

NOVEMBER 2025

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Türkiye: Quarterly Debt Outlook

Key messages

Households

According to the latest data, households' financial assets to GDP fell to 38.7% in 2Q25 (vs. 39.6% in 1Q25) due to the deceleration in their deposit growth. Regarding the asset breakdown, the fall in the share of deposits seems to be replaced by that of equities. The main financial assets* of households remain to be deposits though. However, size of money market funds (7 trillion TL, almost 1/3 of total deposits) stays as a risk to financial stability for the coming months.

Corporates

oOti

(3) Total indebtedness of corporates declines; and remains below EM and DM averages. Net FX short position that fell from \$207bn to \$63bn btw 2018-23 reached its highest level seen since 2018 with \$185bn, increasing their vulnerability to a currency shock. However, real sector's access to external financing remains to be solid, as seen in their increasing FC credits and issuances obtained externally.

Public Debt

Overall public debt to GDP remains low. However, reliance on gold borrowings, increasing burden of interest paymens due to high interest rates (caused by the slower than expected disinflation path) and decreasing maturities remain as risk factors.

Banks

(<u>c</u>)

The share of FC wholesale funding is increasing in banks, led by the acceleration in their sub-debt issuances. On the other hand, maturities of external debt are extending with the increasing share of LT debt, supporting the LT external rollover ratios and their FC liquidity.

FX position

⑪

The overall total FX position of the economy continued to improve in 3Q25 (with the latest data of Aug25) due to an improvement in public sector's FX position, led by the CBRT. The composition of external debt continues to shift between the public sector and the real sector.

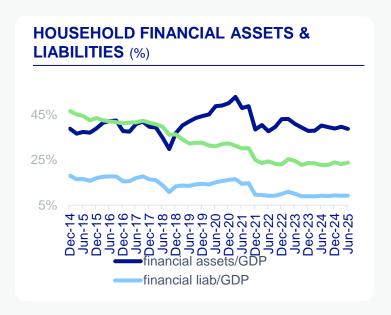


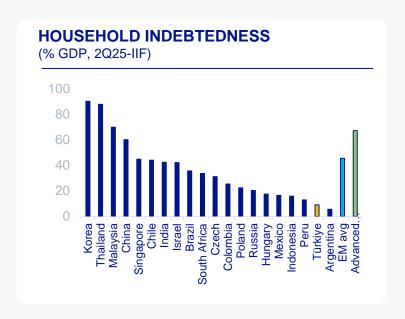


01.

Households Indebtedness

Households' financial assets to GDP ratio hovers slightly below the historical average of 40%



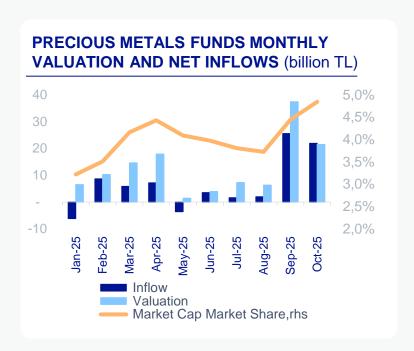


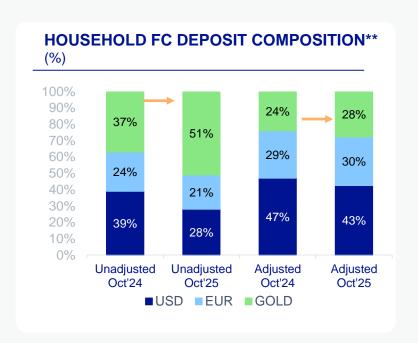
^{*} For more on the valuation effect of non-financial assets of hholds, see the first CBRT Inflation Report of 2025. Source: CBRT Financial Accounts 2025. IIF 2025. BRSA and Garanti BBVA Research.

The indebtedness ratio (9%) is still low and remains much below both the average of emerging and advanced countries. However, the low ratio of hholds' financial assets/GDP is mainly due to hholds' traditional tendency for non-financial assets, such as physical gold and housing*

Albeit lower than the level of appreciation in their non-financial assets*,

the valuation impact of gold deposits provide a significant buffer of wealth for hholds

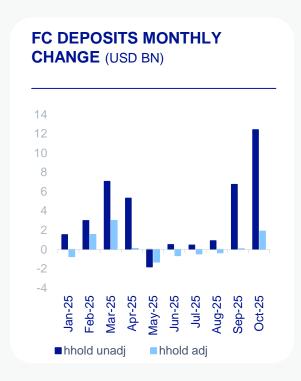


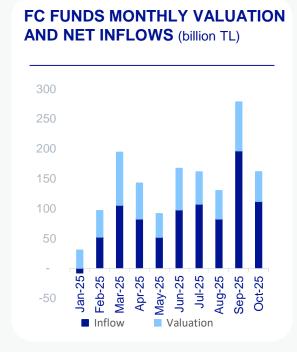


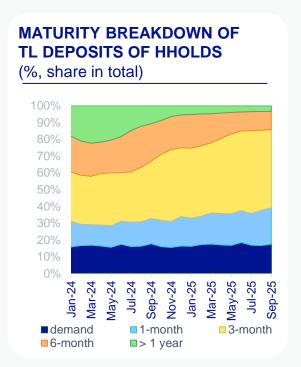
^{*} For more on the valuation effect of non-financial assets of hholds, see the first CBRT Inflation Report of 2025.

^{**} Adjusted data is controlled for gold price and parity effects

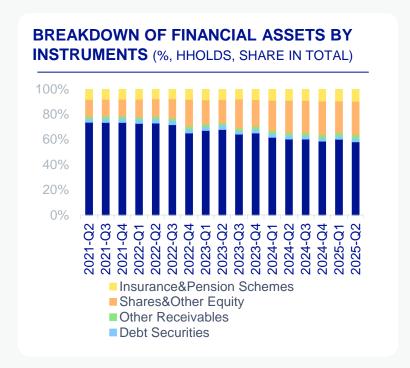
FC deposits rose due to mainly gold prices after August. Steady rise seen in FC funds*, also boosted by maturing KKM

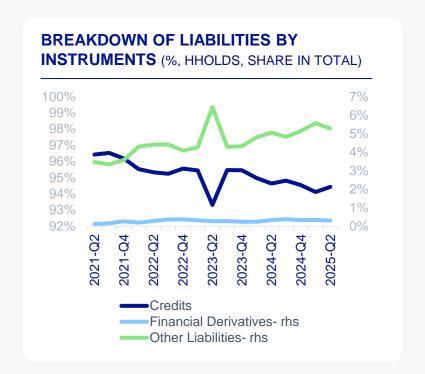






The share of stock market & mutual funds rose in 2Q25 compared to fall in deposits in hholds financial assets



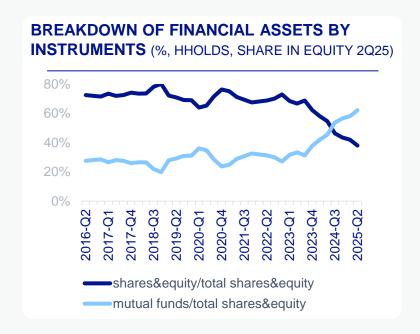


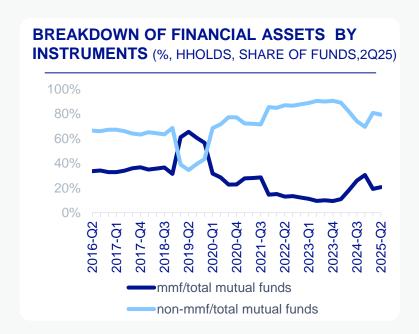
^{*}Other receivable and other payable items:The assets under this category are distinguished by a timing difference between the transaction that creates these assets/liabilities and the corresponding payment. In the Turkish practice, this category includes transitory liability and asset accounts, miscellaneous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

*Sharese&other equity consists of sharese&equity and mutual funds (mmf & non-mmf) investments

Source: CBRT Financial Accounts 2Q25, Garanti BBVA Research.

Household inflows into money market funds recovered somewhat in 2Q25 after the March shock

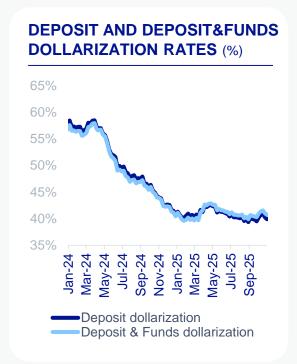


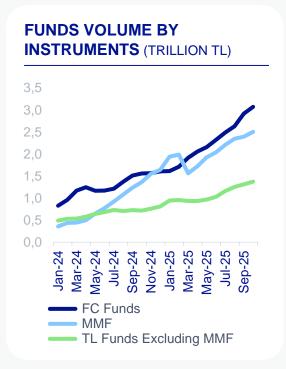


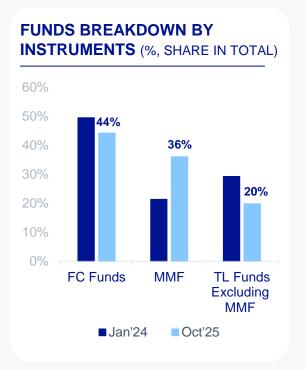
Source: CBRT Financial Accounts 2Q25, Garanti BBVA Research.

The share of mutual funds investments continued to increase in 2Q25 compared to equity investments

Size of MMFs has surpassed its pre-March shock level, yet with a decelerating pace due to declining returns

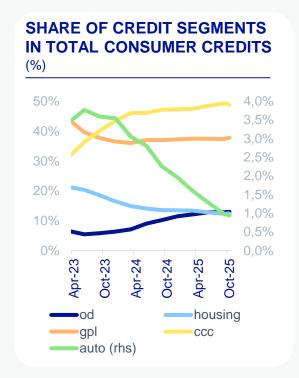


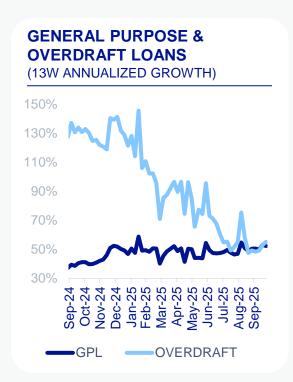


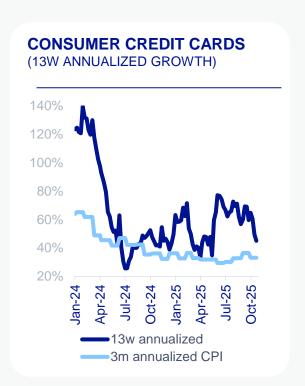


MMF: Money Market Funds, Hedge Money Market Funds, Participation Money Market Funds FC Funds: FC Hedge Funds, Eurobond Funds, Precious Metals funds TL Funds Excluding MMF: Stock Market Funds, Turkish Bonds Funds, TL Hedge Funds Source: TEFAS, Garanti BBVA Research

Share of housing loans in total loans reached its historically lowest level in 3Q25

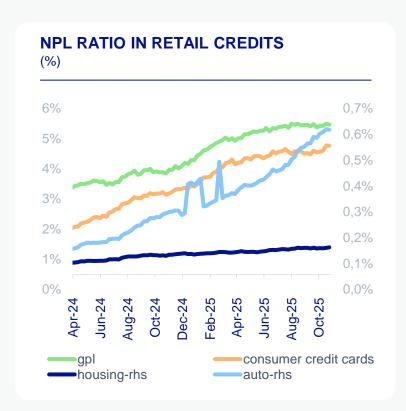


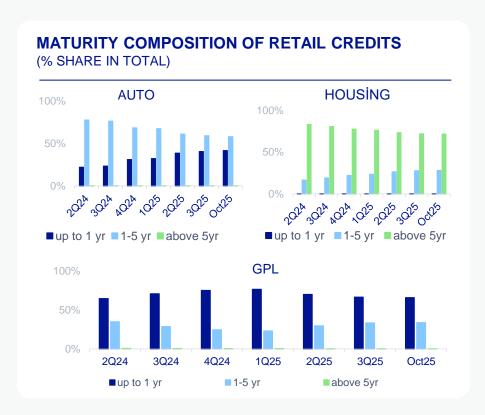




Source: CBRT, BRSA and Garanti BBVA Research.

The average maturity of GPL and housing loans continued to increase in 3Q25





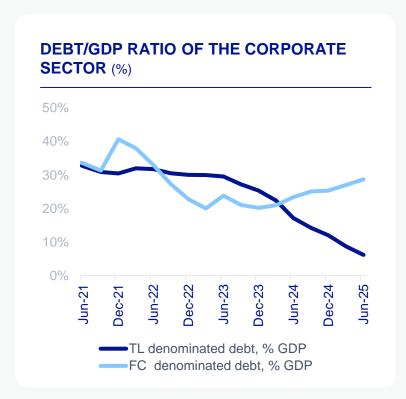
Source: BRSA and Garanti BBVA Research.

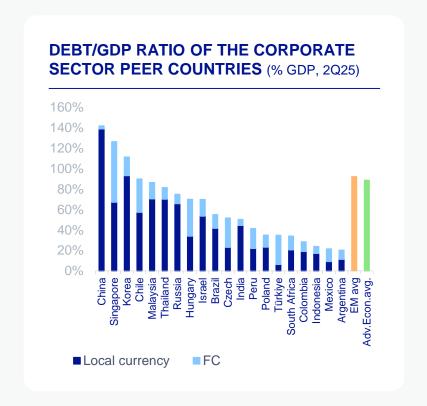


02.

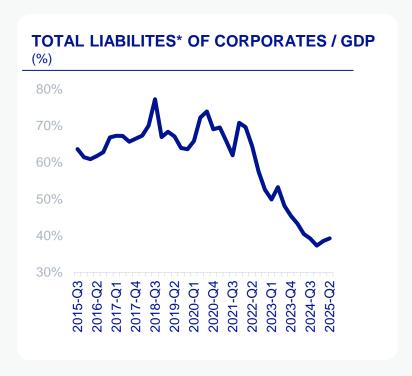
Corporates Indebtedness

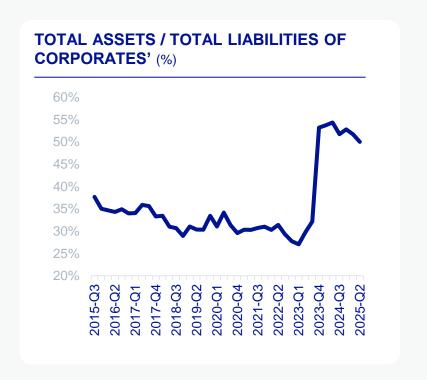
Corporates debt/GDP ratio remains below the peer averages. Divergence btw TL and FC debt continues





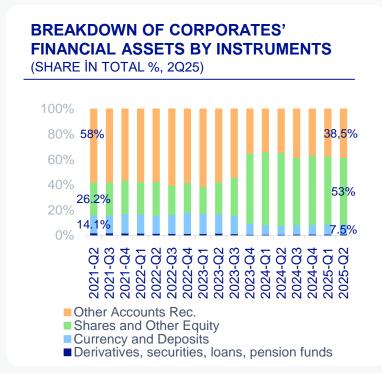
Although being historically high, the liquidity of corporates keeps deteriorating, driven by their liabilities





^{*} loans + debt securities Source: CBRT Financial Accounts 2Q25, Garanti BBVA Research.

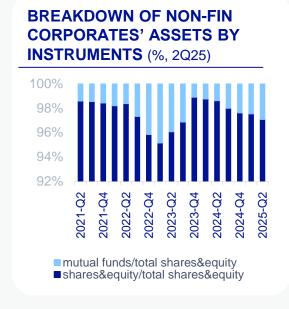
Share of shares&equites in fin. assets of corporates have been declining since in 1Q25 (Mar shock)



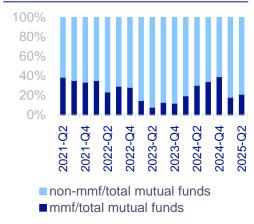


^{*} Other accounts receivable and other accounts payable items are composed of corporates' commercial transactions with each other. Shares&other equity consists of shares, equity and mutual funds (mmf &non-mmf) investments
Source: CBRT Financial Accounts 2Q25, Garanti BBVA Research.

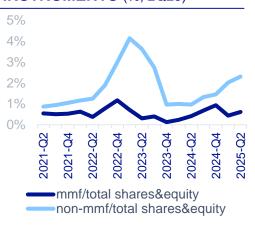
Among this asset class*, recent increase in mutual funds was stronger than in equity investments with still low levels







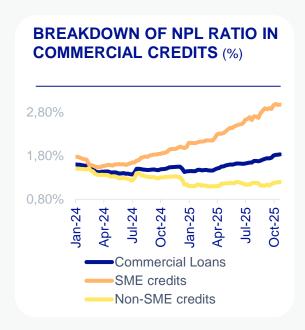
BREAKDOWN OF NON-FIN CORPORATES' ASSETS BY INSTRUMENTS (%, 2Q25)

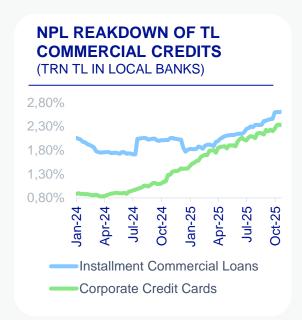


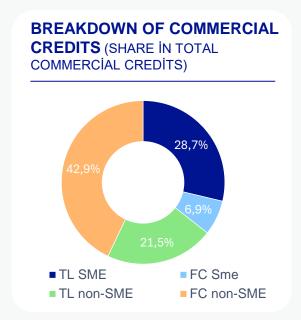
*Shares & equity consist of shares & equity and mutual funds investments of corporates. And mutual funds investments consist of MMFs and non-MMFs. Source: CBRT Financial Accounts 2Q25, Garanti BBVA Research.

However, non-MMFs of corporates continue to have a higher share compared to MMF investments

NPL ratios in commercial credits continue to rise led by SME credits and corporate credit cards



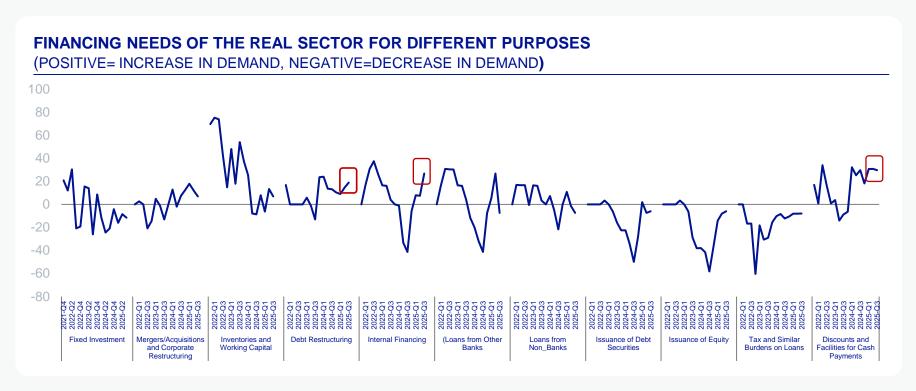




Source: BRSA and Garanti BBVA Research

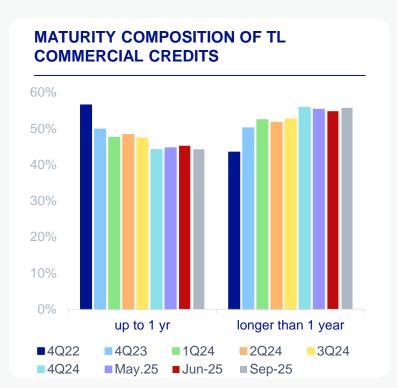
After their declining trend in 2Q25, SME share in commercial credits started to rise again in both TL and FC segments in 3Q25

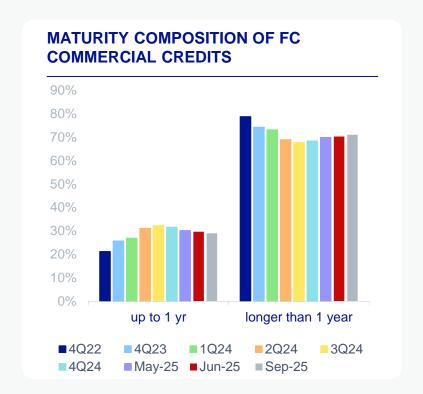
Since 2025, corporates have been using credits mainly for debt restructing and internal financing purposes



Source: CBRT, Garanti BBVA Research.

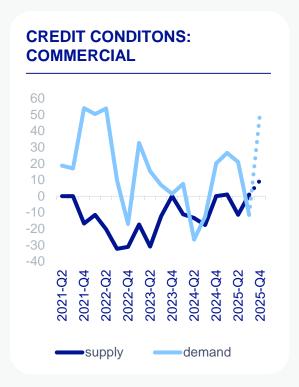
Maturities in both TL and FC commercial credits rose a bit in 3Q25 due to expected lower costs in LT





Source: BRSA, Garanti BBVA Research.

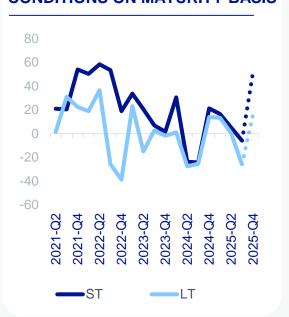
Commercial credit demand and supply conditions are expected to improve in LT maturities in 4Q25





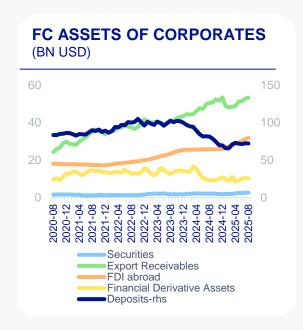


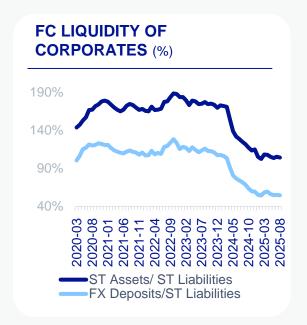
COMMERCIAL CREDIT DEMAND CONDITIONS ON MATURITY BASIS



Source: CBRT and Garanti BBVA Research.

FC liquidity ratios of corporates keep worsening due to a rise in their ST FC liabilities and a fall in their FC buffers





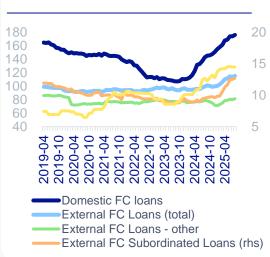


Source: CBRT and Garanti BBVA Research.

The short-term net FX position deteriorated further to \$5.2bn, the lowest since July 2016

Domestic FC loans of corporates continue to grow on noncapped items and faster than external loans

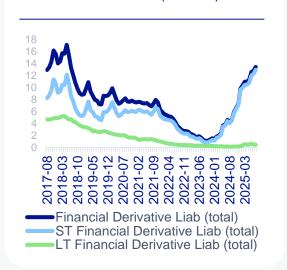




LT EXTERNAL LOANS ROLL-OVER RATIO OF REAL SECTOR



FC FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES OF CORPORATES (BN USD)

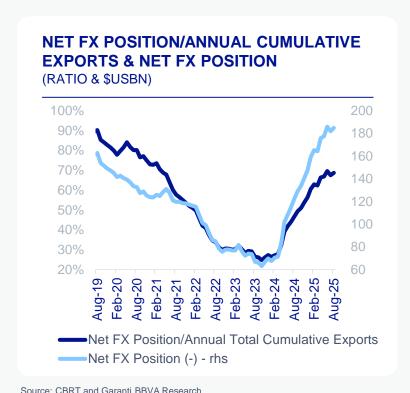


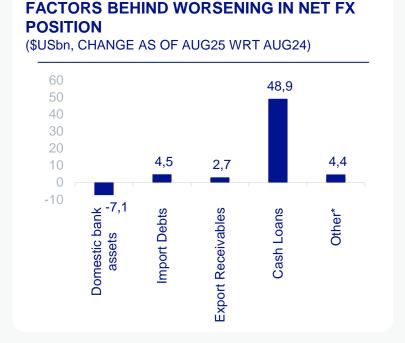
Source: CBRT and Garanti BBVA Research.

*Details of FC loans are obtained from "Outstanding Loans Received from Abroad by the Private Sector" statistics of the CBRT.

High external roll-over ratios are also proven by the increase in subordinated loans obtained from abroad. Meanwhile, corporates have been increasing also their reliance on ST financial derivative liabilities since 2024

Capacity of export revenues to cover the open FX position of corporates continues to worsen





^{*} 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

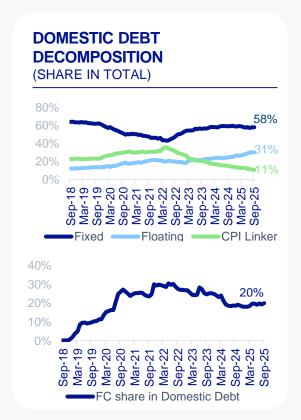


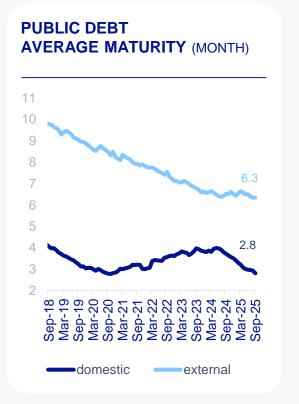
03.

Public Sector Indebtedness

On fiscal front, TL share continues to increase in public debt

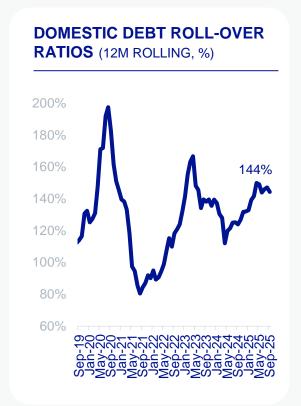


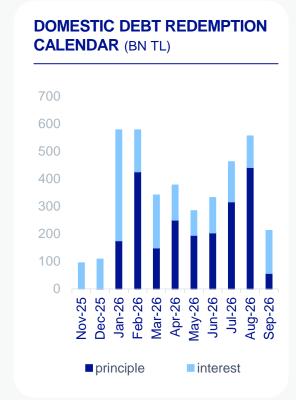


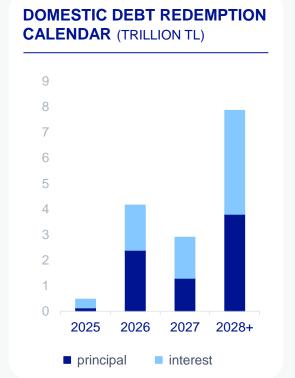


Source: Treasury and Garanti BBVA Research.

Highest TL debt redemptions will be 1Q and 3Q of 2026.

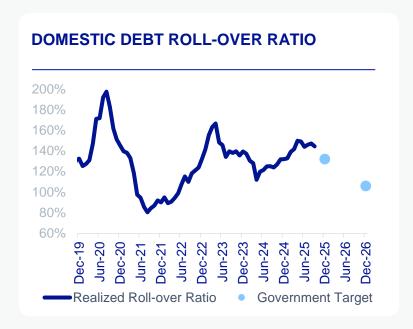


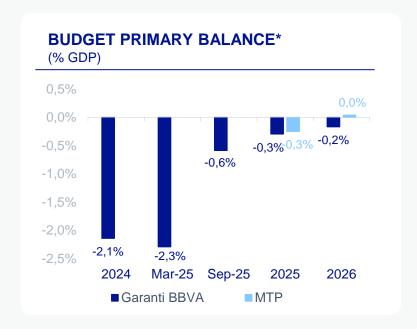




Source: Treasury and Garanti BBVA Research.

Domestic debt roll-over ratio is targeted to be 106% in 2026





Cash primary deficit to GDP came down to 0.6% of GDP in Sep from 2.1% in Dec24 and 2.3% in Mar25, led by moderating non-interest spending below inflation trend and still strong tax revenues

Source: Garanti BBVA Research

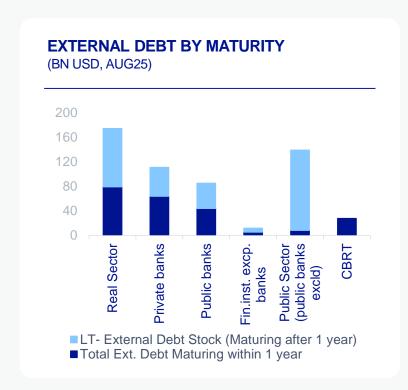
^{*} Realizations are cash basis, 2025 and 2026 forecasts are on an accrual basis Source: Garanti BBVA Research, Treasury

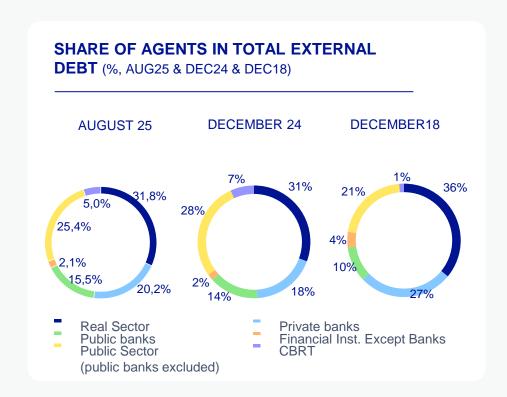


04.

Türkiye's External Debt Stock

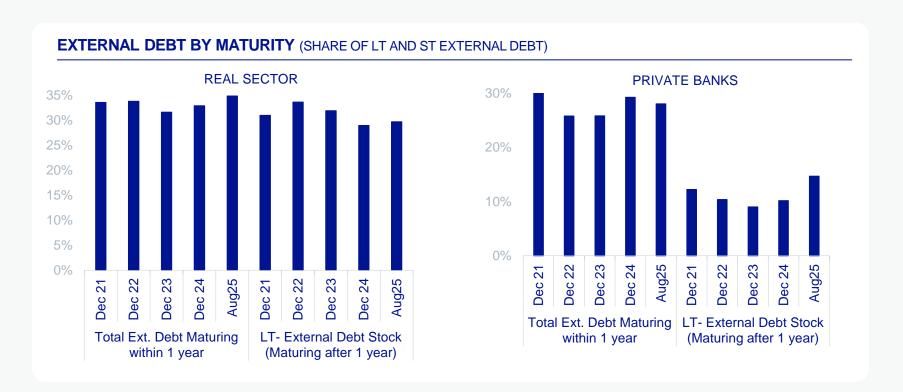
External debt keeps switching btw real sector & public sector, particularly the CBRT, weighing on real sector



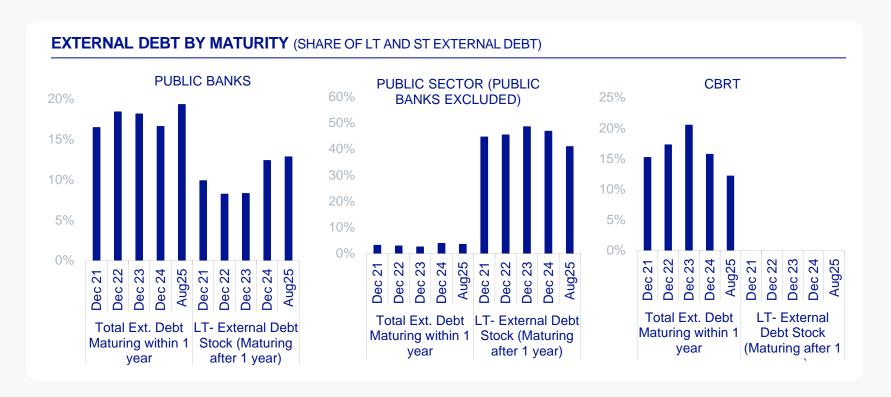


Source: CBRT and Garanti BBVA Research.

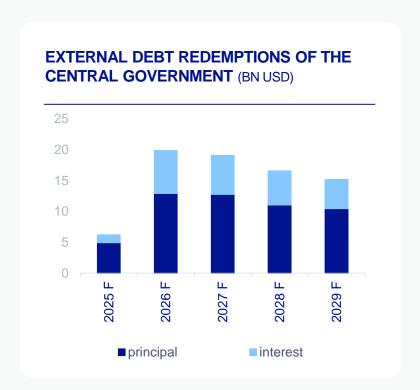
Share of ST external debt rose in real sector...

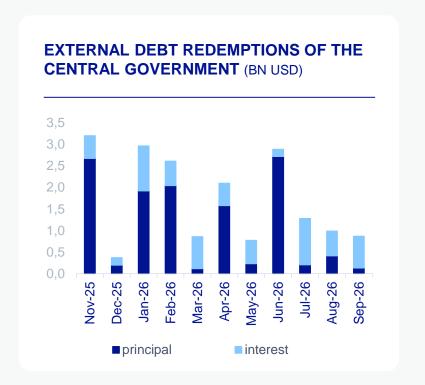


...which we also observe in public banks as of Aug25

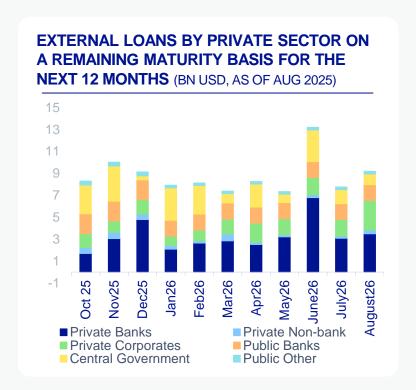


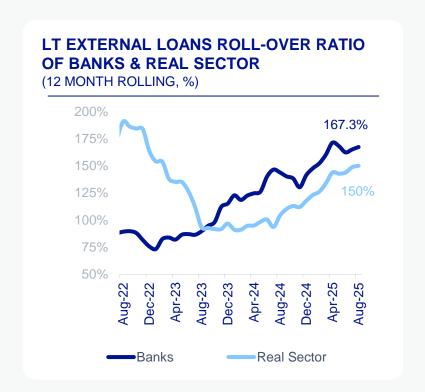
Nov25 (\$3.2bn) and the first 2 months of 2026 will be key for external debt redemptions of the Government



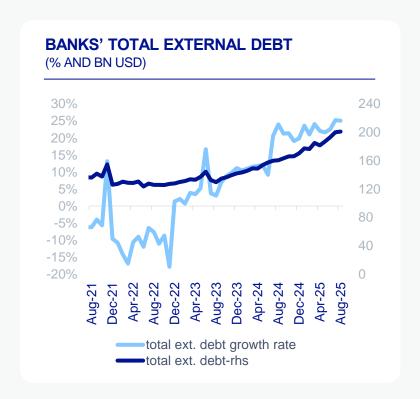


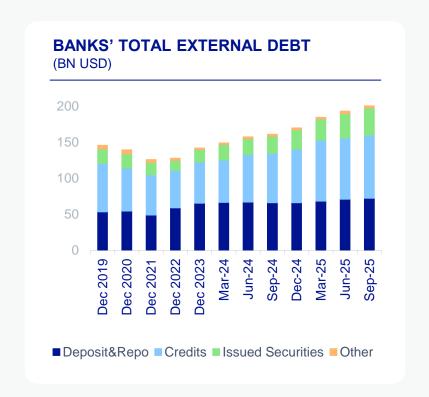
Highest external debt redemption of the private sector will be in Nov25 (\$8.3bn) and Jun26 (\$13.2bn)



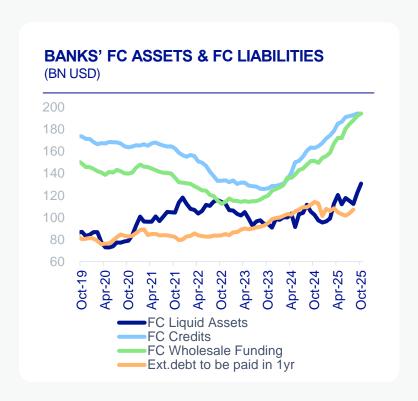


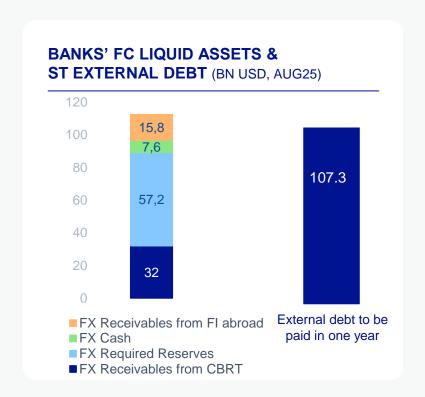
Banks' external debt rose to \$201bn in total. The highest increase remains to be in FC subdebt issuances





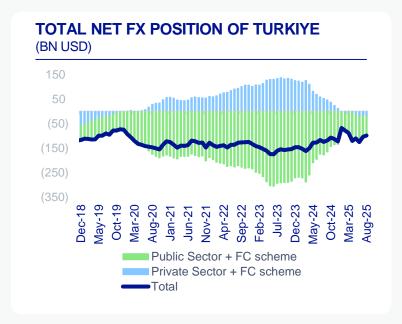
Highest increase in FC liquid assets was due credits from abroad subsidiaries

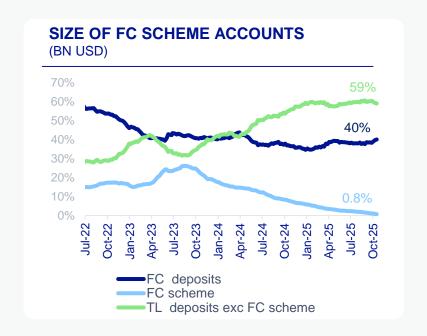




Source: CBRT, BRSA and Garanti BBVA Research.

Total net FX position continues to improve with the public sector's net FX position narrowing down

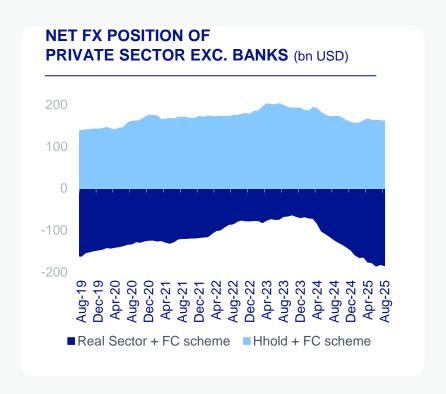


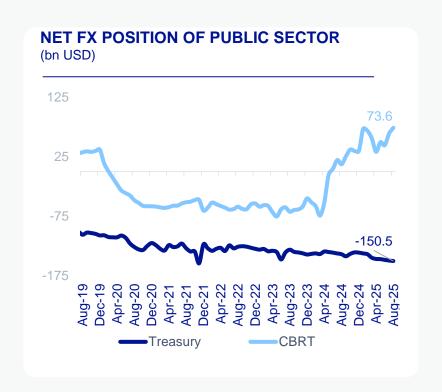


Source: CBRT, BRSA, Treasury, and Garanti BBVA Research.

KKM (remaining 5bn\$) has been finalized except for YUVAM accounts. A higher FC demand in favor of FC funds than the KKM exit continues since March shock; yet overall dollarization ratio stays closer to 40%

Improving long FC position of the CBRT constitutes a significant buffer against any potential volatility







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