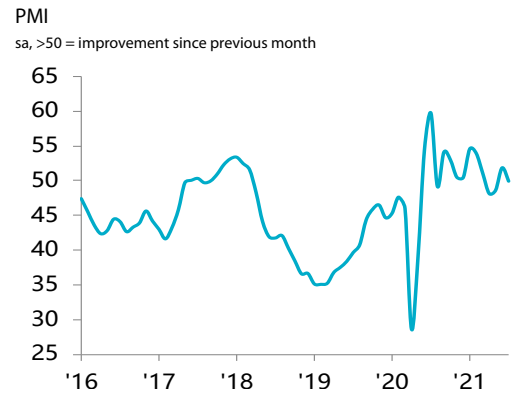
Non-metallic mineral products

Backlogs of work rise amid pause in hiring



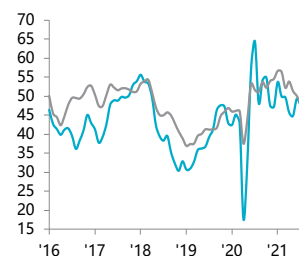
Non-metallic mineral products firms signalled a second successive monthly rise in new orders during July. Although the rate of growth softened from June, the sector still saw an accumulation of backlogs of work as employment softened for the first time in more than a year and suppliers' delivery times lengthened to the greatest extent in the year-to-date.

Production eased for the fifth successive month, and to a more pronounced extent than was seen at the end of the second quarter of the year.



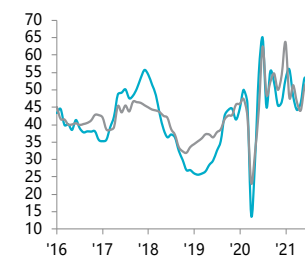
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



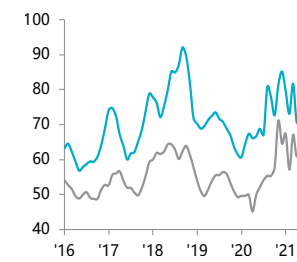
New Orders Index

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



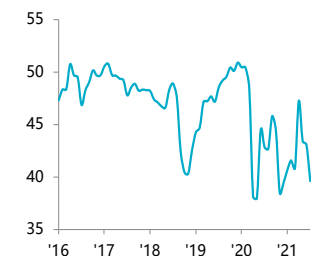
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

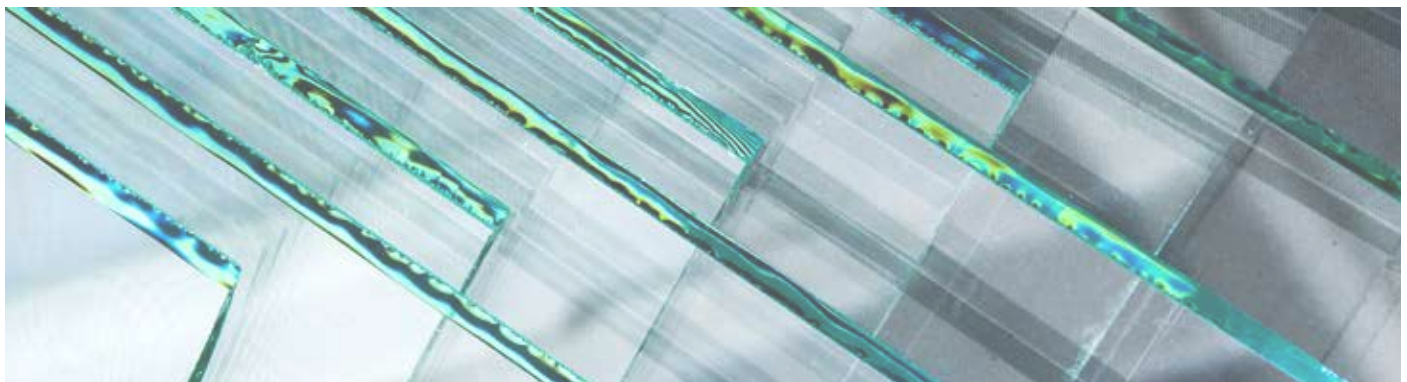
sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

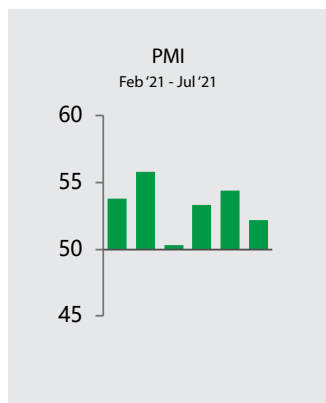
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	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
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
07-21	49.9	47.5	50.6	49.4	52.9	48.2	45.4	77.5	66.0	47.7	39.6	41.1



Basic metals

Input cost inflation hits nine-month high



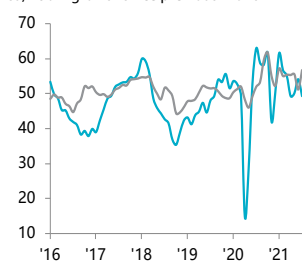
Basic metals manufacturers recorded a substantial increase in their input prices during July, with the rate of inflation quickening to the fastest since October last year. In turn, firms raised their own selling prices rapidly. Moreover, the rate of charge inflation was the fastest of the ten monitored sectors.

New orders increased for the third month running, albeit at a softer pace than in June. Meanwhile, production was scaled back slightly, ending a two-month sequence of expansion.



Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



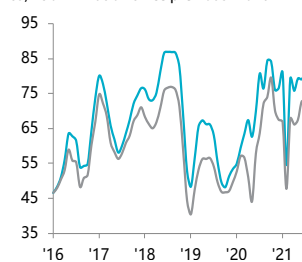
New Orders Index

Backlogs of Work Index
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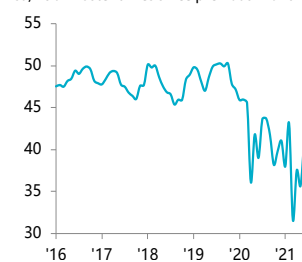
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

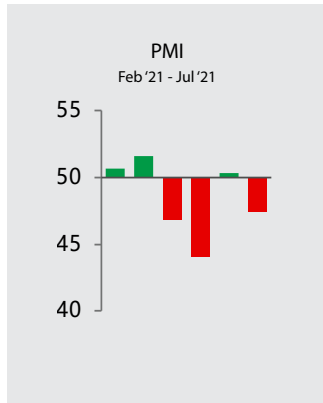
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-21	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
07-21	52.2	49.3	51.6	55.4	52.5	56.7	50.8	81.4	71.3	48.7	45.2	48.0



Machinery and metal products

Sharp slowdown in new orders



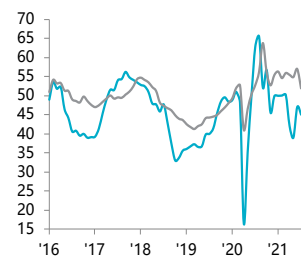
New orders continued to soften in the machinery and metal products category during July, thereby extending the current sequence of reduction to nine months. Moreover, the rate of moderation was substantial. Firms also saw a slowdown in output, the fourth month running in which this has been the case.

Inflationary pressures remained strong despite easing from June. Meanwhile, suppliers' delivery times continued to lengthen, albeit to the least extent since last October.



Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



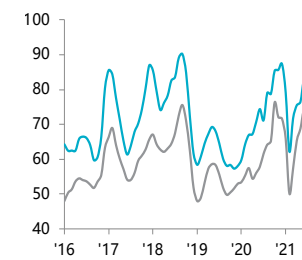
New Orders Index

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



Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

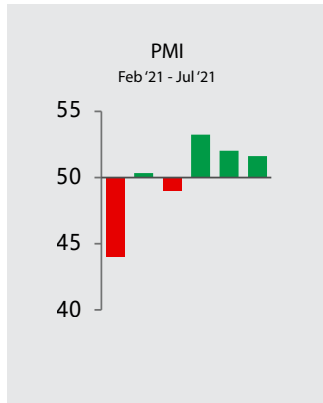
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-21	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
07-21	47.4	45.1	40.6	45.4	46.6	51.9	49.1	80.4	65.0	46.2	40.0	45.5



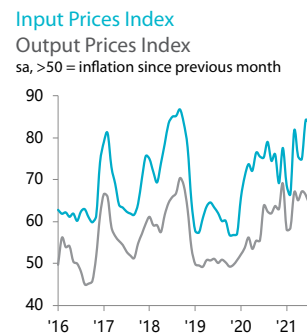
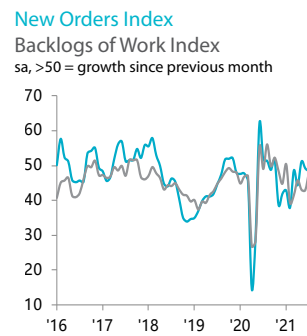
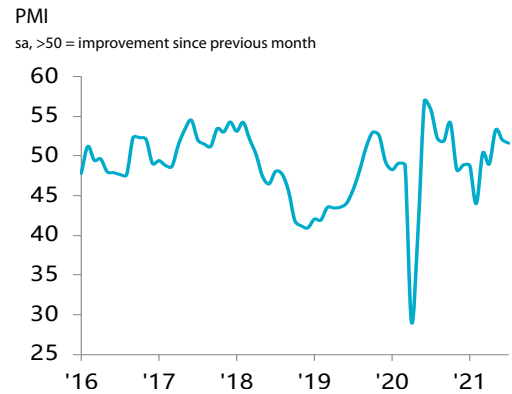
Electronic & electrical equipment

Production returns to growth



Electronic & electrical equipment production returned to growth in July, rising for the second time in the past three months and at the fastest pace for a year. New orders softened, however, amid a marked slowdown in new business from abroad.

There were some signs of the severity of supply-chain disruption easing. Although lead times lengthened markedly, the deterioration in vendor performance was the least marked since February 2020.



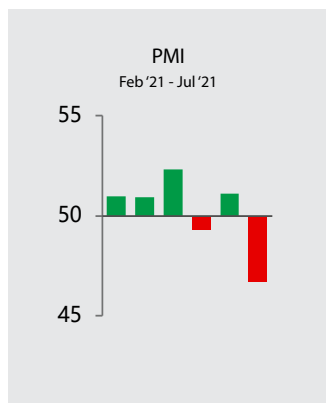
Index summary
sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-21	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
07-21	51.6	55.0	48.4	45.6	48.6	52.5	46.2	83.2	63.9	54.8	45.1	45.9



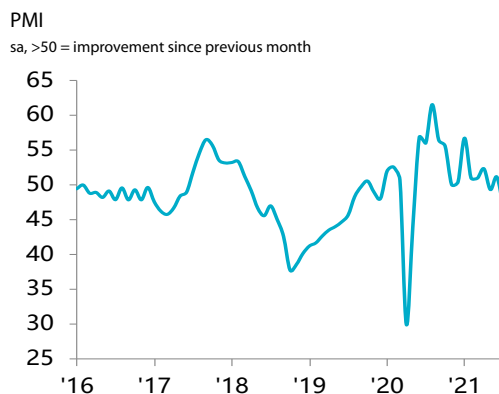
Land & sea vehicles

Steep decline in land & sea vehicle production



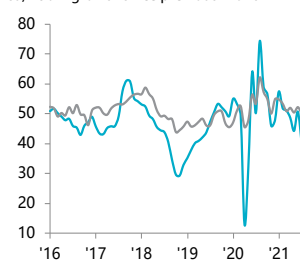
Land & sea vehicles output slowed sharply during July, with the moderation the most marked of the ten sectors covered by the survey. In fact, the extent of the easing was the most marked since May 2020 amid a similarly sharp slowdown in new orders.

Firms suffered with steep inflation of input costs and severe supply-chain delays. Furthermore, the increase in input prices was the steepest of the ten monitored categories. In turn, firms raised their own selling prices rapidly, and at the fastest pace since March.



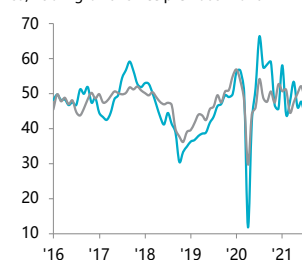
Output Index

Employment Index
sa, >50 = growth since previous month



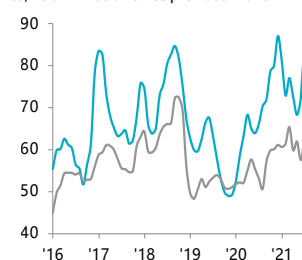
New Orders Index

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



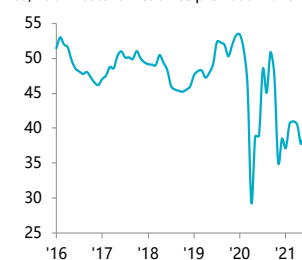
Input Prices Index

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



Suppliers' Delivery Times Index

sa, >50 = faster times since previous month



Index summary

sa, 50 = no change over previous month

	PMI	Output	New Orders	New Export Orders	Backlogs of Work	Employment	Stocks of Finished Goods	Input Prices	Output Prices	Quantity of Purchases	Suppliers' Delivery Times	Stocks of Purchases
02-21	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
07-21	46.7	39.8	42.6	45.0	47.6	49.9	44.1	87.5	63.2	50.9	40.4	50.4



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.

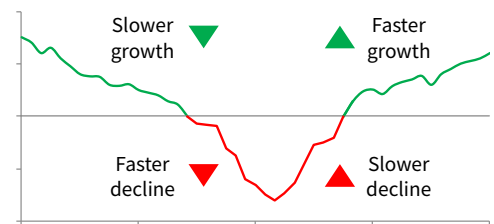
Underlying survey data are not revised after publication, but seasonal adjustment factors may be revised from time to time as appropriate which will affect the seasonally adjusted data series.

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

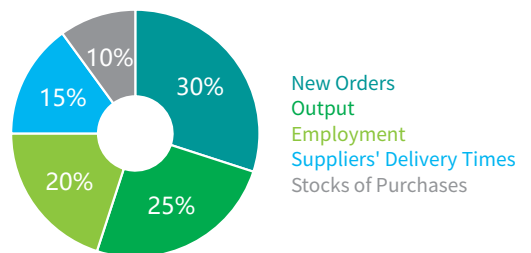
Survey questions	
Output	Quantity of purchases
New orders	Suppliers' delivery times
New export orders	Stocks of purchases
Employment	Input prices
Backlogs of work	Output prices
Stocks of finished goods	

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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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