

## Turkey: Continuation of solid activity in early 2021

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Industrial Production (IP) grew by 11.4% yoy in calendar adjusted terms (7.5% yoy in unadjusted series) in January confirming still strong economic activity at the start of the year (vs. its 10% growth in 4Q). Seasonal and calendar adjusted series maintained a growing trend in the 9th consecutive month with 1% mom. On the other hand, retail sales signaled a weakening outlook, by increasing only 2% yoy in January (vs. 8.4% in 4Q). Our Big Data proxies and other high frequency indicators started to show somewhat a clearer deceleration in late February, but in year-on-year terms the indicators will start to jump, being backed by both the base effects and the reopening of the economy as of March. Our monthly GDP indicator nowcasts a yearly GDP growth rate of still above 6% as of February, in which the composition of growth changes in favor of net exports. The potential of additional monetary tightening or at least staying tight for a long period of time could be the factors to curb domestic demand further. Though, given the current strong momentum and the positively updated global forecasts, we plan to revise our GDP growth fore cast above 6% for 2021 in contrast to our previous 5% forecast.

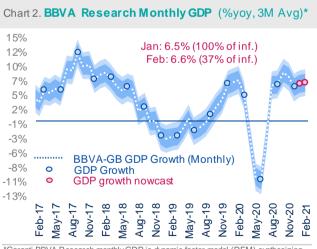
## Strong January IP growth backed by mining and manufacturing sector

Seasonal and calendar adjusted IP grew by 1% mom grow th in January confirming the continuation of solid economic activity in the 9<sup>th</sup> consecutive month since April 2020. The main contributors were durable (+6.5% mom) and intermediate goods production (+3.3% mom), while energy and capital goods production dragged down from grow th (-3.7% and -2.9% mom, respectively). On the sectorial side, the main trigger continued to be the manufacturing sector by growing 1.1% mom, in which wearing apparel, machinery and electrical equipment, basic metals and chemical products took the lead, showing the support from both external and domestic demand. Looking ahead, leading indicators such as manufacturing PMI (Jan-Feb avg, 53 vs. 52 in 4Q20), capacity utilization rate (Jan-Feb, 75.6% vs. 75.2% in 4Q20), electricity production (Jan-Feb avg, 1.9% yoy vs. 7% in 4Q20) and our big data proxies started to show some but still limited deceleration in February after stronger January realizations. This is also seen in our IP forecast, which we foresee a slow -down to 5-6% grow th in February (Chart 3). Our big data indicators also confirm this trend as seen in our demand subcomponents now casts (Chart 5-7). Private consumption shows a clearer deceleration as of February whereas investment demand remains relatively strong, which is positive in terms of increasing the productive capacity of the economy. Also, the change in the composition of grow th in favor of net exports confirm the rebalancing in the economy, which would also reduce the external financial needs in the coming period.

Chart 1. Activity Indicators (%yoy, 3M Moving Avg.)



Source: Garanti BBVA Research, Turkstat

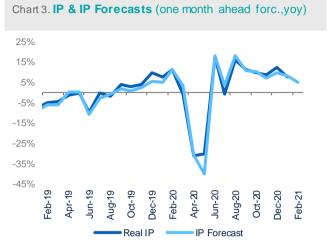


\*Garanti BBVA Research monthly GDP is dynamic factor model (DFM) synthesizing high-frequency indicators to proxy monthly GDP (GBTRGDPY Index in BBG)

## Still strong activity and upwardly revised global forecasts boost 2021 GDP outlook

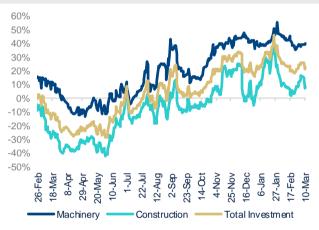
January IP data confirmed the still robust activity on the production side, which we expect to cool down with February incoming data but still keep the 1Q GDP growth rate at near 5%. So, the solid performance so far, strong positive base effects March onwards, accelerating inoculation process and global forecasts revised upside attached to still accommodative policies will lead us to revise our GDP growth forecast above 6% for 2021 from the previous forecast of 5%, although we also figure out additional monetary tightening or at least staying tight for a long period of time on the monetary policy front.



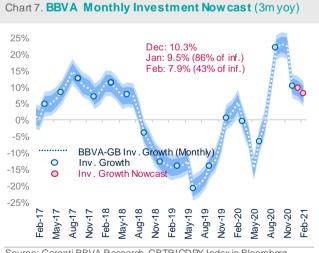


Source: Garanti BBVA Research MIDAS&MFBVAR Models, Turkstat,

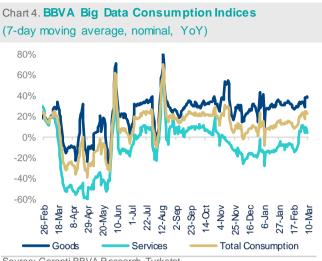
Chart 5. BBVA Big Data Investment Indices (28-day moving average, nominal, YoY)



Source: Garanti BBVA Research



Source: Garanti BBVA Research, GBTRIGDPY Index in Bloomberg





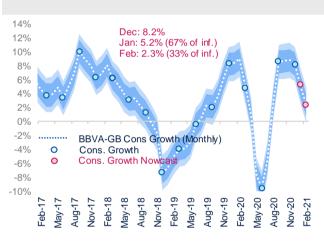


Chart 6. BBVA Monthly Consumption Now cast (3m yoy)

Source: Garanti BBVA Research, GBTRCGDPY Index in Bloomberg

Chart 8. BBVA Monthly Net Exports Now cast (cont. pp) 11% 8% Dec: -0.6% Jan: 1.1% Feb: 2.0% 5% 2% -1% -4% BBVA-GB Net Exp Contribution (Monthly) -7% 0 Net Exp. Contribution 0 Net Exp. Contribution Nowcast -10% Feb-18 May-19  $\sim$ -17 <del>1</del>00 ω <del>7</del> σ o -19 20 Aug-20 -17 20 20 Feb-21 Aug-1 Aug-1 Aug-1 Feb-Feb-Feb-Ň May Aav \_ Nov Nov Mav ð

Source: Garanti BBVA Research, GBTR XGDPY and GBTRMGDPY in Bloomberg



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