# **Operating Plan Guidance**



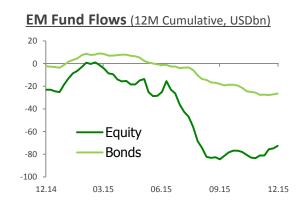




# 2015 – Political & geopolitical concerns exacerbated in another year of high global volatility & uncertainties

High volatility in global markets

- Despite the increased optimism in the beginning of the year, due to declining commodity prices, more stimulus by ECB and FED's "patient" stance regarding normalization of its MP, markets remained volatile in 2015 due to;
  - Uncertainties about (i) the timing of FED rate hike & (ii) more easing by ECB & BOJ
  - The Greek government-debt crisis
  - o Fears of slowing growth in China in the second half of the year
- Decreasing investor risk appetite weighed on EM capital flows and cumulative capital outflows from EMs reached \$100 billion in 2015



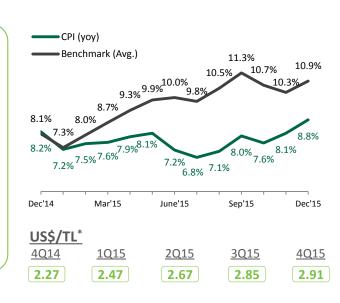
Political & geopolitical concerns dominated domestic agenda

- Local market concerns...
  - dual elections,
  - fears of rising terrorism
  - geopolitical tension

depreciated against US\$ 24% in 2015 on average\*

...coupled with global EM currency weakness led continuing TL depreciation to new record low levels against US\$

- > Despite low commodity prices, inflation exceeded target levels due to higher than expected food inflation an currency pass through.
- > **GDP growth** (9M15: 3.4%) **beat expectations** backed by acceleration in domestic demand and public spending.





## 2016 Outlook

<b>Macro Economic</b>					
<b>Parameters</b>					

Parameters			44
	2014	2015	2016B*
Real GDP Growth	2.9%	2.8% <sup>(Est.)</sup>	3.3%
Inflation (December, YoY)	8.2%	8.8%	8.0%
Inflation (Oct-Oct)	9.0%	7.6%	8.4%
CBRT Average Funding Cost	9.0%	8.4%	9.5%
Interest Rate (Benchmark)¹	9.2%	9.8%	11.0%
Budget Balance/GDP	-1.3%	-1.2% <sup>(Est.)</sup>	-1.7%
US\$/TL (December-end)	2.33	2.91	3.01

Clear upside risk for 2015 GDP growth estimate. Likely upside risk for 2016 due to wage increases that may lead to sustained strong domestic demand.

No clear improvement in inflation due to stickiness and worsening inflation expectations. Upside risk to inflation due to wage increases.

### **Tighter monetary policy**

- 110bps rise in yearly average funding cost
- Simplification of monetary policy -- aligning policy rate with effective cost of funding

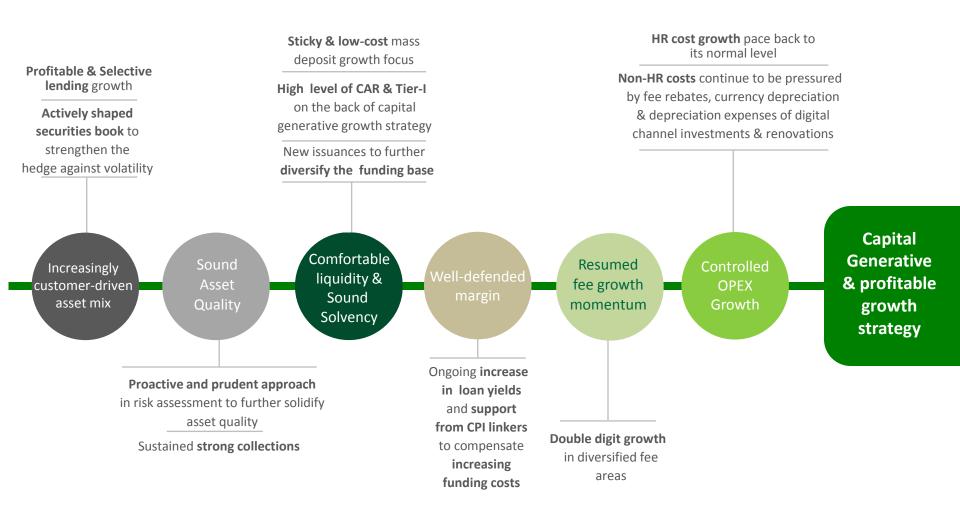
Moderated TL depreciation against US\$

~11% on average

<sup>\*</sup> B: 2016 Macro assumptions underlying OP figures



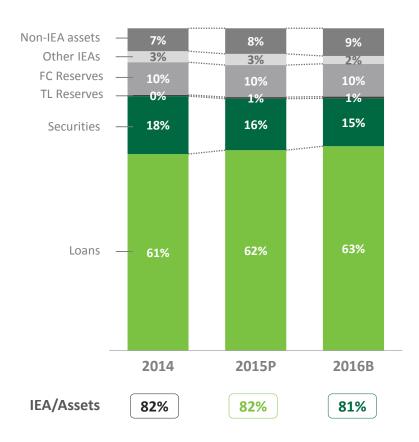
# **Garanti 2016 Highlights**



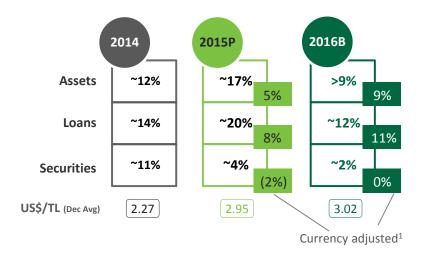


# Asset growth to remain lending driven

#### Composition of Assets (based on December Averages)



## **Growth gaining momentum** on a currency adj. basis

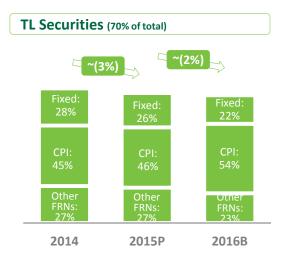


## Profitable growth supported by;

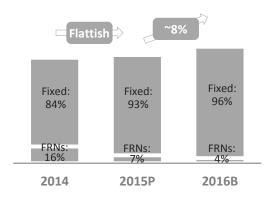




# Strengthen hedge position against inflationary pressures

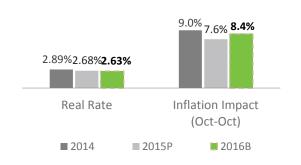




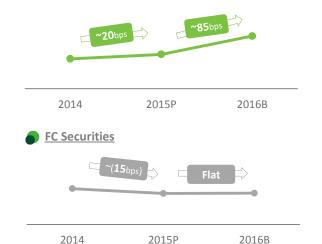


#### **Yields on Securities**

Drivers of the Yields on CPI Linkers



#### TL Securities exc. CPI linkers



Redemptions from fixed rate securities **replaced with CPI linkers & FRNs** in 2016



Share of **CPI linkers in total** up to **54%** in 2016 from 46% in 2015



# **Profitable lending growth focus remains**

## TL Loans<sup>1</sup> Business Banking<sup>2</sup> 32% 30% 27% Credit Cards 17% 18% 18% Retail loans 51% 52% 55% 2014 2015P 2016B

TL loan growth:

~15% YoY

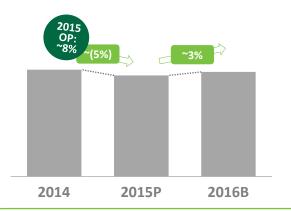
**>20%** 1 2016B

Business banking loans<sup>2</sup> continue to drive the growth

vs. ~30%

- Profitable growth while preserving strong asset quality in 2015P
- o Further improve customer experience
- Margin-focused & selective retail lending growth
  - Mortgages: ~14% in 2016B vs. >20% in 2015P
  - Auto: ~6% in 2016B vs. >11% in 2015P
  - GPLs: ~12% in 2016B vs. >6% in 2015P
  - Credit Cards ~14% in 2016B vs. ~14% in 2015P

#### FC loans (in USD)



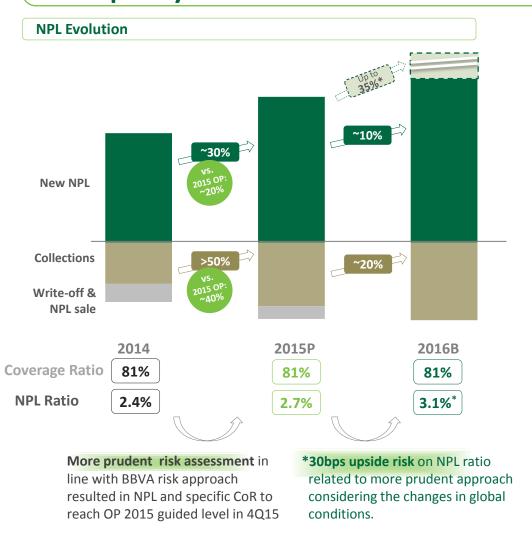
FC loan growth:

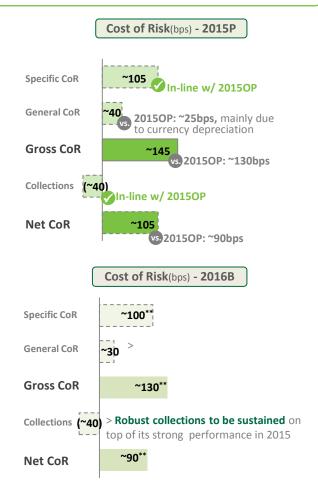
~3% YoY

- After a stagnant year due to volatility & uncertainties, FC loan growth expected to pick up pace, in line with sector
  - Working capital & Investment loans to be the main drivers



# Proactive and prudent approach in risk assessment to further solidify asset quality



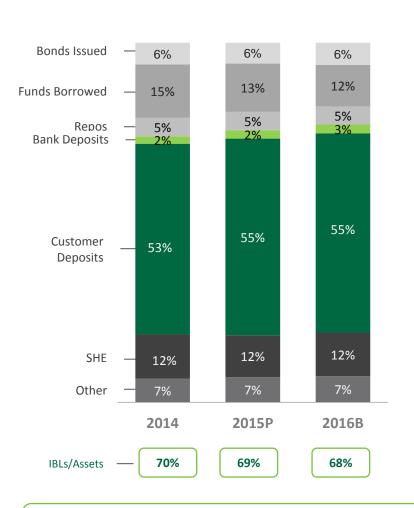


\*\* 25bps upside risk on CoR in light of the changes in global conditions. Effect of which will be covered with existing free provisions. No incremental bottom-line impact.



# Comfortable Liquidity -- Increasing contribution from deposits supported with longer term alternative funding resources

#### **Liabilities & SHE**



# Diversified portfolio to manage funding costs & duration mismatch:

- TL bonds roll-over: ~TL 2.7bn
- New TL bond issuance: ~TL 1.1bn
- Syndication roll-overs: ~US\$ 2.5bn\*
- Securitizations: ~US\$ 250mn
- Covered bond issuance: ~EUR 500mn

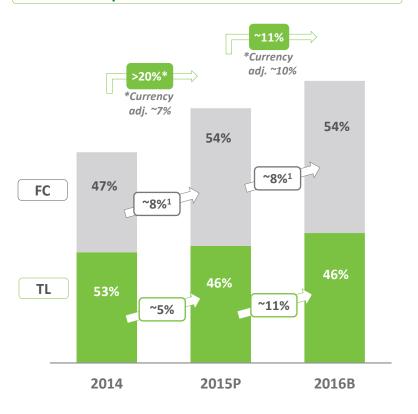


- > Loans / Customer Deposits ratio to remain **flattish vs. 2015**
- > Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Well-above required levels



# **Customer-driven and expanding deposit base**

#### **Customer Deposits**



### Focus on;

Sticky & low-cost mass deposits...

Share of
Consumer + SME Deposits:
68% in total deposits &
83% in TL deposits

... and demand deposits

Sustain high level of

Customer Demand Deposit/

Customer Deposits:

22%

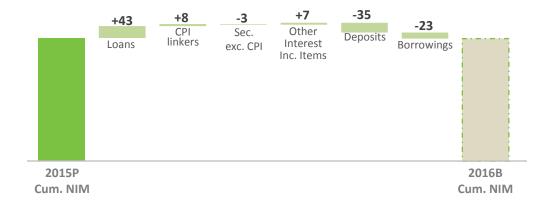


# Dynamic asset-liability management in defence of NIM

#### **Annual NIM**



#### 2015P vs. 2016B Annual NIM Evolution (in bps)



#### Swap Cost Adjusted NIM

NII Adj. with swap costs / Average IEAs



Sustain increase in loan yields

- Effect of upward loan repricing becoming even more visible in 2016
- Sustained focus on **profitable growth**~60<sup>bp5</sup> rise in lending yields YoY

Deposit costs remain under pressure

 Actively managed funding mix to manage costs in higher interest rate environment

280bps increase in cost of customer deposits YoY

# CPI linkers continue to serve as

hedge

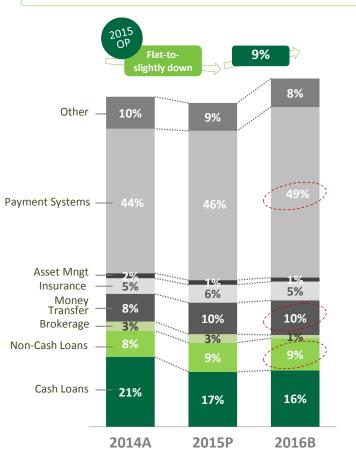
#### Ongoing support from CPI linkers on NIM

- Higher inflation readings (up by 80bps YoY)
- Lower avg .real rate (2015:~2.7%, 2016:~2.6%)
- Larger CPI linker portfolio (~+TL2bn YoY)



# Resume fee growth momentum

#### **Net Fees & Commissions**



- ✓ Double digit growth momentum

  to be maintained in diversified fee areas
  - Payment system fees ~14% YoY
  - Non-cash loan fees ~11% YoY
  - Money transfer fees ~10% YoY
- New regulation on entrance, administrative and fund management fees in pension business to weigh on insurance fee growth (~5% YoY)
  - Double digit growth pace excld. regulatory impact
- Brokerage & Asset Mngt Fees' distribution percentages changed from 75% to 20%.
  - Effect will be eliminated in the consolidated financials





# **OPEX growth to near normalized levels**

2016B





# of branches **flattish** Yoy

- Fee rebates lower flows YoY; yet, cumulative amount in 2016 assumed to remain high
- Expenses rltd. to digital channel investments & renovations, especially those incurred towards YE15, to have full year effect in 2016
- TL depreciation against US\$ − ~11% on average, on top of 24% in 2015

# HR cost growth pace back to its normal level, after a year of targeted investments aiming at employee retention & satisfaction



- Wage raises above CPI on average
- # Employee to remain at 2015 YE levels

OPEX/ Avg. Assets 2.4%

Cost/Income ratio to improve by >3.5pp

2015P



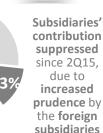
# Subsidiaries' contribution expected to restore to 15% levels, after a brief supression in 2015 due to increased prudence in the foreign subsidiaries

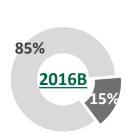
#### Consolidated Net Income

Subsidiaries' contribution<sup>1</sup>



87%





9M15

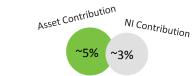


**Garanti** Leasing

GarantiBank









- Most profitable company of the sector for 6 consecutive years\*
- #2 in number of participants with 16.6% market share\*
- #3 by pension fund size (TL 6.6bn)\*\*
- The first &only company in the pension sector and the 4th company in Turkey, awarded with "Gold" status by IIP
- Outperformance in leasing volume & # of contracts backed by advanced operational infrastructure
- Focused on machinery leasing with high second-hand value equipment
- Close monitoring & effective management of potentially impaired receivables
- Diversification of country risk with a specific focus on EEA NI to be supported by improving asset quality & focus on cost
- effective structure
- Further diversification of funding sources via wholesale funding
- Sustain profitability while preserving asset quality, comfortable liquidity & strong solvency levels
  - Creating synergies through alignment of business practices with Garanti & BBVA standards
- Asset Contribution Increase market share in retail deposits & commercial lending NI Contribution Full scale banking activities supporting sustainable growth in loans & deposits Network expansion to continue in 2016 with 5 new branch ~2%

openings

- Asset Contribution **Garanti** Factoring
  - NI Contribution ~1%
- Generate positive contribution via process & IT improvements completed in 2015
- Sustain focus on high margin businesses with above sector growth
- Healthy funding structure to support growth

- 1 Including consolidation eliminations, yet excluding equity accounting eliminations
- 2 Consolidated
- \* As of September 30, 2015 \*\*Latest publicly available figures as of December 04, 2015



**Affiliates** 

# In summary;

	2015	2016
Economic Growth & Monetary Policy	<ul> <li>GDP growth ~3% driven mainly by domestic demand; while, negative contribution from foreign demand</li> <li>Cautious/tight MP stance by CBRT</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>GDP growth: &gt;3% – ongoing contribution from domestic demand &amp; normalization in exports .</li> <li>Preserved tight MP stance alignment of the policy rate with CBRT avg. funding rate. Avg. funding rate is expected to rise by ~110bps YoY</li> </ul>
Regulation	<ul> <li>Full year implementation of BRSA fee regulation</li> <li>Higher than anticipated fee rebates</li> <li>Increase in RRR, remuneration for FC and rise in remuneration for TL</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>BRSA regulations within the scope of Basel III alignment (effect. a/o Mar16)</li> <li>Fee rebates to continue</li> <li>Potential ease in macroprudential measures pose upside risk to the budget</li> </ul>
Volumes	<ul> <li>Moderate growth in TL loans (~15%); while FC loans remained muted, due to prevailing uncertainties &amp; volatility</li> <li>Deposit growth (~20%) surpassed lending growth, helped by currency depreciation, as, unlike loans, deposit growth was balanced in terms of TL &amp; FC</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sustain moderate TL loan growth(~15%). FC loan growth slightly picking up pace (low-single digit), parallel to the expected recovery in economic activity.</li> <li>Deposit growth catching up to lending growth.</li> </ul>
Asset Quality	<ul> <li>NPL ratio: 2.7%, in line with OP guidance.</li> <li>Strong collections helped sooth pressure from new NPL inflows</li> <li>Higher-than-expected general prov. due to currency depreciation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>NPL Ratio: ~3.1%, with 30bps upside risk related to the changes in global conditions. Robust collections sustained. Normalizing CoR mainly due to improvement in General CoR.</li> </ul>
Margin	<ul> <li>Slight margin expansion – (i) Timely upward loan repricings lifted lending yields. Higher loan yields covered funding cost pressure.</li> <li>(ii) CPIs linkers continued to serve as hedge against inflation &amp; supported NIM</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Flattish NIM YoY — (i) Funding costs to further increase and remain at elevated levels. (ii) Ongoing increase in loan yields &amp; support from CPI linkers help negate funding cost pressure</li> </ul>
Net F&C & OPEX	<ul> <li>Net Fees and Comm. shrank slightly YoY, as expected, due to first year implementation of fee regulation</li> <li>OPEX grew above expectations (&gt;20%) – (i) higher than expected fee rebates, (ii) admin. &amp; tax fines (iii) currency depreciation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Fee growth advancing to its normalized level</li> <li>OPEX growth to relatively ease; (i) fee rebates (lower YoY, yet still high); (ii) depreciation expenses due to investments &amp; renovations in 2015 having full year effect in 2016 (iii) ongoing TL depreciation</li> </ul>

• Subsidiaries' contribution to restore ~15%

• Subsidiaries' contribution suppressed in 2015 due to increased

prudence by the foreign subsidiaries



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