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Global Economy

As opposed to optimism that the US and China could take a conciliatory approach to resolving trade conflicts, the two parties resumed a trade war footing. Harsh measures that the US has taken and plans to take and retaliations from China caused tensions to escalate. Other major trading partners of the US are also responding to US's protectionist policies with similar methods.

Protectionist trade measures put downward pressure on global stock market indices particularly during the second half of June. The deterioration in emerging markets, notably in China, was noteworthy in this period.

Fed raised its policy rate by 25 basis points to 1.75-2.0% at its meeting held on June 12-13, in line with expectations. According to the macroeconomic projections published after the meeting, Fed members' expectations for the number of rate hikes in 2018 rose from 3 to 4.

At its June meeting, ECB voted to end its asset purchase program by the end of this year. Monthly pace of asset purchases, which currently amounts to 30 billion EUR and is scheduled to remain at that level until September, will run at 15 billion EUR in September-December period.

DXY index, which measures the value of the US dollar against other advanced country currencies, followed an upward trend after both the Fed and ECB meetings. The appreciation of the US dollar led to a sharp fall in the price of gold.

Oil prices were on a volatile course ahead of the OPEC meeting on June 22-23. Following the meeting which resulted in easing of supply cuts, the statement that the production increase will be gradual provided some upward support to oil prices.

Turkish Economy

Turkish economy recorded a strong growth performance expanding by 7.4% yoy in the first quarter of 2018. Consumption and investment expenditures were the main drivers of growth while net exports held back the economy.

Unemployment rate declined by 1.6 points compared to the same period of the previous year and stood at 10.1% in March.

Calendar adjusted industrial production rose by 6.2% yoy in April.

Foreign trade deficit increased by 5.7% to 7.8 billion USD in May. According to the provisional data released by the Ministry of Customs and Trade, foreign trade deficit narrowed by 8.9% yoy in June.

Current account deficit rose by 45.9% yoy to 5.4 billion USD in March, slightly above the market expectations. 12-month cumulative current account deficit increased by 23 billion USD to 57.1 billion USD. This figure, which marked the highest level since March 2014, declines to 7.8 billion USD when net energy and gold trade is excluded.

Central government budget posted a surplus of 2.7 billion TRY in May. Primary surplus was 8.7 billion TRY. In the first five months of the year, budget deficit expanded by 78.1% compared to a year ago, reaching 20.5 billion TRY.

Monthly CPI increase largely exceeded market expectations and became 2.61% in June. Annual CPI inflation reached 15.39%. Annual increase in D-PPI also accelerated and became 23.71%.

CBRT raised the 1-week repo rate (policy rate) more than expected by 125 to 17.75% at its meeting held on June 7.

Turkish economy grew by 7.4% in Q1 of 2018.

Turkish economy has kept its growth performance in the first quarter of the year. According to the chained volume index, GDP grew by 7.4% compared to the same period of the previous year, exceeding expectations. Thus, as of March 2018 Turkey's GDP reached 3.25 trillion TRY. GDP in USD terms expanded by 5.1% yoy and was realized as 883 billion USD.

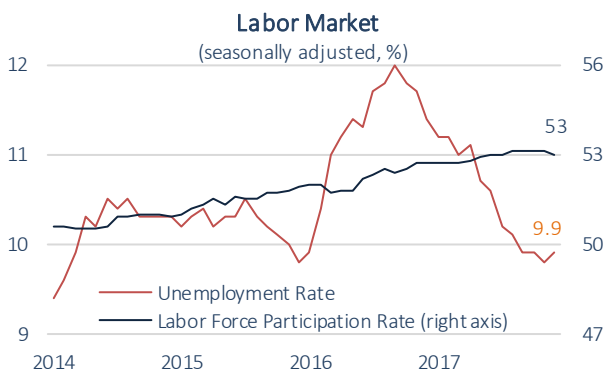
Contributions to Growth	2017					2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1
Consumption	3.6	1.3	7.4	5.2	4.4	7.2
Private	2.4	1.7	6.6	4.1	3.7	6.7
Public	1.2	-0.4	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.5
Investment	0.9	2.0	3.8	1.8	2.2	2.8
Stock Change	-1.3	0.3	-0.3	3.4	0.7	1.0
Net Exports	2.1	1.8	0.4	-3.1	0.1	-3.6
Exports	2.3	2.4	3.7	1.9	2.6	0.1
Imports	-0.2	-0.5	-3.3	-5.0	-2.4	-3.7
GDP	5.3	5.4	11.3	7.3	7.4	7.4

According to the expenditure approach, the contribution of private consumption expenditures to GDP growth reached 6.7 points, the highest level since 2011. 5.9 percentage points of this contribution stemmed from private consumption expenditures towards non-durable goods and services. Household demand for durable goods continued to lose momentum in the first quarter of the year. Investment expenditures made the second highest contribution to GDP growth with 2.8 points, following private consumption. The recovery in construction investments played significant role in this development.

GDP figures by production approach showed that all main sub-sectors supported growth in the first quarter of the year. Having a significant share in GDP, services sectors contributed to economic growth by 4.2 pp in Q1, while the contribution of industrial sector has increased to 1.9 pp.

Unemployment rate was at 10.1% in March.

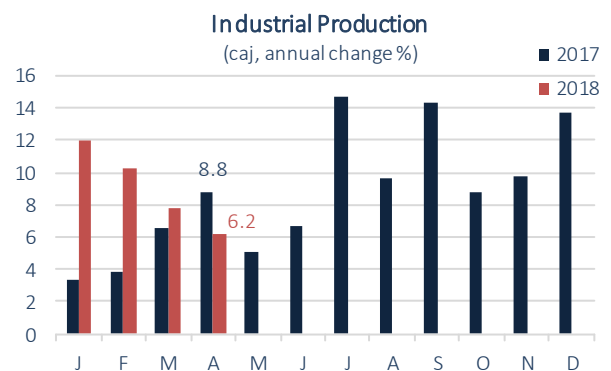
According to the data from the Turkstat, as of March 2018 the number of unemployed persons fell by 432,000 to 3.2 million, while the unemployment rate decreased



by 1.6 percentage points to 10.1%. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was up by 0.1 percentage points compared to February and reached 9.9% as the number of employed persons has declined for the first time on a monthly basis since December 2016. Adjusted figures revealed that the employment has risen only in service sector during March period.

Industrial production growth slowed in April.

Industrial production rose by 6.2% in April yoy on a calendar adjusted basis indicating that the deceleration in annual IP growth since December 2017 has continued. In April, the annual decline in manufacturing of durable consumption goods and capital goods was noted as a negative outcome for economic activity. On the other hand, high-technology production shrunk by 16.8% yoy mainly due to the base effect.



Manufacturing PMI remained below the threshold in last three months.

Manufacturing purchasing managers' index (PMI) for June indicated the slowdown in the sector like April and May. The index, which fell to its lowest level in last 9 years with 46.4 in May, remained weak in June despite a slight rebound to 46.8. Contraction in production and new orders continued in June albeit with some loss of momentum. In addition, it is observed that inflationary developments had negative repercussions on sector's activity via input costs.

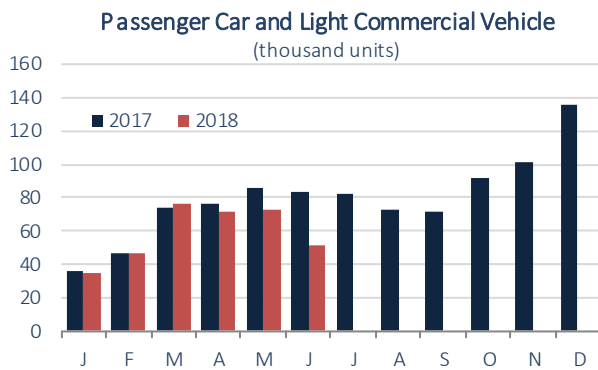
Sectoral confidence indices are deteriorating.

Sectoral confidence indices have continued to decline since the beginning of 2018. Sales and turnover expectations for the next three months deteriorated significantly for all sectors in May. In service sector, which is crucial for economic growth, deterioration in business situation for the last three months deepened signaling that the contribution of service sectors to growth would decrease, which in turn supports the expectations of a momentum loss in economic growth. Similarly, the significant decline in overall order books in the construction sector in May is a concern for the strength of economic activity in the second quarter of the year.

Source: Datastream, Markit, Turkstat, CBRT, ADA

Domestic automotive market is contracting.

Contraction in domestic auto market in Q2 accelerated after June realizations. Automobile and light commercial vehicle (LCV) sales, which increased by 1.5% in Q1 yoy, fell by 20.5% in Q2. While LCV sales slumped by 24.9% during this period, automobile sales declined by 19.2%. Rise in automotive prices, which was mainly driven by the depreciation of TRY, is also reflected in declining domestic sales. In the first half of the year as a whole, the market contracted by 11.9%.



Budget posted a surplus of 2.7 billion TRY in May.

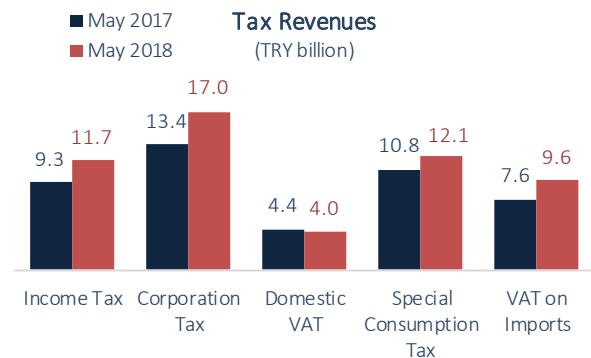
The central government budget posted a surplus of 2.7 billion TRY in May. In this period, budget revenues expanded by 21.8% yoy to 70 billion TRY while budget expenditures increased by 31.7% yoy to 67.3 billion TRY.

In the first five months of the year, budget performance weakened somewhat compared to the same period of the previous year. While budget revenues expanded by 18.3% in this period, budget expenditures increased by 20.9%. Thus, the budget deficit expanded by 9 billion TRY (78.1%) compared to the first five months of 2017, reaching 20.5 billion TRY. As the rising financing costs pushed interest expenditures upward, the primary surplus decreased by 23% and became 11 billion TRY.

Central Government Budget

	January-May		%
	2017	2018	
Expenditures	266.8	322.5	20.9
Interest Expenditures	25.7	31.4	22.2
Non-Interest Expenditures	241.0	291.1	20.8
Revenues	255.3	302.1	18.3
Tax Revenues	209.6	252.1	20.2
Other Revenues	45.6	50.0	9.6
Budget Balance	-11.5	-20.5	78.1
Primary Balance	14.2	11.0	-23.0

While tax revenues increased by 20.2% yoy during this period, provisional corporation tax expanding by 3.9 billion TRY (31.2%) and taxes on foreign trade increasing by 2.8 billion TRY (32.2%) were effective in this development. On the other hand, the increase in special consumption tax was seen to be relatively low in this period.



In May, privatization revenues, which also had positive impact on budget performance, gave the highest contribution to the increase in budget revenues with 2.5 percentage points; following tax revenues (having a contribution of 17.9 pp).

Foreign trade...

Exports increased by 7.8% yoy to 13.9 billion USD in May while imports surged by 15.6% to 20.6 billion USD. In May, foreign trade figures showed a more balanced outlook compared to the previous months. Exports in this month were up by 5.3% yoy and imports increased by 5.5% yoy to 14.3 billion USD and 22.1 billion USD, respectively. In May, annual expansion of foreign trade deficit declined to 5.7%, while the foreign trade deficit stood at 7.8 billion USD. Import coverage ratio remained almost the same compared to the same month of the previous year and was realized as 64.8%.

In May, energy imports remained strong. According to Broad Economic Classification, imports of intermediate goods lost steam while consumption goods imports fell for the second straight month.

According to the provisional foreign trade data released by the Ministry of Customs and Trade, both exports and imports contracted in June. Exports declined by 1.2% yoy to 13 billion USD. Imports fell by 3.6% yoy to 18.5 billion USD. Foreign trade deficit declined by 8.9% yoy. In the first half of the year, on the other hand, exports and imports surged by 6.3% yoy and 13.5% yoy, respectively. In this period, foreign trade deficit increased by 31.6% yoy.

Foreign Trade Balance

	(USD billion)					
	June		Δ (%)	Jan.- Jun.		Δ (%)
	2017	2018		2017	2018	
Exports	13.1	13.0	-1.2	77.4	82.3	6.3
Imports	19.2	18.5	-3.6	108.3	123.0	13.5
Foreign Trade Balance	-6.0	-5.5	-8.9	30.9	40.7	31.6
Import Coverage (%)	68.5	70.2	-	71.4	66.9	-

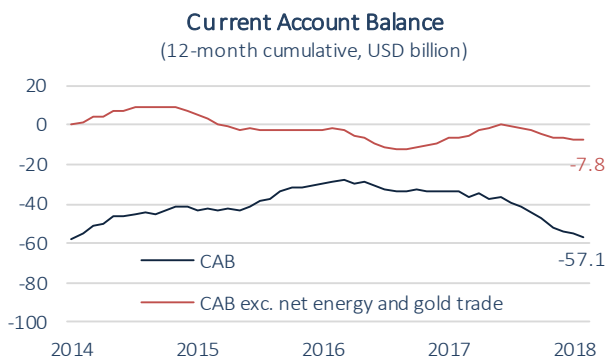
12-month current account deficit is at 57.1 billion USD.

Current account deficit expanded by 45.9% yoy to 5.4 billion USD in April, slightly above market expectations. As was the case during the last one year period, oil prices and net gold imports drove the deterioration in current

Source: Turkstat, Datastream, CBRT, Ministry of Customs and Trade, Ministry of Finance

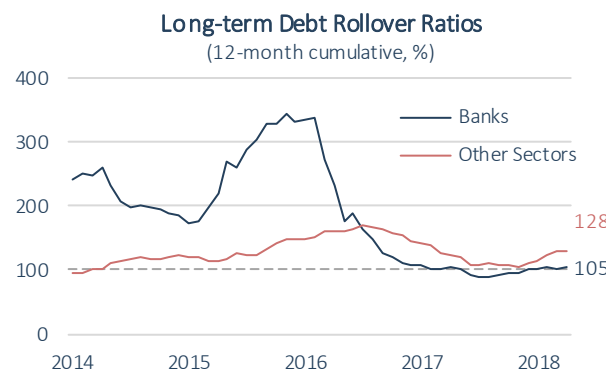
account balance. Net non-monetary gold imports increased by 728 million USD compared to the same month of the previous year in April while foreign trade deficit expanded by 1.8 billion USD. The recovery in tourism revenues, on the other hand, limited the expansion in current account deficit. The annual rise in net tourism revenues was almost 48.4% in the same period.

12-month cumulative current account deficit rose by 23 billion USD to 57.1 billion USD in April. This figure, which marked the highest level since March 2014, declines to 7.8 billion USD when net energy and gold trade is excluded. That said, current account deficit excluding net energy and gold trade has also been on an upward trend during the last eight months.



On the financing side, other investments stood out in April. Resident banks' currency and deposits account held in their foreign correspondent banks, which is monitored under other investments, recorded a net decline of 1.9 billion USD. Non-resident banks' currency and deposits held in resident banks increased by 2 billion USD. In addition, loans obtained from abroad by both banking and non-banking sectors also made a strong contribution to the financing of current account deficit.

Looking at the details of external loans, banking and non-banking sectors were net credit users in both short and long term. Banks and other sectors made a long term borrowing of 4.3 billion USD and 1.6 billion USD, respectively. According to 12-month cumulative data, long-term debt roll-over ratio of the banking sector was 105% while that of other sectors became 128%.



CPI inflation was above expectations in June.

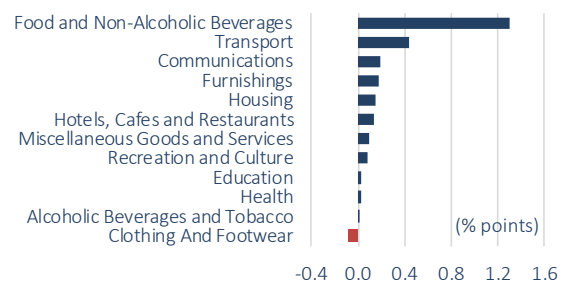
In June, CPI rose above market expectations by 2.61% on a monthly basis, the fastest increase since October 2011. According to the Reuters' survey, CPI was expected to increase by 1.4% mom. Having stood at high levels since March, monthly increase in Domestic Producer Price Index (D-PPI) lost some momentum and became 3.03% in this period.

June (change %)	CPI		D-PPI	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
Monthly	-0.27	2.61	0.07	3.03
Year-to-Date	5.89	9.17	7.82	15.52
Annual	10.90	15.39	14.87	23.71
Annual Average	9.36	11.49	9.98	16.57

Annual CPI inflation surged up rapidly to 15.39% in June. Annual increase in D-PPI was also high with 23.71%. Thus, annual rises in CPI and D-PPI reached their highest levels in 2003 based series.

In June, while prices in all main expenditure groups except clothing and footwear increased on a monthly basis, food and non-alcoholic beverages group continued to play a significant role in inflation. The said group made the highest contribution to the monthly inflation by 139 bps, increasing by 5.98% which was driven by the rise in unprocessed food prices especially in fresh fruits and vegetables. Due to the exchange rate developments and rising trend in oil prices, transportation group made the second highest contribution to the monthly CPI inflation by 47 bps. Housing and communication groups also stood out by their contributions to the inflation.

Contributions to the Monthly CPI Inflation



In June, deterioration in CBRT's favorite core inflation indicators, B and C, continued to increase. Annual rises in B and C indexes were realized as 14.58% and 14.60%, the highest levels of 2003 based series. Rising core inflation (excluding energy and food) indicated that deterioration in pricing behavior will continue in the upcoming period.

Source: Turkstat, Datastream, CBRT

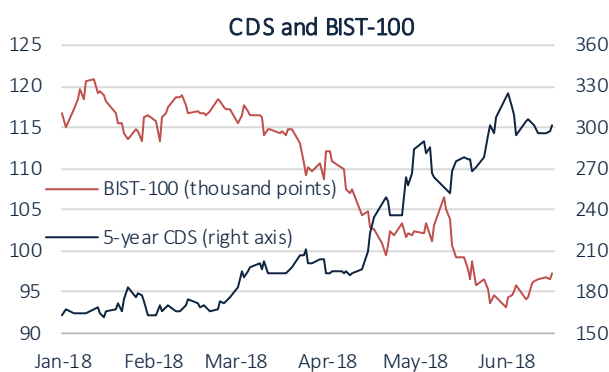
	31/May	29/Jun	Change
5-Y CDS (basis points)	269	296	27 bps ▲
TR 2-Y Benchmark Yield	17.47%	19.25%	178 bps ▲
BIST-100	100,652	96,520	-4.1% ▼
USD/TRY	4.5375	4.5812	1.0% ▲
EUR/TRY	5.2966	5.3488	1.0% ▲
Currency Basket*	4.9170	4.9650	1.0% ▲

(*) (0.5 USD/TRY + 0.5 EUR/TRY)

Deterioration in risk perception towards emerging countries.

Recent developments that raise concerns over global trade wars put downward pressure on global markets particularly on emerging ones. While Fed members' expectation for 4 rate hikes in 2018 in June meeting supported US dollar, it had negative repercussions on global risk appetite.

Statements made during the pre-election period regarding economic policies, high inflation and the deteriorating current account balance negatively affected the demand for TRY denominated assets and risk premium of Turkey, which has high external financing needs. After the elections, the negative approach against domestic markets eased and TRY denominated assets tended to recover. Turkey's 5-year CDS premiums, which hit 340 bps in June 19th the highest since 2012, followed a downward trend during the rest of the month and fell to 296 bps. On the stock market, as non-residents' selling intensified, BIST-100 index fell to its lowest level in more than a year on June 19th. Afterwards, the index displayed a relatively positive performance and pared some losses. BIST-100 decreased by 4.1% to 96.520 in June.



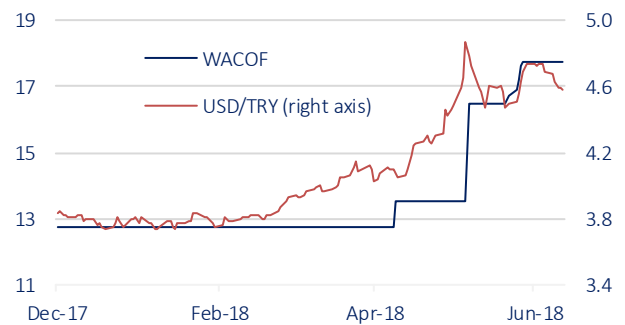
CBRT raised the policy rate.

CBRT, which recently became more active in fighting the deterioration in the inflation and the depreciation of the TRY, hiked the interest rates at its Monetary Policy Committee meeting on June 7th. The Committee raised the 1 week repo rate above market expectations by 125 basis points to 17.75%. Thus, weighted average cost of funding has increased by 500 bps since the beginning of

the year.

CBRT's higher-than-expected rate hike limited the deterioration in domestic markets somewhat. In addition, easing political uncertainties after the elections also supported TRY. However, the deterioration of global risk perception limited the recovery in TRY. Thus, TRY depreciated 1% against US dollar and euro.

CBRT WACF and USD/TRY



The rise in domestic borrowing costs continues.

In addition to domestic developments, deteriorating global markets led domestic borrowing costs to increase sharply in the first half of June. Worries about the monetary policy independence in post-election period, as well as the deterioration in inflation expectations led the costs to rise. Besides, heavy auction/redemption program during this period supported the interest rate rises. On June 19, the average compound interest rates on the Treasury's re-open auctions rose to 19.35% in 2-year benchmark bond and to 16.94% in 10-year benchmark bond. The interest rate on the re-open auction of the 2-year benchmark bond on May 15 was 16.61%. On the other hand, following the elections, borrowing costs had a flat course. 2-year benchmark bond yield was up by 178 basis points to 19.25% at the end of June.

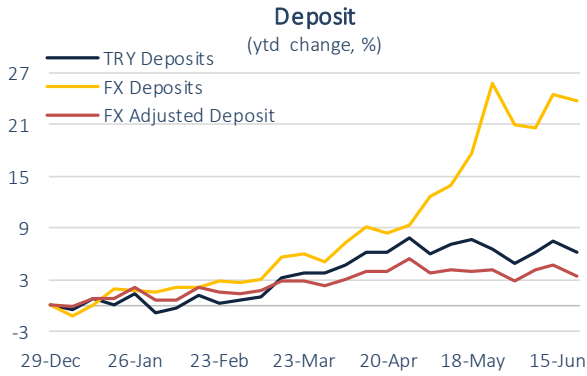
Benchmark Treasury Bond Yields (%)



Source: CBRT, Datastream, Reuters, BIST

Deposit volume reached 2.059 billion TRY.

According to Weekly Bulletin published by the BRSA, as of June 22, total deposit volume expanded by 14.3% compared to the end of 2017 to 2,059 billion TRY. FX adjusted year-to-date expansion in total deposits was realized as 3.3%. In this period, while TRY deposits surged up by 6.2% to 1,038 billion TRY, FX deposits in USD terms decreased by 0.1% to 218 billion USD.

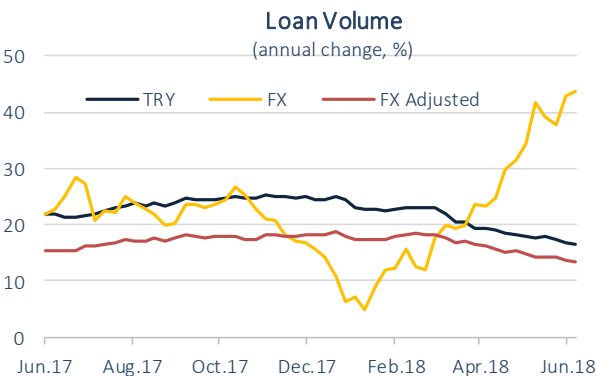


Analyzing annual figures, total deposit volume expanded by 22.5% yoy. In this period, TRY deposits increased by 13.6%, while FX deposits in USD terms fell by 0.9%.

Total loans increased by 25.3% yoy.

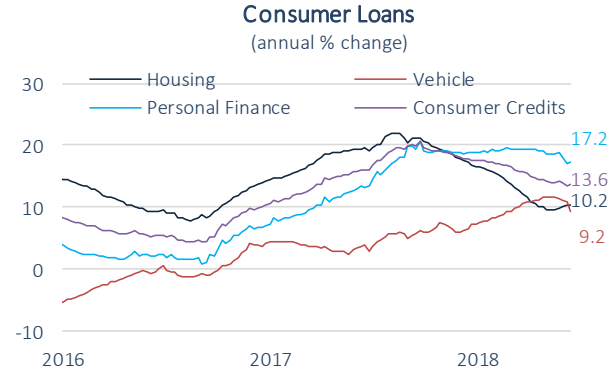
As of June 22, total credit volume expanded by 13.6% compared to the year-end and amounted to 2,425 billion TRY. The expansion in FX adjusted credit volume fell to 5.4%. In this period, TRY credits expanded by 6.8% while FX credits in USD terms increased by 2.7%.

Annual credit growth was 25.3% as of June 22 2018. Credit growth declines to 13.4% when adjusted by FX rates. Having followed a downward trend since the beginning of the year, annual TRY credit growth continued its declining course and came in at 16.6%, the lowest level since March 2017. FX credits in USD terms increased by 6.8% in this period.



Momentum loss in consumer loans continued.

Downward trend in consumer loans continued. Having increased above 20% in the last quarter of 2017, annual growth in consumer credits declined to 13.6% as of 22 June. Housing loans surged up thanks to interest rate discounts. In this period, housing, personal finance and vehicle loans increased by 10.2%, 17.2% and 9.2% yoy, respectively.

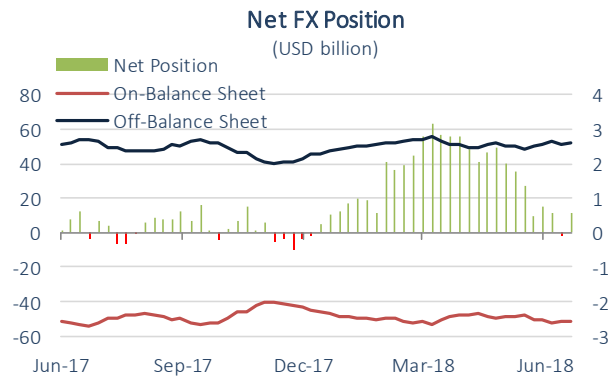


NPL ratio was %2.78.

NPL ratio, which was followed a declining course since 2017, was realized as 2.78% as of 22 June. NPL ratios for consumer and commercial loans were realized as 3.4% and 2.7%, respectively.

Net foreign currency position...

As of June 22, banks' on-balance sheet FX position was (-) 51,344 million USD, while off-balance sheet FX position was (+) 51,936 million USD. Hence, banking sector's net FX position was realized as (+) 592 million USD.



Concluding Remarks

A series of protectionist trade measures taken by the United States and its major trading partners, particularly China, has weighed on global markets recently. On the monetary policy side, divergence among the central banks of advanced economies has deepened further as the Fed continues to increase interest rates. While the Fed revised up its estimate for the number of rate hikes in 2018, ECB announced a more dovish-than-expected normalization path. Most of the other major central banks, on the other hand, are on hold. Against this backdrop, upward trend in the US dollar has strengthened recently. Parallel to this, capital flows to emerging economies have weakened in the second quarter of the year. As investors are likely to become more selective in the period ahead, the divergence among emerging economies is also expected to become more evident.

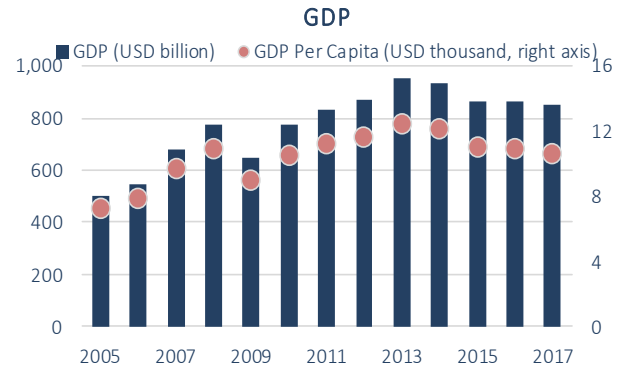
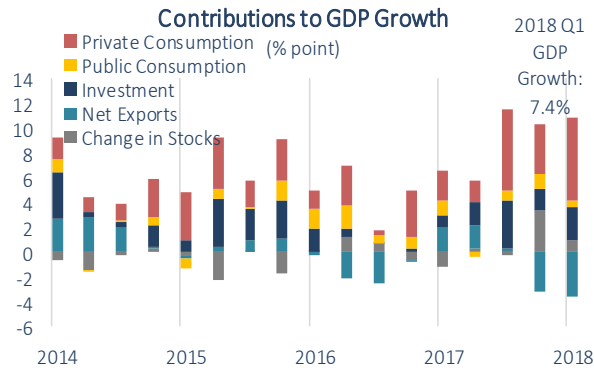
First quarter growth data released in June showed that Turkish economy maintained the momentum achieved last year. As a first round victory in presidential election diminished political uncertainties, foreign investors and credit rating agencies have adopted a less cautious tone on Turkish economy. The tight monetary policy maintained by the CBRT and the expected normalization of fiscal policies undermine the possibility of seeing high volatility in financial markets in the upcoming period. However, leading indicators signaled that the economy

has started to lose some steam as of the second quarter of the year. Industrial production, which increased by an almost 10% yoy in the first quarter, expanded by 6.2% yoy in April. PMI data also pointed to a slowdown in manufacturing activity during the second quarter. Confidence indices tended to decline revealing a dismal outlook regarding domestic demand and production. Inflation has remained elevated. Much higher-than-anticipated inflation figure worsened the expectations for the upcoming period.

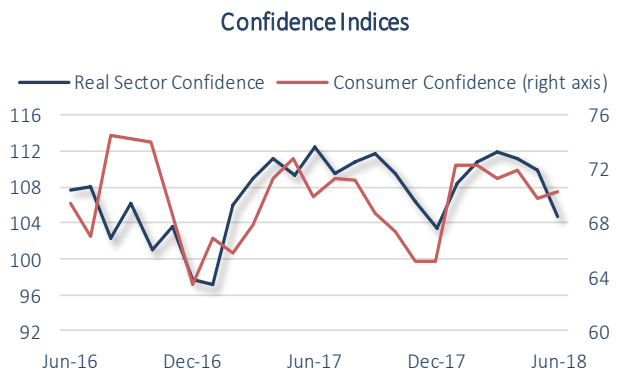
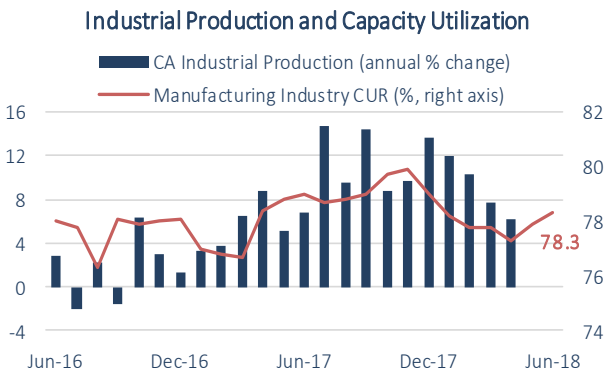
Forecasts (%)	2017 (R)	2018
Growth	7.4	4.1
Current Account Deficit/GDP	5.6	6.0
Inflation (year-end)	11.9	14.0

(R) Realization

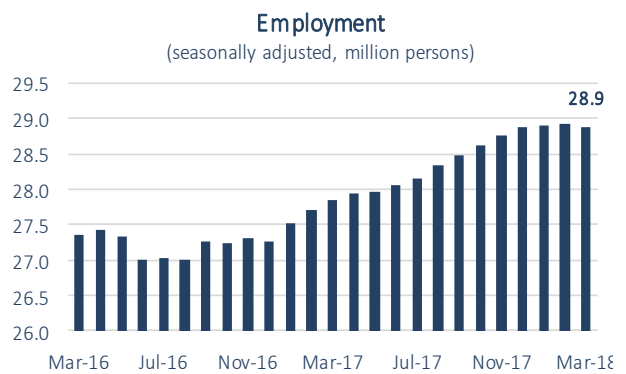
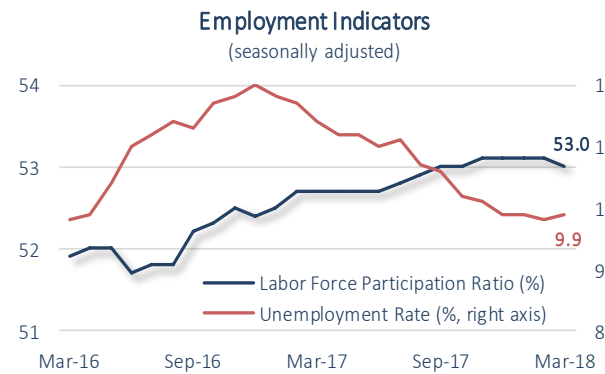
Growth



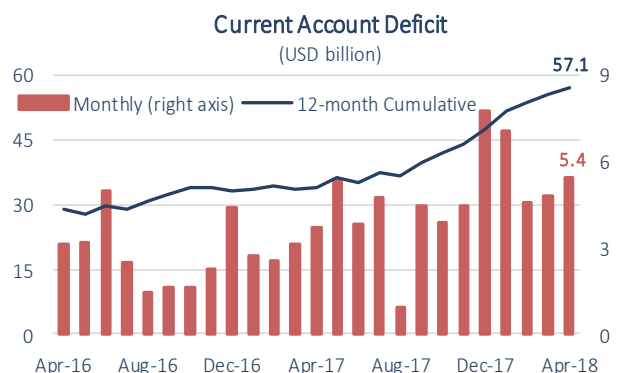
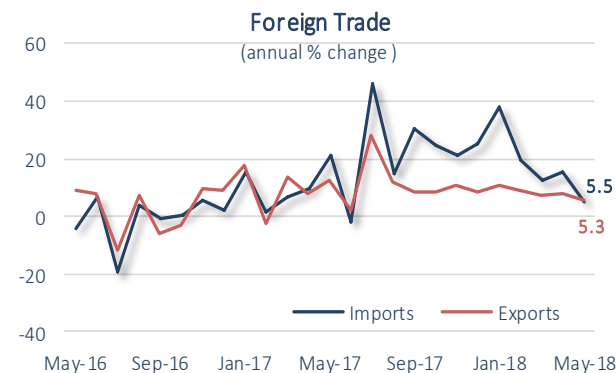
Leading Indicators



Labor Market



Foreign Trade and Current Account Balance

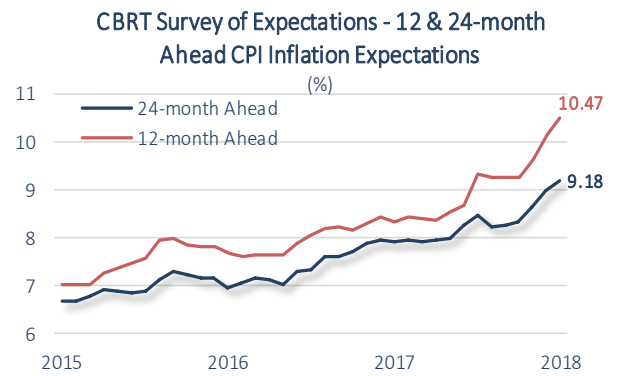
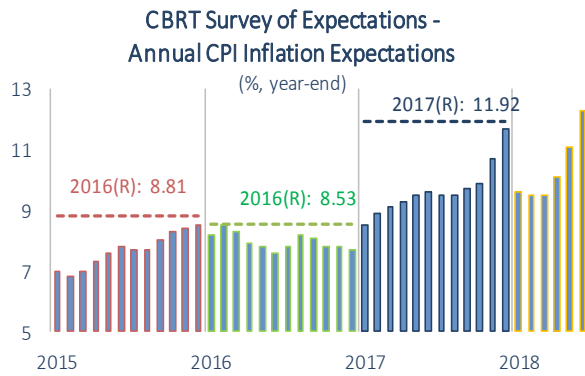
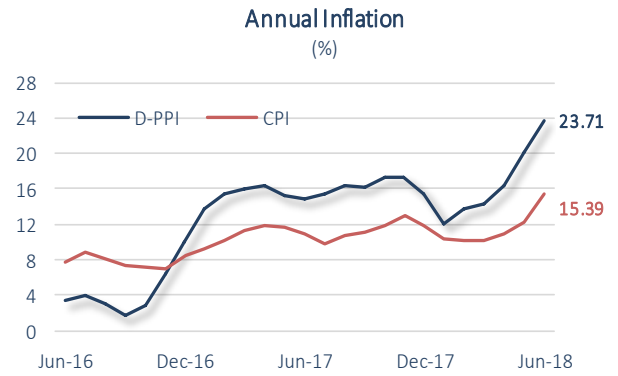
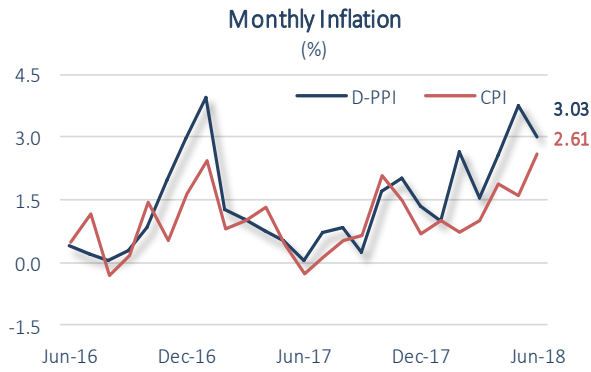


(CA) Calendar adjusted

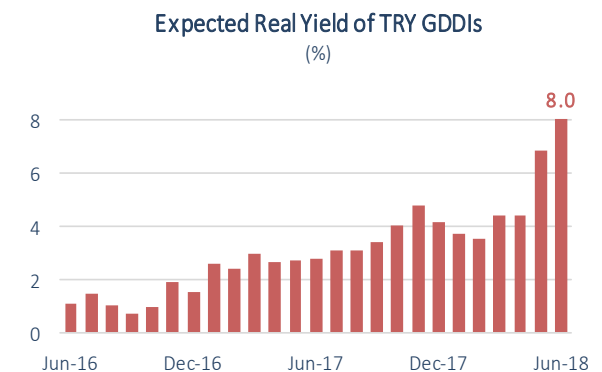
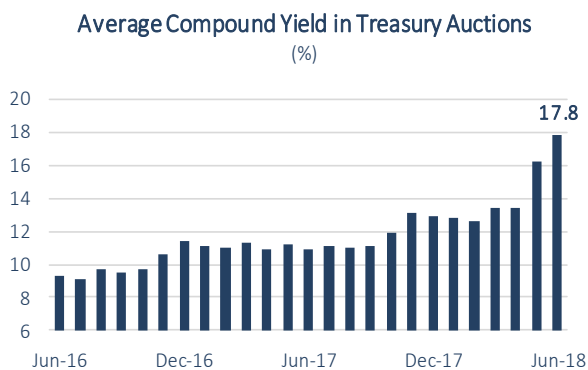
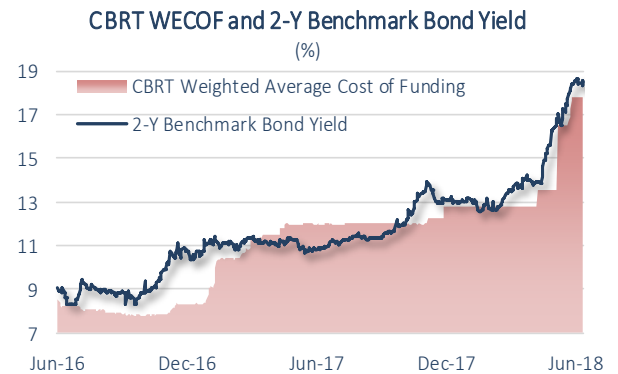
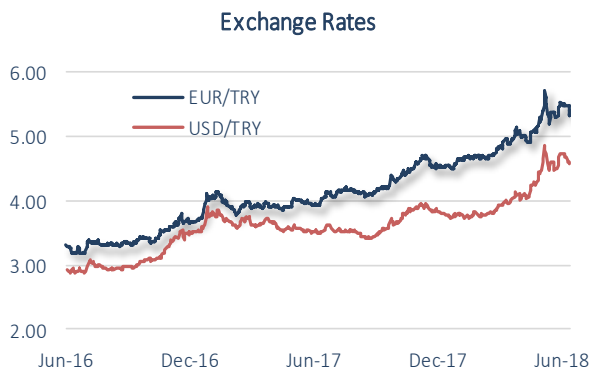
Source: Datastream, CBRT, Turkstat

Turkish Economy- Macroeconomic Indicators

Inflation



Foreign Exchange and Bond Market



Turkish Economy - Macroeconomic Indicators

Growth	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	18-Q1	18-Q2	18-Q3
GDP (USD billion)	950	935	862	863	851	208		
GDP (TRY billion)	1,810	2,045	2,339	2,609	3,105	793		
GDP Growth Rate (%)	8.5	5.2	6.1	3.2	7.4	7.4		
Inflation (%)						Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
CPI (annual)	7.40	8.17	8.81	8.53	11.92	10.85	12.15	15.39
Domestic PPI (annual)	6.97	6.36	5.71	9.94	15.47	16.37	20.16	23.71
Seasonally Adjusted Labor Market Figures						Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.1	10.3	10.2	12.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	48.5	51.0	51.7	52.4	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.0
FX Rates						Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
CPI Based Real Effective Exchange Rate	101.0	105.2	97.9	91.8	85.2	82.0	78.2	77.1
USD/TRY	2.1485	2.3378	2.9189	3.5176	3.7916	4.0653	4.5375	4.5812
EUR/TRY	2.9605	2.8288	3.1708	3.7102	4.5530	4.9117	5.2966	5.3488
Currency Basket (0.5*EUR+0.5*USD)	2.5545	2.5833	3.0448	3.6139	4.1723	4.4885	4.9170	4.9650
Foreign Trade Balance⁽¹⁾ (USD billion)						Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18
Exports	151.8	157.6	143.8	142.5	157.0	160.3	161.3	162.1
Imports	251.7	242.2	207.2	198.6	233.8	245.3	248.0	249.2
Foreign Trade Balance	-99.9	-84.6	-63.4	-56.1	-76.8	-84.9	-86.7	-87.1
Import Coverage Ratio (%)	60.3	65.1	69.4	71.8	67.1	65.4	65.0	65.0
Balance of Payments⁽¹⁾ (USD billion)						Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18
Current Account Balance	-63.6	-43.6	-32.1	-33.1	-47.4	-53.7	-55.4	-57.1
Capital and Financial Accounts	-62.7	-42.6	-22.4	-22.1	-46.5	-49.1	-47.4	-44.1
Direct Investments (net)	-9.9	-6.1	-12.9	-10.2	-8.2	-7.3	-7.1	-7.3
Portfolio Investments (net)	-24.0	-20.2	15.7	-6.3	-24.4	-26.7	-22.4	-18.6
Other Investments (net)	-38.7	-15.9	-13.3	-6.5	-5.7	-12.5	-13.0	-19.9
Reserve Assets (net)	9.9	-0.5	-11.8	0.8	-8.2	-2.6	-4.9	1.7
Net Errors and Omissions	1.0	1.1	9.8	11.0	0.9	4.5	7.9	12.9
Current Account Balance/GDP (%)	-6.7	-4.7	-3.7	-3.8	-5.6	-	-	-
Budget⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ (TRY billion)						Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18
Expenditures	408.2	448.8	506.3	583.7	677.7	187.9	255.2	322.5
Interest Expenditures	50.0	49.9	53.0	50.2	56.7	22.3	25.4	31.4
Non-interest Expenditures	358.2	398.8	453.3	533.4	621.0	165.6	229.8	291.1
Revenues	389.7	425.4	482.8	554.4	630.3	167.4	232.0	302.1
Tax Revenues	326.2	352.5	407.8	458.7	536.0	145.8	190.9	252.1
Budget Balance	-18.5	-23.4	-22.6	-29.3	-47.4	-20.4	-23.2	-20.5
Primary Balance	31.4	26.5	30.4	21.0	9.3	1.9	2.2	11.0
Budget Balance/GDP (%)	-1.0	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1	-1.5	-	-	-
Central Government Debt Stock (TRY billion)						Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18
Domestic Debt Stock	403.0	414.6	440.1	468.6	535.4	543.9	553.1	556.4
External Debt Stock	183.2	197.9	238.1	291.3	341.0	362.8	368.1	402.6
Total Debt Stock	586.2	612.5	678.2	760.0	876.5	913.2	921.1	959.0

(1) 12-month cumulative

(2) Year-to-date cumulative

(3) According to Central Government Budget

BANKING SECTOR ACCORDING TO BRSA's MONTHLY BULLETIN FIGURES

(TRY billion)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Apr.18	May.18	Change ⁽¹⁾
TOTAL ASSETS	1,732	1,994	2,357	2,731	3,258	3,436	3,640	11.7
Loans	1,047	1,241	1,485	1,734	2,098	2,240	2,339	11.5
TRY Loans	753	881	1,013	1,131	1,414	1,489	1,507	6.5
Share (%)	71.9	71.0	68.2	65.2	67.4	66.5	64.4	-
FX Loans	295	360	472	603	684	751	832	21.7
Share (%)	28.1	29.0	31.8	34.8	32.6	33.5	35.6	-
Non-performing Loans	29.6	36.4	47.5	58.2	64.0	79.8	68.0	6.3
Non-performing Loan Rate (%)	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.8	-
Securities	287	302	330	352	402	406	420	4.6
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,732	1,994	2,357	2,731	3,258	3,436	3,640	11.7
Deposits	946	1,053	1,245	1,454	1,711	1,823	1,893	10.7
TRY Deposits	594	661	715	845	955	1,009	993	4.0
Share (%)	62.8	62.8	57.4	58.1	55.8	55.3	52.4	-
FX Deposits	352	391	530	609	756	814	901	19.1
Share (%)	37.2	37.2	42.6	41.9	44.2	44.7	47.6	-
Securities Issued	61	89	98	116	145	163	176	20.8
Payables to Banks	254	293	361	418	475	532	572	20.5
Funds from Repo Transactions	119	137	157	138	99	88	96	-2.6
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	194	232	262	300	359	381	387	7.8
Profit (Loss) of the Period	24.7	24.6	26.1	37.5	49.1	18.8	23.8	-
RATIOS (%)								
Loans/GDP	57.9	60.7	63.5	66.5	67.6			
Loans/Assets	60.5	62.2	63.0	63.5	64.4	65.2	64.3	-
Securities/Assets	16.6	15.2	14.0	12.9	12.3	11.8	11.5	-
Deposits/Liabilities	54.6	52.8	52.8	53.2	52.5	53.1	52.0	-
Loans/Deposits	110.7	117.9	119.2	119.3	122.6	122.8	123.5	-
Capital Adequacy (%)	15.3	16.3	15.6	15.6	16.9	16.4	15.9	-

(1) Year-to-date % change

Source: BRSA, Turkstat

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