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Global Economy

Trade war fears continued to be high on agenda. While US-China and US-EU tensions continued, the agreement between the US and Mexico alleviated trade war worries somewhat.

Minutes of Fed's meeting ended on 1 August strengthened rate hike expectations in September meeting. The risks tied to trade protectionism were underlined in minutes.

In Jackson Hole economic symposium, Fed Chair Powell stressed that moderate rate hikes would be appropriate if the positive outlook in economic growth and employment indicators continues.

US GDP growth in second quarter, which was announced as 4.1%, revised up to 4.2%, exceeding market's expectations.

Data releases regarding German and Euro Area economies supported the positive views on region's economy.

In August, emerging markets' stock indexes were under pressure.

Chinese industrial production was below expectations, supporting the views of momentum loss in economic activity.

Oil prices rose with supply uncertainties in August, while gold prices were fluctuating parallel to the course of US dollar.

Turkish Economy

Unemployment rate was 9.7% in May period. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate continued to increase in this period.

Calendar adjusted industrial production rose by 3.2% yoy in June.

Exports increased by 11.6% yoy in July while imports contracted by 6.7%. Thus, foreign trade deficit fell by 32.6% yoy in this period. According to the provisional data released by the Ministry of Trade, foreign trade deficit narrowed by 58% yoy in August.

Current account deficit decreased by 21.6% yoy to 2.97 billion USD in June, below market expectations. 12-month cumulative current account deficit, which was 58.2 billion USD in May, declined to 57.4 billion USD in June.

Central government budget gave surplus in July. Budget deficit widened by 85% in first seven months of the year.

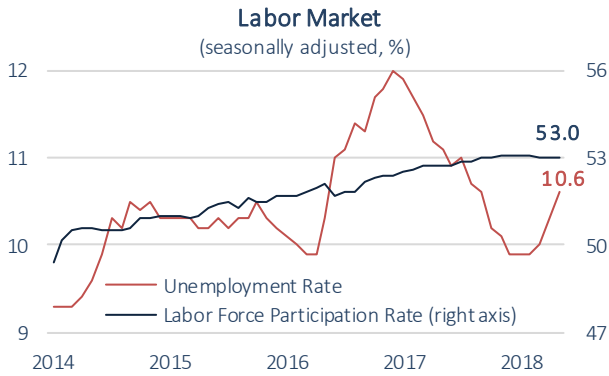
Monthly CPI increase was close to market expectations in August with 2.30%. Annual CPI inflation continued to accelerate and became 17.90%. Annual D-PPI inflation came in at 32.1% in this period.

S&P and Moody's dropped Turkey's credit rating by one notch. While S&P confirmed the credit rating outlook as stable, Moody's revised it to negative.

The CBRT and the BRSA announced a new series of measures as domestic markets continued to be under heavy selling pressure. Accordingly, BRSA restricted total amount of banks' currency swaps (where at the initial date local banks pay TRY and receive FX) and other similar products to 25% of bank's regulatory capital. CBRT, on the other hand, took new measures regarding TRY and foreign exchange liquidity management, while it lowered the reserve requirement ratio.

Unemployment rate was 9.7% in May.

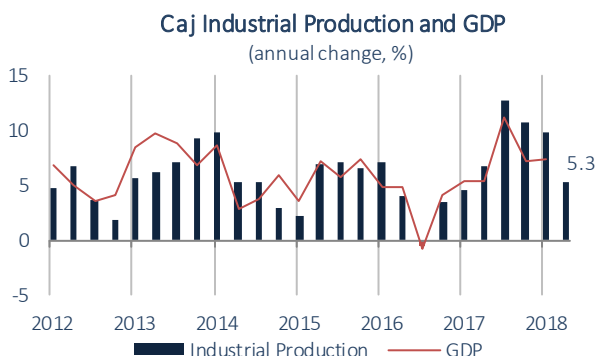
In May period, unemployment rate declined by 0.5 point compared to the same month previous year and became 9.7%. Labor force participation ratio increased by 0.3 point to 53.3% in the same period. Youth unemployment rate, covering the age group 14-25, fell by 2 points and stood at 17.8%. On the other hand, seasonally adjusted employment figures continued to deteriorate as it was the case since March. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate came in at 10.6%, the highest level since September 2017.



Industrial production rose by 5.3% yoy in the second quarter.

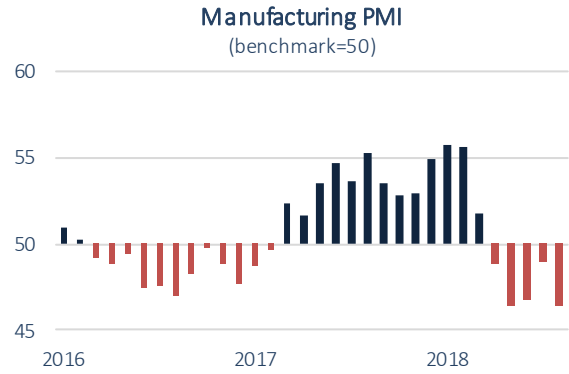
According to calendar adjusted figures, industrial production increased by 3.2% yoy in June, falling short of expectations. In this period, production in 12 out of 24 subsectors in manufacturing industry declined. Manufacture of tobacco products recorded the sharpest increase with 39.8% while manufacture of furniture posted the strongest fall with 15.7%. Considering the contributions to the growth in industrial production, manufacture of food products made the largest contribution with 0.76 point. Seasonal and calendar adjusted figures, however, indicated that industrial production fell on a monthly basis for the last two consecutive months.

Having surged by 9.9% yoy in the first quarter of the year, industrial production increased by 5.3% yoy in the second quarter. In this period, manufacture of intermediate and capital goods lost steam considerably.



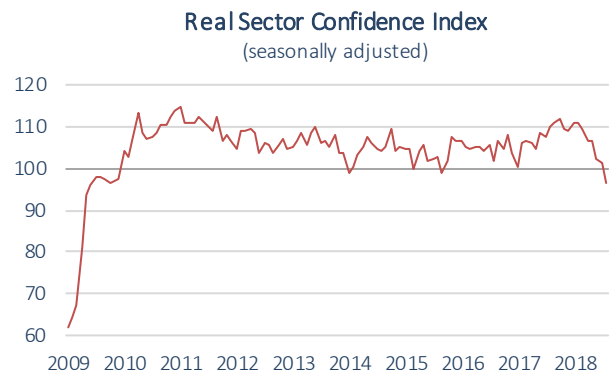
Manufacturing PMI fell for the fifth month in a row, signaling a continued slowdown.

After rebounding to 49 in July, manufacturing PMI contracted to 46.4 in August. This was the fifth consecutive month below the threshold, indicating that the slowdown continued in the manufacturing sector. Considering the sub-indexes, it is seen that output and total new orders decelerated while new export orders rose. Input costs and output prices posted record increases in line with the upward movements in the exchange rates.



Decline in confidence indices...

The recent depreciation of Turkish lira had a negative impact on consumer and real sector confidence. In August, seasonally adjusted real sector confidence index fell below 100 threshold level for the first time in almost three years. Declining by 5.2 points to 96.3, the index hit its lowest value since June 2009. In this period, seasonally adjusted sectoral confidence indices also contracted. Consumer confidence fell to the lowest level of the year with 68.3. Among the sub-indexes of consumer confidence index, assessments on the trajectory of consumer prices showed a rapid deterioration in this period.



House sales continued to increase.

Following an upward trend since May thanks to incentives and discount campaigns, house sales continued to rise in July. House sales rose by 6.9% yoy to 123,878 units. In this period, mortgaged house sales declined by 21.2% yoy, while other sales rose by 20.9%.

Source: Datastream, Markit, Turkstat, CBRT

House prices are declining on real terms.

According to the CBRT's housing price statistics, the rise in house prices in June remained below the inflation rate. Hedonic house prices (prices are adjusted for quality changes) rose by 0.57% mom and 9.36% yoy. Considering price developments in three major cities, housing prices in İstanbul increased by 3.7%, the lowest pace among other cities. Housing prices in Ankara and İzmir rose by 7.30% and 15.02% in this period.

Central government budget gave a surplus in July.

In July, budget revenues increased by 17.9% yoy to 61.8 billion TRY, while expenditures expanded by 17.8% in the same period and were realized as 60.7 billion TRY. Thus, the central government budget surplus, which was 926 million TRY in 2017 July, became 1.1 billion TRY in the same month of this year. As the rise in interest expenditures limited the budget surplus, the primary surplus in July expanded by 38.6% yoy and was realized as 9.3 billion TRY.

Central Government Budget

	January-July		% Change
	2017	2018	
Expenditures	376.0	460.4	22.5
Interest Expenditures	32.8	42.0	28.1
Non-Interest Expenditures	343.2	418.5	21.9
Revenues	351.7	415.4	18.1
Tax Revenues	292.1	349.2	19.5
Other Revenues	59.5	66.3	11.3
Budget Balance	-24.3	-45.0	85.0
Primary Balance	8.4	-3.0	-

Deterioration observed in the budget outlook compared to the last year continued in the January-July period. Despite budget revenues increased by 18.1% yoy in the first seven months, budget expenditures expanded by 22.5% in the same period. Thus, budget deficit, which was 24.3 billion TRY in January-July period of last year, expanded by 20.7 billion TRY in the same period of this year and reached 45 billion TRY. The primary balance, which gave 8.4 billion TRY surplus in the first 7 months of 2017, gave a deficit of 3 billion TRY in the same period of this year.

Foreign trade deficit narrowed by 32.6% yoy.

Exports increased by 11.6% yoy in July while imports declined by 6.7% yoy. Foreign trade deficit shrank by 32.6% yoy to 6 billion USD, marking its sharpest fall since November 2015. In this period, import coverage ratio increased to 70.2% from 58.7% in July 2017.

Capital goods and intermediate goods imports declined by 9% yoy and 4.5% yoy, respectively. On the other hand, the annual fall in imports of consumption goods accelerated and reached 15.3% in July. Automotive

imports led this decline.

In August, foreign trade deficit continued to narrow according to the provisional foreign trade data released by the Ministry of Trade. In this period, trade deficit declined by 58% yoy. Exports decreased by 6.5% yoy and imports contracted by 22.4% yoy in August.

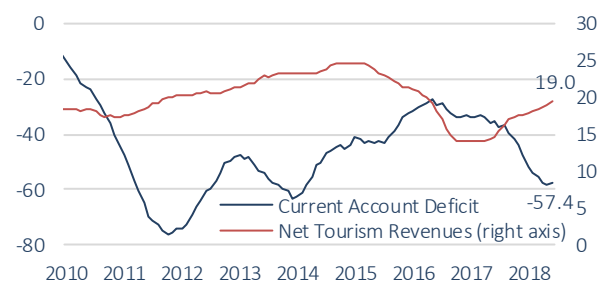
	Foreign Trade Balance (USD billion)					
	August		Δ (%)	Jan.- Aug		Δ (%)
	2017	2018		2017	2018	
Exports	13.2	12.4	-6.5	103.2	108.7	5.3
Imports	19.2	14.9	-22.4	149.0	158.0	6.0
Foreign Trade Balance	-5.9	-2.5	-58.0	-45.7	-49.2	7.7
Import Coverage (%)	69.1	83.3	-	69.3	68.8	-

Current account deficit came in below expectations in June.

Having been on an upward trend since September 2017, current account deficit narrowed on an annual basis in June. The deficit declined by 21.6% compared to the same month of the previous year to 2.973 billion USD, below expectations. The improvement in foreign trade was behind this development. Foreign trade deficit, which had increased 63% yoy in January-May period, narrowed by 4.9% yoy in June. Net non-monetary gold trade recorded a sharp fall in this period.

12-month cumulative current account deficit, which was 58.2 billion USD in May, declined to 57.4 billion USD in June. Excluding net energy and gold trade, current account deficit decreases to 7.2 billion USD. In this period, net tourism revenues increased to 19 billion USD.

Current Account Deficit
(billion USD, 12-month cumulative)



Reserve assets and direct investments as well as net errors and omissions stood out in financing of the current account deficit in June. Reserve assets fell by 7 billion USD in this period. Thus, the fall recorded in the last 12 months reached 13.6 billion USD. Direct investments registered a net inflow of 951 million USD in June. Real estate investments, which are monitored under foreign direct investments, recorded an annual fall for the third straight month, posting a net inflow of 435 million USD. Besides, net errors and omissions contributed 455 million USD to the financing of the current account deficit.

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

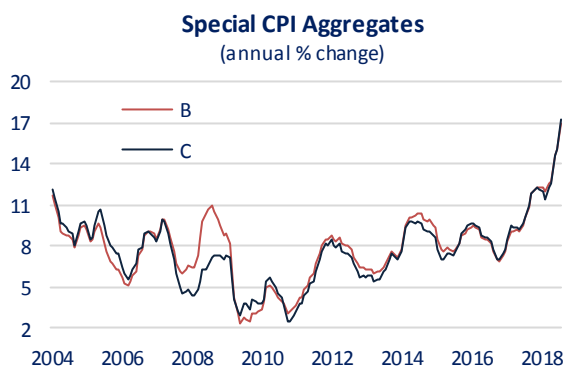
CPI inflation came in line with the expectations.

Monthly CPI inflation was 2.30% in August, in line with market expectations. Monthly increase in Domestic Producer Price Index (D-PPI), on the other hand, surged to 6.60%.

Annual CPI inflation continued to gain pace and reached 17.9% in August. Annual D-PPI inflation climbed to 32.1% in this period. Thus, annual rises in CPI and D-PPI have hit new peak values of the 2003 based series.

Prices in all main expenditure groups except clothing and footwear increased in August. The highest contributions to the monthly CPI inflation came from transportation and housing (including water, gas and electricity) prices by 80 and 56 bps, respectively. Furnishings and hotels and restaurants made a contribution of 49 bps in total. Food prices added a mere 2 bps to the monthly CPI inflation. Clothing and footwear prices, which declined by 1.59% on a monthly basis, have limited inflation by 11 bps.

CPI excluding seasonal products became 3.01% in August, higher than the headline print. Parallel to this, core inflation indicators, which are monitored closely by CBRT, continued to rise. CPI excluding unprocessed food, energy, alcoholic beverages, tobacco and gold (B) recorded an annual increase of 16.95% while CPI excluding energy, food and non-alcoholic beverages, alcoholic beverages, tobacco and gold (C) posted an annual rise of 17.22%.



Prices in textile, basic metals and coke and refined petroleum products made the highest contributions to the monthly D-PPI increase.

Measures from CBRT and BRSA....

According to the revision made on August 6th, CBRT lowered the upper limit for the FX maintenance facility within the reserve options mechanism from 45% to 40%. As the currency fluctuations continued, CBRT announced that it has lowered Turkish lira reserve requirement ratio by 250 basis points for all maturity brackets while that of for non-core FX liabilities have been reduced by 400 basis points for certain maturities, in order to support effective functioning of financial markets and flexibility of the banks in their liquidity management. CBRT also

announced a comprehensive package of measures in order to enhance TRY and FX liquidity management. In this context, the discount rate for collaterals against Turkish lira transactions is revised, providing banks with flexibility in their collateral management while some alternatives were offered to banks that borrow from and lend to each other at the FX deposit market through the intermediation of CBRT. With the revision made in August 6th, CBRT provided approximately 2.2 billion USD of liquidity to markets. CBRT also told that 10 billion TRY, 6 billion USD, and 3 billion USD equivalent of gold liquidity will be provided to the financial system by the measures implemented on August 13th.

On August 13, BRSA announced that total amount of banks' currency swaps (where at the initial date local banks pay TRY and receive FX) and other similar products should not exceed 50% of the bank's regulatory capital. BRSA, on the other hand, extended the scope of this restriction to 25%. In the following days, BRSA made a new announcement and added TL forward, options and derivative transactions other than swaps.

Change in tax rates on deposit accounts...

According to the Presidential Decree published in the Official Gazette dated August 31, the tax rates on interest income of term deposits were changed for 3 months. Thus, the income tax rates on TRY deposits were lowered, while the rates on FX deposits were raised.

S&P and Moody's downgraded Turkey's credit rating.

On August 17th, S&P and Moody's both downgraded Turkey's credit rating by one notch. Hence, Turkey's credit rating was announced as "B+" by S&P and "Ba3" by Moody's. While the credit rating outlook was confirmed as stable by S&P, Moody's revised it from stable to negative. According to announcements, downgrades were made as a result of the depreciation in Turkish Lira and the deterioration in inflation outlook as well as high current account deficit. S&P's forecast that the Turkish economy will contract next year was remarkable.

	31/Jul	31/Aug	Change
5-Y CDS (basis points)	319	575	256 bps ▲
TR 2-Y Benchmark Yield	20.78%	24.47%	369 bps ▲
BIST-100	96,952	92,723	-4.4% ▼
USD/TRY	4.9098	6.5180	32.8% ▲
EUR/TRY	5.7500	7.5929	32.1% ▲
Currency Basket*	5.3347	7.0673	32.5% ▲

(*) (0,5 USD/TL + 0,5 EUR/TL)

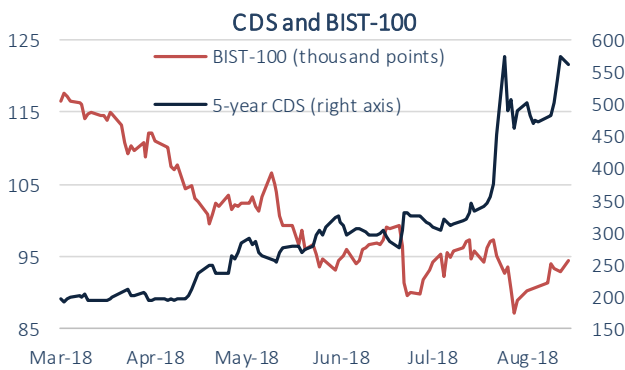
Domestic markets are under pressure.

Domestic markets are under intense selling pressure recently due to the developments in international markets regarding trade wars and Turkey specific developments. TRY assets faced hard selling due to increasing tension in global markets on the trade war and US sanctions against Turkey. Moreover, Moody's and S&P's rating downgrades and negative evaluations of Fitch on Turkish banking system increased pressure on TRY assets. In this direction, it was observed that non-residents made net sales of 542.9 million USD in government bonds and stock market in August. Total stock in the market declined to 39.2 billion USD in the week of August 24, the lowest level since April 2009.

In August, Turkey's 5-year CDS premiums increased by 256 basis points to 575. Thus, CDS premiums of Turkey reached the highest level since October 2008.

BIST-100 index had a volatile course.

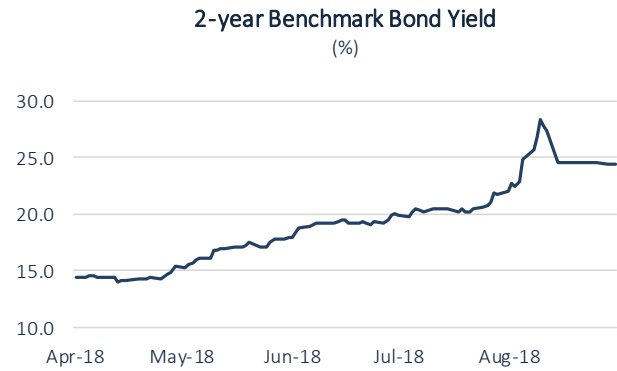
BIST-100 index had a volatile course in August. BIST-100 index, which recovered somewhat through the end of month, decreased by 4.4% compared to end of July and became 92,723 at the end of August.



The rise in bond interest rates gained momentum in August.

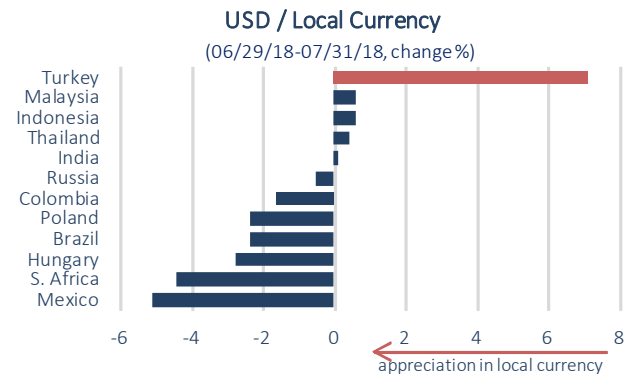
The upward trend in bond interest rates observed during July accelerated in August. In this period, 10-year Treasury bond interest rate exceeded 20% and reached to historical levels in parallel with the deterioration in risk perception in domestic markets. 2-year benchmark bond yield also climbed 369 basis points compared to

the end of July to 24.5% on August 31st.



Selling pressure in TRY...

Selling pressure seen in TRY in the last period gained momentum in August. In particular, the statements of US President Donald Trump on August 10 regarding to double customs duty on aluminum and steel from Turkey and defining the relations between US and Turkey as not good at this time accelerated the depreciation of TRY. Although TRY appreciated slightly by the measures taken by CBRT and BRSA in the middle of the month, FX rates continued to increase due to the rating cuts and weakening demand for developing countries' currencies. USD/TRY rose by 32.8% on monthly basis and became 6.52 at the end of August.

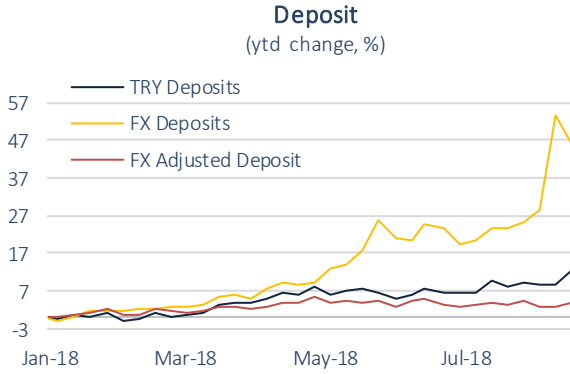


Source: CBRT, Datastream, Reuters, BIST

Banking Sector

FX deposit contracted 17 billion USD in last two months.

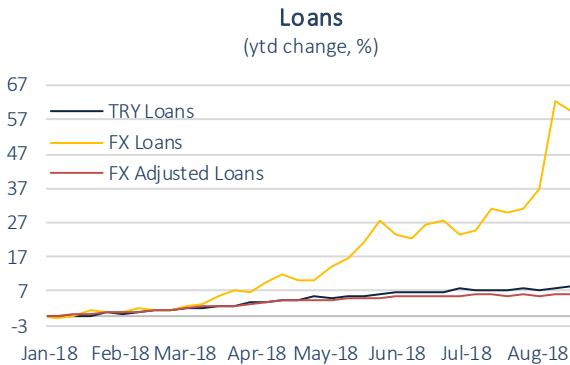
According to the Weekly Bulletin published by the BRSA, as of August 17, deposit volume expanded by 28% compared to the end of 2017 and reached 2,306 billion TRY. FX adjusted ytd expansion in total deposits declines to 3.9%. In this period, while TRY deposits surged up by 12.5%, FX deposits in USD terms decreased by 6.4% to 204 billion USD. Thus, in last two months FX deposit volume contracted by 17 billion USD.



Total deposit volume expanded by 35.3% compared to the same period of the previous year. FX adjusted annual expansion, on the other hand, declines to 6.5% in this period. As of August 17, TRY deposit volume posted 17% annual increase and FX deposit in USD terms contracted by 6.5% yoy.

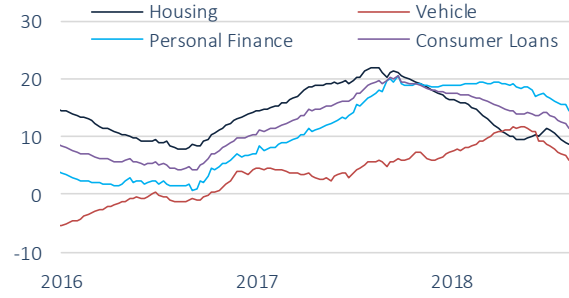
Loan volume expanded by 34.5% yoy.

As of August 17, total credit volume expanded by 25.2% compared to the year-end. Annual increase in loan volume was realized as 34.5% amounted to 2,466 billion TRY. FX adjusted credit volume increased by 6.3% compared to year-end and by 11.5% on annual basis. As of August 17, while TRY credits expanded by 8.2% yoy to 1,548 billion TRY, FX credits in USD terms increased by 2.4% yoy to 191 billion USD.



As of August 17, The annual increase in housing loans was 8.6%, the lowest level in nearly two years. Vehicle loans recorded the slowest growth this year with 6% on an annual basis, while the annual increase in personal finance loans, which accounts for 50% of consumer loans, declined to 11.4%

Consumer Loans (annual % change)



NPL ratio is 2.9%.

NPL ratio, which followed a rising course since the end of June, declined in last two weeks and realized as 2.9% as of August 17. In the same period this ratio was 3.39% for consumer loans and 2.80% for commercial loans.

NPL Ratio (%)



Net foreign currency position...

As of August 17, banks' on-balance sheet FX position was (-) 40,095 million USD, while off-balance sheet FX position was (+) 38,636 million USD. Hence, banking sector's net FX position was realized as (-) 1,460 million USD.

Net FX Position (USD billion)



Source: BRSA Weekly Bulletin

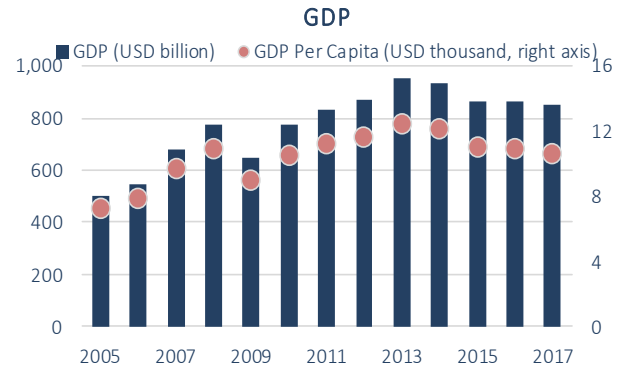
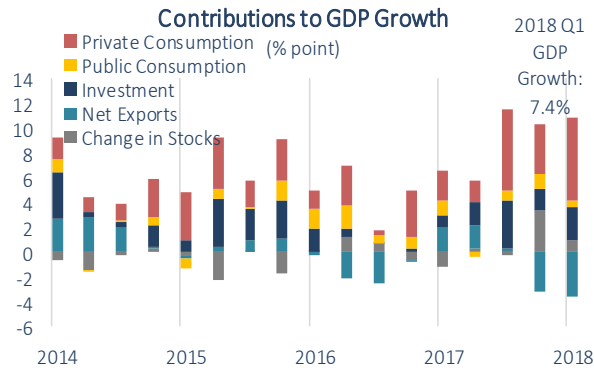
Concluding Remarks

Trade war fears and the reimposition of US sanctions against Iran with tougher terms have continued to keep risks for the global economy alive while dismal news flow on emerging economies have come to the forefront in the recent weeks. Fed is expected to continue to raise rates (a September rate hike is almost certain). Monetary policies of the other major central banks also paint a different picture in terms of global liquidity as compared to the previous years. Against this backdrop, risk appetite for emerging economies remained under considerable pressure.

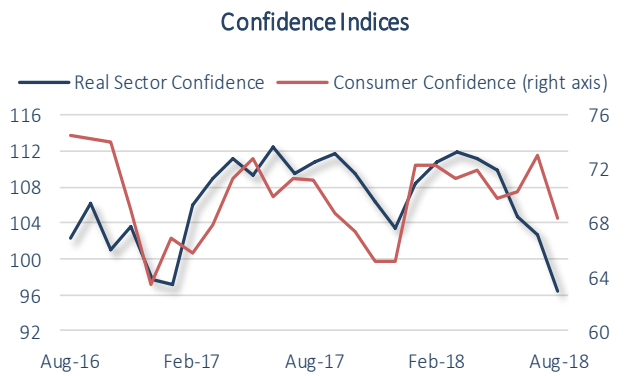
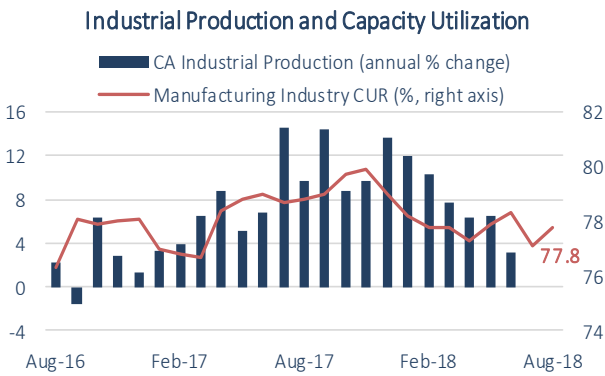
While rating downgrades and financial market volatility cloud Turkey's economy agenda, all eyes are on Medium Term Program which is expected to be published in September. In addition, the measures taken by BRSA and CBRT to support the Turkish lira are closely monitored. However, the diplomatic tensions with the US continue to weigh on the risk perception of Turkish lira assets.

Recent economic data suggest that Turkish economy continues to display a moderate slowdown. Having increased by 9.9% yoy in the first quarter of the year, industrial production rose by 5.3% in the second quarter. Manufacturing PMI has remained below 50 threshold level for the past five months. Therefore, demand-side inflationary pressures are expected to decline while supply-side inflationary pressures are expected to increase considerably depending on exchange rate developments.

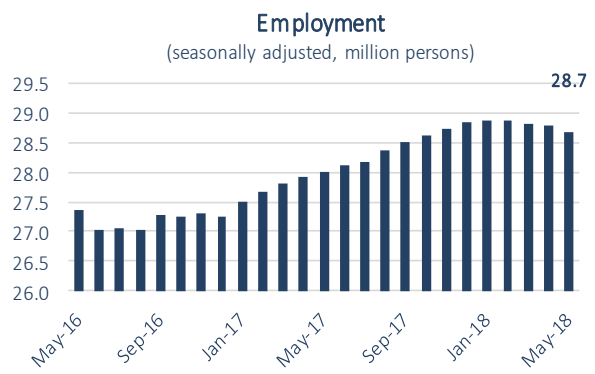
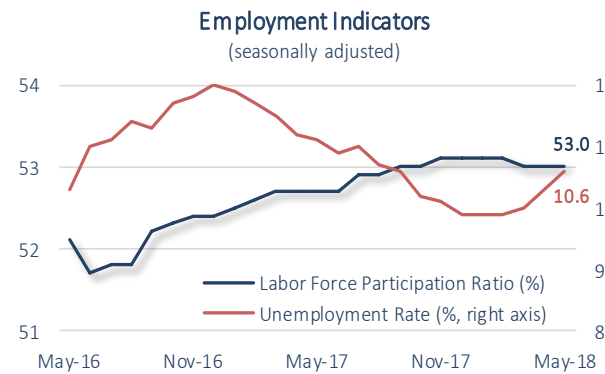
Growth



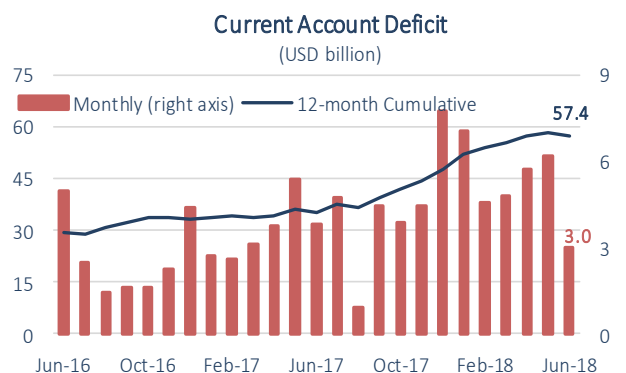
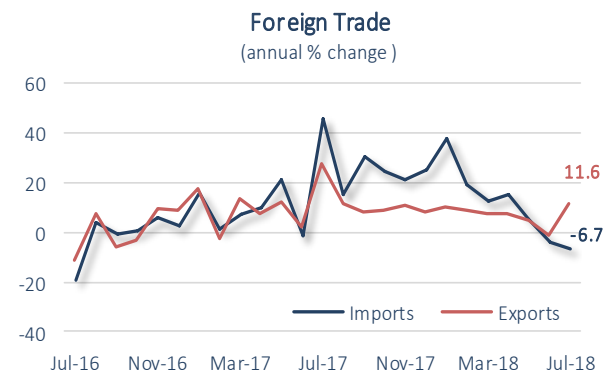
Leading Indicators



Labor Market



Foreign Trade and Current Account Balance

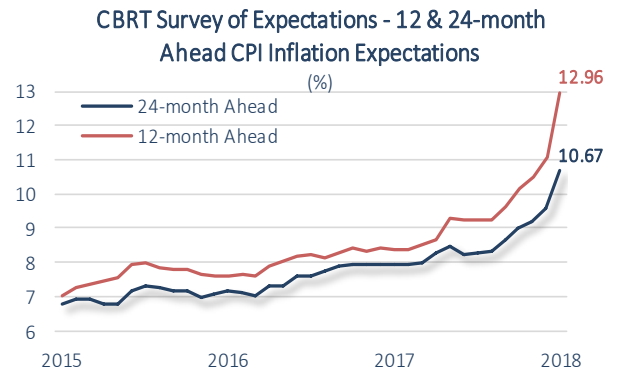
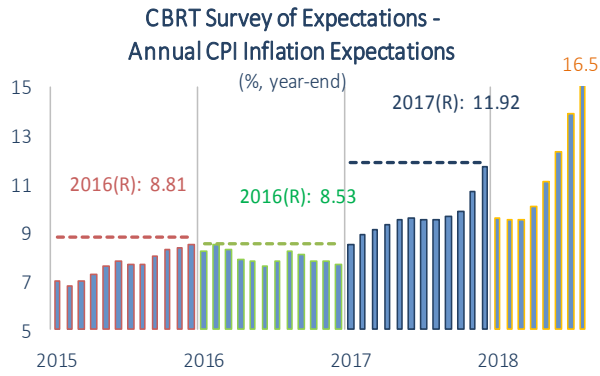
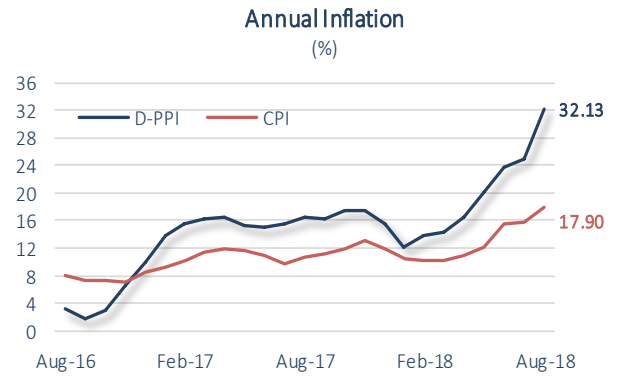
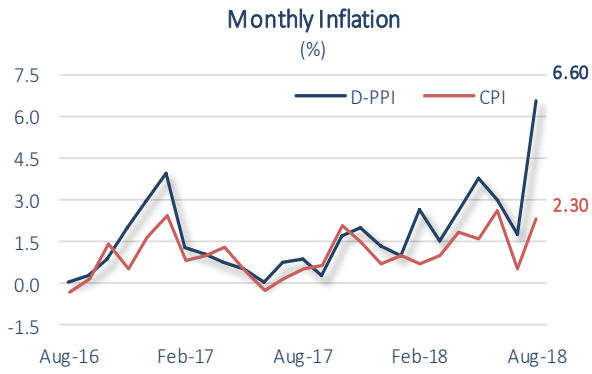


(CA) Calendar adjusted

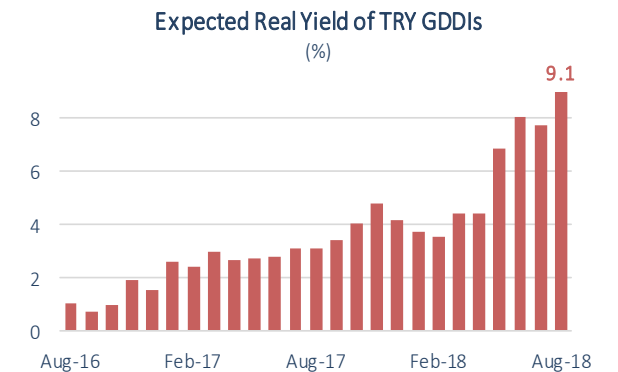
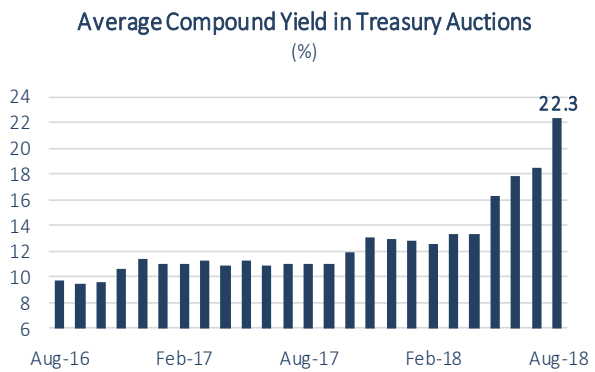
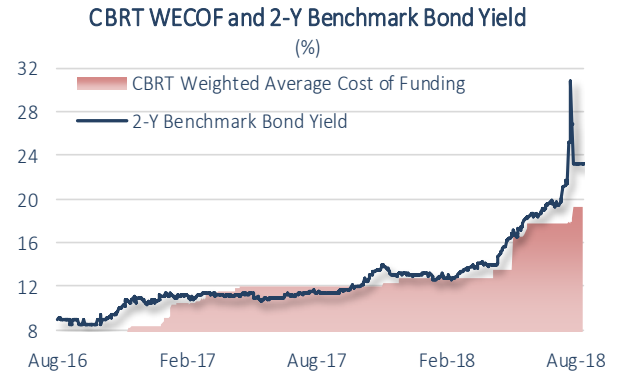
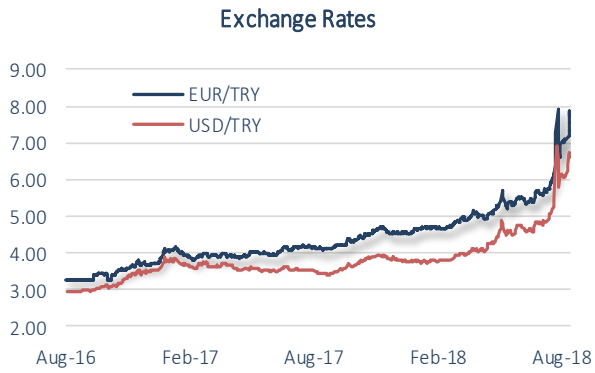
Source: Datastream, CBRT, Turkstat

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 (%)						Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18
CPI (annual)	7.40	8.17	8.81	8.53	11.92	15.39	15.85	17.90
Domestic PPI (annual)	6.97	6.36	5.71	9.94	15.47	23.71	25.00	32.13
Seasonally Adjusted Labor Market Figures						Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.1	10.3	10.2	12.0	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.6
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	48.5	51.0	51.7	52.4	53.1	53.0	53.0	53.0
FX Rates						Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18
CPI Based Real Effective Exchange Rate	100.6	104.8	97.6	91.8	85.2	77.0	75.9	64.8
USD/TRY	2.1485	2.3378	2.9189	3.5176	3.7916	4.5812	4.9090	6.6223
EUR/TRY	2.9605	2.8288	3.1708	3.7102	4.5530	5.3488	5.7438	7.7050
Currency Basket (0.5*EUR+0.5*USD)	2.5545	2.5833	3.0448	3.6139	4.1723	4.9650	5.3264	7.1636
Foreign Trade Balance ⁽¹⁾ (USD billion)						May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18
Exports	151.8	157.6	143.8	142.5	157.0	162.0	161.8	163.3
Imports	251.7	242.2	207.2	198.6	233.8	249.2	248.4	247.0
Foreign Trade Balance	-99.9	-84.6	-63.4	-56.1	-76.8	-87.2	-86.6	-83.7
Import Coverage Ratio (%)	60.3	65.1	69.4	71.8	67.1	65.0	65.1	66.1
Balance of Payments ⁽¹⁾ (USD billion)						Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
Current Account Balance	-63.6	-43.6	-32.1	-33.1	-47.4	-57.4	-58.2	-57.4
Capital and Financial Accounts	-62.7	-42.6	-22.4	-22.1	-46.5	-44.2	-42.6	-42.5
Direct Investments (net)	-9.9	-6.1	-12.9	-10.2	-8.2	-7.1	-6.3	-7.7
Portfolio Investments (net)	-24.0	-20.2	15.7	-6.3	-24.5	-18.8	-12.2	-7.1
Other Investments (net)	-38.7	-15.9	-13.3	-6.5	-5.7	-19.9	-20.5	-14.1
Reserve Assets (net)	9.9	-0.5	-11.8	0.8	-8.2	1.7	-3.6	-13.6
Net Errors and Omissions	1.0	1.1	9.8	11.0	0.9	13.2	15.6	14.9
Current Account Balance/GDP (%)	-6.7	-4.7	-3.7	-3.8	-5.6	-	-	-
Budget ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ (TRY billion)						May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18
Expenditures	408.2	448.8	506.3	584.1	678.3	322.5	399.7	460.4
Interest Expenditures	50.0	49.9	53.0	50.2	56.7	31.4	33.8	42.0
Non-interest Expenditures	358.2	398.8	453.3	533.8	621.6	291.1	365.9	418.5
Revenues	389.7	425.4	482.8	554.1	630.5	302.1	353.6	415.4
Tax Revenues	326.2	352.5	407.8	459.0	536.6	252.1	294.8	349.2
Budget Balance	-18.5	-23.4	-23.5	-29.9	-47.8	-20.5	-46.1	-45.0
Primary Balance	31.4	26.5	29.5	20.3	8.9	11.0	-12.3	-3.0
Budget Balance/GDP (%)	-1.0	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1	-1.5	-	-	-
Central Government Debt Stock (TRY billion)						May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18
Domestic Debt Stock	403.0	414.6	440.1	468.6	535.4	556.4	561.2	571.3
External Debt Stock	183.2	197.9	238.1	291.3	341.0	402.6	408.8	438.3
Total Debt Stock	586.2	612.5	678.2	760.0	876.5	959.0	970.0	1009.6

(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	Jun.18	Jul.18	Change ⁽¹⁾
TOTAL ASSETS	1,732	1,994	2,357	2,731	3,258	3,671	3,829	17.5
Loans	1,047	1,241	1,485	1,734	2,098	2,353	2,419	15.3
TRY Loans	753	881	1,013	1,131	1,414	1,513	1,514	7.0
Share (%)	71.9	71.0	68.2	65.2	67.4	64.3	62.6	-
FX Loans	295	360	472	603	684	840	906	32.4
Share (%)	28.1	29.0	31.8	34.8	32.6	35.7	37.4	-
Non-performing Loans	29.6	36.4	47.5	58.2	64.0	73.6	76.2	19.0
Non-performing Loan Rate (%)	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	-
Securities	287	302	330	352	402	431	449	11.8
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,732	1,994	2,357	2,731	3,258	3,671	3,829	17.5
Deposits	946	1,053	1,245	1,454	1,711	1,899	1,970	15.1
TRY Deposits	594	661	715	845	955	1,004	1,024	7.3
Share (%)	62.8	62.8	57.4	58.1	55.8	52.8	52.0	-
FX Deposits	352	391	530	609	756	896	946	25.0
Share (%)	37.2	37.2	42.6	41.9	44.2	47.2	48.0	-
Securities Issued	61	89	98	116	145	176	185	27.4
Payables to Banks	254	293	361	418	475	581	617	30.0
Funds from Repo Transactions	119	137	157	138	99	210	215	117.7
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	194	232	262	300	359	395	398	10.8
Profit (Loss) of the Period	24.7	24.6	26.1	37.5	49.1	29.0	33.6	-
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	64.1	63.2	-
Securities/Assets	16.6	15.2	14.0	12.9	12.3	11.8	11.7	-
Deposits/Liabilities	54.6	52.8	52.8	53.2	52.5	51.7	51.4	-
Loans/Deposits	110.7	117.9	119.2	119.3	122.6	123.9	122.8	-
Capital Adequacy (%)	15.3	16.3	15.6	15.6	16.9	16.3	16.1	-

(1) Year-to-date % change

Source: BRSA, Turkstat

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