

# **Recent Developments and Financial Updates**

**Investor Presentation** 

September 2020

# Agenda



No	Agenda
1	Economic Outlook
2	Financial Outlook

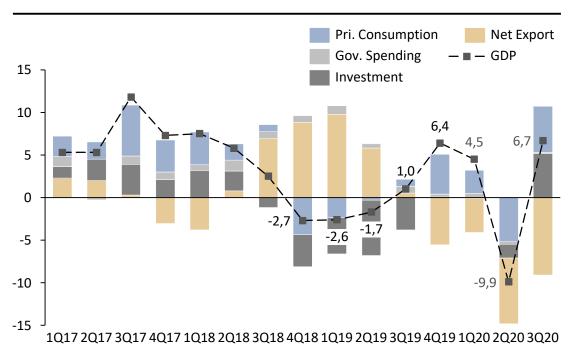


1 Economic Outlook

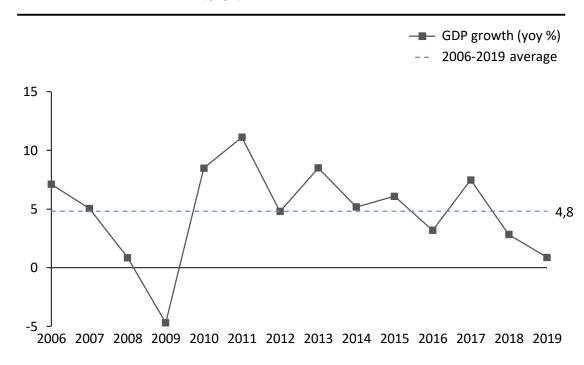
# **Turkey's Economic Performance**



### **Contribution to GDP Growth (pp)**



### LT GDP Growth (pp)



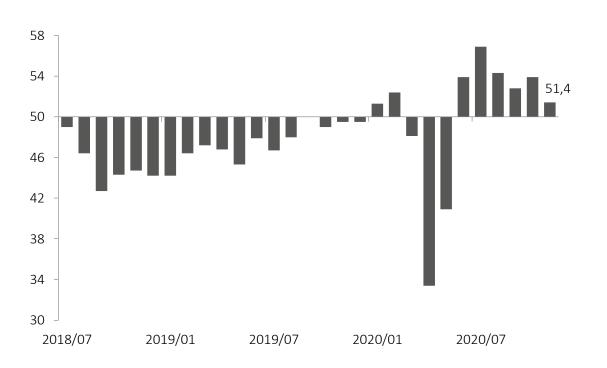
- In 2019 GDP grew by a rate of 0,9%, lower than Turkey's long-run average (2006-2019). Growth was driven by net exports by 2,7 pp.
- In the third quarter of 2020, Turkish economy grew by 6,7%.
- It is expected that Turkish economy would record a positive growth in the second half of the year.

Source: Turkstat

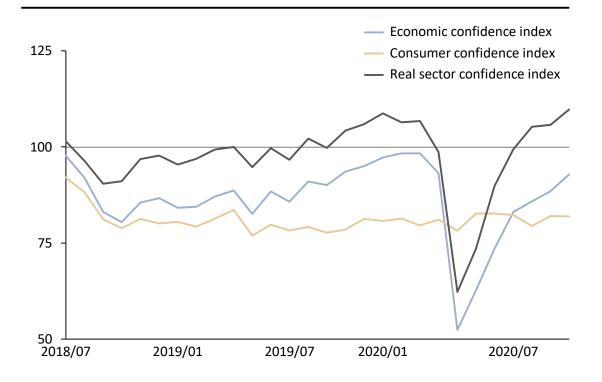
# **Leading Indicators**



### **Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index**



### **Confidence Indices**

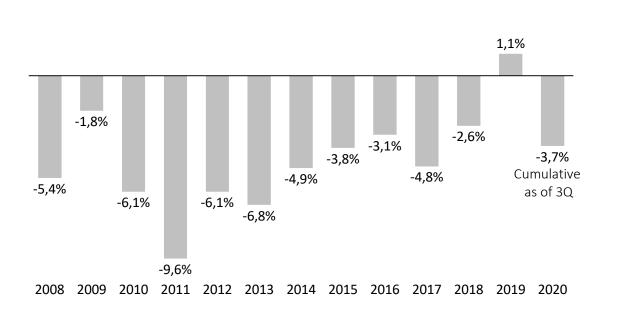


Source: Turkstat

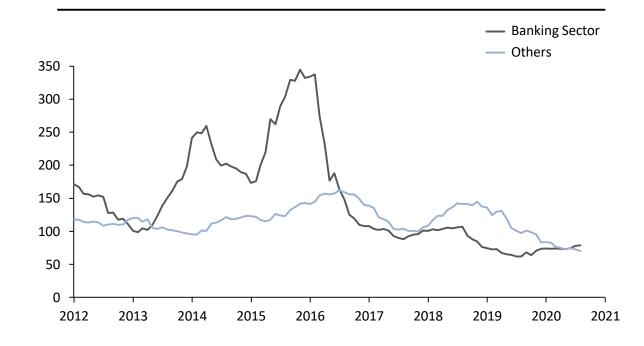
# **Balance of Payments**



### **Current Account Balance (% of GDP)**



### Long Term External Debt Roll-over Ratio (%)



- Current account surplus to GDP was at 1,1% as of 2019.
- In second quarter of 2020, 12-month cumulative current account surplus to GDP ratio declined 1,5%.
- 12-month cumulative long-term roll-over ratio of the banking sector and other sectors is 83,0% and 63,5% respectively as of Sept. 2020.

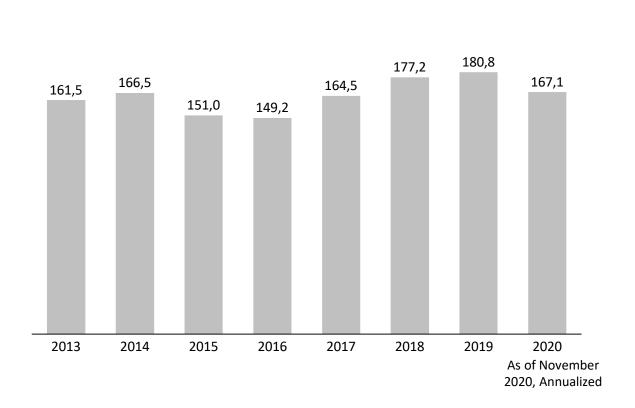
Source: Turkstat, CBRT

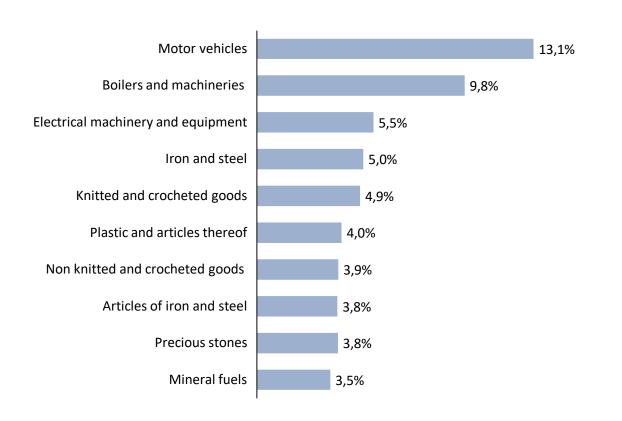
# **Foreign Trade**



### Exports (USD BN, GTS<sup>1</sup>)

# **Export of Goods (as of September 2020, Annualized)**





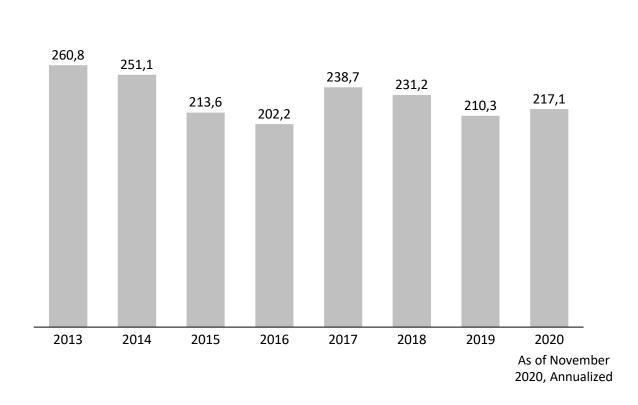
Source: Ministry of Trade, Turkstat

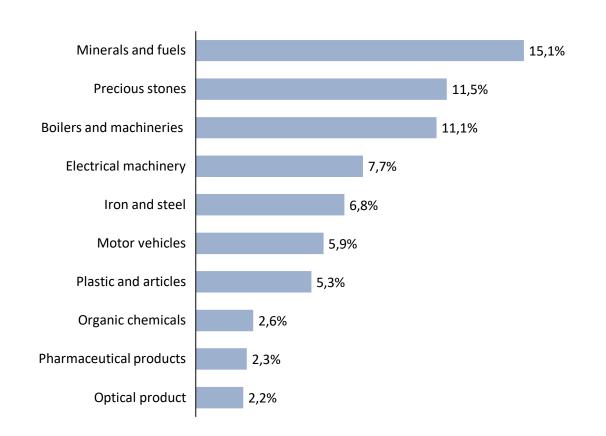
# **Foreign Trade**



### Imports (USD BN, GTS<sup>1</sup>)

### Import of Goods (as of September 2020, Annualized)





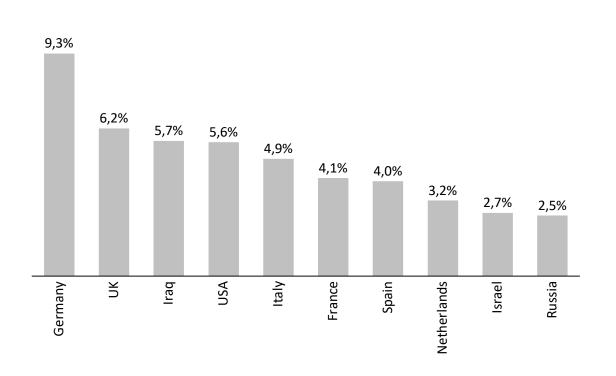
Source: Ministry of Trade, Turkstat

# **Foreign Trade**



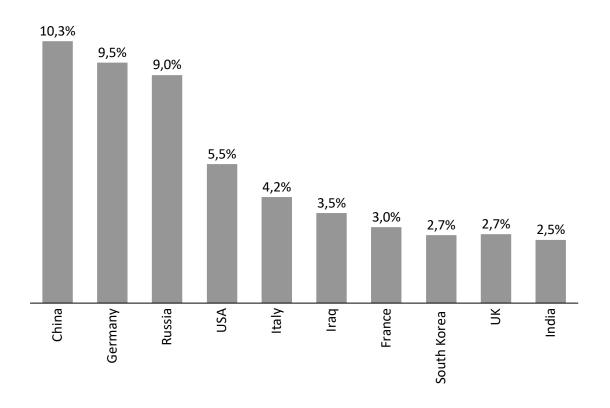
### **Export – Top 10 Markets**

#### as of November 2020, Annualized - Share



### Import – Top 10 Markets

#### as of November 2020, Annualized - Share



Source: Turkstat

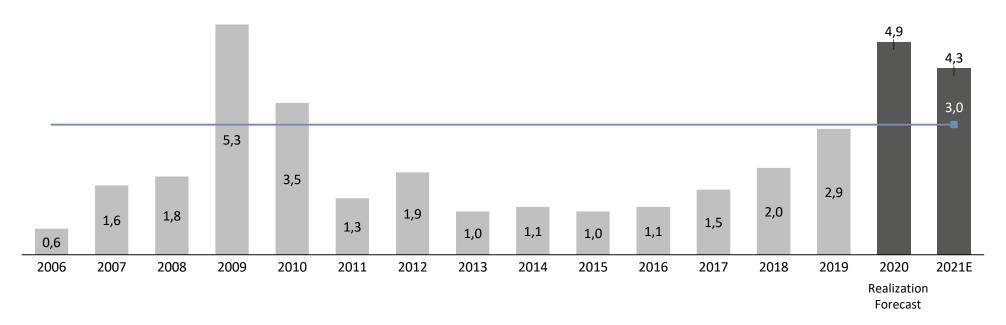
### **Public Finance**



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### **Central Government Budget Deficit (% of GDP)**

- Central Government Budget Deficit (% of GDP)
- NEP Forecast
- Maastricht Criteria



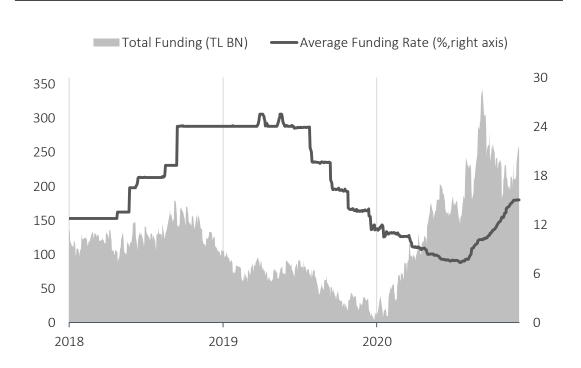
- In 2019, budget realizations were in line with the estimates of the New Economy Program (NEP).
- In the first 9 months of 2020, Central Government Budget Deficit to GDP ratio equaled to 4%.

Source: Ministry of Treasury and Finance, IMF

# **Monetary Policy**

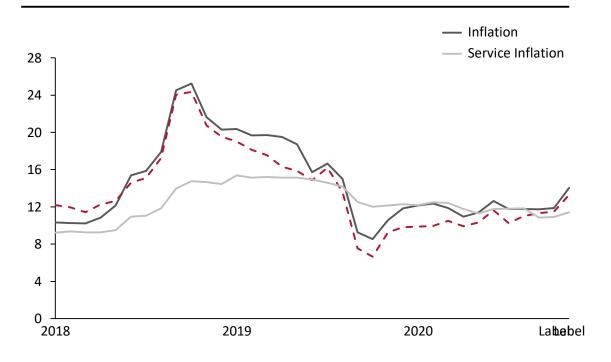


### **CBRT Funding Amount and Avg. Funding Rate**



 CBRT increased its policy rate (one-week repo auction rate) from 10,25 percent to 15 percent in November meeting.

### **Annual CPI Inflation (%)**



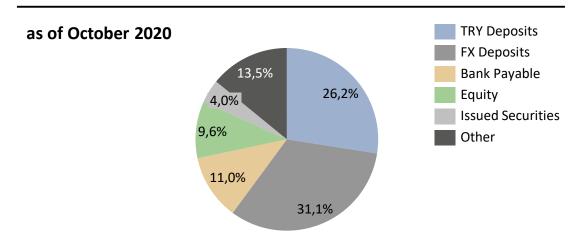
Annual CPI inflation became 14% in November.

Source: CBRT, Turkstat

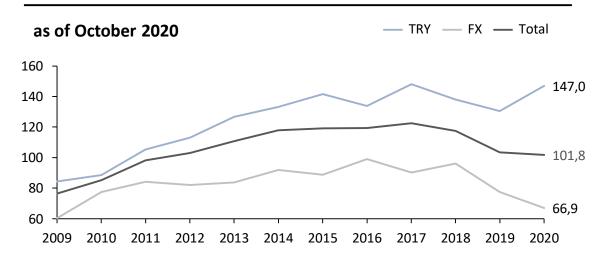
# **Banking Sector**



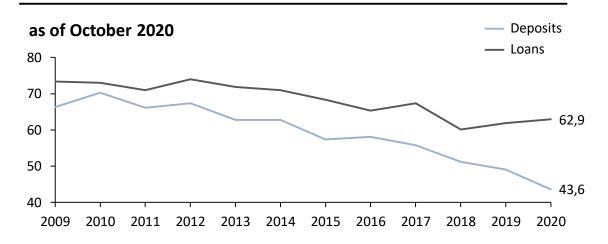
### **Composition of Banking System Liabilities**



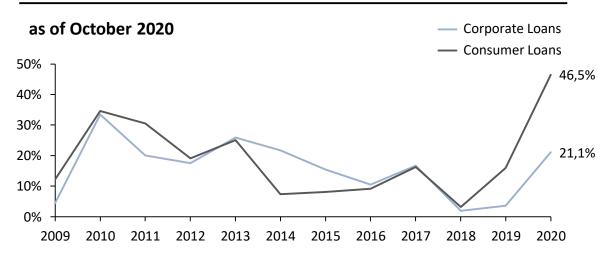
### Loan to Deposit Ratio - LDR (%)



### The Share of TRY in Loans and Deposits (%)



### Loan Growth Rates (yoy %, excluding parity effect)

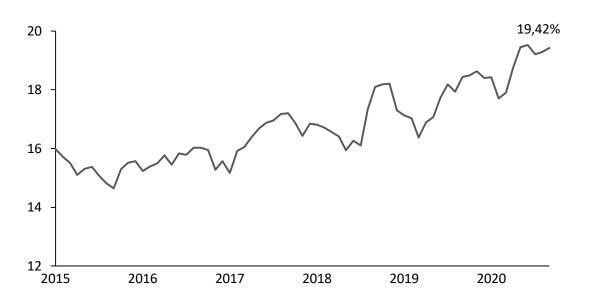


Source: BRSA Financial Reports

# **Banking Sector Capital**

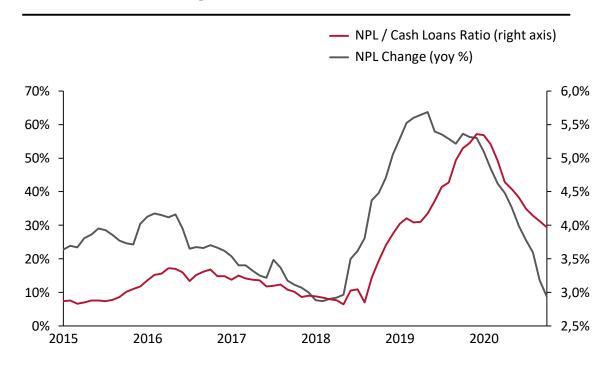


### **Capital Adequacy Ratio**



■ The sector maintained a strong capital base, with a capital adequacy ratio in compliance with Basel III at 19,42% according to the BRSA as of October 2020.

### **Non Performing Loans To Cash Loans Ratio**



NPL's have improved thanks to government actions.

Source: BRSA Financial Reports

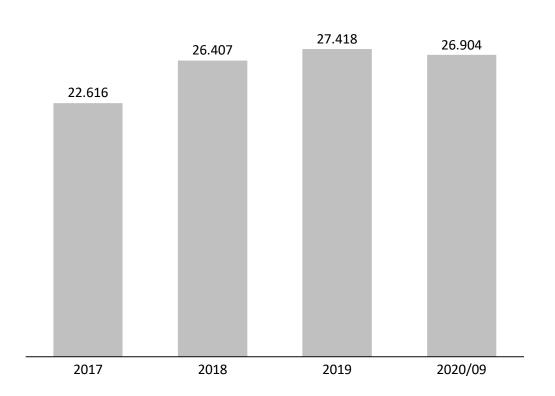


2 Financial Outlook

### Türk Eximbank at a Glance



### **Total Asset Size of Türk Eximbank (USD M)**



- The official Export Credit Agency of Turkey
- 100% ownership by the Ministry of Treasury & Finance
- Türk Eximbank supports the Turkish Economy as part of the government's export-led growth policy. In the third quarter of 2020, it supported 30,1% of Turkish exports
- Easy access to credit programs for exporters via 20 branches and 11 liaison offices in addition to headquarter in Istanbul and three regional directorates
- Involved in both direct lending and insurance/guarantee activities, Türk Eximbank aims to offer a "one-stop shop"

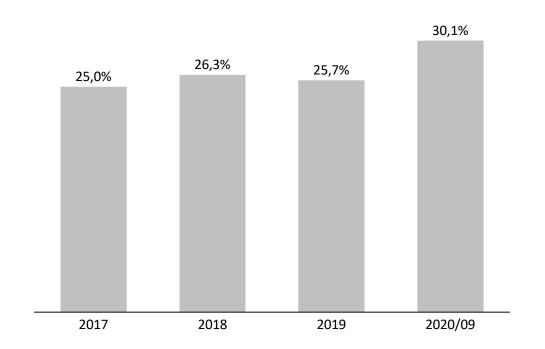
## Türk Eximbank at a Glance

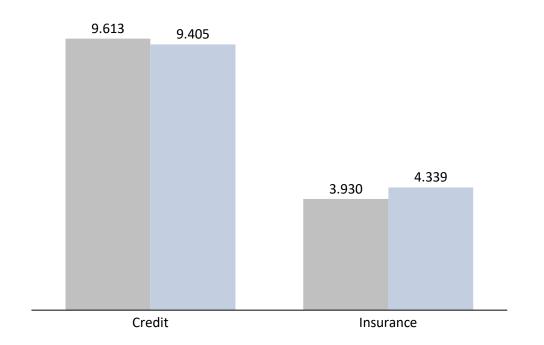


### **Financial Support To Total Export**









# **Sovereign Support for Türk Eximbank**



- Losses incurred by Türk Eximbank under the credit, guarantee and insurance programs due to political risk are covered by the Ministry of Treasury & Finance
- Exempt from Corporate Tax and Stamp Tax
- Exempt from reserve requirement ratio
- The Ministry of Treasury & Finance guarantee for borrowings from supranational institutions such as World Bank and EIB
- In August 2019, Türk Eximbank's paid-in capital has been increased with retained earnings (TRY810M) from TRY6,35BN to TRY7,16BN
- Rated B2 (negative) by Moody's; B+ (negative) by Fitch

## Türk Eximbank's Business Lines & Strategies



### **Short, Medium & Long Term Export Credits**

#### **Short Term Export Credits**

- Central Bank's rediscount facility accounting for 64% of total loans as of 30 September 2020
- Short-term indirect lending via 30 of Turkey's 54 banks
- Direct short-term credits collateralized by Turkish banks or Credit Guarantee Fund

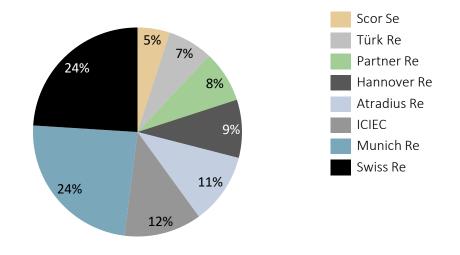
#### **Medium and Long Term Export Credits**

- Accounting for 30% of total loans as of 30 September 2020
- Buyers' Credits to the importing countries of Turkish goods and services comply with OECD Arrangement rules
- Fixed Capital Investment and Working Capital Loans

#### **Insurance**

- Export credit insurance against commercial and political risks
- Holding 40% of the commercial risks out of 90% shipment coverage amounting to USD1.386M<sup>1</sup> as of 30 September 2020

#### **Reinsurance Panel 2020**

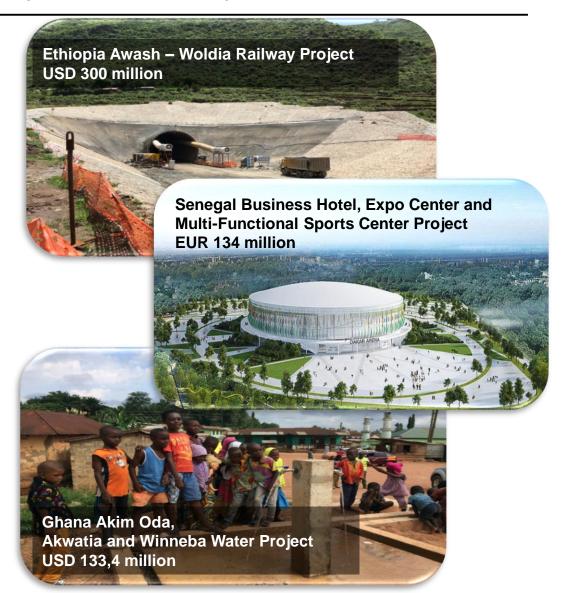


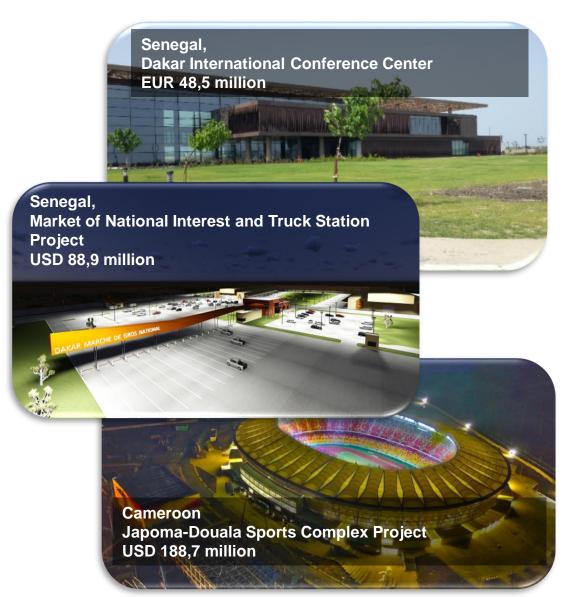
<sup>(1) &</sup>quot;Other Guarantees" under off-balance sheet commitments (Exchange rate: USD/TL 7,7680)

# Türk Eximbank's Business Lines & Strategies



### **Project Loans - Examples**



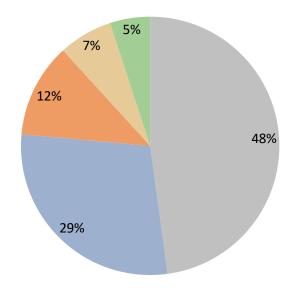


# **Product and Country Diversification (in Total Loan Volumes)**

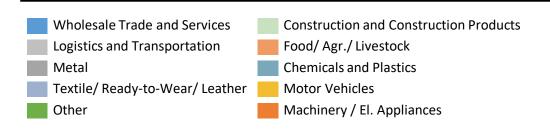


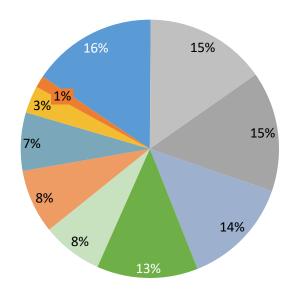
### **By Destination**





### **By Sector**



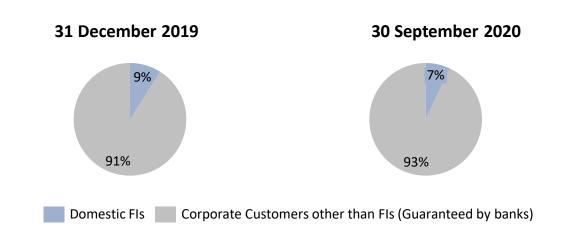


Source: Internal accounts, as of 30 September 2020

### **Credit Risk Overview**

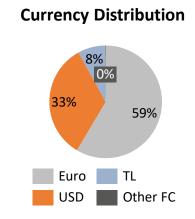


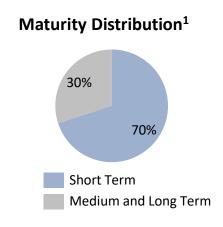
### **Loans by Customer Segment/Type**

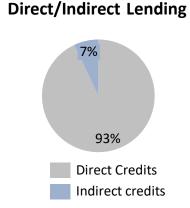


- 20 largest clients represent 26,6% of the loan portfolio as of 30 September 2020 (25,6% as of 31 December 2019)
- Top 20 country risk exposures under export credit insurance programs constituted 70% of total insurance exposure as of 30 September 2020 (68% in the same period of 2019)

### Loans by Currency / Maturity / Direct-Indirect Lending (30 September 2020)







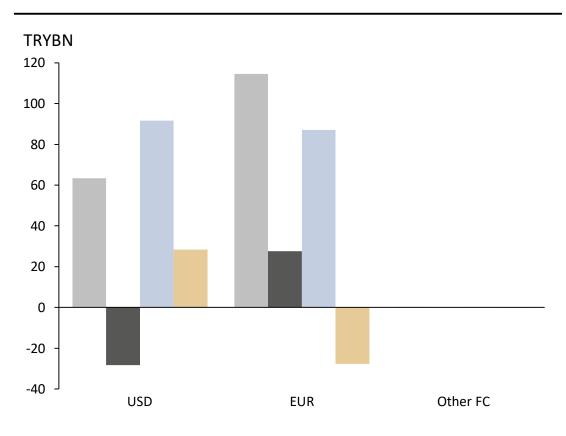
- 92% of loans are Foreign Currency denominated (8% TRY loans)
- 59% and 33% of total loans are denominated in EUR and USD respectively

(1) 0-12 months, Medium & Long Term: 1 year +

# **Currency and Interest Rate Risk**

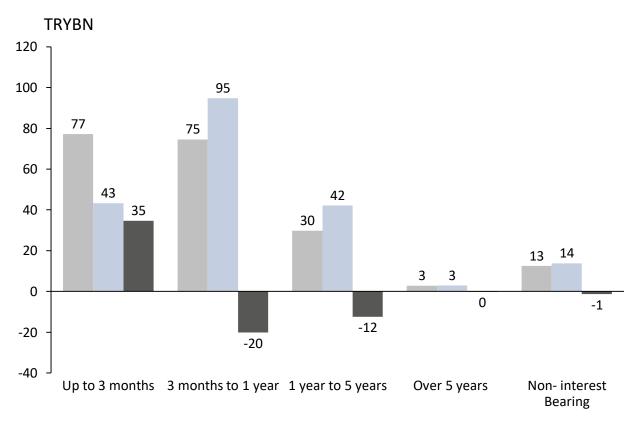


### **Currency Risk**





# Interest Rate Risk (Repricing Analysis)<sup>1</sup>



Total Assets
Total Liabilities
Total Position of the Bank (Including Off-Balance Sheet Position)

(1) Amounts of the Bank's assets and liabilities, classified in terms of periods remaining to contractual repricing dates

Source: Türk Eximbank 2020/06 BRSA Financial Report

## **Strong Risk Management Culture**



#### **Market Risk**

- TRY assets (excluding Rediscount TRY credits) funded by equity
- Maintaining conservative net foreign exchange position ratio (close to square FX position)
- Assets and liabilities matching via cross-currency swaps, interest rate swaps or currency swaps
- Maximum 20% restriction regarding the ratio of floating / fixed interest-bearing assets and liabilities mismatches

### **Liquidity Risk**

- Liquidity cushion liquidity ratio regularly reported to BRSA
- Short-term nature of receivables and even distribution of the receivables within a year

#### **Credit Risk**

- Short-term export credits collateralized by Turkish banks or Credit Guarantee Fund
- 100% of political risk loss indemnification by the Ministry of Treasury & Finance for Buyer's Credits under sovereign guarantee
- 60% of commercial risk of export credit insurance transferred to reinsurers
- As per guaranteeing policy, since credits are mostly extended based on the risk of the domestic bank, the Bank can undertake risk of up to 20% of the cash and non-cash total credit risk amount for a single bank

### **Operational and Legal Risk**

- Effective internal audit systems and IT system and independent external audit of these systems
- Legal risk minimised by using standard forms of documentation

Source: Türk Eximbank Annual Reports.

# **Financial Highlights**



TRY M	2017	2018	2019	2020/09
Total Assets	85.375	139.429	162.883	208.988
Loans And Advances	80.271	129.497	142.893	180.606
Total Equity	5.774	7.654	9.080	10.287
CAR	13,55%	18,66%	19,06%	21,53%
Av. Liquid Assets / Av. Total Assets1	4,2%	4,2%	6,2%	7,2%
Net Profit	568	842	1.432	1.157
Aggregate Net Margin On Total Interest Earning Assets <sup>2-5</sup>	1,0%	0,95%	1,2%	1,1%(5)
Return On Average Assets (ROAA) <sup>3-5</sup>	0,8%	0,8%	0,9%	0,8% <sup>(5)</sup>
Return On Average Equity (ROAE) <sup>3-5</sup>	10,9%	13,1%	18,7%	16,9% <sup>(5)</sup>
NPL / Gross Loans <sup>4</sup>	0,4%	0,3%	0,4%	0,3%

Employees: 740 (as of 30 September 2020)

<sup>(1)</sup> Liquid assets consist of cash and due from banks, money market placements, financial assets held for trading and financial assets available for sale.

<sup>(2)</sup> Aggregate net margin on total interest earning assets is calculated as the Bank's total of net interest income and trading profit/loss divided by the average balance of the Bank's total interest earning assets during the applicable period.

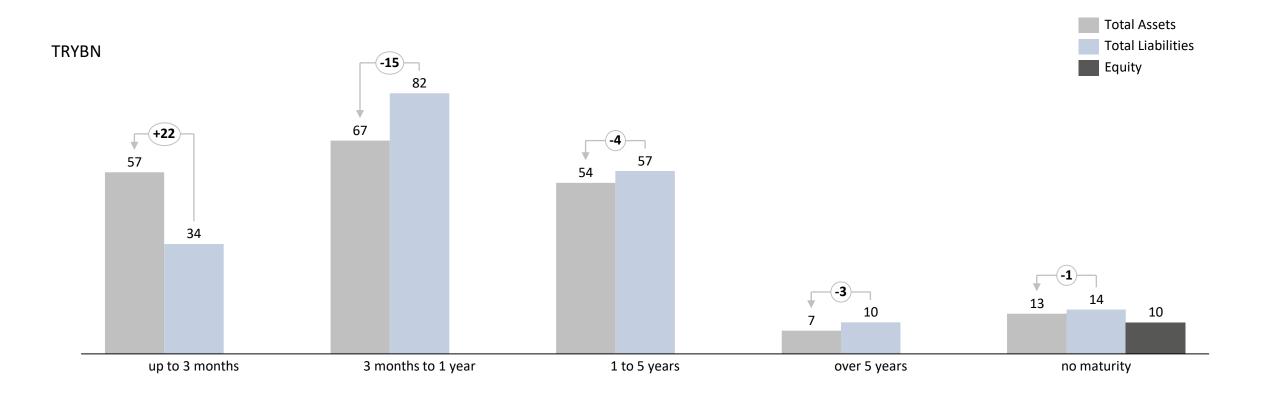
<sup>(3)</sup> ROAA and ROAE are calculated as net profit for the period divided by average total assets and average equity for the period, respectively

<sup>(4)</sup> Ratio is calculated as non-performing receivables (also expressed as loans under follow-up) divided by loans (net) as at the relevant date.

<sup>(5)</sup> ROAA, ROAE and Aggregate Net Margin on Total Interest Earning Assets figures are annualized as of 30 September 2020.

# Strong Liquidity Risk Management Policy Limited Maturity Mismatch





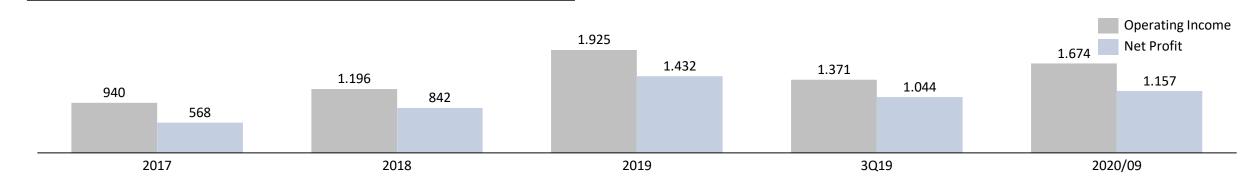
- Limited maturity mismatch
- Average Remaining Maturity of Total Loans: 400 days as of 30 September 2020
- Average Remaining Maturity of Interest Bearing Liabilities: 561 days as of 30 September 2020

Source: 2020/06 BRSA Financial Reports, 30.09.2020 internal reports

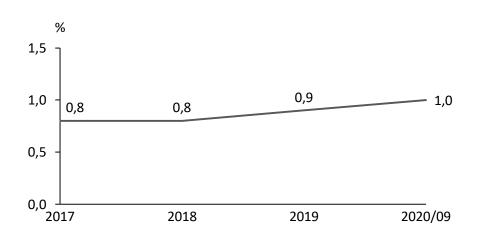
# **Solid Profitability Despite Policy Objectives**



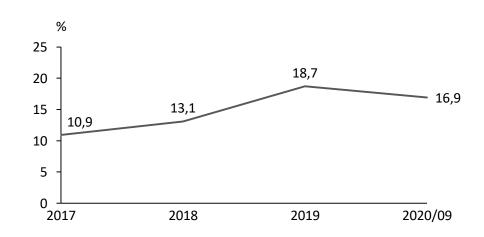
### **Profit Evaluation (TRY M)**



### **Return on Average Assets**



### **Return on Average Equity**

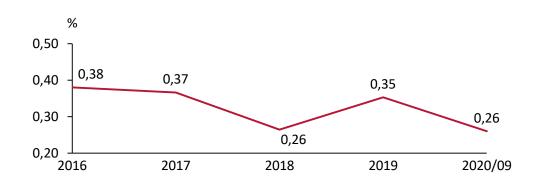


Source: 30.09.2020 internal reports

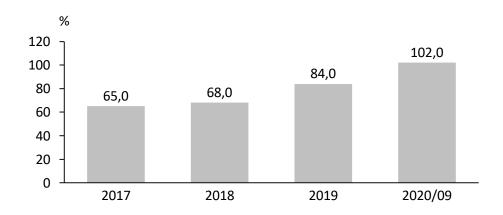
# **High Credit Quality and Sound Lending Portfolio**



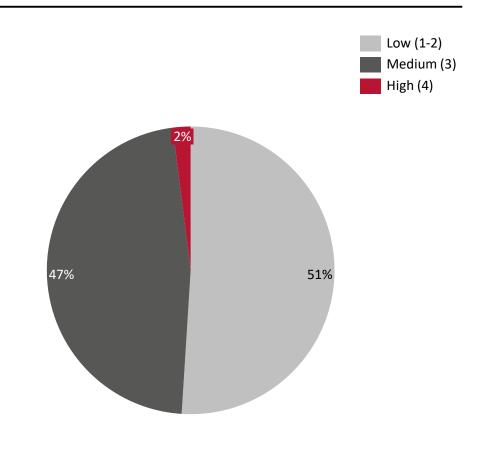
### **NPLs/Total Loans**



### **NPL Coverage Ratio**



### Indirect Lending Portfolio by Int. Risk Rating <sup>1</sup>



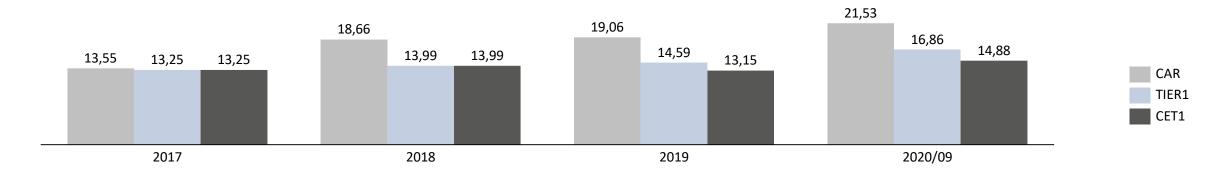
(1) In accordance with standard ratios. Group grade 1 consists of the lowest and 4 of the highest risk profile banks and financial institutions

Source: Türk Eximbank 2020/06 IFRS Financial Report

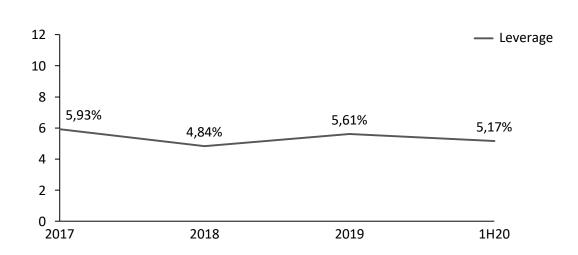
# **Capitalization**



### **Capital Ratios (%)**



### Leverage (%)<sup>1</sup>

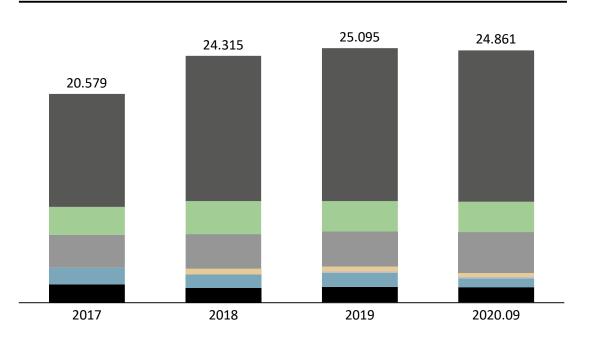


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## **Funding Structure & Objectives**



### **Sources of Funding (USD BN)**\*



- CBRT Rediscount Loans
- Debt securities in issue (Eurobonds)
- Borrowings from Supranationals + Borrowings guaranteed by Supranationals\*\*
- Tier 2
- Tier 1
- Bilateral Loans
- Syndicated loans
- Domestic Bond Issue

### **Funding Objectives**

- Increase average tenor of funding to match tenor of assets
- Diversify the funding sources in order to further optimize funding mix
- Further develop an liquid international bond yield curve

### **Funding Objectives**

- As of the end of September 2020 debt stock consisted of:
  - CBRT Loans: USD14,9BN
  - Other Loans: USD9,9BN
- TRY2,9BN Tier 2 domestic issuance in 2018
- EUR150M Tier I domestic loan
- Ongoing support from supranational

<sup>\*</sup> Türk Eximbank's period-end buying exchange rates are used: USD/TL 7,7680(2020/09), 5,9407 (2019/12), 5,2801 (2018/12), 3,7750 (2017/12)

<sup>\*\*</sup>Includes borrowings from supranational institutions such as ITFC, IDB, EIB, IBRD, BSTDB, WB, CEB and guaranteed borrowings from MIGA, ICIEC

