

Recent developments in banking sector in Turkey

Ankara February, 2012

Content

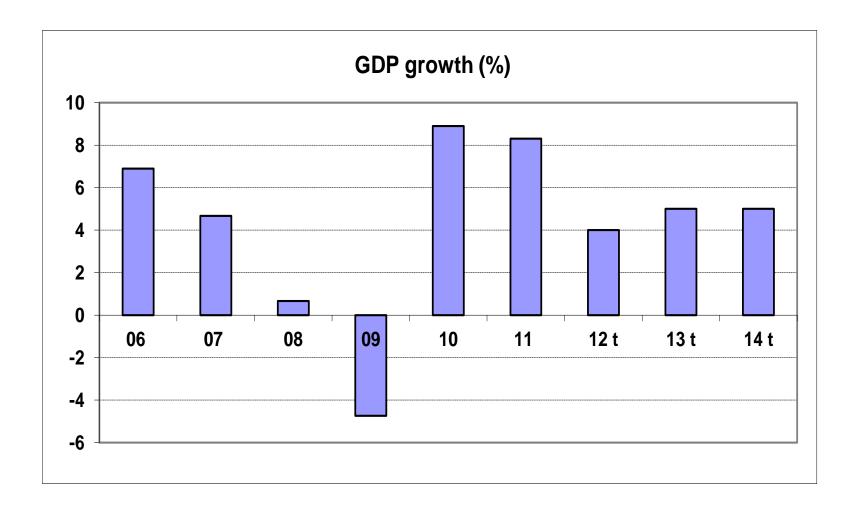
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Economic environment

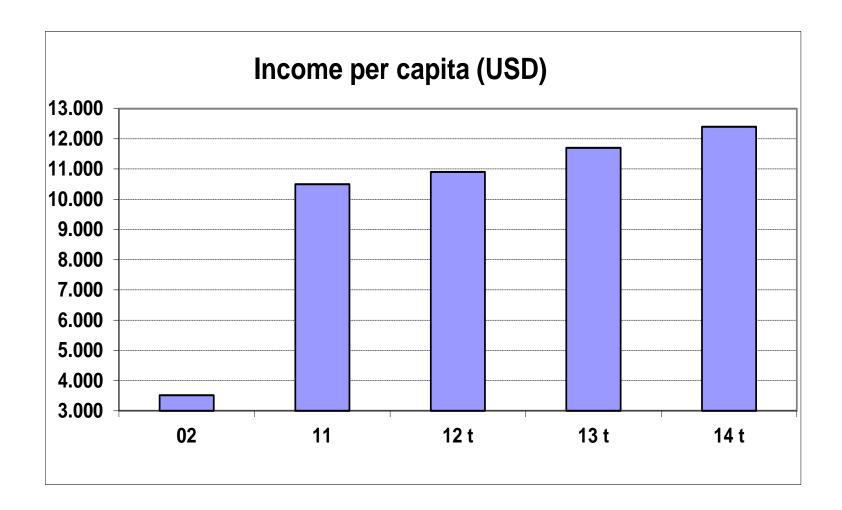


Quick recovery and rather stable growth in Gdp



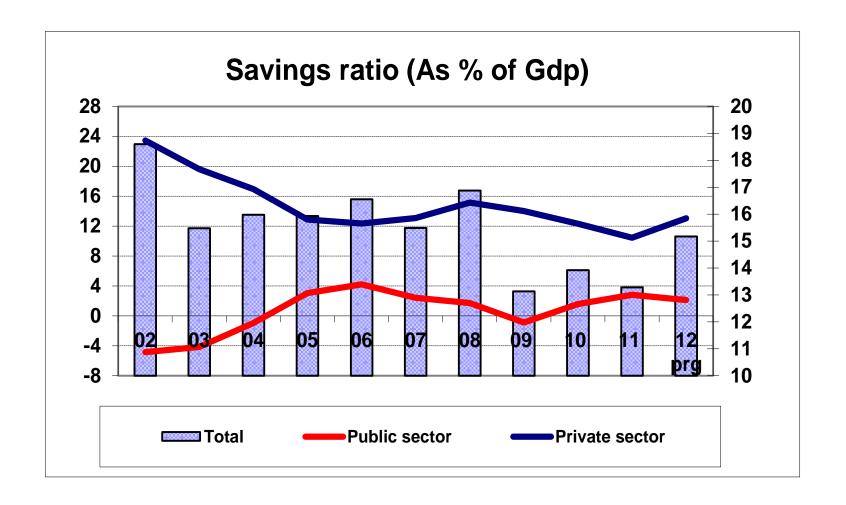


Steady increase in income per capita



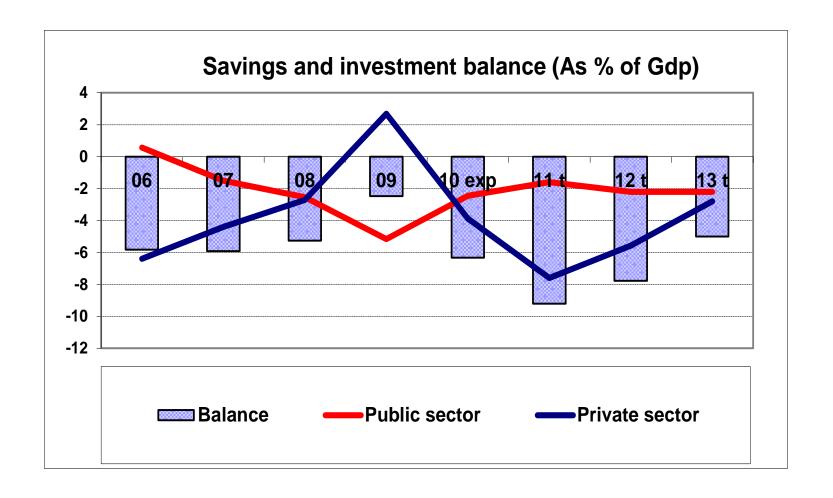


Savings ratio in private sector has declined



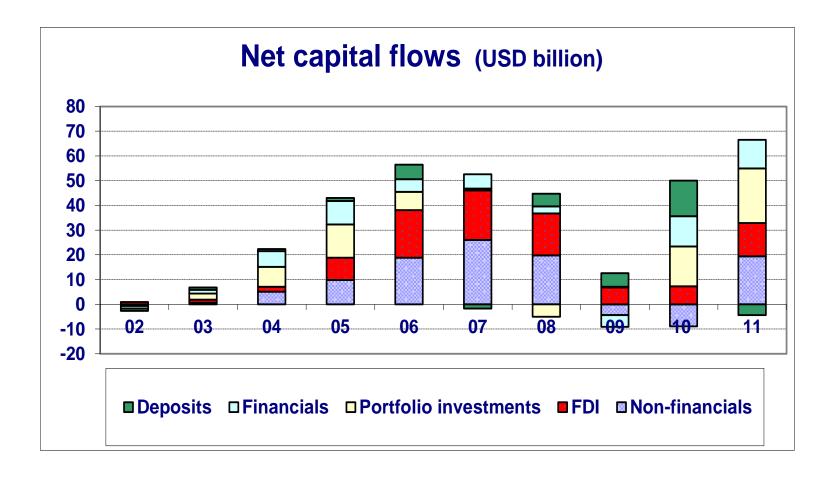


New measures are likely to narrow savings gap



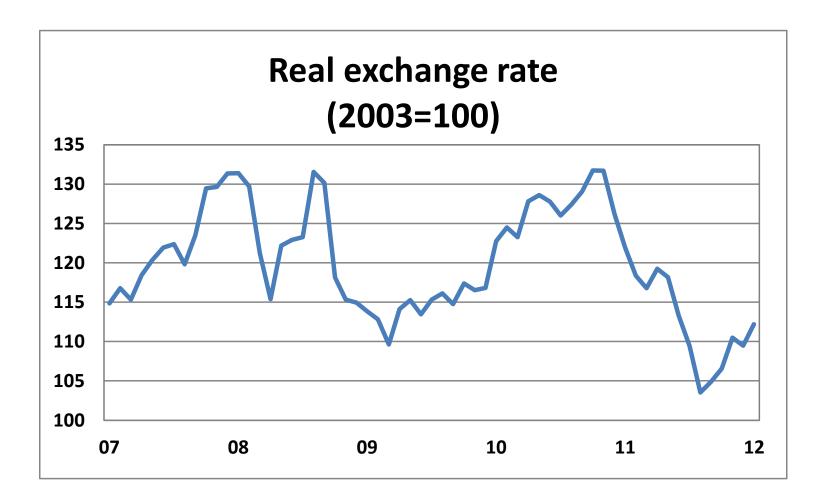


Net capital inflow; change in structure with increasing volume to TL financial assets



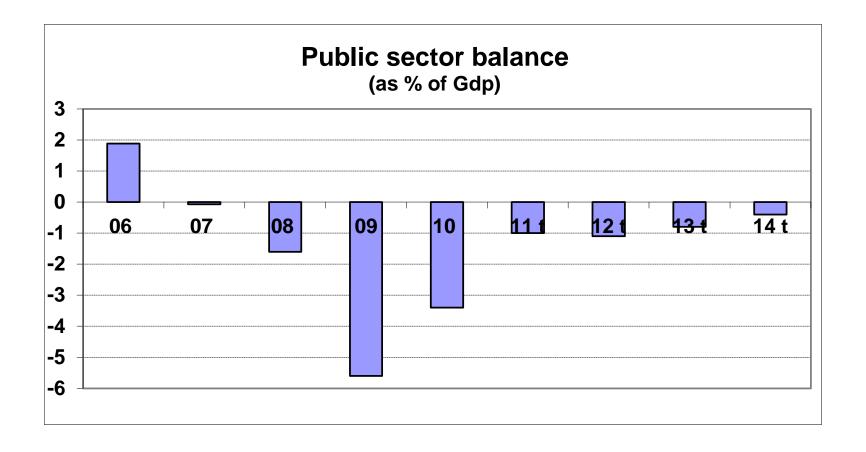


TL began to apriciate against major currincies again, following a sharp depreciated in 2011



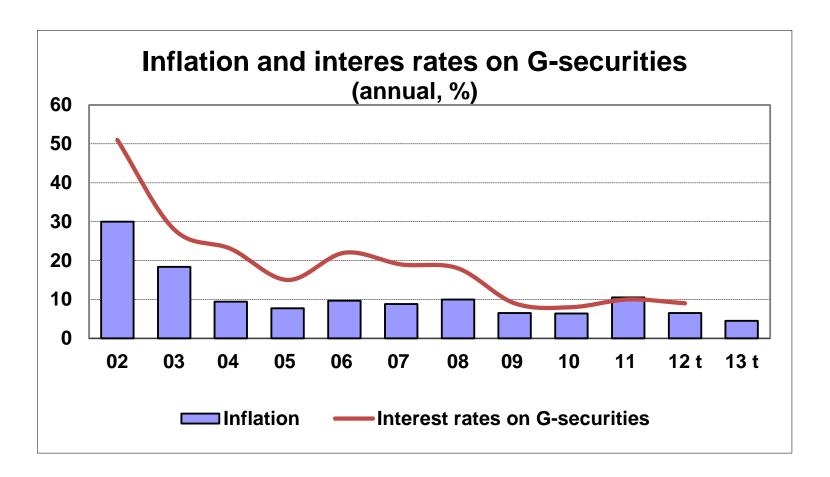


Public sector borrowing requirement is getting lower



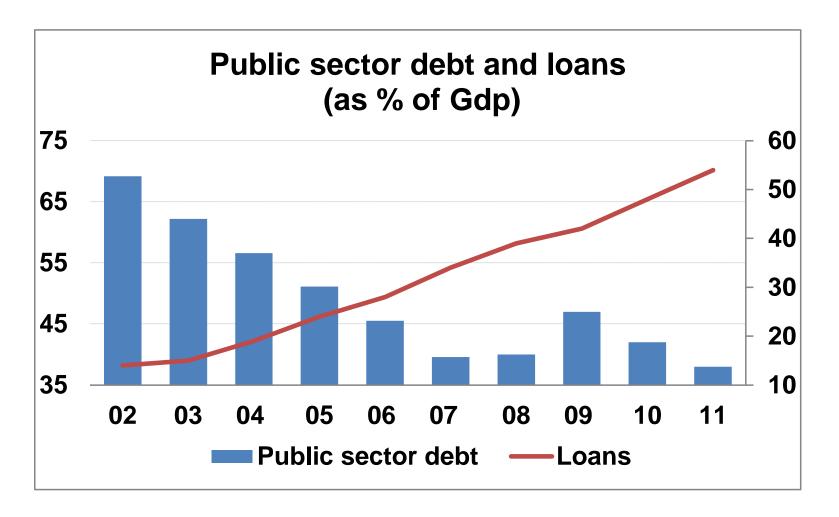


Rapid disinflation: historically lowest level during the free market economy.





Less crowding out, more loans





Banking sector



Banks in Turkey

Banks in Turkey (As of December 2011)	Number of banks	Share in total assets (%)
Deposit banks	32	92
State-owned	4	28
Private	11	51
Foreign-owned*	17	13
Development and investment banks	12	3
Participation banks	4	8
Total	48	100



Supervision in financial sector

Supervision and Regulation in the Financial Sector

Financial Sector Institutions		Supervisory and Regulatory Authorities
□ Deposit Banks *	→	BRSA
☐ Development and Investment Banks*	→	
□ Participation banks*] →	BRSA
☐ Insurance Companies] →	Treasury
☐ Leasing Companies	→	BRSA
☐ Factoring Companies] →	BRSA
☐ Consumer Finance Companies] →	BRSA
☐ Investment Trusts] →	СМВ
☐ Private Pension Funds] →	СМВ
☐ Intermediary Institutions] →	СМВ



Foreign owned banks' share

	Free flot	Non residents' share* Shareholders' equity	Non residents' share* Total assets
2002		5,4	3,2
2010	20,1	23,9	23,8
2011 Spt	20,0	24,4	24,7



The largest ten account for 88% of total assets

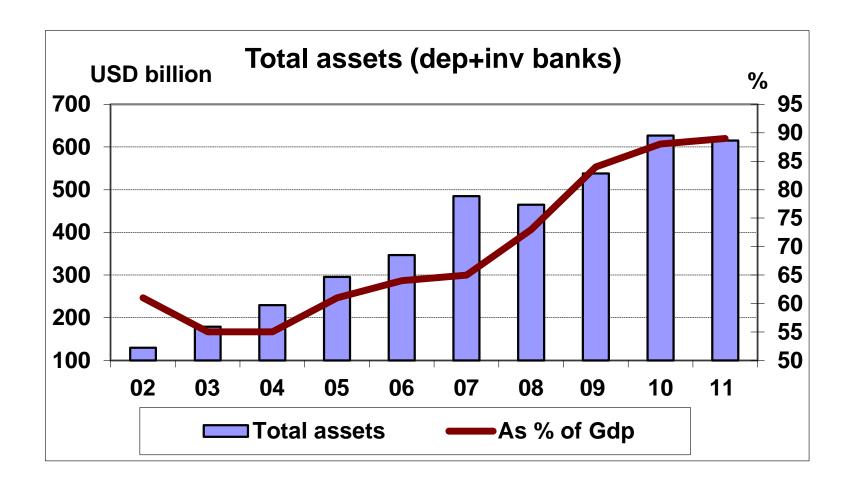
Concentration ratio*			
%	02	10	11 Sep
Largest five**			
Assets	58	63	61
Deposits	61	66	63
Loans	55	57	58
Largest ten**			
Assets	81	87	88
Deposits	86	91	91
Loans	74	86	87

^{*} Deposit, investment and development banks



^{**} According to total assets

Rapid growth in banking sector





"Remarkable resilience to the global crisis"

No "high risky" assets
Small investments in housing financing
Well-diversified lending portfolio, mainly to private sector and
G-securities
High-capital adequacy level with 16,6%
High-liquidity level
No change in deposit-quaranty limit, current level is TL 50,000
No financial support form the Government
Banking sector has kept financing economic activities
Decrease in NPLs following a shortlive rise
2009, 2010, 2011; became profitable years



Rapid rise in lending

Selected balance sheet items*

As % of Gdp	2002	2010	2011
Securities portfolio	25	26	22
TL	15	22	18
Total loans	15	45	49
TL	7	32	35
Fx	8	13	14
Total assets	61	87	90
TL	34	65	65
Fx	26	23	26

^{*} Deposit, investment and development banks



²⁰¹¹ Gdp estimated

Strong deposits base

Selected balance sheet items*

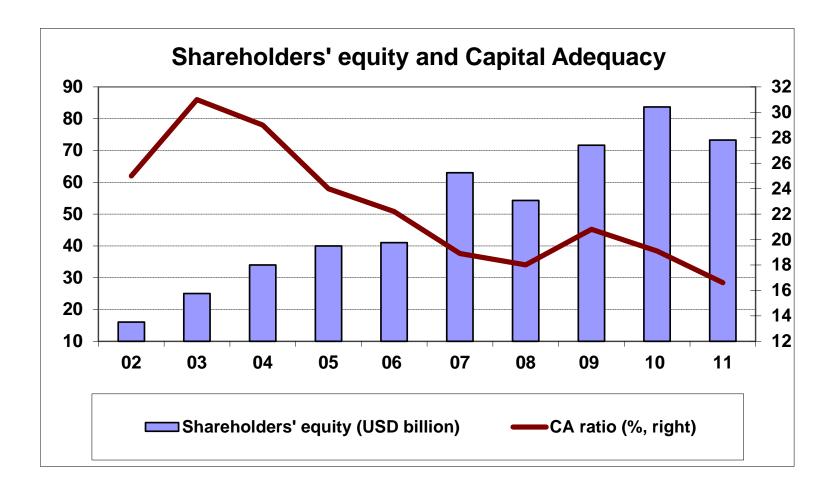
As % of Gdp	2002	2010	2011
Deposits	39	53	50
TL	17	37	33
Fx	23	16	16
Non-deposit funds	10	17	24
Shareholders' equity	7	12	11
Total liabilities	61	87	90
TL	30	61	60
Fx	31	27	31

^{*} Deposit, investment and development banks



²⁰¹¹ Gdp estimated

Stronger shareholders' capital enabled the banking sector to change its risk structure...





Lending to consumer's share has risen

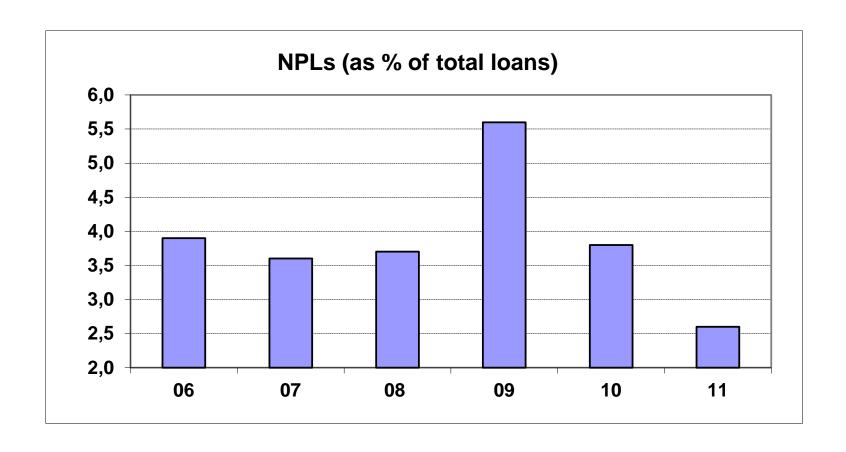
Breakdown of total loans

(As % of GDP)	2002	2010	2011
Corporates	13	29	33
SMEs	0	10	11
Consumer+credit cards	2	15	17
Consumer	1	11	13
Housing	0	5	5
Automobile	0	0	1
Others	0	6	7
Credit cards	1	4	4
Total	15	44	49

^{*}Deposits, investment and development banks

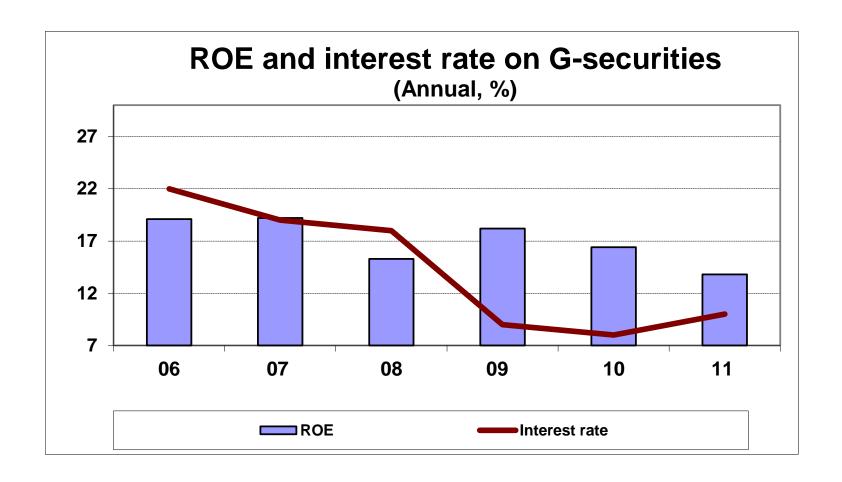


NPLs have remanied at a rather low level



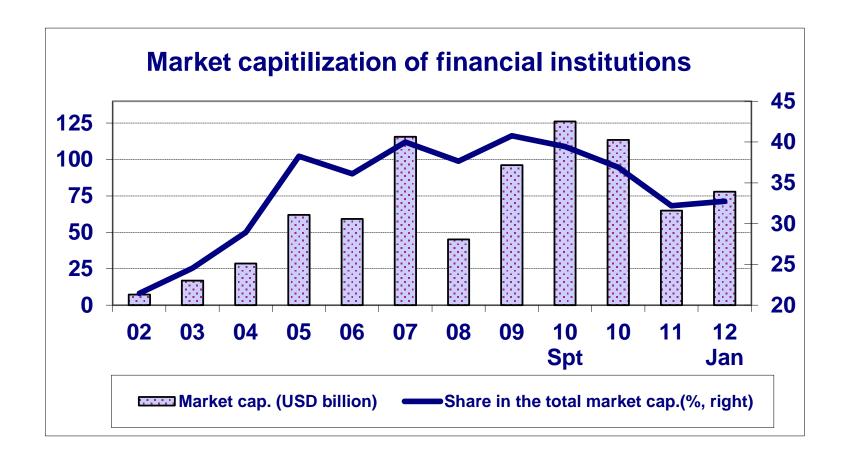


ROE exceeded interest on G-securities recently





Financial institutions have a share of 35 percent in the total market capitilization





Compared with the international figures

Financial sector
Selected indicators
As % of GDP

2010	World	EM	TR
Bank assets	159	89	91
Capital markets	238	99	75
Market capitilization	88	58	43
Debt securities	151	41	32
Public	66	26	32
Private	85	16	1
Total	397	189	166

Source: IMF, Global Financial Stability Report, Spt 2011



Compared with the EU figures

EU-Turkey Selected indicators, 2010

24.405	7.377
84.190	6.719
345	91
144	48
8	6
43	5
	84.190 345 144 8

Source: ECB, EBF, BAT

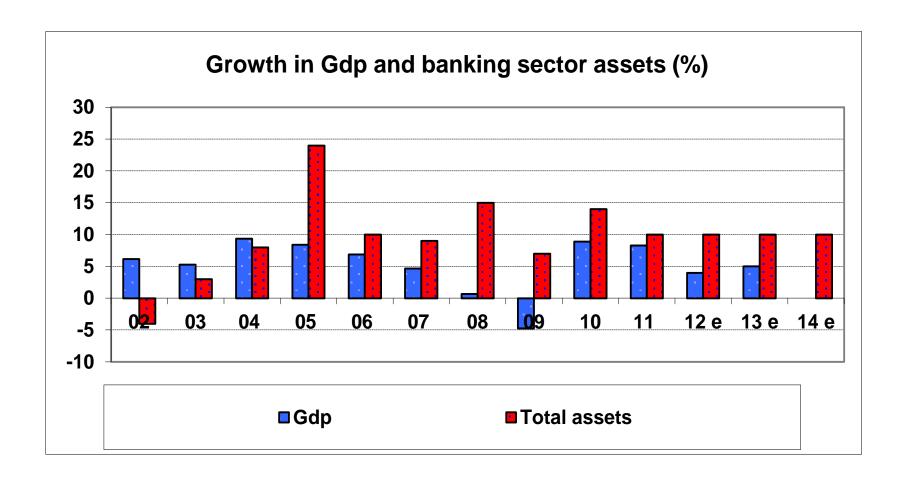


SWOT analysis of the banking sector, 2012

Strengths	Weakness
Strong competition	St maturity of deposits
Capital adequacy	High intermediary costs
Assets quality	Small scale
Balance sheet structure	
Opportunities	Threats
Opportunities Growth potential	Threats Pressure on cost of funding
Growth potential	Pressure on cost of funding
Growth potential Increase in non-interest margin	Pressure on cost of funding Capital flows



Growth in banking sector has been faster than Gdp





Expectations for the near future

- Larger and deeper financial markets
- Measures to encourage domestic savings
- Lengthening the maturities of deposits and borrowing
- Higher lending to private sector
- Intense competition in retail business
- Better risk management and risk pricing
- Sufficient earnings to feed capital
- Decline in margin with widening business activity
- Positive atmosphere for foreign investors



Thank you.

