





"Essentially, the issue is always between two points"

Weekly Financial and Economic Bulletin

March 24, 2025





This service is provided to you free of charge by **2blackdot** and **Tema Group**. **These articles are not investment advice**. **Prepared by: Hakan Çalışkantürk 2twoblackdots@gmail.com**https://www.2blackdots.com

*** Legal Notice:*** The investment information, comments and recommendations provided herein are not within the scope of investment consultancy. Investment consultancy services are provided within the framework of an investment consultancy agreement to be signed between brokerage firms, portfolio management companies, investment and development banks and the customer, and by authorized institutions, taking into account the risk and return preferences of individuals. The comments and recommendations provided herein are of a general nature. These comments and recommendations may not be suitable for your financial situation and risk and return preferences. Therefore, making an investment decision based solely on the information provided herein may not yield results that are in line with your expectations. 2blackdot and Hakan Çalışkantürk cannot be held responsible for any errors and omissions in this publication or the sources used in this publication, and for any direct and/or indirect damages, loss of profit, moral damages and any damages that third parties may suffer in any way or form, as a result of using the information provided in this publication.

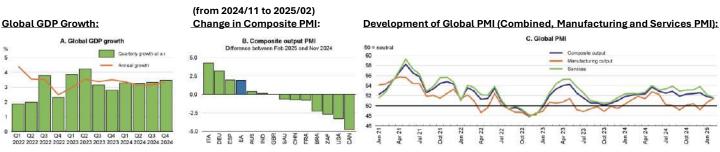




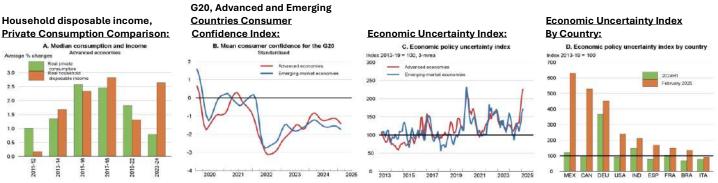


OECD Global Economic Outlook Report (March 2025):

- The OECD's March/2025 interim report discusses the performance of the global economy in 2024 and its projections for 2025-2026, focusing on issues such as slowing global growth, persisting inflation and increasing trade tensions. Accordingly;
- In the U.S., domestic demand growth remained robust throughout the year thanks to strong private consumption, while growth in the Eurozone was generally stable, with France and Germany contracting in the last quarter due to lower exports. In Japan, the economy has remained resilient despite tight fiscal and monetary policies. In Mexico, the economy slowed towards the end of the year, while growth remained strong in Brazil and India.In Argentina, the deep recession continued to ease. Growth in China has improved thanks to government incentives and rapid export growth. (Chart A)
- Economic indicators show a weakening in global growth in the first quarter of 2025. Combined PMI survey results point to a slowdown in strong-performing economies such as the United States, Brazil, Mexico and Canada in recent months. (Chart B)
- The slowdown is largely **observed in the services sectors**, while the **Eurozone** and **the US show signs of a recovery** in the manufacturing sector (Chart C). However, it is not yet clear whether this recovery will be permanent or reflects a temporary increase in demand for tradable goods in North America.



- **Consumer Confidence** fell further overall in early 2025 and remains below long-term averages despite strong growth in real incomes in many economies. (Charts A and B) **In the US**, personal real consumption expenditures declined in January.
- Trade policy uncertainty has increased significantly in recent months, with many countries introducing new tariffs. This led to a significant increase in the Economic Policy Uncertainty Index (Chart C). **Canada** and **Mexico, in particular**, have experienced the greatest increase in policy uncertainty, as they have been subject to increased tariffs on bilateral exports with the United States.(Chart D)
- Increased policy uncertainty can adversely affect spending decisions, especially of companies and households. This **could put more pronounced pressure on long-term expenditures such as** fixed capital investment **and** durable consumer goods.



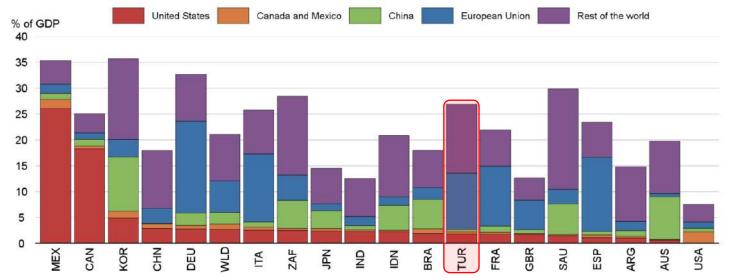
- The U.S. increased tariffs on imports from China by 20%, while China took similar measures. In addition, the United States has increased tariffs on steel and aluminum imports from all countries, while some countries have retaliated. The U.S. also increased tariffs on merchandise imports from Canada and Mexico by 25%, while Canada in turn imposed tariff increases on certain imports from the U.S. and announced plans to expand the affected range of products starting in April. Mexico, on the other hand, has not yet announced any concrete trade policy changes, but has indicated that it intends to retaliate if the broader tariff increases planned by the United States are implemented.
- While these tariff increases will increase governments' tax revenues in the short term, they may have negative effects on global trade and economic growth in the long term, while they will adversely affect Canada and **Mexico**, which have very high trade volumes with **the United States**. Steps to resolve trade tensions could improve the economic outlook by reducing uncertainty.



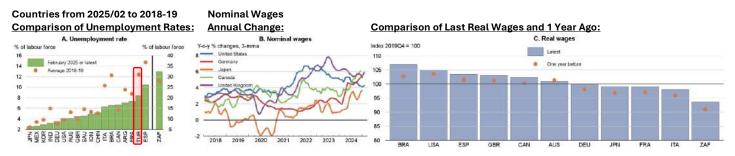




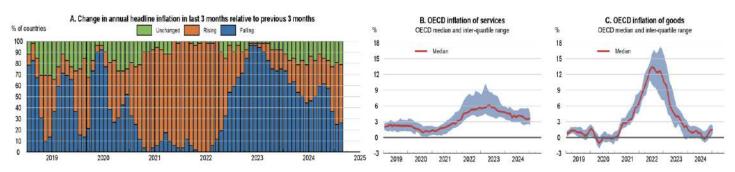
Distribution of Goods Export Volumes within Economies of Countries (2024):



- Although **unemployment rates** remain at low levels in many countries, wage increases remain above inflation targets, while minimum wage increases, especially in Europe, and high bonuses in Japan increase wage pressures. The average unemployment rate in OECD countries is 0.5 percentage points below the 2018-19 average, but particularly low in **Turkey** and **Brazil**, as well as in some southern European economies such as Italy and Spain, compared to 2018-19. (Chart A)
- By the end of 2024, **real wages** are well above pre-pandemic levels in Brazil, the US, Spain, the UK, and Canada, but have not yet fully returned to pre-pandemic levels in South Africa, Italy, France, and Japan.



- While inflationary pressures continue in many economies, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has been on the rise again in more and more economies recently.(Chart A)
- While Services Price Inflation remains elevated, the median services inflation rate in OECD economies has risen to 3.6% by January 2025. (Chart B) In **Germany** and **the United Kingdom** in particular, services sector prices have been rising since December 2024.
- **Goods Inflation** has also been on the rise **in many economies, especially** in Japan, Spain **and** South Korea, starting from low levels, with the **rise in food prices** playing an important role in this increase.(Chart C)
- Household inflation expectations have also risen in some economies such as the US and the UK in recent months.
- **Oil prices**, on the other hand, are moderated, partly due to the decision of OPEC countries to gradually lift production restrictions from April.
- In summary, inflation pressures remain high, especially in the services sector, while goods inflation has also been on the rise in many economies. Household inflation expectations and financial market indicators indicate that inflation will continue. The moderate course of oil prices, on the other hand, provides partial relief.

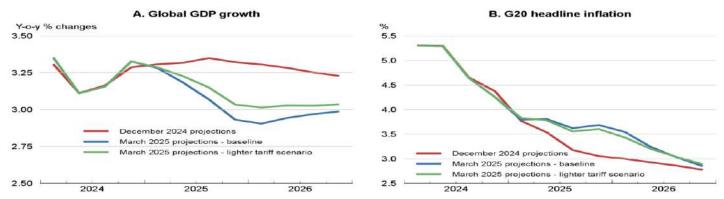




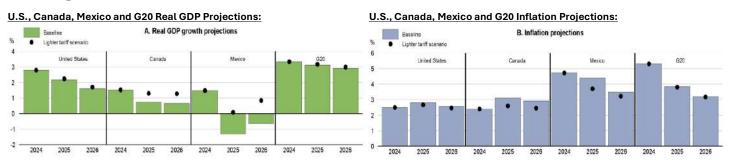
- Since late 2024, global financial conditions have tightened slightly and market volatility has increased. **In Europe**, 10-year government bond yields rose **as plans for defense and infrastructure spending were announced**, while in the US, nominal bond yields have fallen since mid-January, reflecting the decline in real yields due to slowing economic growth.
- The U.S. dollar has been volatile and has depreciated against most currencies this year following a rise in the last quarter of 2024. This has tightened financial conditions in emerging market economies.
- Financial market stress is limited for now. Bank loans in advanced economies have begun to recover. Stock prices remain above November 2024 levels, especially in Germany, Spain and Italy. The strong growth in corporate bond and leveraged bond issuance indicates that investors' risk-taking propensity is increasing.
- In summary, while financial conditions have tightened slightly, market stress is under control for now. However, the slowdown in economic growth and fluctuations in exchange rates add to the uncertainty.

Projection:

- New data and developments have led **to a downward revision of growth** forecasts. **Global growth is expected to decline** from 3.2% in 2024 to 3.1% in 2025 and **3.0% in 2026**. From the first quarter of 2025, **growth is projected to slow** and remain under pressure thereafter. (Chart A)
- New tariffs and increased policy and geopolitical uncertainty will have a negative impact, especially on business investment and trade. Rising trade costs may be reflected in final goods prices, putting upward pressure on inflation and requiring monetary policy to remain tight for longer. (Chart B)
- In summary, while global growth is slowing, inflation is expected to ease. However, trade barriers and uncertainties pose risks to the economic outlook.



- Projections assume that the announced tariff increases between China and the U.S., as well as the wideranging 25% tariff on U.S. steel and aluminum imports, will be maintained. In addition, tariff rates on all goods imports from Canada and Mexico to the U.S. are projected to increase by another 25 percentage points (excluding lower tariffs on potash and energy products), and these countries will also impose retaliatory tariffs on the U.S.
- **Growth in the U.S.**, **Canada** and **Mexico** is expected to slow due to the impact of tariff increases. **Canada** and Mexico are expected to be particularly negatively impacted due to their more trade-related economies and the importance of their bilateral trade relationship with the United States. These negative effects are expected to **be partially offset** by the easing of monetary policy due to increased idle capacity.
- Real GDP growth in the U.S. is expected to decline from 2.8% in 2024 to 2.2% in 2025 and 1.6% in 2026.Growth in Canada is projected to slow from 1.5% in 2024 to 0.7% in 2025 and 2026.In Mexico, the economy could slip into recession, with output expected to fall to 1.3% in 2025 and 0.6% in 2026.(Chart A)
- In summary, tariff increases could cause a severe economic slowdown, especially in Canada and Mexico. In the U.S., too, growth has slowed, but the effects may be milder. Monetary policy easing may partially offset these negative effects.

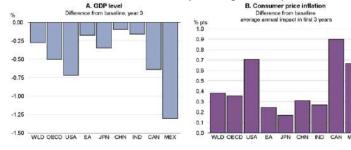




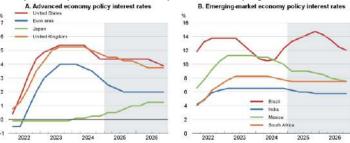
Risks and challenges:

- The current high level of **geopolitical and policy uncertainty** poses significant risks to fundamental projections. One potential risk is that the U.S. **will further increase** tariffs on all **non-commodity imports**, and other countries will raise tariffs in response to non-commodity imports from the U.S. In a simulation in which tariffs **are permanently increased by another 10 percentage points**, global GDP **is expected** to fall by about 0.3% in the third year, and global inflation is expected to increase by an average **of 0.4% annually** over the first three years.(Charts A and B)
- As a result, **the world trade volume** may decrease by about **2%** and **the USA** will be significantly affected by this scenario; **Its GDP** may fall by 0.7% **in the third year**, while **its inflation** may increase by an average of **0.7% annually**.
- **Tariff increases can** increase goods inflation by raising inflation expectations. Tight labor markets can lead to price increases raising wage demands. As a result, inflation remains more stubborn than expected, which may trigger tighter monetary policies.
- A resurgence in inflation or a decline in growth could lead to rapid repricing and increased volatility in financial markets. High debt levels and refinancing needs can create stress in the bond and private credit markets.
- With the exception of Japan and Brazil, interest rates are falling in most major economies and central banks are shrinking their balance sheets. (Japan raised interest rates, while Brazil raised interest rates to control inflation). In most countries, monetary policy is still tight and real interest rates are above what they were before the pandemic.
- Increased uncertainty and possible increases in the prices of traded goods are forcing central banks to be vigilant to control inflation.
- Price increases due to tariffs are tolerable, but if they continue or inflation expectations rise, they **may necessitate** a rate hike.
- Interest rate differences between countries can lead to exchange rate fluctuations.
- Interest rates in the Eurozone could fall to 2% in the second half of 2025. In Australia and the UK, gradual rate cuts are expected over the next two years, while in the US, rates may remain stable until mid-2026, while in a milder tariff scenario, they may fall slightly in early 2026. Interest rate hikes in Japan may continue. Interest rates could fall further in Canada, especially in a lighter tariff scenario.





Policy Rate Expectations of Developed and Developing Countries:



Global Growth and Inflation Projection:

Deal CDD arough puriosticae for 2024, 2025 and 2025

India		6.3%		6.4%		6.6%
Indonesia		5.0%		4.9%		5.0%
China		5.0%		4.8%		4.4%
Russia		4.1%		1.3%		0.9%
Brazil		3.4%		2.1%		1.4%
G20		3.3%		3.1%		2.9%
Türkiye		3.2%		3.1%		3.9%
Spain		3.2%		2.6%		2.1%
World		3.2%		3.1%		3.0%
United States		2.8%		2.2%		1.6%
Korea		2.1%	-150750	1.5%	667.65	2.2%
Mexico		1.5%	-1.3%		-0.6%	A
Canada		1.5%		0.7%		0.7%
Saudi Arabia		1.2%		3.8%		3.6%
France		1.1%		0.8%		1.0%
Australia		1.1%		1.9%		1.8%
nited Kingdom		0.9%		1.4%		1,2%
Italy		0.7%		0.7%		0.9%
Euro area		0.7%		1.0%		1.2%
South Africa		0.6%		1.6%		1.7%
japan		0.1%		1.1%		0.2%
Germany	-0.2%			0.4%		1.1%
Argentina	-1.8%	2		5.7%		4.8%

Headline inflation projections for 2025 and 2026 %, year-on-year

Türkiye		31.4%		17.3%	
Argentina		28.4%		24.8%	
Russia	9.9%		6.3%		
Brazil	5.4%		5.3%		
India	4.5%		4.1%		
Mexico	4.4%		3.5%		
South Africa	4.0%		4.6%		
]apan	3.2%		2.1%		
Canada	3.1%		2.9%		
United States	2.8%		2.6%		
nited Kingdom	2.7%		2.3%		
Spain	2.5%		2.1%		
Germany	2.4%		2.0%		
Australia	2.4%		2.2%		
Euro area	2.2%		2.0%		
Korea	1.9%		2.1%		
Saudi Arabia	1.9%		2.0%		
Indonesia	1.8%		2.8%		
Italy	1.7%		1.9%		
France	1.5%		1.8%		
China	0.6%		1.4%		

Last word: "Wedding feast that comes by hand" Turkish proverb

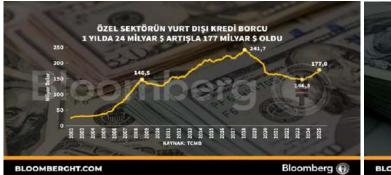






Weekly Economic Data and Data Calendar:

- According to CBRT data; In 2025, the Private Sector's Loan Debt from Abroad increased by 24 billion USD in the last 1 year and reached 177 billion USD.
- According to CBRT data; In January, the Short-Term External Debt Stock (external debt with less than 1 year to maturity) increased by USD 3 billion to USD 224.3 billion.





- According to HMB data; In February, the Central Government Budget had a deficit of 310.1 billion TL, and the total budget deficit for 12 months reached 2.251 trillion TL.
- -According to CBRT data; In February, House Prices declined by 5.6% year-on-year in real terms.





-According to BloombergHT's research; By the end of 2024, the share of Turkish goods in European Union imports increased to 4%, while Manufacturing Products took a 5% share on a sectoral basis, while Machinery and Transportation Vehicles had a share of 4.9%.





- According to BloombergHT's research; By the end of 2024, while Investment Expenditures in the European Union on Euro basis are heading towards zero, Turkey's Exports to the European Union seem to have entered a growth trend. In parallel, it is seen that the downward trend in the EU's imports from the rest of the world continues.







Economic Data Released Last Week:

- In the US, Core (excluding Automobiles, Energy, Building Materials and Food) Retail Sales for February were announced as 0.3% on a monthly basis, in line with the expectation (0.3%) and above the previous (-0.6%).
- In the US, February Retail Sales were announced as 0.2% on a monthly basis, below the expectation (0.6%) and above the previous (-1.2%).
- In Japan, the Central Bank (BOJ) announced the Policy Rate at 0.50%, in line with expectations (0.50%) and previous (0.50%).
- In the Eurozone, Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) for February came in at 2.3% year-on-year, below expectations (2.4%) and 2.5% previously.

 ★
- The weekly increase or decrease in Crude Oil Inventories in the US was announced as 1.745M, above the expectation (0.800M) and the previous (1.448M). (If Crude Oil Inventories increase, crude oil prices fall. If Crude Oil Inventories fall, crude oil prices increase).
- In the US, the Federal Reserve (FED) announced the Policy Rate at 4.50%, in line with expectations (4.50%) and previous (4.50%).
- In the UK, the Central Bank (BOE) announced the Policy Rate at 4.50%, in line with expectations (4.50%) and previous (4.50%).
- In the US, Jobless Claims came in at 223K, below the expectation (224K) and the previous (221K).
- In the US, the Philadelphia Fed Manufacturing Index for March (which tracks regional manufacturing conditions in the Northeast of the US and is the leading indicator for manufacturing conditions across the country) was announced at 12.5, above the expectation (8.8) and below the previous (18.1).
- In the US, Used Home Sales for February were announced as 4.26M, above the expectation (3.95M) and the previous (4.09M). ✓

Time	Cur.	Imp.	Event	Actual	Forecast	Previous	Time	Cur.	Imp.	Event	Actual Forecast	Previous
		78.7114.0	Monday, March 17, 2025	1007-11-11-11	120 511 11 11 11 11 11					Monday, March 24, 2025		
08:30	■ USD	***	Core Retail Sales (MoM) (Feb)	0.3%	0.3%	-0.6%	09:45	■ USD	$\pi \div \pi$	S&P Global Manufacturing PMI (Mar)	51.9	52.7
08:30	■ USD	***	Retail Sales (MoM) (Feb)	0.2%	0.6%	-1.2%	09:45	■ USD	* * *	S&P Global Services PMI (Mar)	51.2	51.0
			Tuesday, March 18, 2025							Tuesday, March 25, 2025		
22:30	JPY	***	BoJ Interest Rate Decision	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	10:00	■ USD	***	CB Consumer Confidence (Mar)	94.2	98.3
			Wednesday, March 19, 2025				10:00	■ USD	***	New Home Sales (Feb)	682K	657K
06:00	EUR	***	CPI (YoY) (Feb)	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%				Wednesday, March 26, 2025		
09:30	■ USD	***	Crude Oil Inventories	1.745M	0.800M	1,448M	03:00	₩ GBP	* * *	CPI (YoY) (Feb)	2.9%	3.0%
	1000			1.1 -10111	0.000111	1277001	06:00	₩ GBP	* * *	Spring Forecast Statement 4)		
14:00	■ USD	***	FOMC Economic Projections 4) FOMC Statement (B)				08:30	■ USD	$\pi \neq \pi$	Durable Goods Orders (MoM) (Feb)	-0.6%	3.1%
				4 500	4 500/	4 500/	09:30	■ USD	***	Crude Oil Inventories		1.745M
14:00	■ USD	***	Fed Interest Rate Decision	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%				Thursday, March 27, 2025		
14:30	■ USD	***	FOMC Press Conference 4)				08:30	USD .	* * *	GDP (QoQ) (Q4)	2.3%	3.1%
			Thursday, March 20, 2025				08:30	USD	* * *	Initial Jobless Claims	225K	223K
All Day		Holiday	Japan - Vernal Equinox							Friday, March 28, 2025		
			BoE Interest Rate Decision				03:00	₩ GBP	* * *	GDP (YoY) (Q4)	1.4%	0.9%
08:00	₩ GBP	***	(Mar)	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	03:00	₩ GBP	* * *	GDP (QoQ) (Q4)	0.1%	0.0%
08:30	■ USD	***	Initial Jobless Claims	223K	224K	221K	08:30	■ USD	* * *	Core PCE Price Index (MoM) (Feb)	0.3%	0.3%
08:30	■ USD	***	Philadelphia Fed Manufacturing Index (Mar)	12.5	8.8	18.1	08:30	■ USD	* * *	Core PCE Price Index (YoY) (Feb)		2.6%
02/04/				Tig. of Patrician	02000240					Sunday, March 30, 2025		
10:00	USD.	* * *	Existing Home Sales (Feb)	4.26M	3.95M	4.09M	21:30	CNY	***	Manufacturing PMI (Mar)		50.2





Weekly Central Registry Agency (CRA) Data:

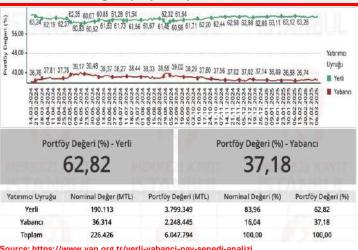
- According to the Central Registry Agency (CRA) data, the number of investors in the stock market decreased to 6,654,412 people in the week of March 21 (previously 6,677,658), while the total amount of investments made was 12.99 trillion TL (previously 14.53 trillion TL). The number of investors in Mutual Funds was 5,621,469 (previously 5,621,928), while the total market capitalization of the invested funds was 5.33 trillion TL (previously 5.43 trillion TL).





Domestic-Foreign Equity Analysis:

Money Market Umbrella Fund Monthly Fund Flow:

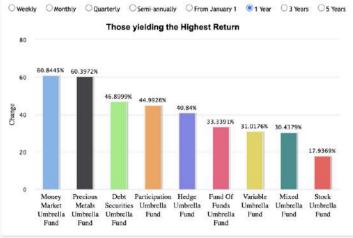




Source: https://www.vap.org.tr/verli-vabanci-pay-senedi-analizi

Source: https://www.vap.org.tr/fon-turleri-bazinda-nakit-akisi Money Market Umbrella Fund top gainers:

The most profitable funds in Takasbank are:



Source:	https://	www.tef	as.gov.	tr/Def	ault.aspx

Fund Code	Fund Name		Month (%)	Months 0 (%)	Months () (%)	From the beginning of the year (%)	1 Year (%)	3 Years + (%)	5 Years (%)
PPN	NUROL PORTFÖY PARA PÍVASASI (TL) FONU		3.1911	11.2436	25.5594	9.7879	62.4540	187.4059	- 1
PPT	ATLAS PORTFÖY PARA PÍYASASI (TL) FONU		3.3035	11.5106	25.8372	10.0412	62.3454	20	:3
506	FONERÍA PORTFÖY PARA PÍYASASI (TL) FONU		3.2754	11.6565	26.0780	10.1982	62.2118		
HYV	HEDEF PORTFÖY PARA PİYASASI (TL.) FONU		3.1851	11.3154	25.6392	9.8417	62.0657	188.8610	- 19
BGP	AK PORTFOY ÜÇÜNCÜ PARA PİYASASI (TL) FONU		3.1718	11.2545	25.5593	9.7989	62.0199	178.9523	**
IRY	INVEO PORTFÖY PARA PÍYASASI (TL.) FONU		3.2082	11.2201	25.4425	9.7576	61.9307	\$7	14
ZBJ	ZÍRAAT PORTFÖY BAŞAK PARA PÍVASASI (TL) FONU		3.1544	11.1953	25.4452	9.7150	61.8844	180.2811	
ppp	PERFORM PORTFÖY PARA PİYASASI (TL) FONU		3.2293	11.2675	25.5236	9.8205	61.8424	59	13
NEG	NEO PORTFOY BIRINCI PARA PIYASASI FONU		3.1930	11.3573	25.7050	9.9119	61.8226	190.5792	12
100	İŞ PORTFÖY İKİNCİ PARA PİYASASI (TL.) FONU		3.1669	11.1386	25.3700	9.6874	61.7091	*	3.5
KIE	TRIVE PORTFÖY PARA PÍYASASI (TL) FONU		3.3598	11.2953	25.6131	9.8461	61.6319	į.	12
KPP	KARE PORTFÖY PARA PIYASASI FONU		3.1582	11.0751	25.3506	9.6401	61.5684	55	18
NVB	NEO PORTFÖY İKİNCİ PARA PİYASASI (TL) FON		3.1237	11.1937	25.2648	9.7592	61,5642	20	10
RPP	ROTA PORTFÖY PARA PÍYASASI (TL) FONU		3.1009	11.1563	25.4173	9.7192	61.5489	86	19
PPZ	AZÍMUT PORTFÖY PARA PÍYASASI (TL.) FONU		3.1200	11,1309	25.2868	9.6807	61.5229	186,1317	- 4

Source: https://www.tefas.gov.tr/FonKarsilastirma.aspx





Weekly Central Bank (CBRT) Data:

- According to the CBRT's Weekly Money and Banking Statistics, total TL deposits increased by TL 345.54 billion in the week of March 14, while FX deposits increased by USD 0.67 billion on a parity-adjusted basis.
- On the Securities side, Net Changes in Non-Residents' Portfolios; In Stocks While there was an inflow of 480.1 million USD, there was an inflow of 1,465.3 million USD in GDDS (Government Domestic Debt Securities) .

Weekly Money and Banking Statistics

Residents' D	Residents' Deposits with Banks								
	TRY Deposit (billion &)	FX Deposit (billion \$)	4on-Residents' Holdings o						
March 14, 2025	12,211.10	178.74	lecurities (Net Transaction						
March 7, 2025	11,865.56	177.13							
Weekly Change	345.54	1.61	March 20, 2025						
Parity-Adjusted Weekly Change	*	0.67							
Share in Total Deposits *	65.23%	34.77%	MARGINE CLANGERINES METREZ BANCANI						

	March 07, 2025 (million \$)	March 14, 2025
Net Transactions Total		996.8
Domestic Market Total	68.4	1,948.0
Shares	2163	480.1
CDDS*	-159.4	1,465.3
Other Domestic Market Issuances	11.4	2.6
International Market Total	913.8	-951.2
General Government Issuances	129.2	-772.9
Other International Market Issuances	784.6	-178.3
* Quaright Purchase		CentralBank_TR

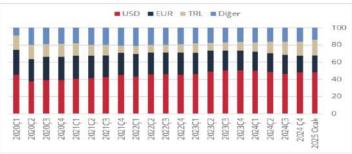
- According to the CBRT's Short-Term External Debt Statistics; In January, the short-term external debt stock increased by USD 3 billion to USD 224.3 billion, while the short-term external debt stock with 1 year or less left to maturity, regardless of its original maturity, increased by USD 1.4 billion to USD 174.6 billion. When the currency composition is examined, it is seen that 48.1% of the KVDB stock consists of USD, 19.8% of Euro, 18.2% of TL and 13.9% of other currencies. ★

Short-Term External Debt Statistics Short-Term External Debt

THE STRANG CLARRENCES

TORREST CAMBRAGES





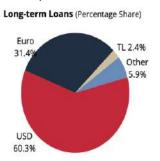
- According to CBRT data; In January, the Private Sector's Loan Debt from Abroad increased by USD 2.7 billion to USD 159.1 billion in the long term and increased by USD 2.5 billion to USD 17.9 billion in the short term.

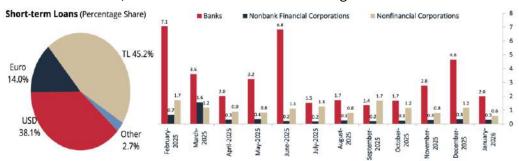
Outstanding Loans Received from Abroad by Private Sector





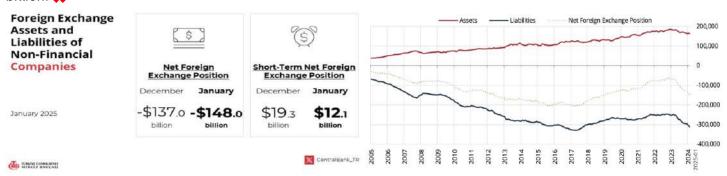
- Of the 159.1 billion USD long-term loan debt provided by the private sector from abroad, 60.3% is in USD, 31.4% is in Euro, 2.4% is in TL and 5.9% is in other currencies. It is seen that 38.1% of the short-term loan debt of 17.9 billion USD consists of USD, 14.0% of Euro, 45.2% of TL and 2.7% of other currencies.
- When the maturity distribution of the total loan debt provided by the Private Sector from abroad up to 1 year is examined, it is seen that the total debt amount is 56.6 billion USD. Of this amount, 38.5 billion USD belongs to banks, 13.2 billion USD to non-financial institutions, and 4.9 billion USD to non-banking financial institutions.



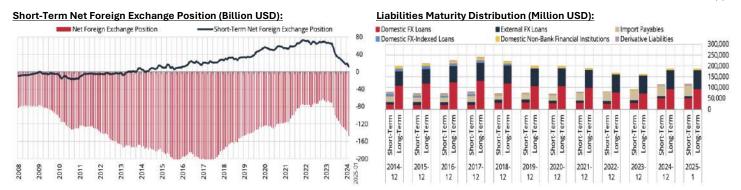




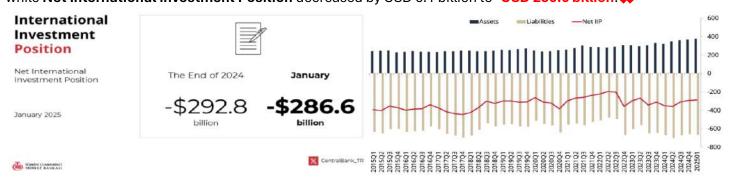
- According to the CBRT's January Foreign Exchange Assets and Liabilities of Non-Financial Firms table; According to December 2024 data, assets decreased by USD 2.7 billion, while liabilities increased by USD 8.2 billion. The Net Foreign Exchange Position Deficit increased by USD 11 billion to USD 148 billion compared to the December 2024 period, while the Short-Term Net Foreign Exchange Position Deficit decreased to USD 12.1 billion. ★



- Considering the maturity structure of the obligations; In January, domestic short-term loans increased by USD 1.2 billion compared to December, while long-term loans increased by USD 2.6 billion. In terms of loans from abroad, short-term loans decreased by USD 130 million, while long-term loans increased by USD 1.9 billion.



- According to the **Net International Investment Position (IIP)** data announced by the CBRT (indicating the net difference between Turkey's receivables from abroad and Turkey's debts abroad); In January, Turkey's **foreign assets** increased by 3.1% year-on-year to **USD 378.4 billion**, **liabilities** increased by 0.8% to **USD 665.1 billion**, while **Net International Investment Position** decreased by USD 6.1 billion to **-USD 286.6 billion**.



- According to the Housing Price Index (Indicator for monitoring changes in housing prices) data published by the CBRT; PPI, which increased by 2.8% in February compared to the previous month, increased by 31.3% in nominal terms compared to the same month of the previous year, while it decreased by 5.6% in real terms.

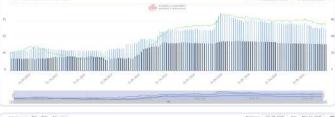






Weighted average loan and deposit rates for the week of 14.03.2024 published by the CBRT:

Weighted Average interest rates Applied to Loans Granted by Banks	07.03.2025	14.03.2025
Personal (TRY)(Flow Data, %)	64,12	62,73
Personal (TRY)(Including Real Person Overdraft Account)(Flow Data, %)	71,81	70,72
Vehicle (TRY)(Flow Data, %)	42,78	41,46
Housing (TRY)(Flow Data, %)	39,85	39,63
Commercial (TRY)(Flow Data, %)	57,02	55,20
Commercial Loans (EUR)(Flow Data, %)	6,55	6,43
Commercial Loans (USD)(Flow Data, %)	8,94	8,60
Commercial Loans (TRY)(Excluding Cor. Overdraft Acc. and Cor. Credit Cards)(Flow Data, %)	50,36	50,32
Consumer Loan (TRY)(Personal+Vehicle+Housing)(Flow Data, %)	61,85	60,62
Consumer Loan (TRY)(Per.+Vehicle+Housing)(Inc. Real Per. Overdraft Acc.)(Flow Data, %)	70,74	69,61







Source: https://evds2.tcmb.gov.tr/index.php?/evds/serieMarket/#collapse_3

Break-even points of 100,000.-USD with TL and USD returns:

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
USDTRY Month-End FWD Rate	33,8588	35,3298	36,8750	38,3305	39,8300	41,2768	42,7673	44,2534	45,6871	47,1643	48,5895	50,0579
USDTRY Month-End Rate	35,7630	36,3812	36,8750	38,3305	39,8300	41,2768	42,7673	44,2534	45,6871	47,1643	48,5895	50,0579
USDTRY Month-End Break-even	37,1064	37,5844	38,1841	39,6460	41,2440	42,6934	44,2856	45,8244	47,2551	48,8387	50,2571	51,8350
TRY Deposit Interest Rate	50,70	49,55	47,98	47,98	47,98	47,98	47,98	47,98	47,98	47,98	47,98	47,98
USD Deposit Interest Rate	1,80	1,73	1,78	1,78	1,78	1,78	1,78	1,78	1,78	1,78	1,78	1,78
TL Principal + Interest (Net)	₺3.714.897	₺3.762.580	₺3.822.736	₺3.969.092	₺4.129.078	₺4.274.181	₺4.433.585	₺4.587.635	₺4.730.866	₺4.889.403	₺5.031.405	₺5.189.376
USD Principal + Interest (Net)	\$100.115	\$100.110	\$100.113	\$100.113	\$100.113	\$100.113	\$100.113	\$100.113	\$100.113	\$100.113	\$100.113	\$100.113

Note: The table is based entirely on mathematical calculations and is not an exchange rate forecast or prediction! Taking into account the weighted average deposit interest rates applied by the banks stated in the table and taken from the CBRT website, the 1-month return of 100,000.-USD and its equivalent TL was rated, and the break-even rate at which the TL return and the USD return were equalized was calculated. The Forward rates on the top line are the rates that are the result of the mathematical calculation.

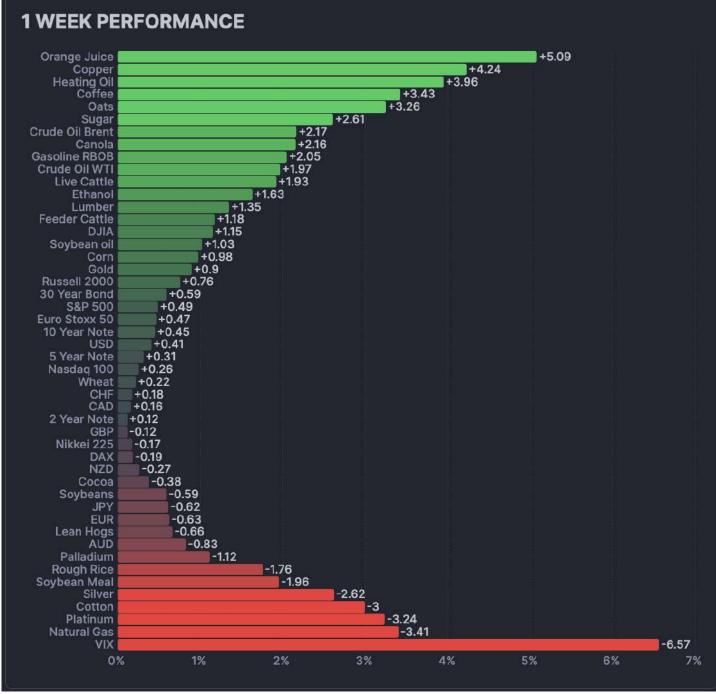
Energy	Price	Day	%	Weekly	Monthly	YTD	YoY	Date
Crude Oil	68.280	▲ 0.210	0.31%	1.64%	-3.42%	-4.80%	-15.32%	Mar/21
Brent USD/86I	72.160	▲ 0.160	0.22%	2.24%	-3.50%	-3.32%	-14.94%	Mar/21
Natural gas	3.9800	▲ 0.0050	0.13%	-3.02%	-0.05%	9.55%	119.65%	Mar/21
Metals	Price	Day	%	Weekly	Monthly	YTD	YoY	Date
Gold USD/Loz	3023.65	▼ 22.74	-0.75%	1.35%	2.50%	15.21%	39.72%	Mar/21
Silver JSD/t.oz	33.013	▼ 0.524	-1.56%	-2.24%	2.34%	14.31%	33.86%	Mar/21
Copper JSD/Lbs	5.0825	▼ 0.0025	-0.05%	4.37%	12.57%	27.51%	27.05%	Mar/21
Steel	3156.00	▼ 20.00	-0.63%	-3.40%	-4.33%	-4.65%	-12.62%	Mar/21
Lithium DNY/T	74300	▼ 150	-0.20%	-0.73%	-2.04%	-1.00%	-35.11%	Mar/21
Iron Ore CNY	756.50	▼ 3.00	-0.40%	-3.32%	-8.36%	-2.89%	-10.37%	Mar/21
Platinum JSD/t.oz	976.40	▼ 13.10	-1.32%	-3.33%	1.21%	9.22%	9.21%	Mar/21
HRC Steel	937.00	▼ 1.00	-0.11%	-0.21%	4.00%	32.16%	5.40%	Mar/21
Iron Ore	102.00	▼ 0.15	-0.15%	-0.83%	-4.84%	-1.55%	-7.81%	Mar/21
Titanium DNY/KG	48.00	▲ 0.00	0.00%	1.05%	4.35%	7.87%	-8.57%	Mar/21
Aluminum USD/T	2626.20	▼ 30.35	-1.14%	-2.08%	-1.13%	2.93%	13.74%	Mar/21
Agricultural	Price	Day	%	Weekly	Monthly	YTD	YoY	Date
Soybeans Jsg/Bu	1009.75	▼ 3.25	-0.32%	-0.62%	-1.87%	1.15%	-15.32%	Mar/21
Wheat JSd/Bu	558.25	<u>▲</u> 1.00	0.18%	0.22%	-3.58%	1.22%	0.63%	Mar/21
Corn USa/BU	463.2691	▼ 5.7309	-1.22%	1.04%	-3.99%	1.04%	5.47%	Mar/21
Coffee J8d/Lbs	389.79	▼ 2.10	-0.54%	2.01%	-0.09%	21.62%	110.87%	Mar/21
Cotton USd/Lbs	65.351	▼ 0.712	-1.08%	-2.90%	-1.51%	-4.41%	-28.60%	Mar/21
Cocoa USO/T	7834.27	₹ 211.41	-2.63%	-0.63%	-6.20%	-31.89%	-12.36%	Mar/21
Jrea JRO/T	381.25	▲ 0.00	0.00%	-0.46%	-4.69%	12.96%	3.04%	Mar/21
Di-ammonium	613.50	▲ 0.00	0.00%	0.00%	1.83%	6.23%	-3.00%	Mar/21
Magnesium CNY/T	16900	▲ 0	0.00%	1.81%	0.60%	-0.59%	-9.63%	Mar/21





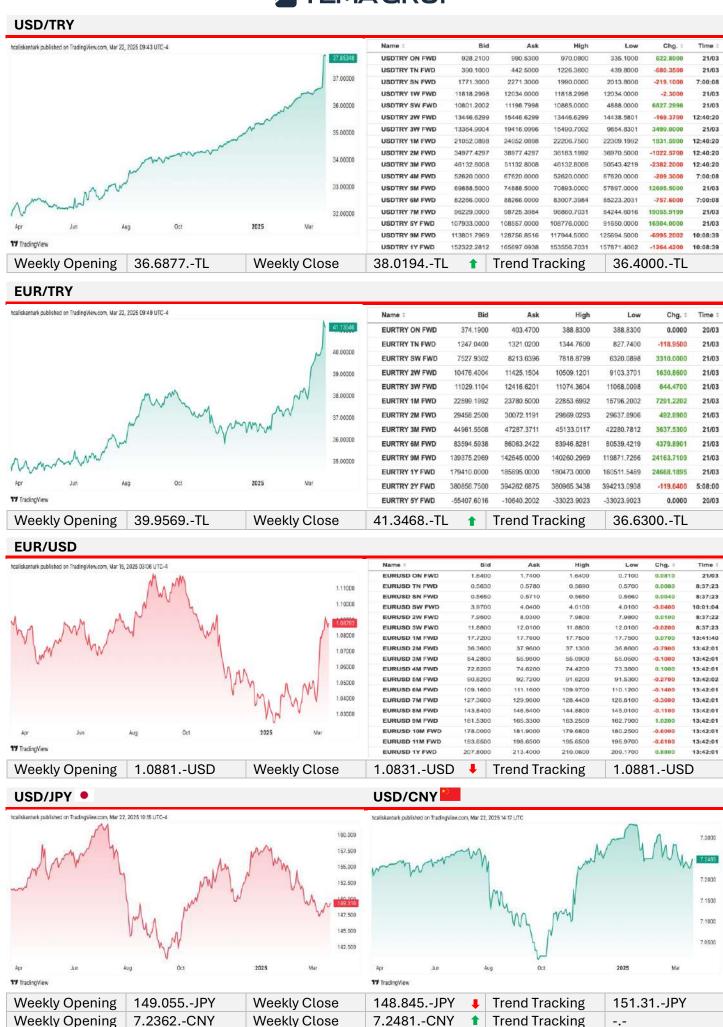














Turkey 2-Year Bond (maturity date of 12.08.2026) US 2-Year Bond (maturity date 28.02.2027) turk published on TradingView.com, Mar 22, 2025 10:19 UTC-4 ned on TradingView.com, Mar 22, 2025 10:21 UTC-4 43.000% 42.000% 41.000% 4.200% 38.000% 37.000% 3.800% 36.000% 17 TradingView TR 2 Years Weekly Opening %35.01 Weekly Close **Trend Tracking** %40.38

BIST 100 (TRY) **BIST 100 (USD) **Nealiskanturk published on Tradingview.com, Ner 22, 2025 17:22 UTC+3 **Nealiskanturk published on Tradingview.com, Ner 22, 2025 17:22 UTC+3 **Nealiskanturk published on Tradingview.com, Ner 22, 2025 17:24 UTC+3 **Nealiskanturk published on Tradingview.com, Ner 22, 2025 17:24 UTC+3 **Jun Aug Oot 280.00 **Jun Aug Oot 290.00 **Jun Aug Oot 290.00 **Jun Tradingview **BIST 100 (TL) **Weekly Opening 10,882.74 Weekly Close 9,044.64 ** Trend Tracking 9,748

Weekly Close

%4.019

296.65

%3.923

238.28

Trend Tracking

Trend Tracking

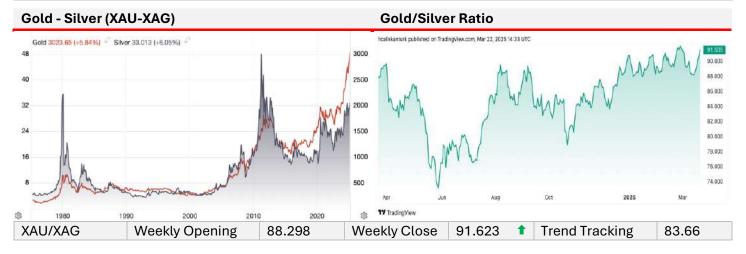
%4,45

269.00

ONS Gold (XAU/USI))			ONS Silver (XAG/USD)	
caliskanturk published on TradingView.com, Mar 22, 2025	10:30 UTC-4			hcaliskanturk published on TradingView.com, Mar 22, 2025 10:31 UTC-4	
			3,923.61		34.00
		N	2,900.00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	33.03
	Α.		2,800.00	·	32.00
	my	1 1	2,700.00	co MI M MY MAL MA	
	W. 1	In how	2,600.00		30.00
				THE TANK THE THE TANK THE TANK THE TANK THE TANK THE TANK THE TANK THE TANK	
	me !		2,500.00	ω M J M	
۸۸. ۸	mil			M-1 P	28.00
mummum	mut !		2,400.00		28.00
munumum	mut.		2,400.00 2,300.00	co Co	
, aun aug	Oct	2025	2,400.00	co Co	28.00

Weekly Close

The state of the s			nauligner			
XAU/USD	Weekly Opening	2,990.19USD	Weekly Close	3,008.24USD	f rend Tracking	2.976USD
XAG/USD	Weekly Opening	33.825USD	Weekly Close	32.801USD	₹ rend Tracking	33.19USD



U.S. 2 Year

BIST100(USD)

Weekly Opening

Weekly Opening







DXY (US Dollar Index) Index VIX (Volatility) Index hoaliskanturk published on TradingView.com, Mar 22, 2025 10:41 UTC-4 109,000 108.000 107.000 106.000 105.000 103.000 102.000 101.000 17 TradingView **Trend Tracking** DXY Weekly Opening 103.75 Weekly Close 104.14 104,44 Weekly Opening 1 **Trend Tracking** VIX 22.94 Weekly Close 19.27



