

2Q25

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Türkiye: Quarterly Debt Outlook

Key messages



Households

Household debt to GDP remains low at 9%: and it is one of the lowest among other EM peers. Due to tight financial conditions and macroprudential measures, exposure to mortgages remain low as well. Main assets of households remain to be deposits where the maturities in TL deposits shortened especially in 2Q25. Increasing size of money market funds with dollarization potential poses a risk to financial stability for the coming months.

Households Credit and NPL

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Retail credit cards and GPLs continue to accelerate, together with their NPL ratios. However, the pressure on this will be eased with the very recent restructuring decisions of the BRSA.

Corporates

(c) Net FX short position of corporates has been deteriorating since the start of 2024; and worsened by 70% in May25 compared to Dec24, approaching the high levels seen in 2019. Their ST net long position (\$8bn) reached also its lowest since 2016. This is mainly due to the increase in FC credits, both internal (more in LT) and external (more in ST).

Banks

External debt of banks is high, led by issuances. However, their FC liquidity buffers continue to be strong and LT external roll-over ratios are high as well.

FX position

The overall total FX position of the economy improved in May25 compared to Dec24. The composition of external debt started to shift again among the borrowers, mainly between the public sector and the real sector.



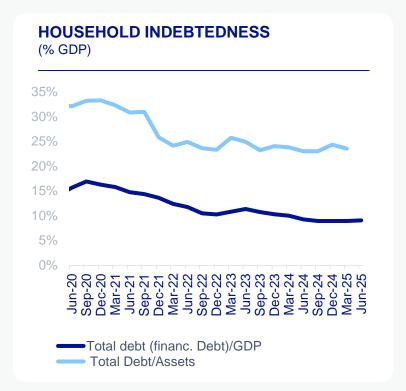


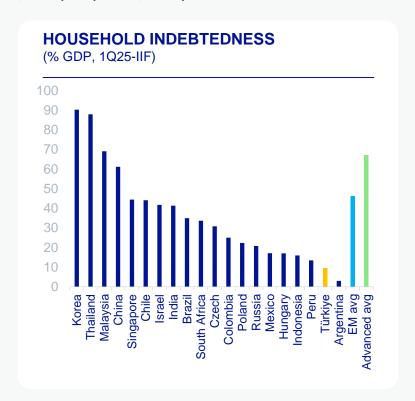
01.

Households Indebtedness

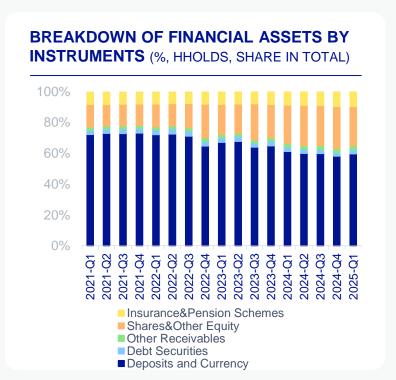
Still being low and also much below EM avg., households' debt over GDP slightly moved up in 2Q25, first time since Jun'23

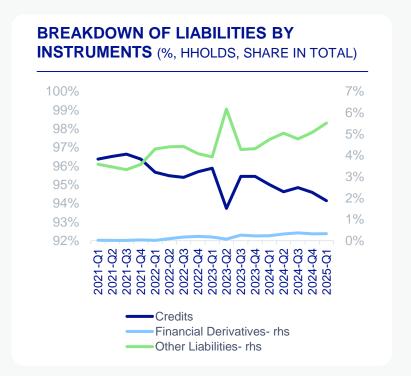
Debt to asset ratio fell to 23.5% with a higher rise in assets (led by deposits) compared to liabilities.





Share of deposits and ST debt securities increased whereas that of stock market (exc. non MMFs) fell for households

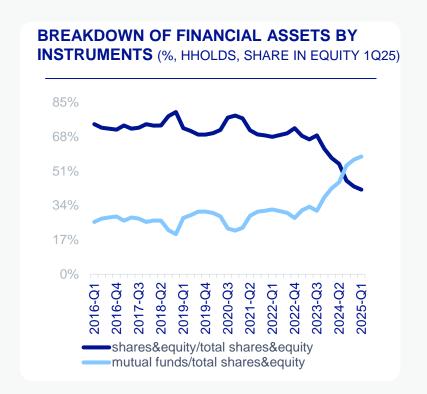


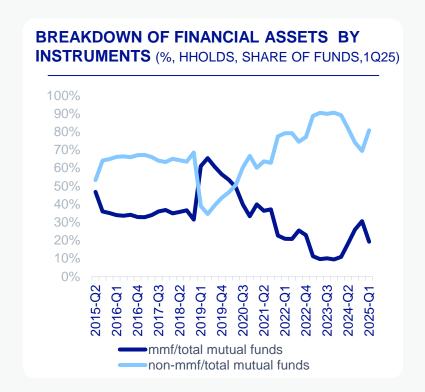


^{*}Other receivable and other payable items:The assets under this category are distinguished by a timing difference between the transaction that creates these assets/liabilities and the corresponding payment. In the Turkish practice, this category includes transitory liability and asset accounts, miscellaneous receivables and payables, prepaid taxes, etc.

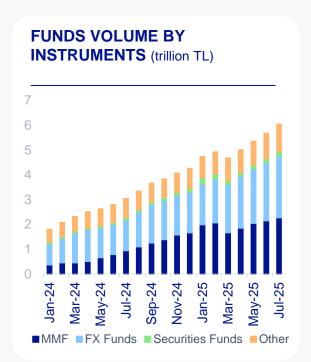
Money market funds of households declined sharply after the March shock

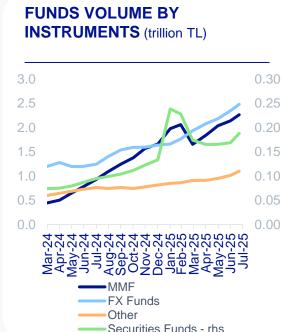
Yet, the share of mutual funds investments continued to increase in 1Q25 compared to equity investments.

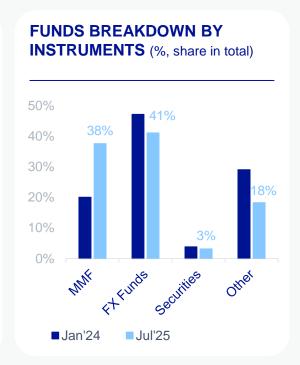




Size of MMFs has surpassed its pre-March shock level. Inflows into FX funds continue without interruption.



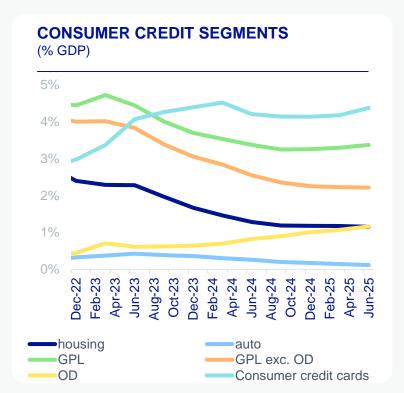


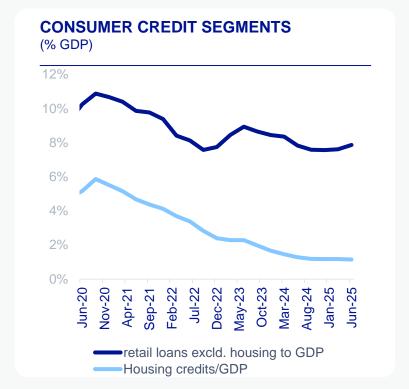


MMF: Money Market Funds, Hedge Money Market Funds, Participation Money Market Funds FX Funds: FX Hedge Funds, Eurobond Funds, Precious Metals funds Other: Stock Funds, Mixed Funds, TL Hedge Funds etc. Source: TEFAS, Garanti BBVA Research

Increasing trend in credit cards and overdraft (OD) accounts continues.

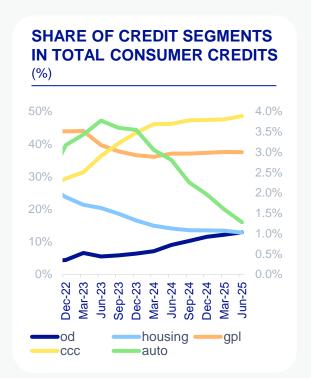
The share of OD accounts in GPLs reached 34.3% as of end-June25 (compared to 10% end 2022).

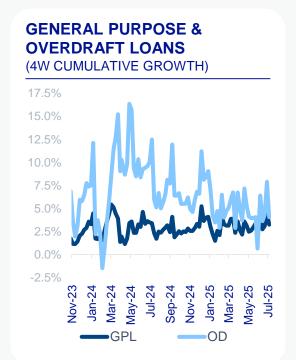


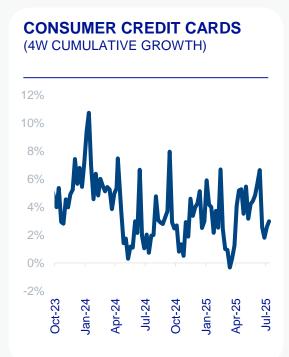


Source: BRSA and Garanti BBVA Research.

Liabilities continue to be boosted by credit cards* and overdraft loans. New regulation on OD** seems to have limited impact.



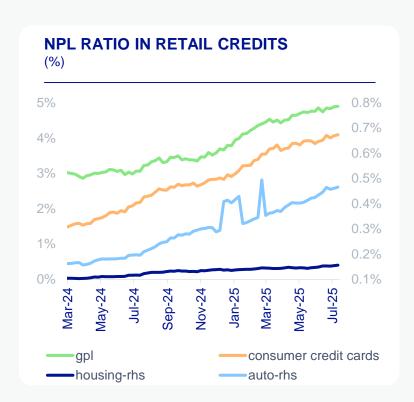


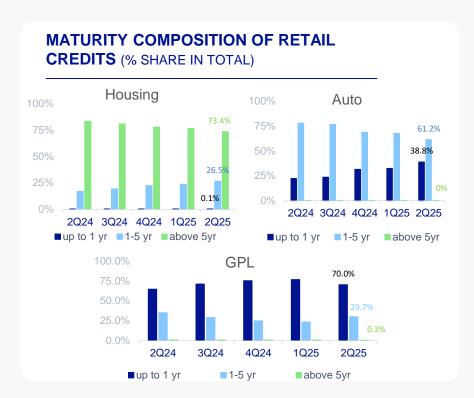


^{*}On the other hand, the recent CBRT analysis** interprets credit card expenditures as having increased rather moderately. See: https://tcmbblog.org/wps/wcm/connect/blog/en/main+menu/analyses/card+usage+rate+and+card+spending.

^{**}As of first week of April25, overdraft loans with more than 3 installments (education related loans are not included), were included in the loan growth-based reserve requirement regulation

The average maturity of GPL loans increased a bit in 2Q25, first time since last year.





Source: BRSA and Garanti BBVA Research. p. 10

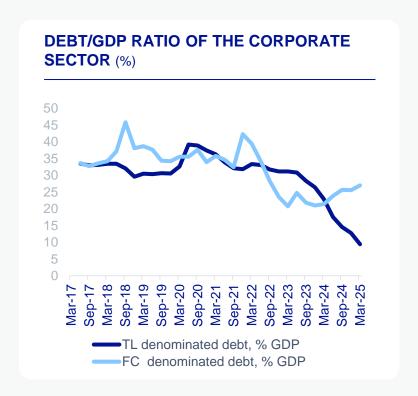


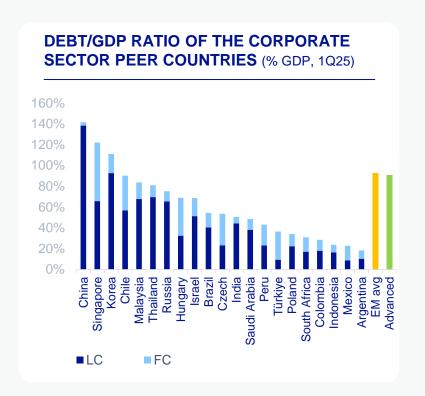
02.

Corporates Indebtedness

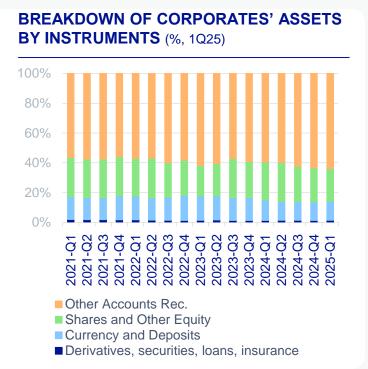
Corporates' total debt to GDP continues to decline due to decrease in TL denominated debt, driven by monthly caps

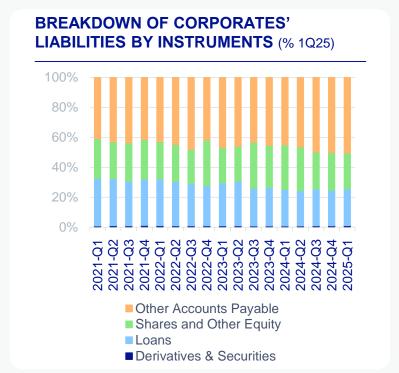
FX debt to GDP moves up since Dec'24, resulting in a wider FX short position of corporates





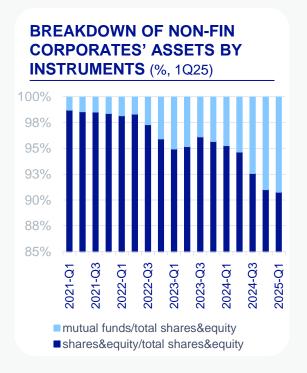
On assets, money market fund investments' share declined in 1Q25 with significant outflows, replaced by non-MMfunds On liabilities, the highest increase was in loans.

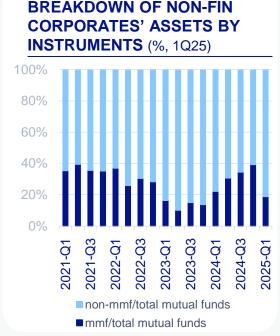


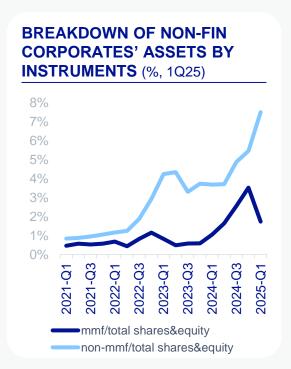


^{*} Other accounts receivable and other accounts payable items are composed of corporates' commercial transactions with each other. Shares&other equity consists of shares, equity and mutual funds (mmf &non-mmf) investments

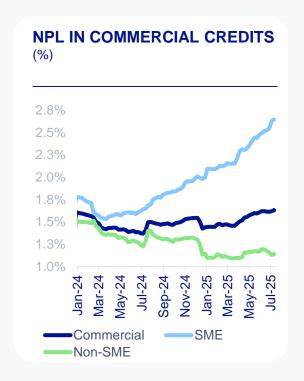
Mutual funds (especially non- MMFs) of corporates continue to have a higher share compared to equity investments.

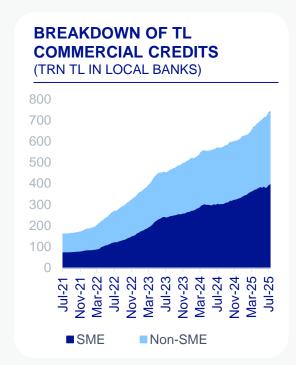


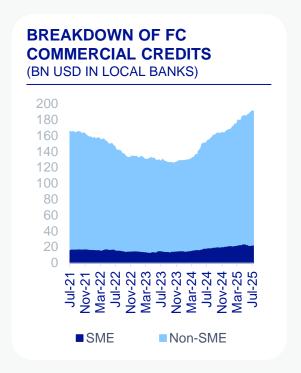




Although still being historically low, NPL ratio of commercial credits increases, led by the ongoing pick-up in SMEs



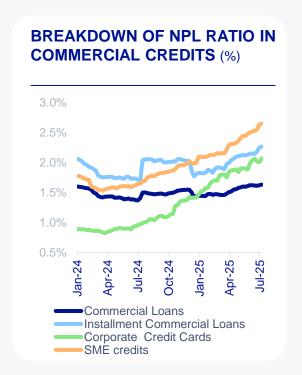


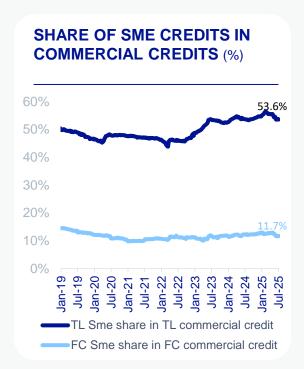


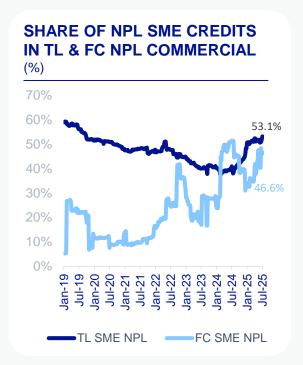
Source: BRSA and Garanti BBVA Research. p. 15

SME share in commercial credits fell in both TL and FC segments in 2Q25.

NPL ratios in commercial segment continously move up in all subsegments since Dec24.



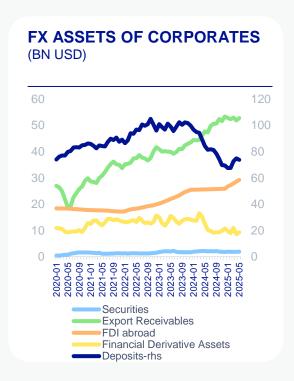




Source: BRSA and Garanti BBVA Research p. 16

Liquidity ratios of corporates keep falling mainly due to the increase in their ST FC liabilities, mostly ST external FC loans

The short-term net FX position deteriorated further to \$8bn

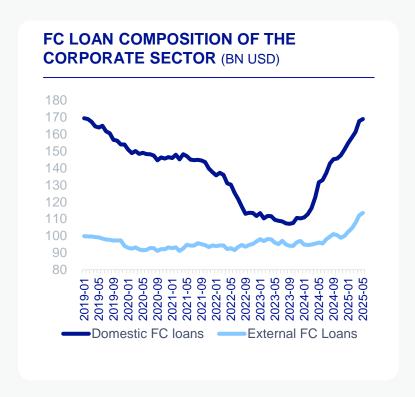


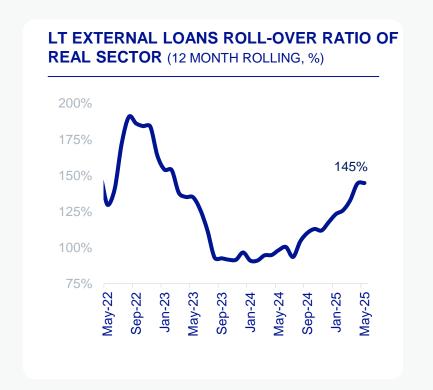




Source: CBRT and Garanti BBVA Research. p. 17

Domestic FC loans grow higher than external loans, most probably on non-capped items and mostly due to parity impact

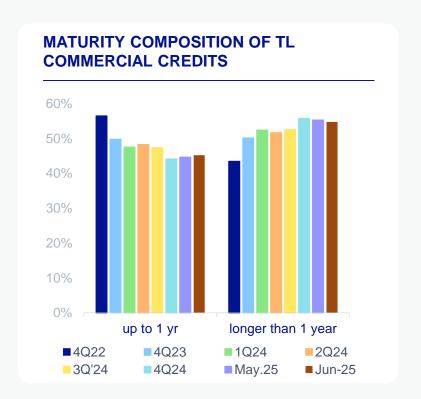


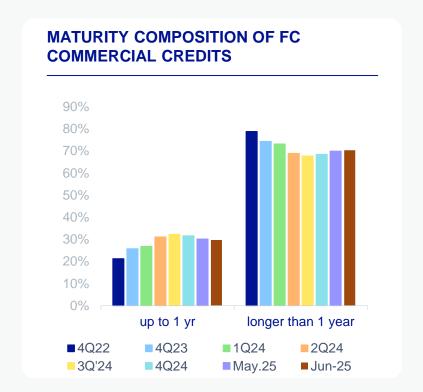


Source: CBRT and Garanti BBVA Research. p. 18

Maturities in TL commercial credits have declined with the CBRT rate cut expectations

Whereas maturities in FC credits increased a bit.

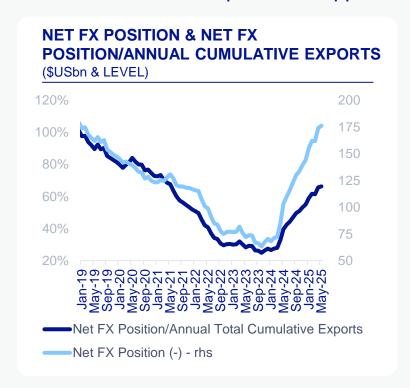


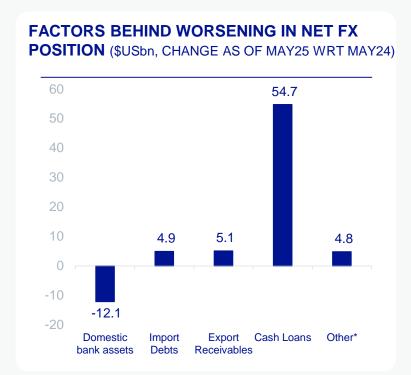


Source: BRSA, Garanti BBVA Research.

The capacity of export revenues to cover the open position of the real sector has worsened since Jan24

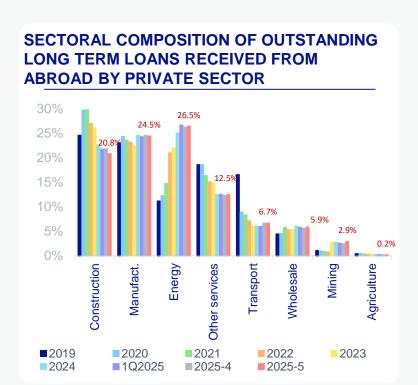
Deterioration in net FX position is approaching its high levels of 2014-2019 period

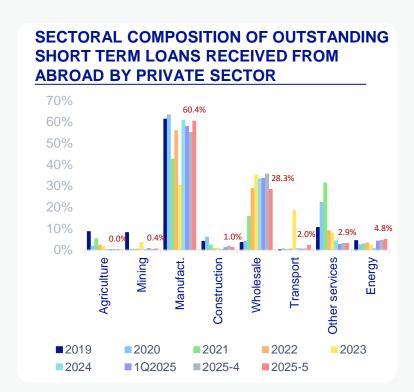




^{*} The change in the "other" item covers the change in assets (deposits) with banks abroad, securities and direct capital investments made abroad. Assets = deposits of the real sector

Among sectorial composition, FC loans have been allocated to mostly manufacturing and energy sectors





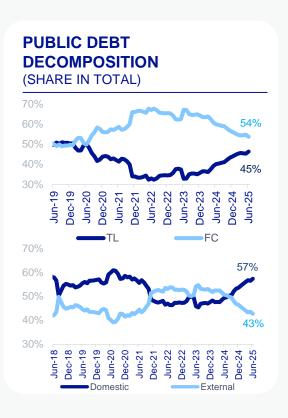
Source: CBRT and Garanti BBVA Research.

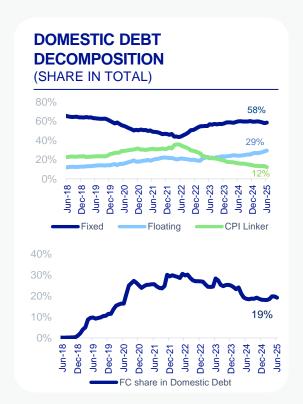


03.

Public Sector Indebtedness

On fiscal front, both FC share and external share in public debt continues to come down.



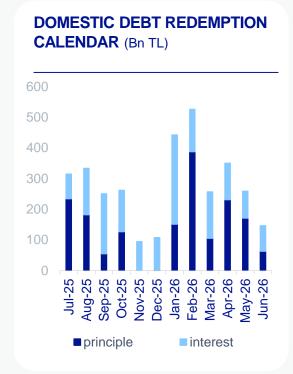


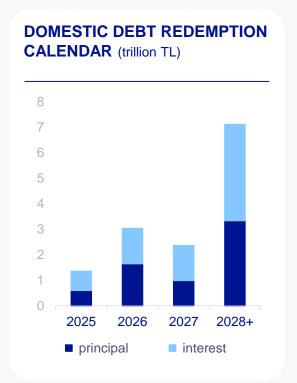


Highest TL debt redemptions will be in August in the remainder of this year; and at the start of next year.

Domestic debt roll-over ratio is targeted to be 119% in 2025. It is realized 144% in June.







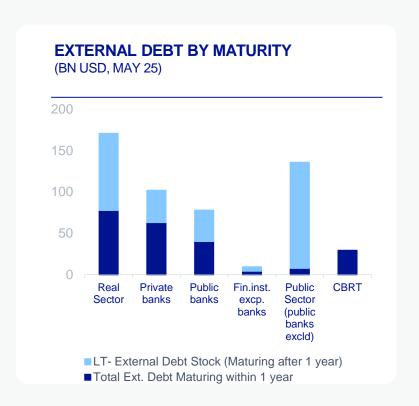
Source: Treasury and Garanti BBVA Research.

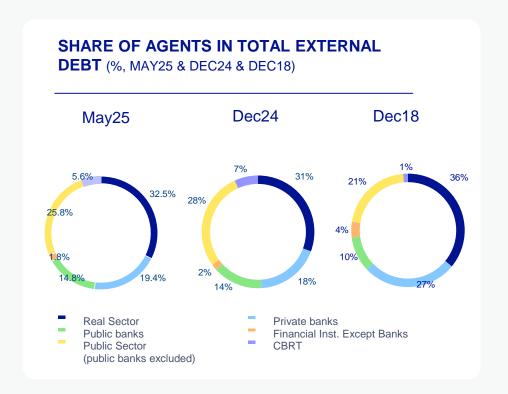


04.

Türkiye's External Debt Stock

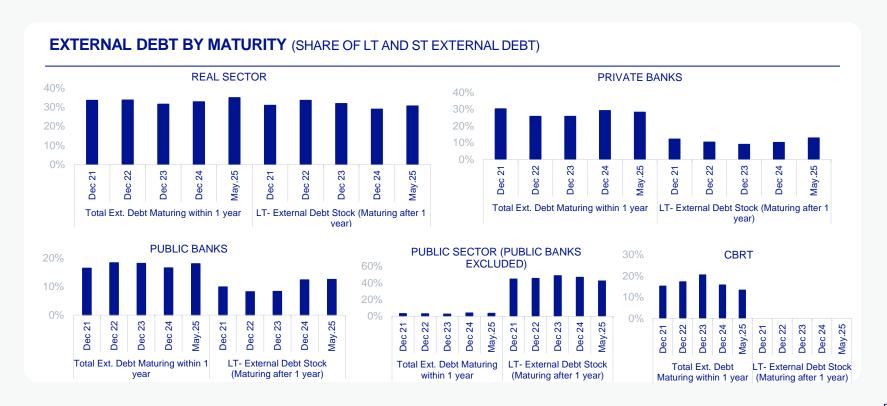
External debt has started to switch btw the real sector and the public sector (including the CBRT)



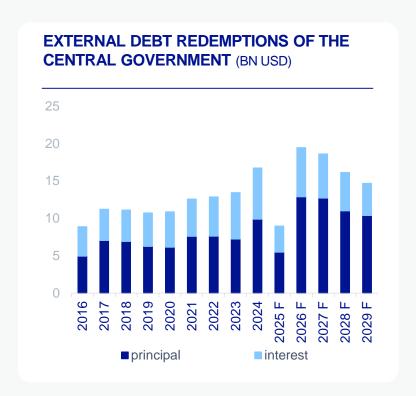


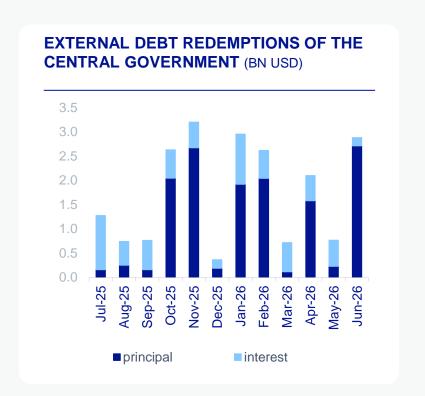
Source: CBRT and Garanti BBVA Research. p. 26

Share of ST external debt started to rise again in private sector.



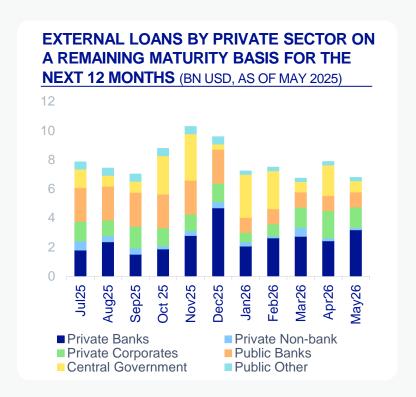
October (\$2.6bn) & November (\$3.2bn) in 2025 will be key for external debt redemptions of the Government

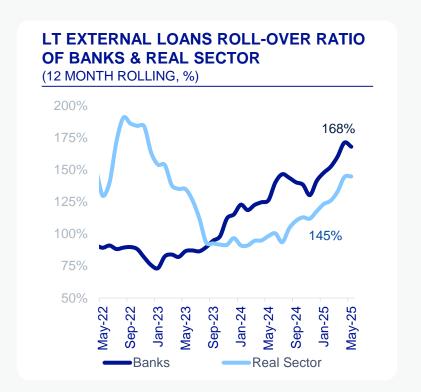




Source: Treasury and Garanti BBVA Research.

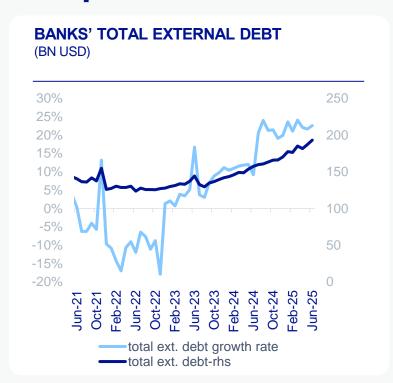
Highest external debt redemption of the private sector (banks, real sector & non-bank inst.) will be in Dec25 (\$6.4bn)

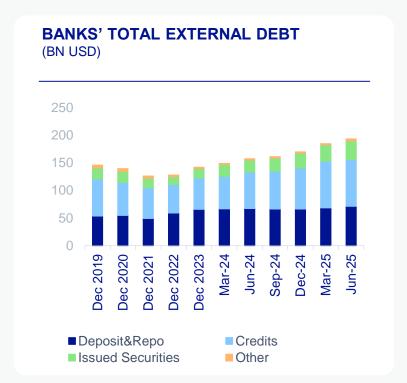




Source: CBRT and Garanti BBVA Research.

Banks' external debt rose to \$193bn. In June25, the highest increase was in issued securites compared to Dec24.

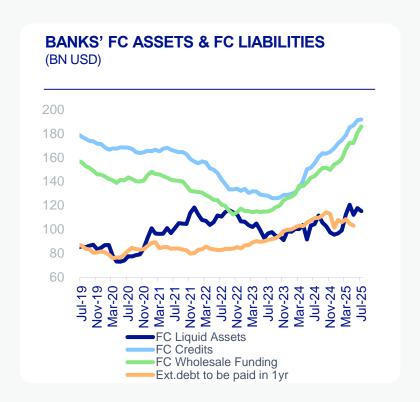


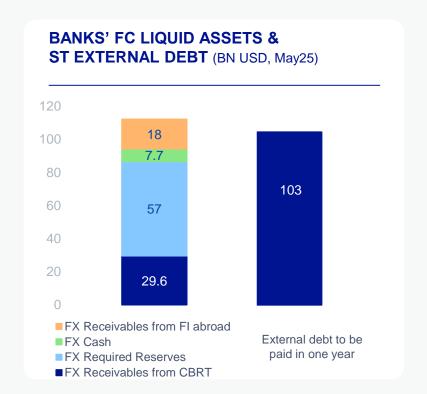


Source: CBRT, BRSA and Garanti BBVA Research.

The increase in bank debt issuances continues to support banks' FX liquidity in terms of funding

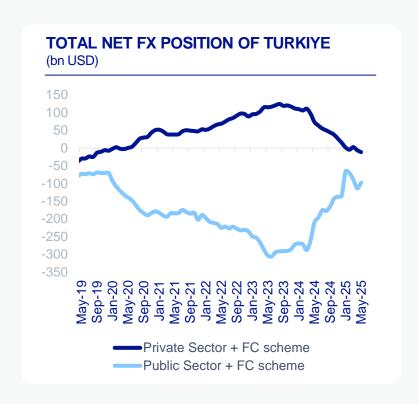
Increase in FC liquid assets was due to FC RRs, mainly caused by the regulations.

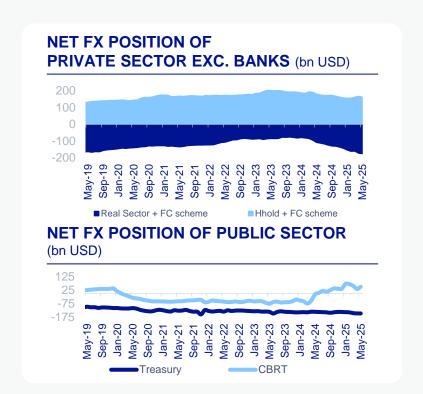




Source: CBRT, BRSA and Garanti BBVA Research.

Private sector net FX position turns into negative as of February, with the deterioration in the real sector





Source: CBRT, BRSA and Garanti BBVA Research.



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