

## Türkiye: Weekly Banking Tracker

Deniz Ergun 10 May 2024

- Foreign currency adjusted weekly credit growth decelerated to 0.5% on the week ending at May 3<sup>rd</sup> following the strong increase of 1.5% in the previous week. This is due to both commercial and consumer credits in the whole sector. Total credits' 13-week annualized trend fell from 37.3% to 36.4%.
- Among the sub-segments of TL credits, the weekly positive growth in TL commercial credits turned into a negative growth led by the SME lending of private banks. Slow-down in consumer credits is caused by auto loans and general purpose loans of both public and private banks. Consumer credit cards continued to decelerate, bringing down its trend rate to around 65% (compared to its peak levels of around 290% in Jun23).
- FC credits' weekly growth decelerated. However, due to continuous weekly growth seen since the last quarter of 2023 (on the lead of public banks' non-SME lending), its trend rate reached 43%, the highest level since 2011.
- In the case of deposits, TL deposits fell by TL 72bn, mainly due to the fall in TL demand deposits of official institutions. Residents' FC deposits fell by \$3.4bn led by the fall in corporates' USD deposits by almost \$2bn. Adjusted from price effects, FC deposits fell by almost \$3bn on a weekly basis and by \$2.2bn year to date according to the CBRT.
- The FC protected scheme (in US dollar terms) fell by \$434mn to USD 69.7bn. The share of TL deposits excluding FC protected scheme in total deposits rose to 44.3% (vs. the CBRT's target of 50% in 2024).
- The CBRT continues to simplify macroprudential policies to strengthen the macro financial stability. The regulation regarding the securities maintenance has been repealed. Secondly, banks and financing companies having a certain credit to balance sheet ratio, a level to be set by the CBRT, will not be subject to the provisions of the Communiqué on the Required Reserves, regarding the 2% monthly loan growth limit.
- Interest rates have been declining since 2 weeks. Commercial credit rates fell by 98bps to 66.1% and consumer rates by 112bps to 75.3%. The decline in consumer rates was caused by the fall in general purpose loans by 141bps to 80%. Auto rates rose by 200bps to 28% and housing rates fell by 68bps to 44%.
- As released by the CBRT, TL deposit rates rose by 74bps to 61.1%. Among the brackets, the highest rise was in up to 6-month bracket with 310bps moving up to 64%. The highest TL rate remains to be in up to 3months bracket with 68%.
- The Non-Performing Loans (NPL) ratio of the sector is at 1.54% (1.2% in public; 2% in private).

## 13-Week Average, Annualized Growth Rates (if not particularly specified)



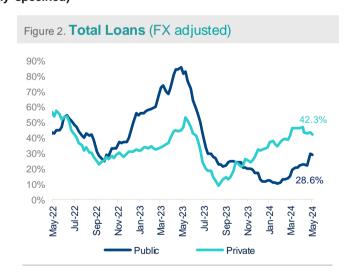




Figure 3. Consumer Loans in Segments (4-week average)

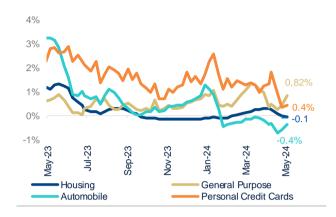


Figure 5. Commercial Loans (TL & USD)

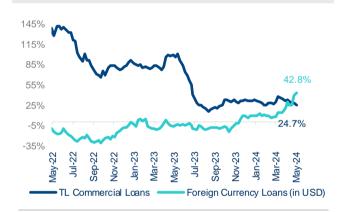


Figure 7. TL SME Credit

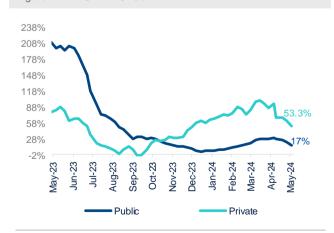


Figure 4. **Consumer Loans** (w/o personal credit cards, 4-week average)



Figure 6. TL Commercial Loans

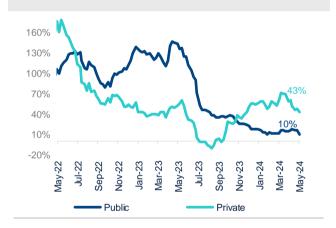
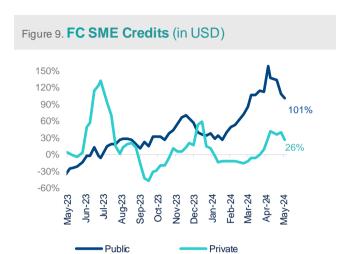
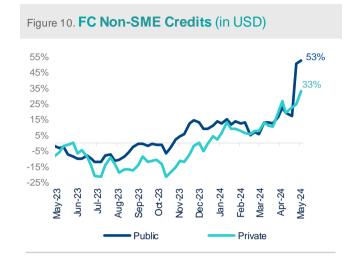


Figure 8. TL Non-SME Commercial Credit

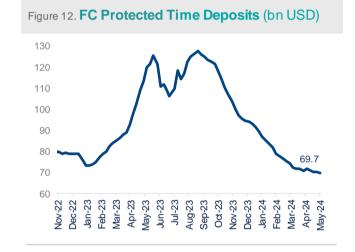


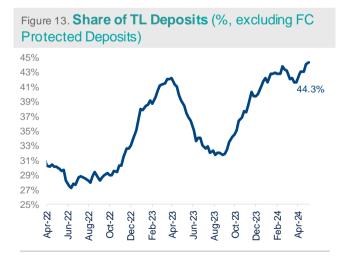


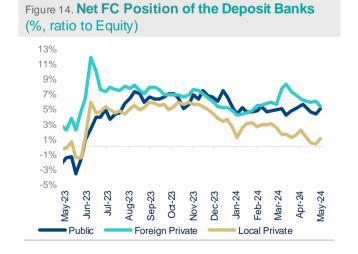




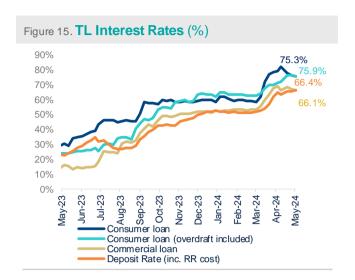


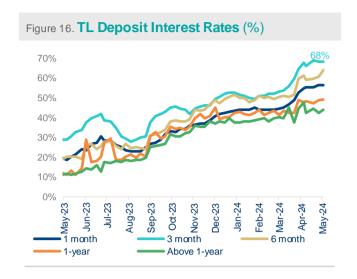


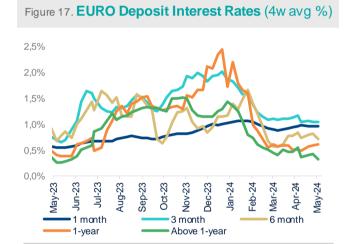


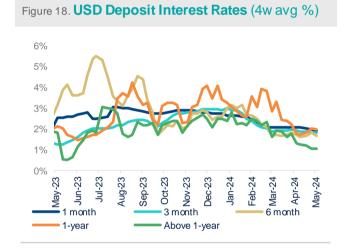


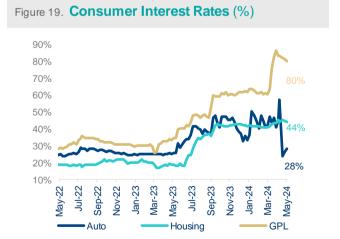


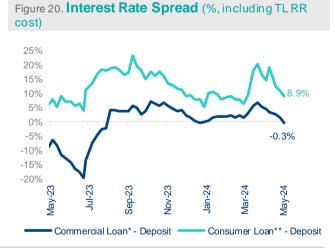












excludes corporate overdraft account rates and corporate credit card rates. \*\* excludes other consumer overdraft account rates.

Source: BRSA, CBRT and Garanti BBVA Research

<sup>\*</sup> The FX adj. credits are calculated using the revised methodology of the CBRT on the exchange rate adjustment:



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