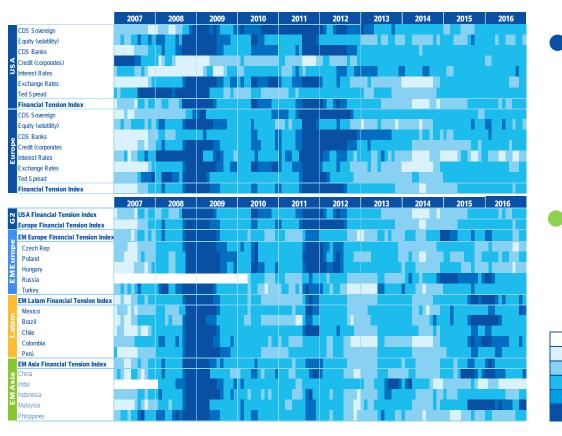


Global Developments

Financial stress for DM remains contained with positive sentiment of equity investors.

BBVA RESEARCH FINANCIAL STRESS MAP



 Developed Markets maintain upbeat mode with equity being most favored.

 Volatility in EM persists especially in China, Turkey and México.

No Data
Very Low Tension (<1 sd)
Low Tension (-1.0 to -0.5 sd)
Neutral Tension (-0.5 to 0.5)
High Tension (0.5 to 1 sd)
Very High Tension (>1 sd)

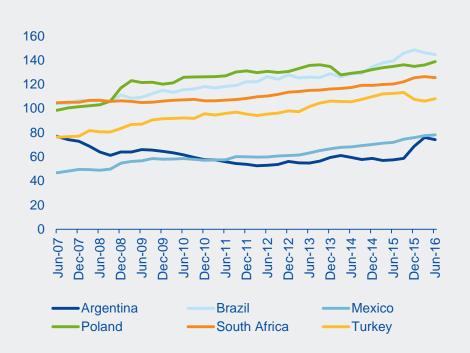
Source: BBVA Research



Global Developments

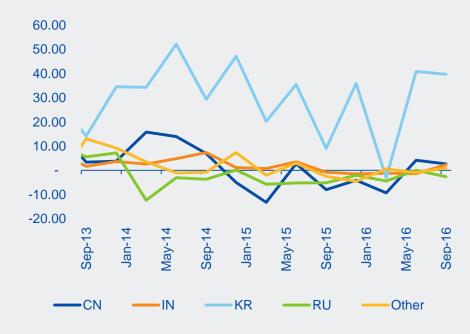
International debt securities issuance during 3Q 2016, at \$1.4 trillion, was 10% lower than in the previous quarter. In EMEs, net borrowing on international securities markets in Q3, at \$83 billion, was 35% below that of the previous quarter

TOTAL CREDIT TO THE NON-FINANCIAL SECTOR*% of GDP



GLOBAL DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED BY BORROWERS FROM EM

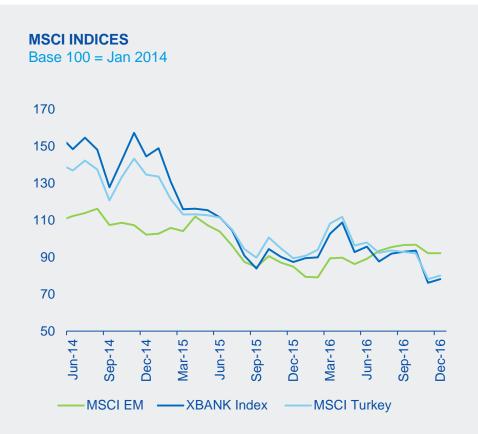
Net Issuance, billions of USD trillions- by nationality of issuer

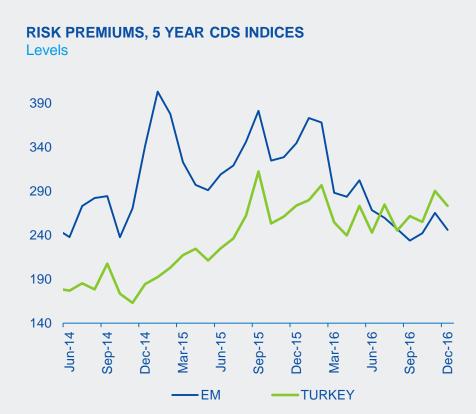




Turkey Financial Markets

Turkish equities continued to lag behind the EM in December







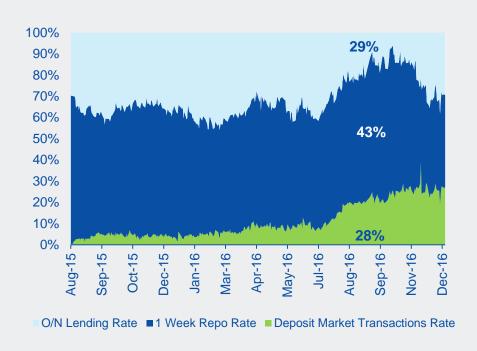
Monetary Policy

The CBRT kept all its monetary rates intact in December opting for a wait and see mode. As in November, CBRT continued to decrease its funding through one-week repo and increase funding with O/N lending rate in December

TURKEY: INTEREST RATE CORRIDOR % 14% 12% 10% 8% 6% 4% 2% Dec-14 ····· ON Lending CBT One-Week Repo ····· ON Borrowing CBT Cost of Funding

1-month FX Implied Forward

TURKEY: SHARES OF THE CBT TOTAL FUNDING

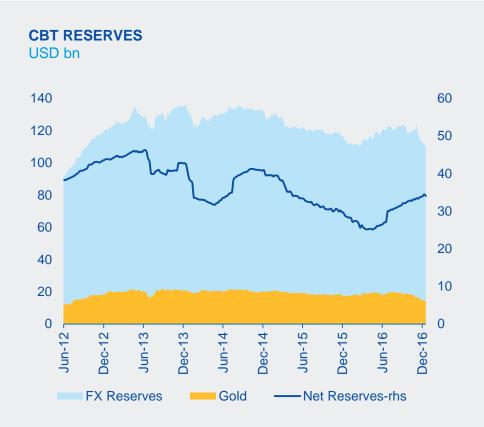


BIST Interbank Repo



Central Bank Reserves

FX reserves declined in December due to banks' withdrawn FX deposits held under Reserve Option Mechanism (ROM) at the CBT and decrease in FX Reserve Requirement Ratios. Net reserves are at USD 34bn USD



GROSS RESERVES

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



Source: Garanti Research, CBT 6

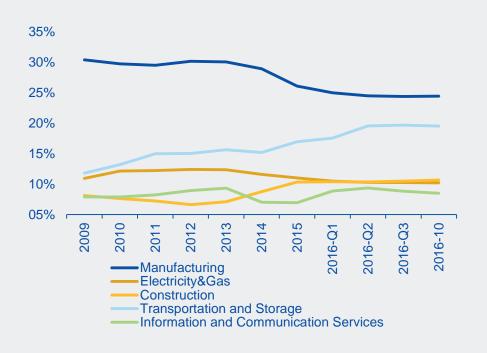


Corporate Sector External Debt

Corporates' total external credit debt is mostly contained in manufacturing with an increasing trend on the ST segment

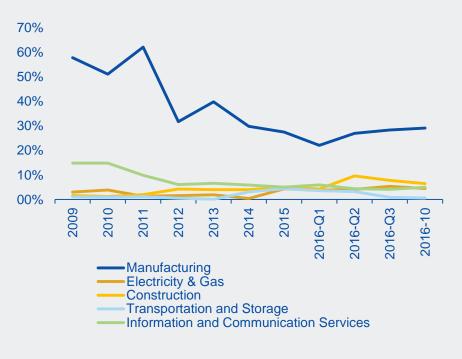
CORPORATES' LT EXTERNAL CREDIT DEBT-

Share of main sub-sectors in total non-financial sector



CORPORATES' EXTERNAL ST CREDIT DEBT-

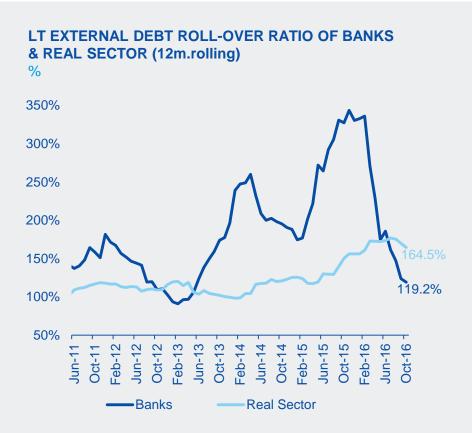
Share of main sub-sectors in total non-financial sector

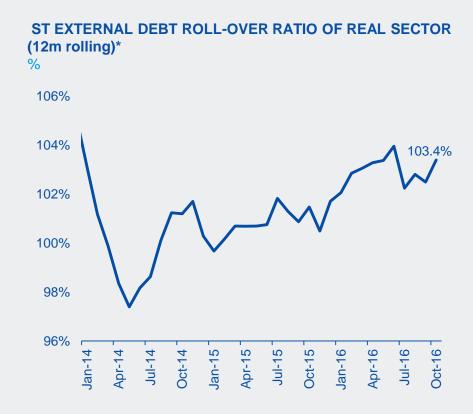




Corporate Sector

Roll-over ratios for banks declined to 119% due to high levels of loan repayments and high base effect.







Loan Growth

YoY Credit growth continues to hover around 10%. The 13 week trend rate jumped to close 15% mainly due to diminishing effects of falls observed during September.

FX ADJUSTED CREDIT GROWTH RATE

% yoy and 13 week ann. rates

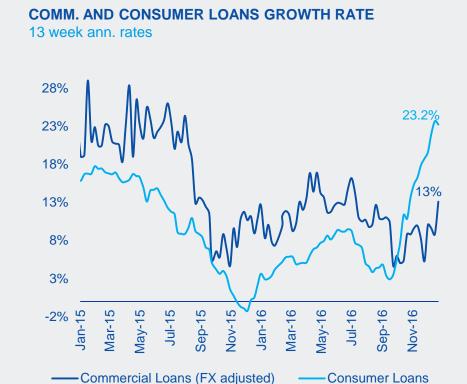


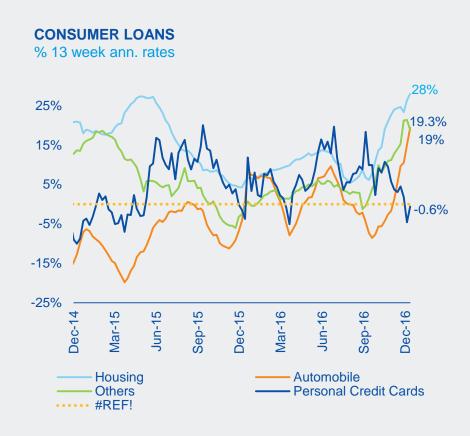
- YoY growth rate of FX adjusted credits is around 10% (and below the Central Bank 15% comfort range)
- The trend rate (annualized yearly rate) jumped to 14.6% from 8.2% last month



Loan Growth

Commercial credits' trend rate is gaining some momentum. However, it seems to be temporary due to stagnant outlook in its YoY growth rate. Consumer credits maintain their momentum with the uptick of housing and auto loans

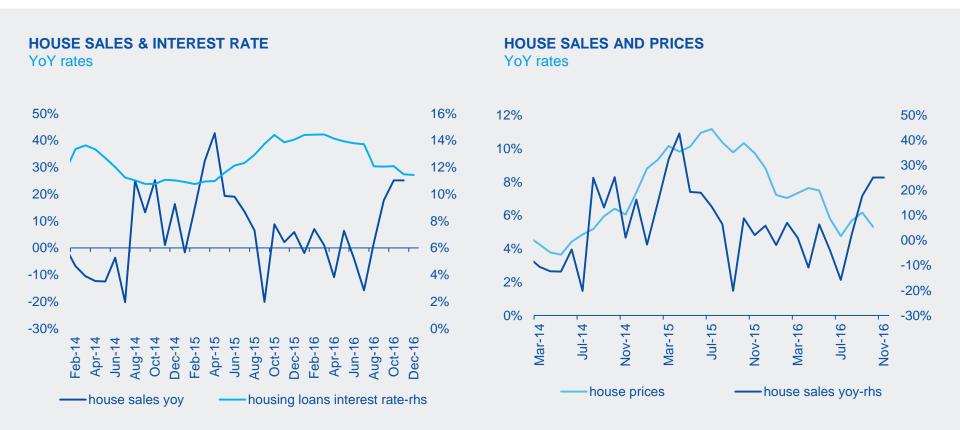






Housing

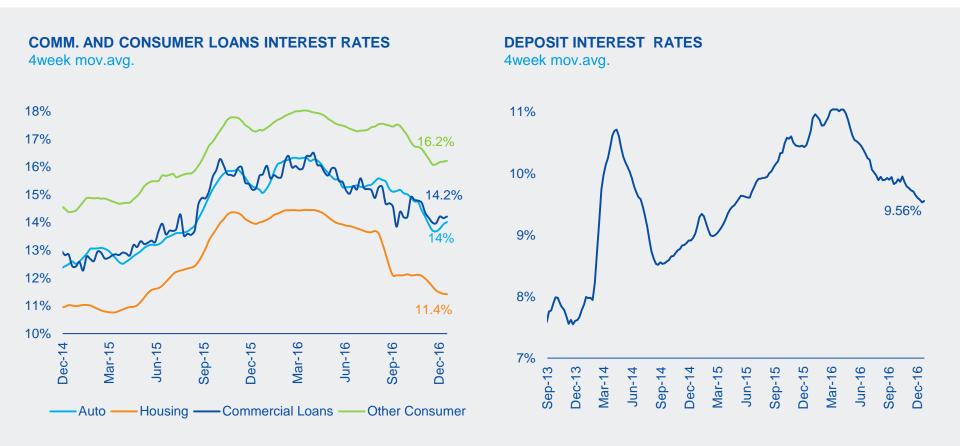
The fall in housing credits' interest rates supports house sales. House sales increased 25% yoy in November*





Interest Rates

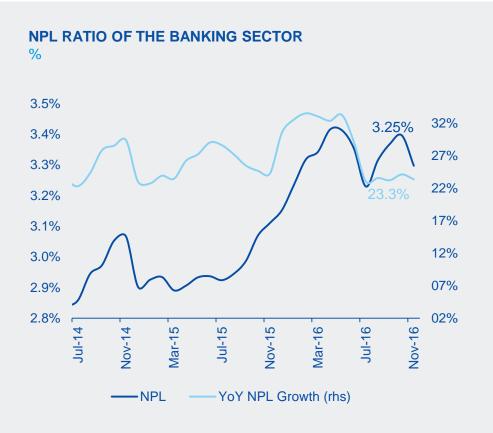
Interest rates on consumer credits continued to follow a downward trend in December as well. Deposit rates continue to fall, too

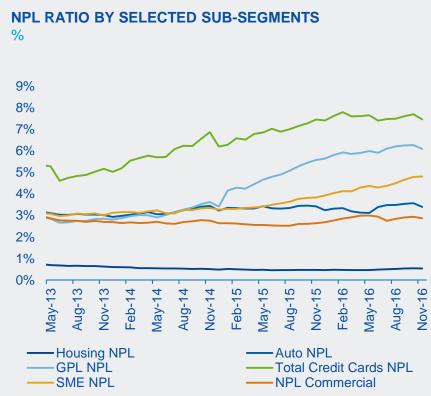




Asset Quality & Credit Risk

In contrast to preceding month, NPL ratio decreased in most of the segments. Total NPL ratio of the whole sector decreased to 3.25% in November.

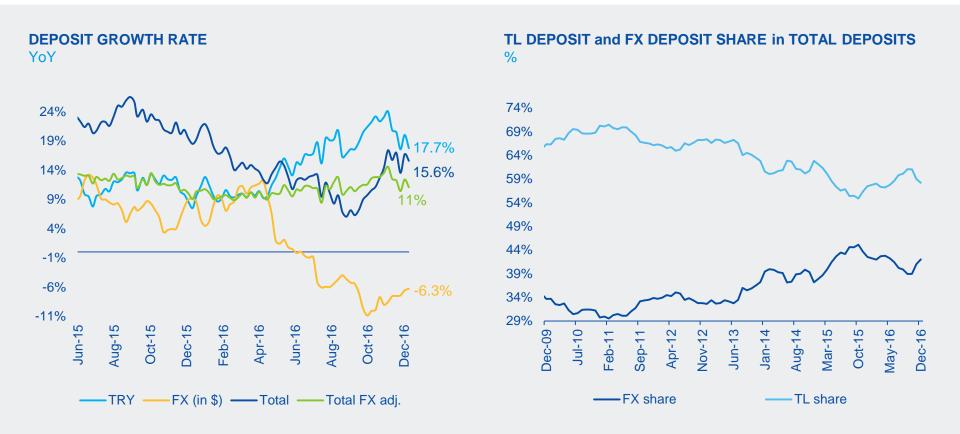






Deposits

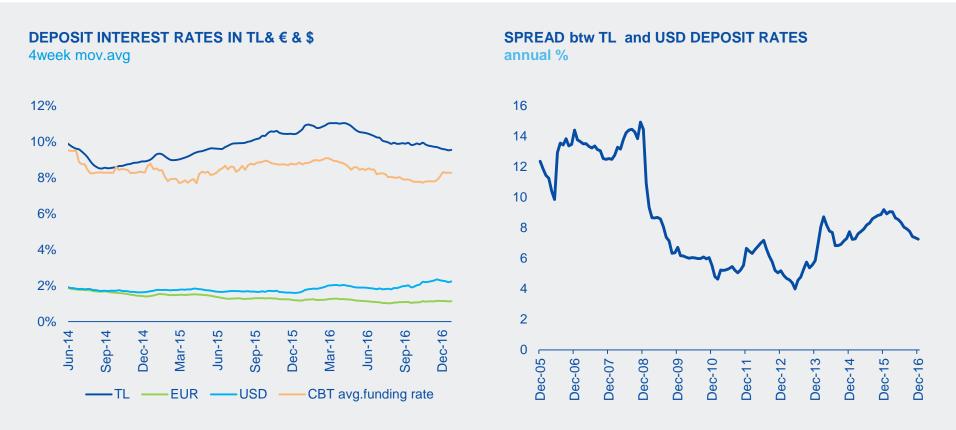
Compared to preceding month, total (FX adj.) deposit yoy growth slowed down in December. As was in Nov., shift from TL deposits to FX deposits continued in Dec. where TL depreciated by 3% on a monthly basis.





Deposits

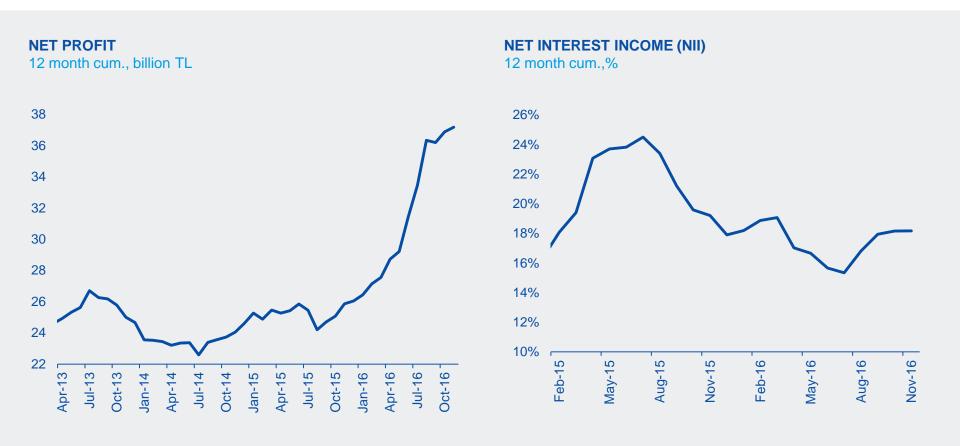
Compared to November, TL deposit rates continued to decline in December, albeit by only 10bps. With increasing USD deposit rates, spread btw TL and USD deposit rates narrowed in Dec.





Profitability

Net profit of the sector increased (yoy) by 11% in November compared to 35% rise in October led by public banks





Profitability

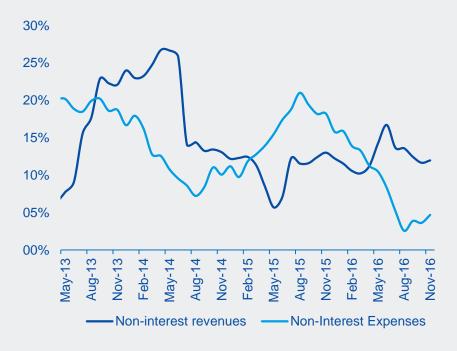
Interest income growth decelerated in November whereas non-interest income growth accelerated slightly

12 month cum., % 40% 30% 20% 10% 00% -10% -20% Nov-14 Feb-15 May-15 Aug-15 Nov-15 Feb-16 Feb-14 May-14 Aug-14

Interest Expenses

INTEREST INCOME & INTEREST EXPENSES GROWTH





-Interest Income



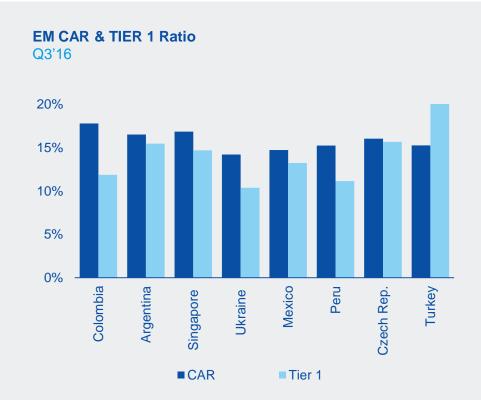
Buffers

Both Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Common Equity Tier 1 declined by almost 70bps (MoM) with mainly 5% increase in risk weighted assets compared to previous month

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.



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.



Regulations

- The Economic Coordination Board decided to provide a guarantee on new commercial loans taken out by exporters as well as small and medium-sized enterprises. The guarantee will be provided by the Credit Guarantee Fund. Prime. Moreover, it was announced that there will be a 7.5% interest rate cap on public deposits in state banks
- The BRSA lowered general provisions for SME loans from 0.5% to 0% and general provisions for commercial loans from 1% to 0.5%
- The BRSA has allowed banks to restructure some NPLs twice until December 31, 2017. Restructured loans will be classified under Group II loans. NPLs will be able to be reclassified as restructured loans if there are no delayed payments and the last three payments as of the first restructuring date are made. For a second restructuring, loans can be restructured if there are no delayed payments and the last six payments as of the first restructuring date are made. Additionally, the regulator ruled that the extension for some loans could begin by January 21, 2017. These loans are: the loans of borrowers that were seized or transferred to the Treasury, loans belonging to dismissed public officials under the State of Emergency and the loans of individual and institutions whose properties have been confiscated
- The start date of the IFRS 9 and Basel III process has been postponed to January 1, 2018. Previously, the
 transition process for the IFRS 9 and Basel III had been determined to start on January 1, 2017.
 Additionally, if banks failing to fulfill their obligations under the IFRS 9 and Basel III process by January 1,
 2018 make brief explanations and provide reasons, the BRSA may provide an extension

TURKEY

MONTHLY BANKING MONITOR

DECEMBER

JANUARY 4th

Garanti – BBVA Research

Deniz Ergun denizerg@garanti.com.tr

