MONTHLY ECONOMIC MONITOR

**TURKEY** 

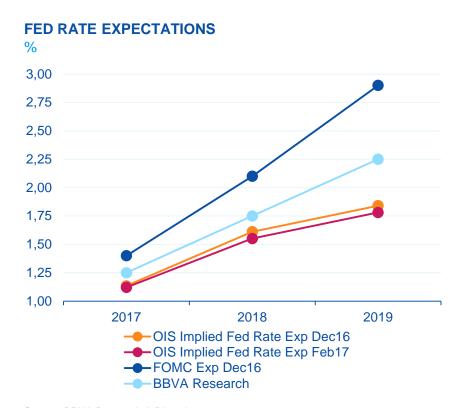
1 MARCH 2017

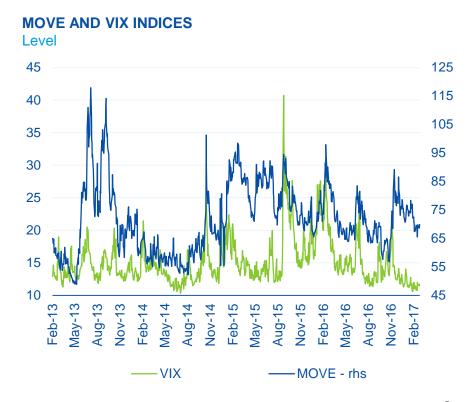




# Global Developments

Global markets remained calm and volatility indices were relatively low throughout February. However, expectations ahead of Trump's joint session of the Congress created some tension at the end of the month.



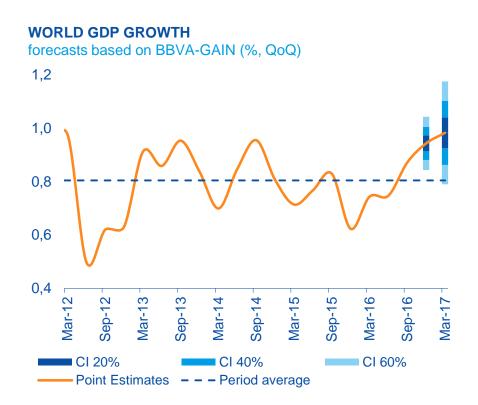


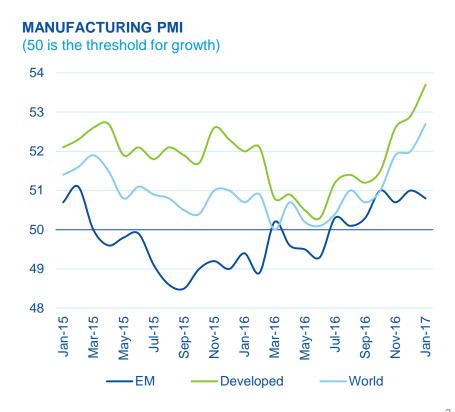
Source: BBVA Research & Bloomberg



# Global Developments

Global growth could be gathering pace in 1Q17 driven mostly by industrial activity and improving global trade. Global manufacturing PMI increased with the support of the developed countries.





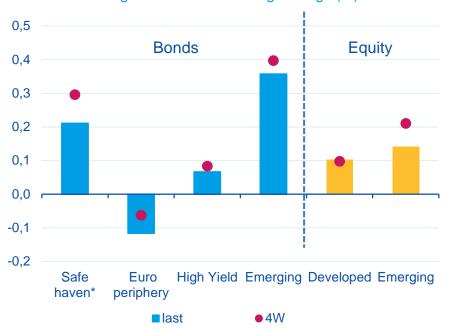


### Global Flows and Flows to Turkish Assets

Risk on mood in global markets and inflows to emerging markets continued in February. Turkey has benefited from this in the first 3 weeks of the month, mostly via equity market inflows.

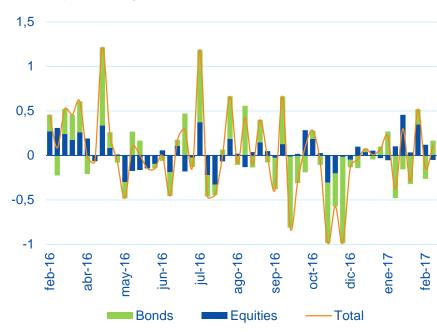
### REGIONAL PORTFOLIO FLOWS BY ASSET

last week's average vs four-week moving average (%)



### EXTERNAL FUND FLOWS TO TURKEY

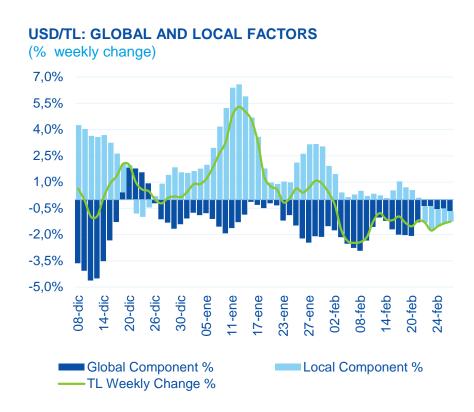
Weekly net change, USDbn

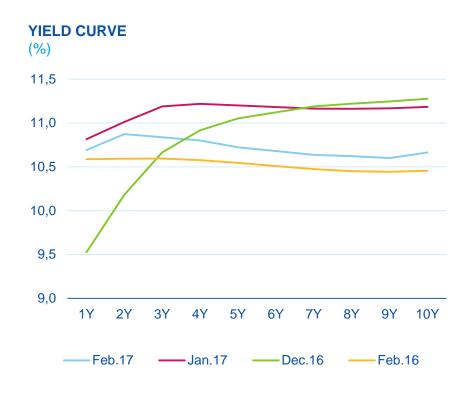




# Exchange & Interest Rates

Turkish Lira appreciated against the hard currencies, both thanks to local and global factors. Yield curve bull-flattened, reflecting the CBRT's monetary tightening and positive global mood.







# **Economic Activity: GDP**

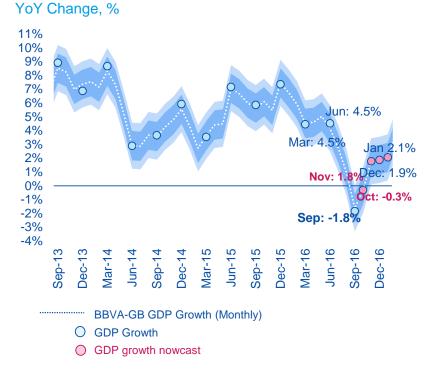
Our monthly GDP model points at 1.9% YoY growth in 4Q of 2016 and we forecast a gradual recovery in the beginning of 2017.

### **ACTIVITY INDICATORS**

3 MA, YoY Change, %

		2016						2017		
	Mean	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
Industrial Production	3.7	3.0	0.1	-1.3	-3.1	-0.3	0.4	2.0		
Non-metal Mineral	1.5	0.4	-3.3	-1.5	-3.0	2.3	1.7	-0.9		
Electricity Production	4.1	6.9	6.4	6.8	3.1	3.3	3.3	5.3	6.4	
Auto Sales	4.2	2.5	-4.6	-13.4	-15.2	3.4	24.1	10.2	-6.3	
Tourist Arrivals	0.0	-35.6	-37.4	-38.3	-36.0	-35.8	-23.0	1.5	57.3	
Number of Employed	3.6	2.7	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5			
Number of Unemployed	4.7	4.2	8.2	11.6	13.2	14.6	16.1			
Auto Imports	7.0	2.6	-3.5	-9.7	-10.2	8.9	31.3	16.2	10.9	
Auto Exports	6.5	21.6	24.3	14.7	12.2	-16.5	-10.6	-1.7	33.4	
Financial Conditions	76.0	86.7	91.2	88.4	88.6	92.5	80.1	73.6	59.0	
Credit Growth-13Week	12.5	15.3	15.2	14.7	14.5	14.8	14.0	14.3	14.0	
PMI Manufacturing	51.4	47.4	47.6	47.0	48.3	49.8	48.8	47.7	48.7	
Real Sector Confidence	107.4	104.3	106.3	103.0	107.1	103.8	107.6	103.6	100.5	
MICA Forecast GDP YoY		4.5%			1.8%	-0.3%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	
		Contraction		Slow-down		Growth				

### MONTHLY GDP GROWTH & ESTIMATE





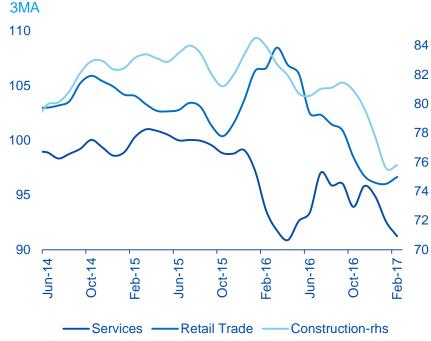
# **Economic Activity: Sectors**

Recovery in industrial production remained concentrated in certain sectors in December. Sectorial confidence rebounded from dips in February, but 3MA levels remain low.

### **SECTORS IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (IP)** 3MA, calendar adj, YoY



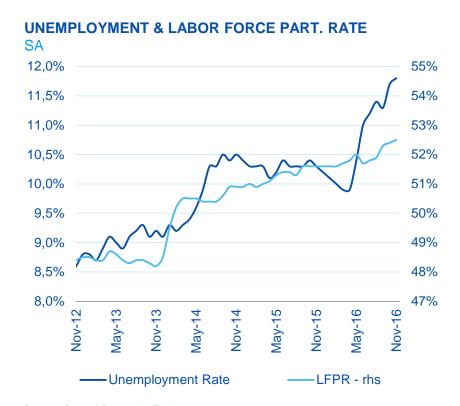
### SECTOR CONFIDENCE INICES

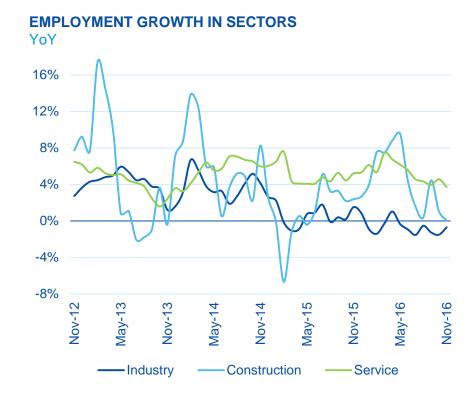




# **Economic Activity: Employment**

Employment figures continued to deteriorate on the back of subdued economic activity and rising labor force participation.

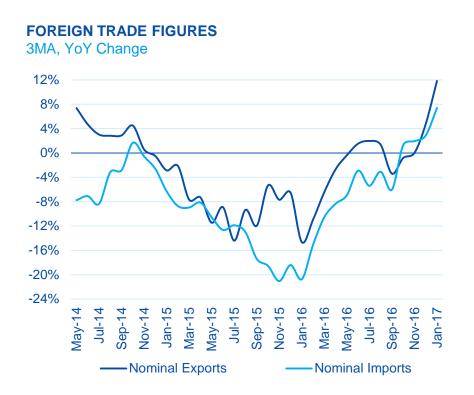


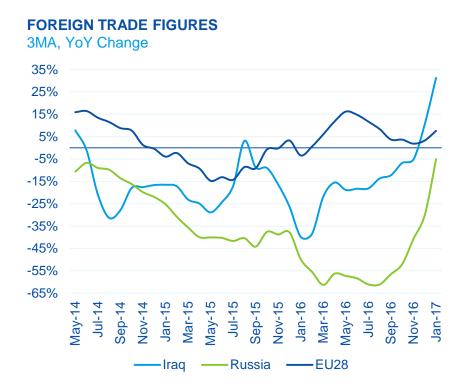




# **Economic Activity: Trade**

Exports to main partners recovered significantly in January, taking the YoY growth rate of exports up to 18%. Import growth is also strong due to higher energy prices and the recovery in consumption, causing trade deficit to widen.

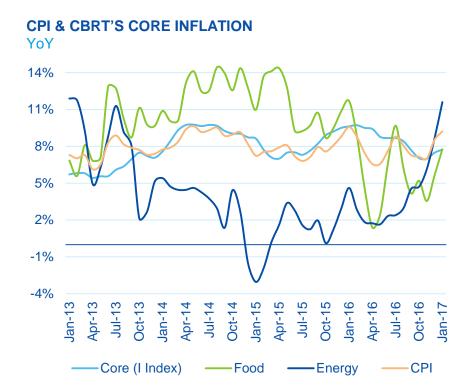


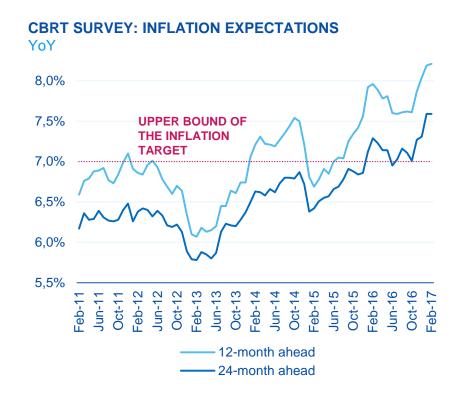




### Inflation

Food and energy pushed inflation up further, while core items deteriorated only slightly through currency depreciation in January. We expect FX rate pass-through to weigh heavily starting from February, implying headline figure to increase further.



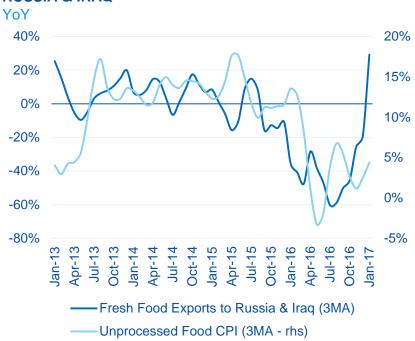




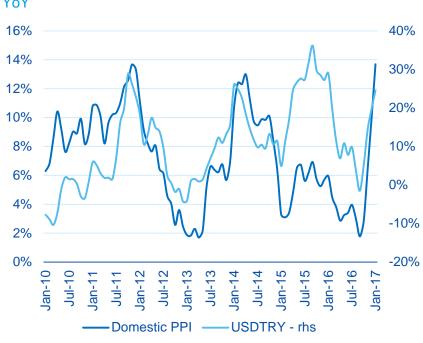
### Inflation

Food inflation has the potential to increase further due to unfavorable base effect and recovered external demand from Russia and Iraq, despite Food Committee's efforts. Producer inflation rose with the exchange rate depreciation and the higher energy prices, suggesting further cost push pressures on consumer prices.

### UNPROCESSED FOOD CPI & FRESH FOOD EXPORTS TO RUSSIA & IRAQ



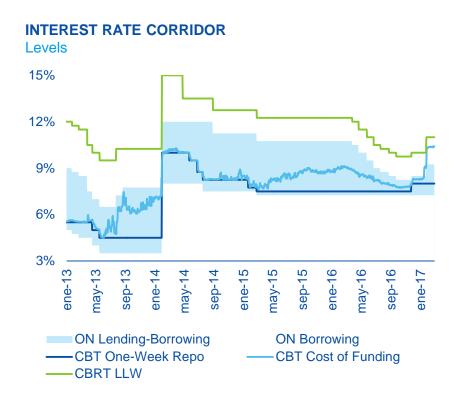
### DOMESTIC PPI & USD/TL YoY

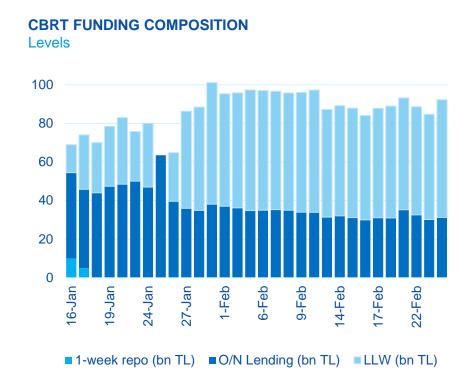




# **Monetary Policy**

The Central Bank (CBRT) increased its average funding rate to 10.4% by allocating a higher share from the 11% late liquidity window (LLW). Since mid-January, CBRT's funding composition remained only through the O/N lending and the LLW.



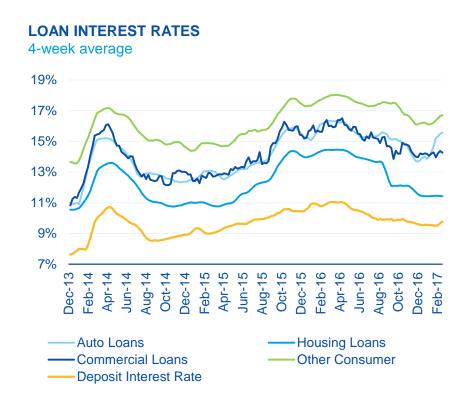




### Loan Growth and Interest Rates

Commercial loan growth continued to rise thanks to the support from Government's Credit Guarantee Fund, while consumer loan growth lost some ground as the brought-forward demand of the last quarter is now dying out.

# LOAN GROWTH RATES 13-week annualized 25% 20% 15% 10% 5% 0% -5% 41 - Lind - L

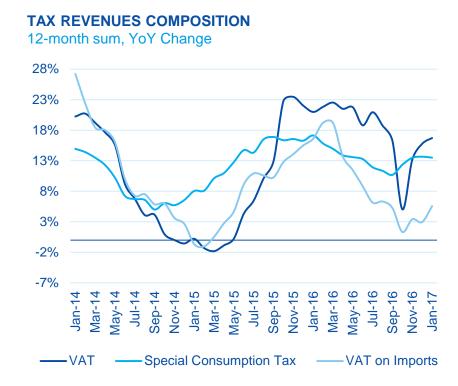




# **Fiscal Policy**

The acceleration in tax revenues in January implied some positive signs in domestic consumption, probably supported by the recently announced tax cuts to boost durable goods demand.

### TAX REVENUES & NON-INTEREST EXPENDITURES 12-month sum, YoY Change 20% 18% 16% 14% 12% 10% 8% 6% 4% Jan-14 Jan-15 Apr-15 Oct-15 **Apr-16** Jul-16 Oct-16 Oct-14 Jul-15 Non-Interest Expenditures Tax revenues



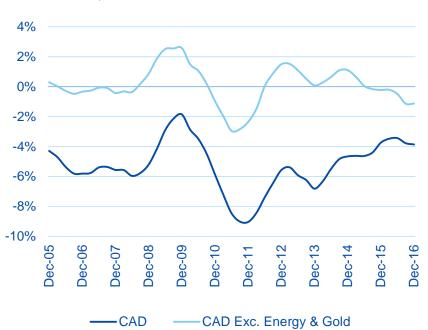


# External Balance: CAB & Financing

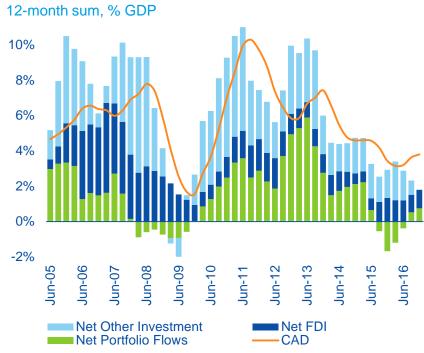
The recovery in exports and the gradual withdrawal of high negative impact of the tourism sector in 4Q16 helped CAB stabilize around USD33bn (3.8% of GDP) despite the rebound in oil prices by the end of December.

### **CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE**

12-month sum, % GDP



### **CURRENT ACCOUNT NET FINANCING**





### MONTHLY ECONOMIC MONITOR

# **TURKEY**

1 MARCH 2017

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