12 January 2024

Republic of Türkiye Rating Report

Sovereign and Public Sector



STABLE OUTLOOK

Credit strengths

- Moderate levels of public debt
- Resilient banking system
- Large and diversified economy
- Comparatively high potential growth

Credit challenges

- Record of unorthodox policies, persistently very high inflation
- Elevated external-sector vulnerabilities
- Institutional challenges, elevated geopolitical risks and regional instability

Rating rationale:

Moderate levels of public debt: General government debt is projected to slightly decline thanks to robust GDP growth rates offsetting sustained fiscal deficits. However, Türkiye's debt trajectory is exposed to the lira depreciation, high inflation and higher refinancing rates.

Resilient banking system: Local banks remain adequately capitalised and the non-performing loan ratio is low. Monetary policy tightening and the simplification of prudential regulations have improved the operating environment, strengthened resilience, and lowered external funding pressures.

Large and diversified economy with comparatively high potential growth: Türkiye's diversified economy has a solid medium-run growth potential, supported by its customs union with the European Union, diversified trading partners, and favourable demographic trends.

Rating challenges include: i) the sustained implementation of conventional monetary and economic policies supporting the economy's long-run sustainability as real policy rates remain deeply negative and inflation significantly above the central-bank's target; ii) high external-sector vulnerabilities, including current-account deficits, significant exposures to lira depreciation, periods of capital outflows and inadequate net international reserves; and iii) institutional challenges amid municipal elections in March 2024 and elevated geopolitical risks as well as regional instability.

Türkiye's sovereign rating drivers

Risk pillars		Quar	ntitative	Reserve currency*	Qualitative**	Final rating (foreign currency	Final rating (local currency)
		Weight	Indicative rating	Notches	Notches		
Domestic Economic Risk		35%	bbb		-2/3		
Public	Finance Risk	20%	a+		-3/3		
Exterr Risk	External Economic Risk		ccc	TRY	-3/3		
Financ	cial Stability Risk	10%	aa+	[+0]	-2/3		
ESG	Environmental Factors	5%	b-	[+0]	-1/3		
Risk	Social Factors	7.5%	a-		0		
TTOK	Governance Factors	12.5%	с		-1/3		
Indica	ative outcome		bbb-		-3		
Additional considerations***					-3	-2	

Note: *The reserve-currency adjustment applies to currencies in the IMF's SDR basket. **The qualitative-scorecard adjustments, capped at one notch per rating pillar, are weighted equally with an aggregate adjustment rounded to the nearest integer. For details, please see Scope's 'Sovereign Ratings' methodology'. ***For Türkiye, an extraordinary two-notch downside adjustment is applied across foreign- and local-currency long-term ratings to account for years of significant weaknesses in macro-financial management and high economic imbalances. A further one-notch downside adjustment is applied for foreign-currency issuer and senior unsecured long-term ratings to account for high balance of payment risks. Source: Scope Ratings

Outlook and rating triggers

The Stable Outlook represents our view that risks to the ratings are balanced.

Positive rating-change drivers

- Current policy normalisation is continued in a consistent manner, enhancing durably the predictability and effectiveness of public policies
- External vulnerabilities are significantly reduced, due, for example, to a sustained rise in net international reserves

Negative rating-change drivers

- Unconventional policies threaten the rebalancing of the economy
- Macroeconomic stability is undermined by severe balance of payment pressures
- Severe domestic political pressure and/or an acute deterioration in security conditions and international relations

Ratings and Outlook

К-

Foreign currency

Long-term issuer rating	B-/Stable
Senior unsecured debt	B-/Stable
Short-term issuer rating	S-4/Stable

Local currency

Long-term issuer rating	B/Stable
Senior unsecured debt	B/Stable
Short-term issuer rating	S-4/Stable

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Bloomberg: RESP SCOP

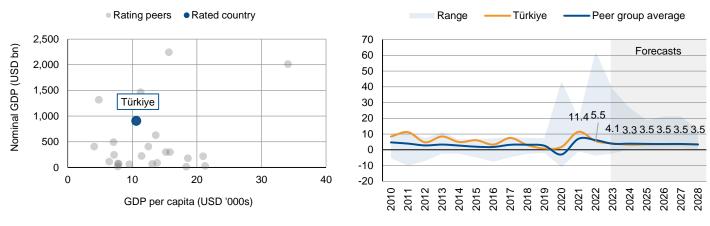
Domestic Economic Risk

Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Türkiye's Domestic Economic Risk

CVS indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Growth potential of the economy	Neutral	0	Robust growth potential, but constraints given large economic imbalances; record of unorthodox policies but recent policy pivot
bbb	Monetary policy framework	Weak	-1/3	Monetary-policy undermined by frequent changes in central-bank governance; recent policy pivot has started to improve credibility, independence, and effectiveness of the central-bank
	Macro-economic stability and sustainability	Weak	-1/3	Large and diversified economy; however, significant macroeconomic imbalances including very high inflation and low labour-force participation

Nominal GDP and GDP per capita

Real GDP growth, %



Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

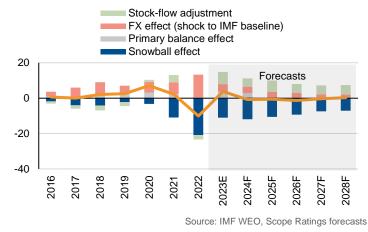
Public Finance Risk

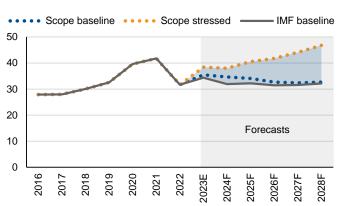
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Türkiye's Public Finance Risk

	CVS indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
		Fiscal policy framework	Weak	-1/3	Spillovers from previous unconventional policies; still broadly accommodative stance, including wage and pension revalorisation, and earthquake related spending
a+	Debt sustainability	Weak	-1/3	Moderate levels of public-debt but trajectory highly exposed to lira depreciation under adverse scenarios	
		Debt profile and market access	Weak	-1/3	Developed domestic capital markets but elevated FX exposure in liabilities, higher financing costs

Debt-to-GDP forecasts, % of GDP

Contributions to changes in debt levels, pps of GDP





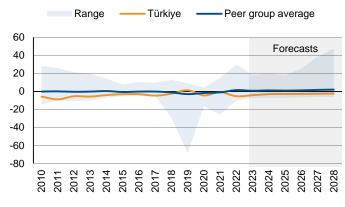
Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

External Economic Risk

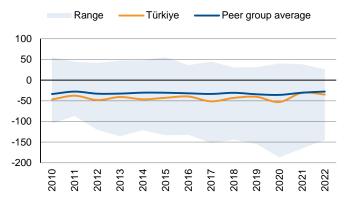
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Türkiye's *External Economic Risk*

CVS indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Current account resilience	Weak	-1/3	Diversified exports; however, high current-account deficits amid exposure to volatile energy and commodity import prices
ссс	External debt structure	Weak	-1/3	Substantial short-term external debt; improving but highly negative net international investment position
	Resilience to short-term external shocks	Weak	-1/3	Inadequate reserve coverage; significant net foreign liabilities of the central-bank excluding foreign-currency swaps

Current account balance, % of GDP



Net international investment position, % of GDP



Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings

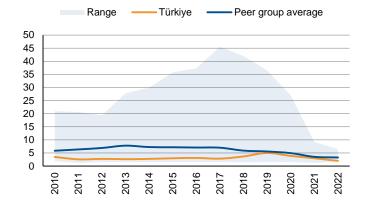
Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

Financial Stability Risk

Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Türkiye's Financial Stability Risk

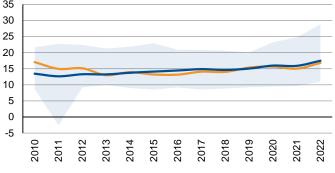
CVS indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
aa+	Banking sector performance	Neutral	0	Resilient banking system able to provide significant liquidity to the sovereign, low NPLs, but lira depreciation weakens capitalisation ratios
	Banking sector oversight	Weak	-1/3	Ongoing simplification of macroprudential framework follows years of state-coerced banking system interventions in exchange rate and in credit conditions
	Financial imbalances	Weak	-1/3	Moderate private-sector debt, but large sovereign-bank nexus, high FX exposure, significant (although declining) net FX liabilities of corporates

Non-performing loans, % of total loans





Tier 1 capital, % of risk-weighted assets



Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

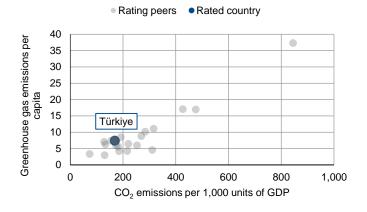


ESG Risk

Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Türkiye's ESG Risk

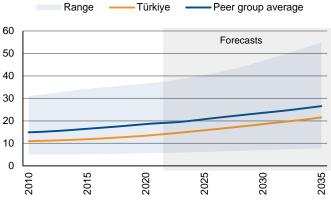
CVS indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
ccc	Environmental factors	Weak	-1/3	Significant exposure to a broad range of natural risks; high economic reliance on fossil fuels; weaker preparedness for climate change
	Social factors	Neutral	0	Relatively favourable demographics, high income inequality, progress in reducing poverty levels and improving educational outcomes
	Governance factors	Weak	-1/3	Significant institutional challenges amid municipal elections in March 2024; risks compounded by geopolitical tensions and regional instability

Emissions per GDP and per capita, mtCO2e



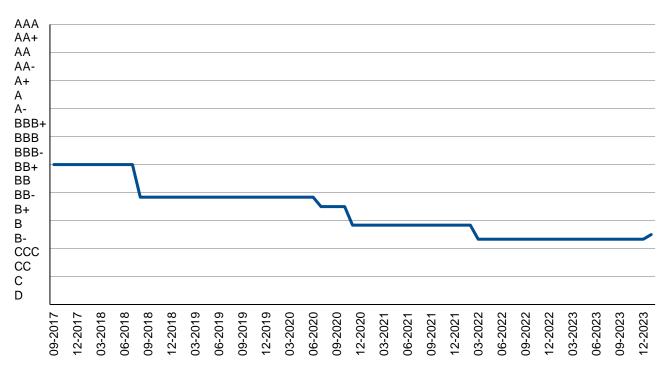
Source: European Commission, Scope Ratings

Old age dependency ratio, %



Source: United Nations, Scope Ratings





Appendix I. Rating history (foreign-currency long-term ratings)

NB. Positive/Negative Outlooks are treated with a +/-0.33-notch adjustment. Credit Watch positive/negative with a +/-0.67-notch adjustment.

Appendix II. Rating peers

Rating peers are related to sovereigns with an indicative rating in the same rating category or adjacent categories, as assigned by Scope's core variable scorecard after accounting for a methodological reserve-currency adjustment.

Peer group*
China
Georgia
Greece
Hungary
Romania

*Publicly rated sovereigns only; the full sample may be larger.



Rating Report

Appendix III. Statistical table for selected CVS indicators

This table presents a selection of the indicators (24 out of 30 – with the governance indicator reflecting a composite of six indicators) used in Scope's quantitative model, the core variable scorecard, in line with Scope's Sovereign Rating Methodology. The metrics and sources for the data presented here ensure comparability across global country peers and may therefore differ from data from national and other select international statistical series.

Pillar	Core variable	Source	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
nic	GDP per capita, USD '000s	IMF	9.5	9.1	8.6	9.7	10.6
onor	Nominal GDP, USD bn	IMF	780.2	760.5	720.2	818.3	905.8
Domestic Economic Risk	Real growth, %	IMF	3.0	0.8	1.9	11.4	5.5
nest	CPI inflation, %	IMF	16.3	15.2	12.3	19.6	72.3
	Unemployment rate, %	WB/TurkStat	10.9	13.7	13.1	12.0	10.0
Public Finance Risk	Public debt, % of GDP	IMF	30.0	32.6	39.6	41.8	31.7
ublic nce I	Net interest payment, % of revenue	IMF	4.9	6.1	6.7	6.1	4.8
Final	Primary balance, % of GDP	IMF	-2.3	-2.9	-3.2	-2.3	-0.4
	Current account balance, % of GDP	IMF/TCMB	-2.6	1.4	-4.4	-0.9	-5.3
External Economic Risk	Total reserves, months of imports	IMF/TCMB	4.2	5.2	4.6	4.4	3.7
ш	NIIP, % of GDP	IMF	-43.0	-40.5	-53.1	-30.6	-34.9
al Risk	NPL ratio, % of total loans	IMF	3.7	5.0	3.9	3.0	2.0
Financial Stability Risk	Tier 1 ratio, % of risk-weighted assets	IMF/BRSA	13.9	13.3	14.9	15.0	17.2
Fir	Credit to private sector, % of GDP	WB	67.5	65.6	75.2	72.4	54.5
	CO₂ per USD 1,000 of GDP, mtCO₂e	EC	185.2	177.2	173.9	169.2	-
×	Income share of bottom 50%, %	WID	13.7	14.4	13.7	14.2	-
ESG Risk	Labour-force participation rate, %	WB/OECD	57.7	57.7	54.0	56.3	-
ES	Old-age dependency ratio, %	UN	12.7	13.0	13.4	13.8	14.3
	Composite governance indicators*	WB	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6

* Average of the six World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators.

Appendix IV. Economic development and default indicators

IMF Development Classification

5y USD CDS spread (bps) as of 11 January 2024

Emerging market and developing economy

304



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