MONTHLY
BANKING
MONITOR

OCTOBER
November 11th

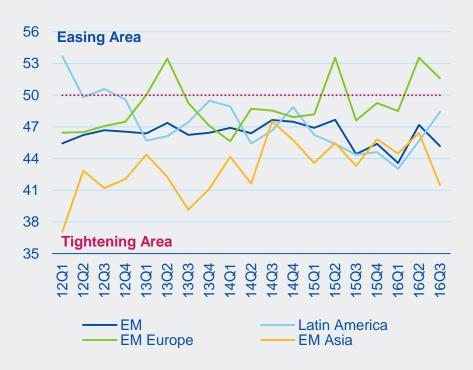




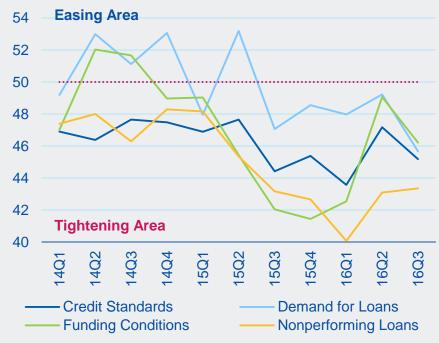
GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS

EM bank lending conditions deteriorated again in 3Q16. Demand for loans decreased significantly, in line with increased risk and uncertainty

IIF BANK LENDING SURVEY FOR EM- CREDIT STANDARDSLevels



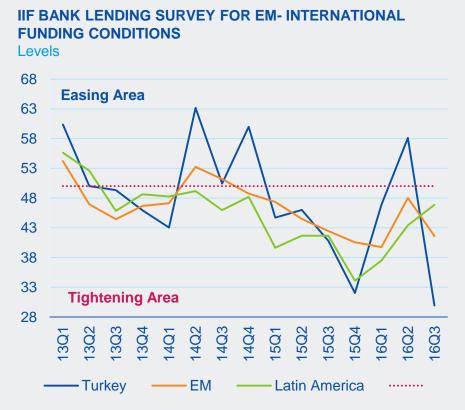
IIF BANK LENDING SURVEY FOR EM- OVERALL INDICES Levels

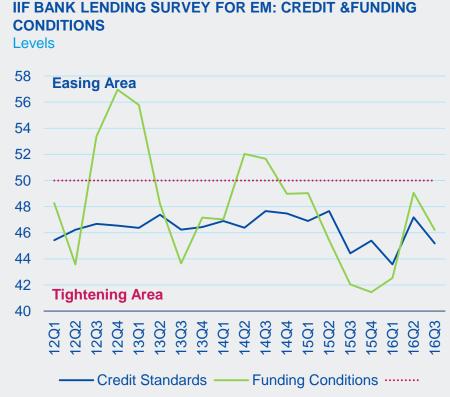




GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS

International funding conditions tightened again both in EM and Turkey, at a higher rate than 2Q16. Credit standards tightened more aggressively in 3Q16

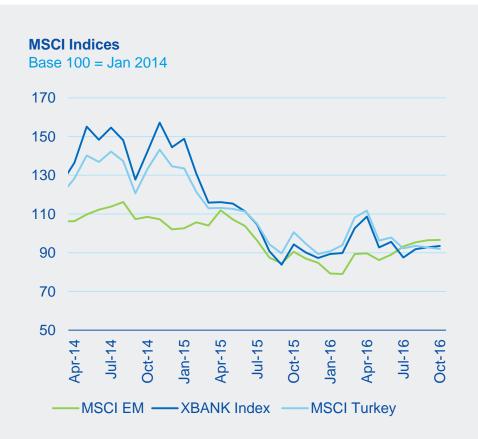


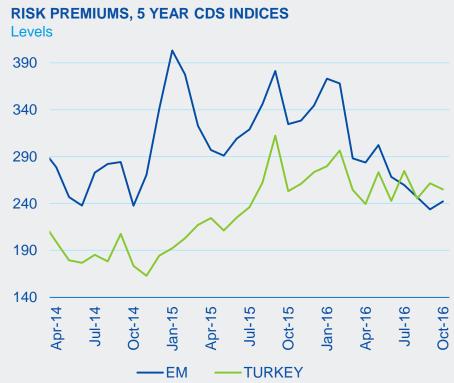




TURKEY FINANCIAL MARKETS

Turkish equities lagged behind the EM. Risk premium (CDS) of Turkey decreased slightly to 255 bps in October

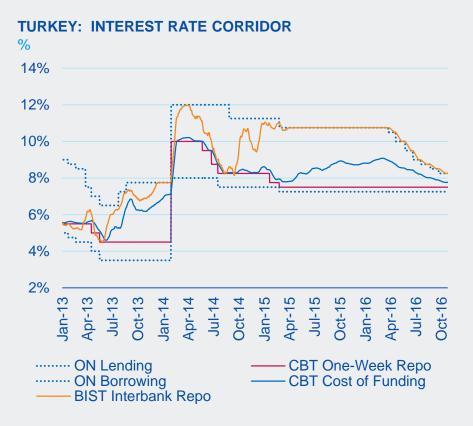


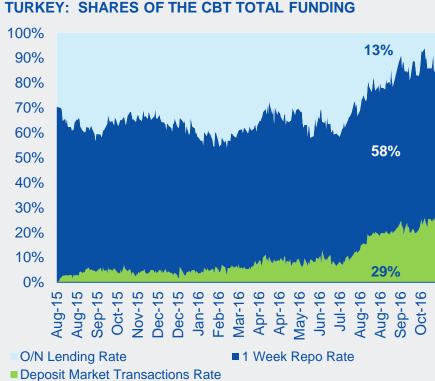




MONETARY POLICY

The CBT held its key interest rate constant in October, following the 7-month rate cuts with 250bps in total. In TL funding, CBT decreased its repo funding to 58% in October from 68% in September



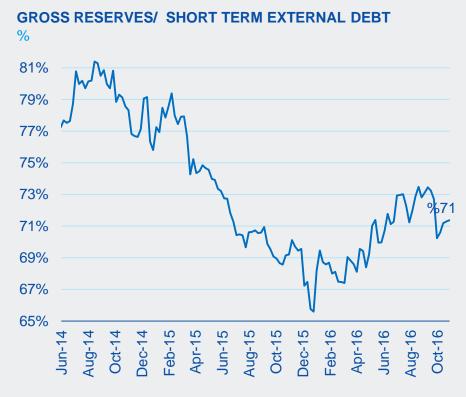




CBT BALANCE SHEET

FX reserves increased in October compared to September due to increase in banks' FX deposits held at the CBT. Net reserves also increased to USD 33.2bn

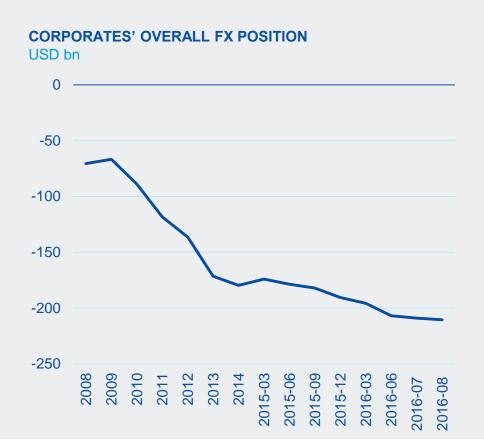


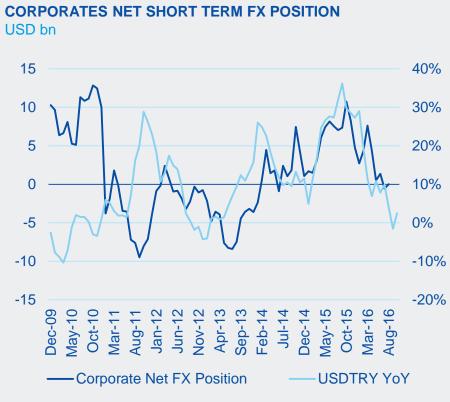




REAL SECTOR

Corporates FX short position* turned negative in July for the first time since June'14 with 10% yoy depreciation in TL. In August, it stabilized somewhat at USD 5mn surplus





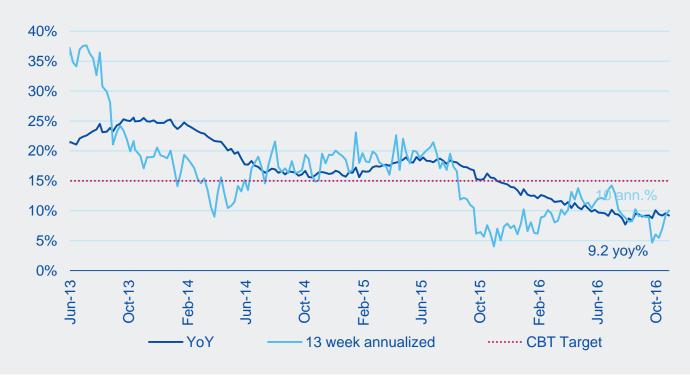


LOAN GROWTH

YoY Credit growth continue to float just around 9%. With the end of October data, the 13 week trend rate jumped to 10% thanks to gained momentum in in consumer credits

FX ADJUSTED CREDIT GROWTH RATE

% yoy and 13 week ann. rates

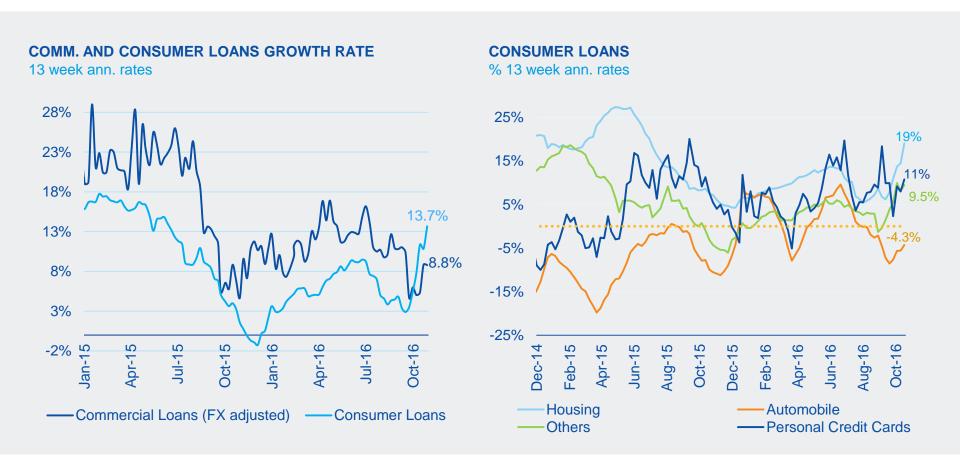


- YoY growth rate of FX adjusted credits still below 10% (below the Central Bank 15% comfort range)
- The trend rate (annualized yearly rate) moved up to 10% from 6% last month



LOAN GROWTH

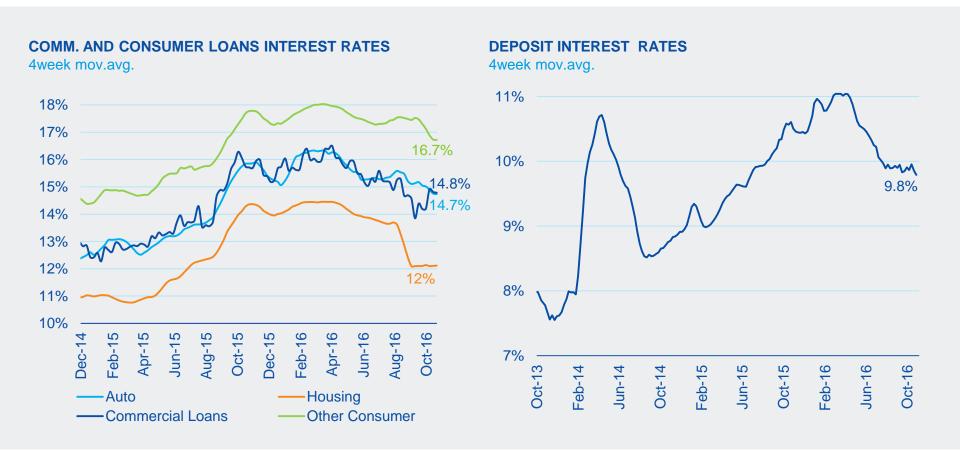
Deceleration in consumer credits seen especially since 2Q16 reversed its trend in October and shows a marked pick-up in all sub-segments





INTEREST RATES

Compared to September, interest rates on consumer credits followed a downward trend in October. Deposit rates continue to fall at very low levels

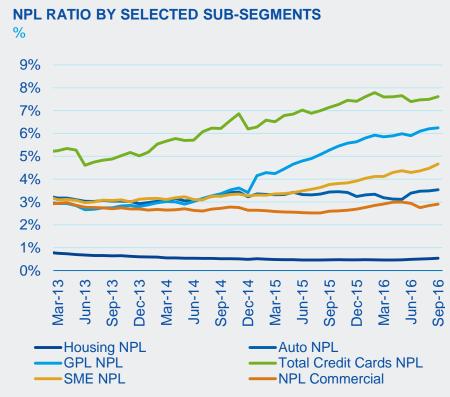




ASSET QUALITY & CREDIT RISK

Albeit slightly, compared to 2Q16, NPL ratio in almost all sub-segments of the sector increased as of end of 3Q16. Increase has been the highest at GPL (35bps). YoY growth of gross NPL decelerated in 3Q following the restructuring process







ASSET QUALITY & CREDIT RISK

Group 2 Loans (Loans under Close Watch) have increased in the last 2 years. The ratio increased by 117 bps from 2.8% in 4Q14 to almost 4% in 3Q16, highlighting some risks to asset quality

GROUP 2 LOANS TO GROSS LOANS Tier 1 Banks* Sector avg. % 4.0% 3.5% 3.0% 2.5% 2.0% 1.5% 1.0% 0.5% 0.0%

1Q'16

3Q'16

RESTRUCTURED PERFORMING LOANS TO GROSS LOANS Tier 1 Banks' Sector avg. % 3.5% 3.0% 2.5% 2.0% 1.5% 1.0% 0.5% 0.0%

1Q'16

4Q'14

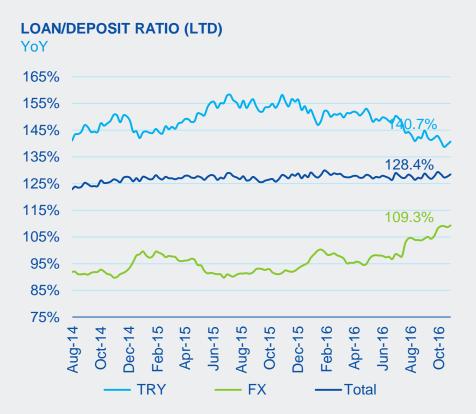
4Q'14

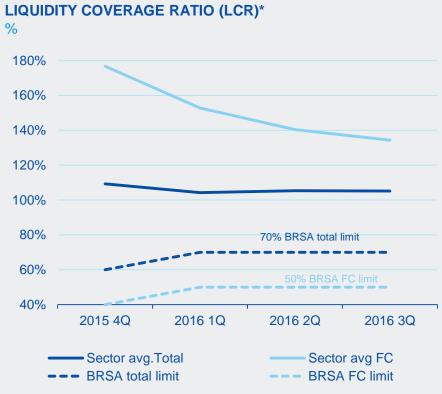
3Q'16



LIQUIDITY

Loan to Deposits ratio decelerated by almost 90bps compared to September, mainly due to holds tendency of being TL supporter. Liquidity Coverage Ratio of Tier 1 group is well above the minimum legal ratio

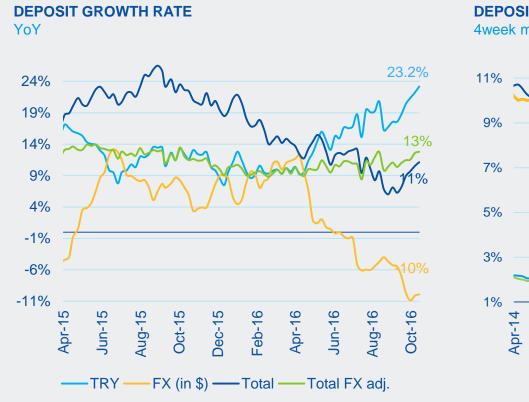


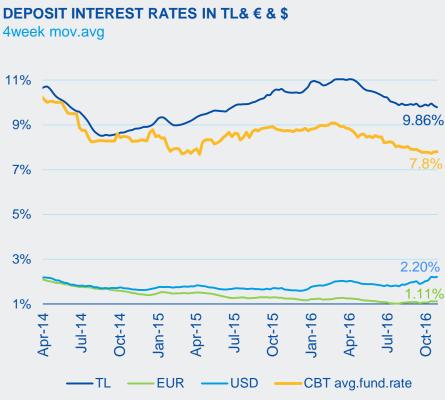




DEPOSITS

Compared to September, deposit growth rates accelerated in October. Contraction in FX deposits continues. Interest rates in USD deposits increased by 50bps in October compared to September, caused by holds TL tendency



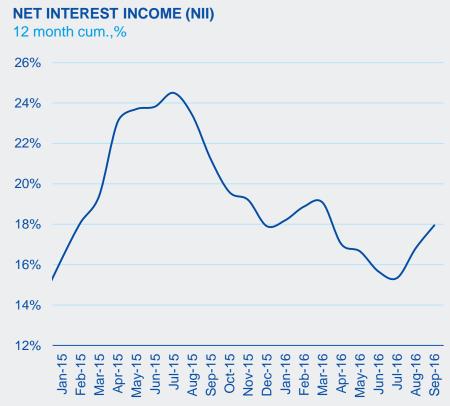




PROFITABILITY

Compared to previous month, net profit* declined by almost 40% (MoM) and 6% (YoY) in September due to increase in general provisions. NII increased by 4% (MoM)

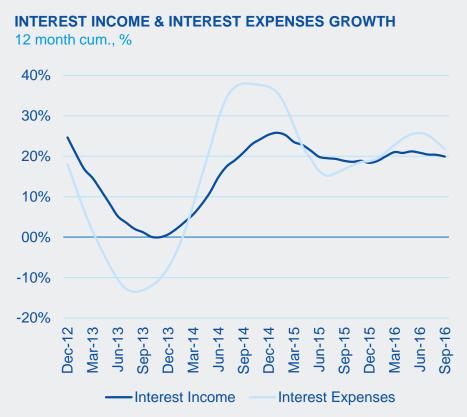






PROFITABILITY

Interest expenses and non-interest income declined in September. Low growth rate in non-interest expenses is supportive for profitability







SOLID BUFFERS

Both Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Common Equity Tier 1 stayed stable due to no change in risk weighted assets

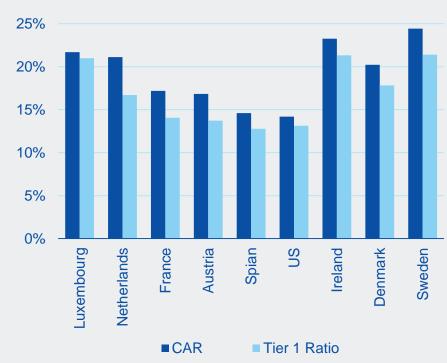
CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO & CET 1 & TIER 1 RATIO



^{*}Banks have to maintain additional capital conservation buffer of +0.625% CET1 for 2016; phased-in to reach +2.5% CET1until 2019.

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





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