

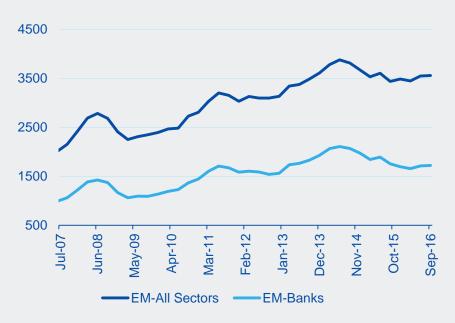


Global credit conditions strengthened in 2H16 according to BIS. While Global interbank credit decreased on a yoy basis, the pace of the decline moderated. By contrast, after a slight deceleration in 1Q16 credit to non-banks picked up in this period.

#### **GROWTH OF INTERNATIONAL BANK CREDIT**Levels



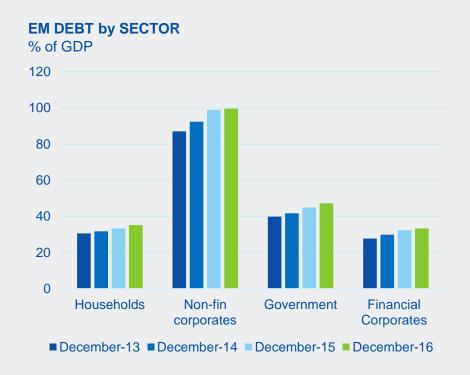
#### CROSS-BORDER BANK CREDIT TO EM USD Millions





### Global Developments

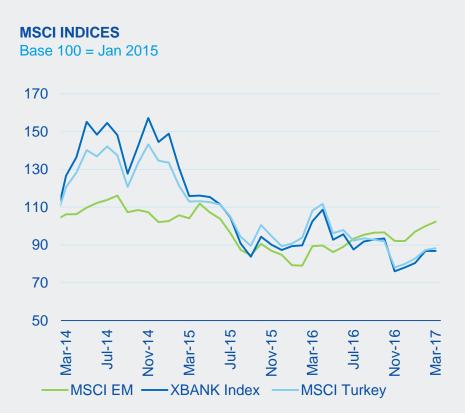
Global debt level across all sectors have risen to a record high of 325% of global GDP. While developed markets see rising public sector debt, EM debt continues to be driven by non-fin. corporates.

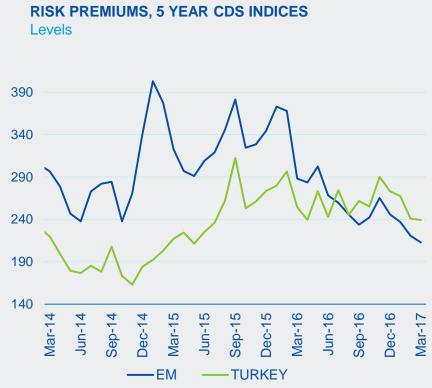




## **Turkey Financial Markets**

Thanks to equity inflows to EM, Turkish porfolio flows continued to improve in March. Risk premiums stayed almost stable compared to other EM.

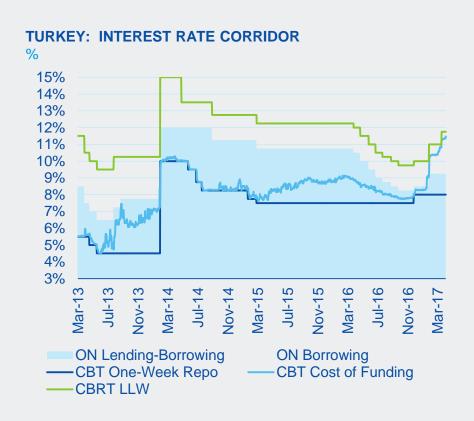


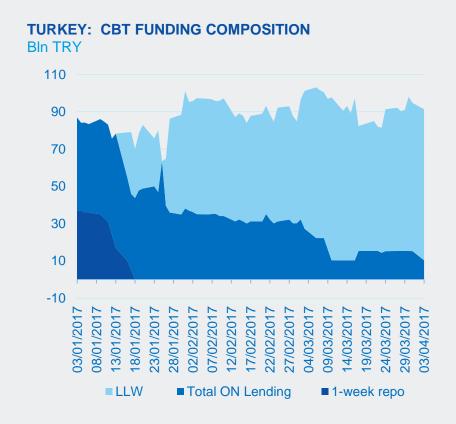




## **Monetary Policy**

With rising inflation, the Central Bank's (CBRT) average funding rate increased further to 11.5% in March. The share of funding through the LLW (Late Liquidity Window) rate of 11.75% increased to 80%.





#### Central Bank Reserves

Compared to February, net FX reserves of the CBRT increased in March by almost USD 2bn due to increase in banks' FX deposits held at the CBRT. Net reserves are at USD 32.4bn.



#### **GROSS RESERVES**

Total Reserves/External Debt to be paid within one year %





## **Turkey Financial Sector**

Financial Services Confidence Index increased somewhat in March. Demand for financial services is expected to recover in 2Q'17.

#### FINANCIAL SERVICES CONFIDENCE INDEX-



#### **DEMAND INDEX FOR FINANCIAL SERVICES**



### Loan Growth

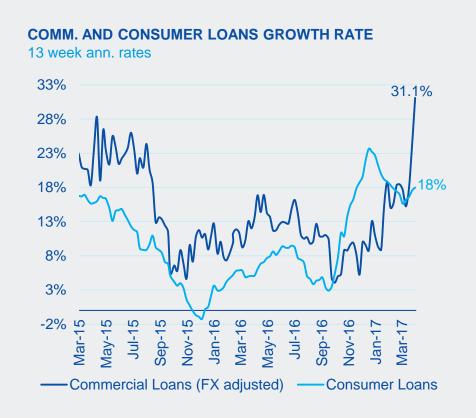
YoY Credit growth accelerated in March and reached 14%. The 13 week trend rate jumped to 26%.

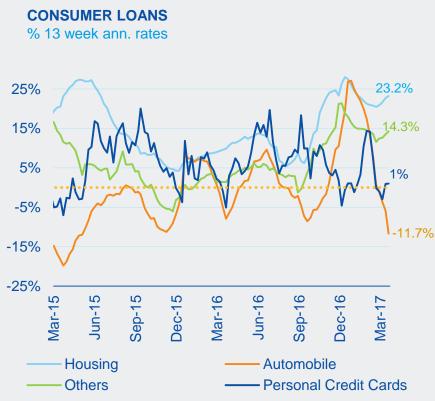




### Loan Growth

Commercial credits' trend rate continued to pick up in March thanks to the Government's Credit Guarantee Fund. Consumer credits' momentum is still robust; and especially strong in housing credits.

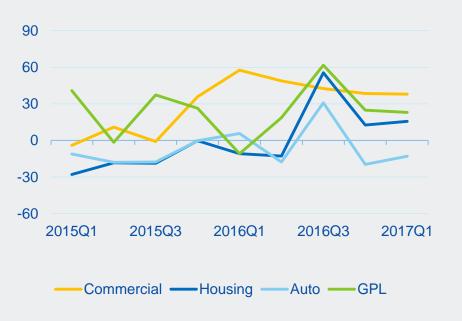




### Loan Growth

According to the CBRT Lending Survey, the banking sector expects increase in housing and auto credit demand for 2Q'17. Although some easing in international funding conditions is forecast, domestic funding conditions will be likely tightened further.

#### **EXPECTED CREDIT DEMAND (in the next 3 months)**Levels



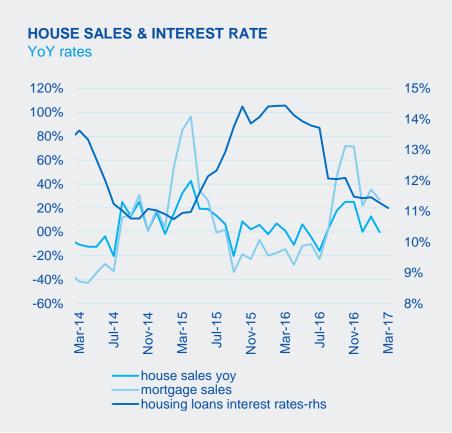
#### **EXPECTED FUNDING CONDITIONS (in the next 3 months)**Levels

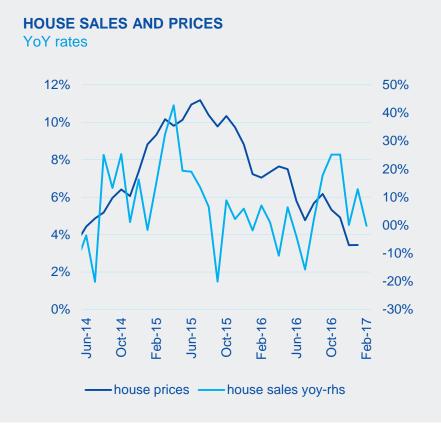




## Housing

House sales remained almost flat in Feb'17 on yoy terms. However, although on a decelerating rate compared to Jan'17, mortgage sales rose by 27% (yoy) in Feb'17 with declining housing interest rates.

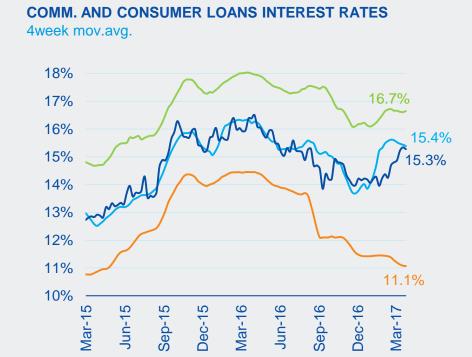






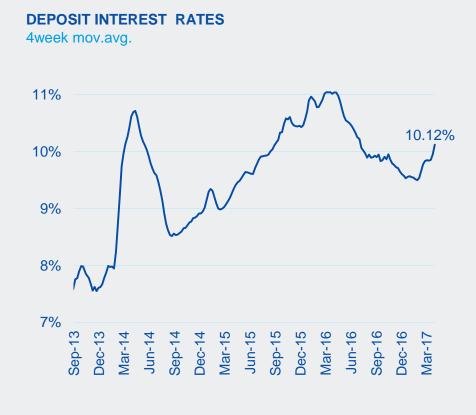
### **Interest Rates**

Interest rates on all consumer credits declined in March, mostly in housing loans. Deposit rates increased further by 30 bps in March.



Housing

Other Consumer



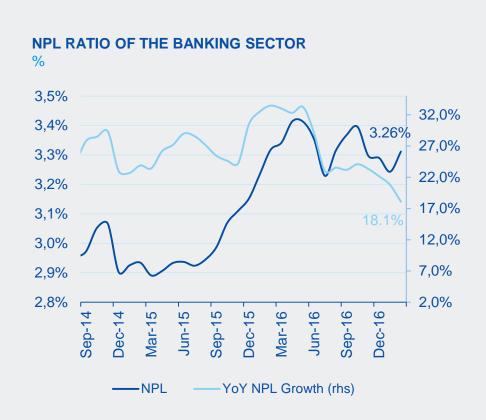
Auto

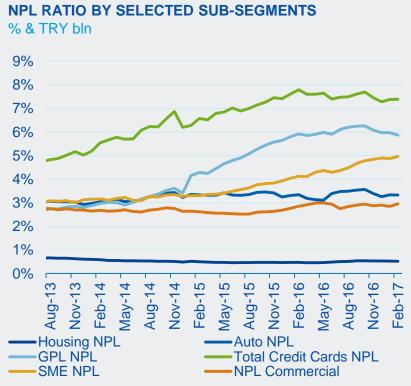
-Commercial Loans



## Asset Quality & Credit Risk

NPL ratio of the sector rose close to 3.3%. However, its growth rate continues to decline since Oct`16.

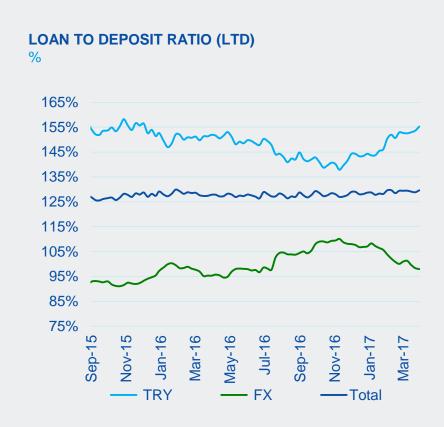


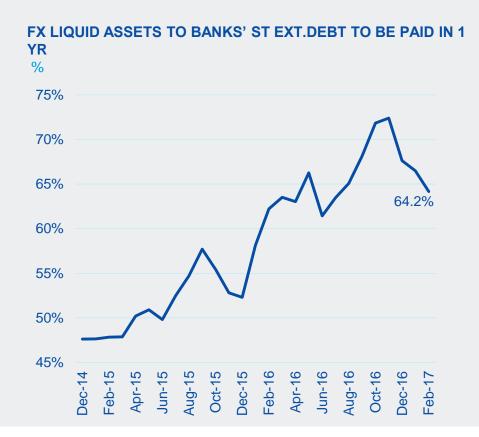




## Liquidity

TL LTD (Loan to Deposit Ratio) is increasing with increasing credits whereas FX LTD is declining with increasing FX deposits and declining FX credits.

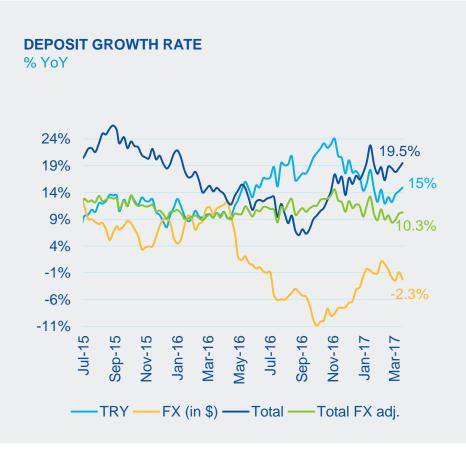


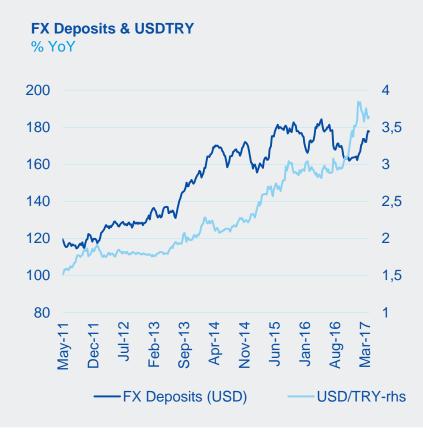




## Deposits of Residents

Total deposits (FX adj.) of residents rose in March on the back of both TL and FX deposits.

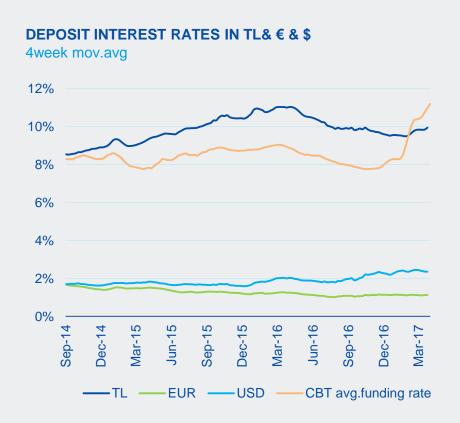


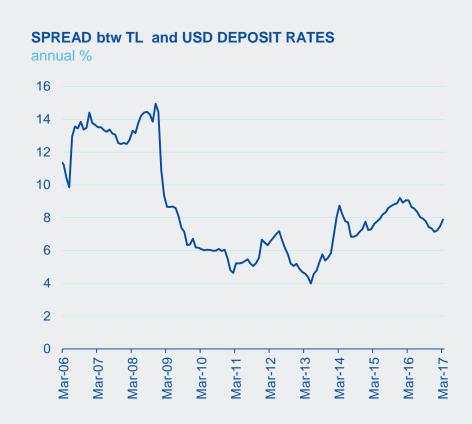




### **Deposit Rates**

With increasing TL deposit rates, spreads between TL and USD deposit rates continued to further widen in March.







## **Profitability**

Net profit of the sector increased in February by almost 30% compared to January with declining provisioning expenses. Net profit of public banks increased more than private banks in monthly terms.

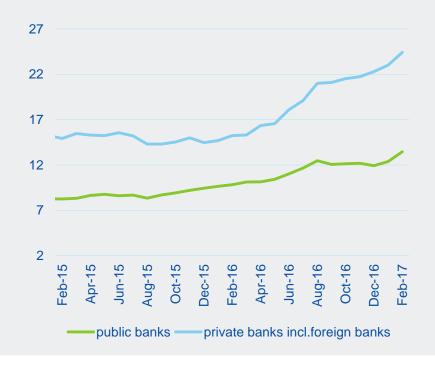
#### **NET PROFIT- whole sector**

12 month cum., billion TL



#### **NET PROFIT- public & private banks**

12 month cum., billion TL





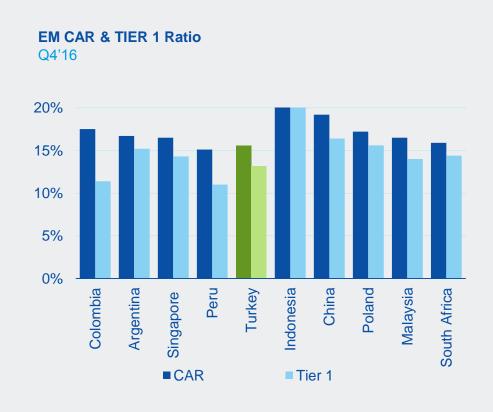
### **Buffers**

Both Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Common Equity Tier 1 increased by 70 bps (MoM) with a decline in risk weighted assets.

#### **CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO & CET 1 & TIER 1 RATIO**



<sup>\*</sup>Banks have to maintain additional capital conservation buffer of +0.625% CET1 for 2016; phased-in to reach +2.5% CET1until 2019.



Besides, banks that are determined as domestically systemic important (D-Sib) are required to add a certain additional amount of capital.

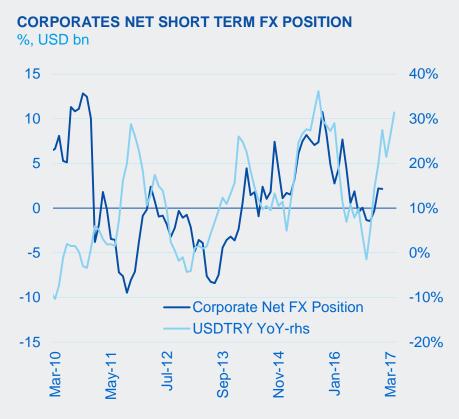
This is max.+0.5%CET1 for 2016; phased-in to reach max.+2%CET1 until 2019.



## Corporate Sector FX indebtness

Corporates' overall FX position continued to improve in Jan'17 as corporates increased FX assets (mainly FX deposits held at domestic banks)





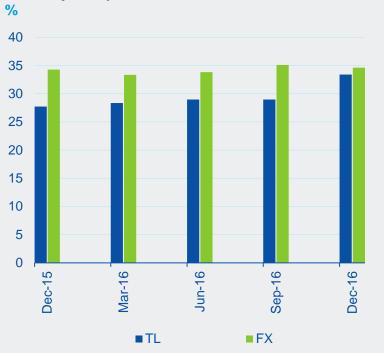


### **Corporate Sector**

Emerging Market (EM) non-financial corporate debt to GDP continued to increase in 4Q'16, however mainly driven by local currency debt, posing less risks associated with currency mismatch.

■FX





#### Composition % 215 165 115 68% 65 15 Singapore Chile Russia Poland Korea Hungary Turkey Israel Saudi Arabia **Thailand** Malaysia South Africa Colombia

■ Local Currency

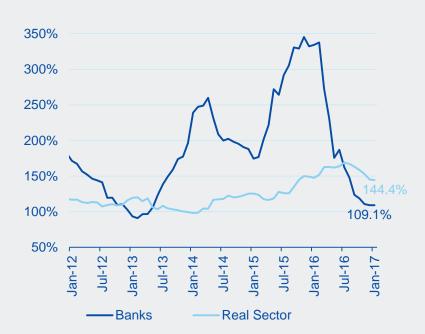
**EM NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATE DEBT to GDP - Currency** 



### **Corporate Sector**

LT external debt roll-over ratios for banks remain resilient despite high levels of loan repayments and continuing high base effect. Roll-over ratios for the real sector is sound at close to 145%.

# LT EXTERNAL DEBT ROLL-OVER RATIO OF BANKS & REAL SECTOR (12m.rolling) %



## ST EXTERNAL DEBT \* ROLL-OVER RATIO OF REAL SECTOR (12m rolling)





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