

Turkey: Second Review Under the Stand-By Arrangement—Staff Report; Staff Statement; News Brief on the Executive Board Discussion; and Statement by the Authorities of Turkey

In the context of the Second Review Under the Stand-By Arrangement, the following documents have been released and are included in this package:

- the staff report for the second review under the Stand-By Arrangement prepared by a staff team of the IMF, following discussions that ended on **May 27, 2002**, with the officials of Turkey on economic developments and policies. **Based on information available at the time of these discussions, the staff report was completed on June 20, 2002.** The views expressed in the staff report are those of the staff team and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Executive Board of the IMF.
- a staff statement of **June 28, 2002** updating information on recent developments.
- a News Brief summarizing the **views of the Executive Board as expressed during its June 28, 2002 discussion** of the staff report that completed the review.
- a statement by the Authorities of Turkey.

The documents listed below have been or will be separately released.

Letter of Intent sent to the IMF by the authorities of Turkey*

*May also be included in Staff Report

The policy of publication of staff reports and other documents allows for the deletion of market-sensitive information.

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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

TURKEY

Second Review Under the Stand-by Arrangement

Prepared by European I Department in Consultation with Other Departments

Approved by Susan Schadler and Liam P. Ebrill

June 20, 2002

- Discussions for the second review under the Stand-by Arrangement with Turkey were held in Ankara and Istanbul during May 15–27, 2002.
- The staff participating in the mission comprised Messrs. Kähkönen (head), Aitken, Griffiths, and Rossi (all EU1), Messrs. Hemming and Flanagan (FAD), Mr. Laryea (LEG), Messrs. Marston and Josefsson, and Ms. Gutierrez (all MAE), and Mr. McGettigan (PDR). Mr. Brekk, senior resident representative, and Mr. Piñerúa, MAE representative, assisted the mission, and the mission cooperated closely with World Bank staff on structural issues. Mr. Çakir, Advisor to the Executive Director for Turkey, attended several meetings.
- The mission met with the State Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr. Derviş; the State Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr. Toskay; the State Minister for Labor Relations, Mr. Keçeciler; the Minister of Finance, Mr. Oral; the Minister for Privatization, Mr. Karaköyunlu; the Minister for Justice, Mr. Türk; the Minister for Transportation, Mr. Vural; the Undersecretary of the Treasury, Mr. Öztrak; the Undersecretary of the State Planning Organization, Mr. Izmirlioglu; the Undersecretary of Finance, Mr. Dikmen; the Governor of the Central Bank of Turkey, Mr. Serdengeçti; the Chairman of the Bank Regulation and Supervision Agency, Mr. Akçakoca; and other senior officials; as well as representatives of the private banking and business communities.
- Under the Stand-by Arrangement approved on February 4, 2002, the Central Bank of Turkey was subject to a full safeguards assessment. This was completed on April 4, 2002. In the first program review completed on April 15, 2002, some of the actions identified in the safeguards assessment were included under Fund conditionality. None of this conditionality applies to this review.
- The Turkish authorities intend to allow the publication of the staff report.

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I. INTRODUCTION

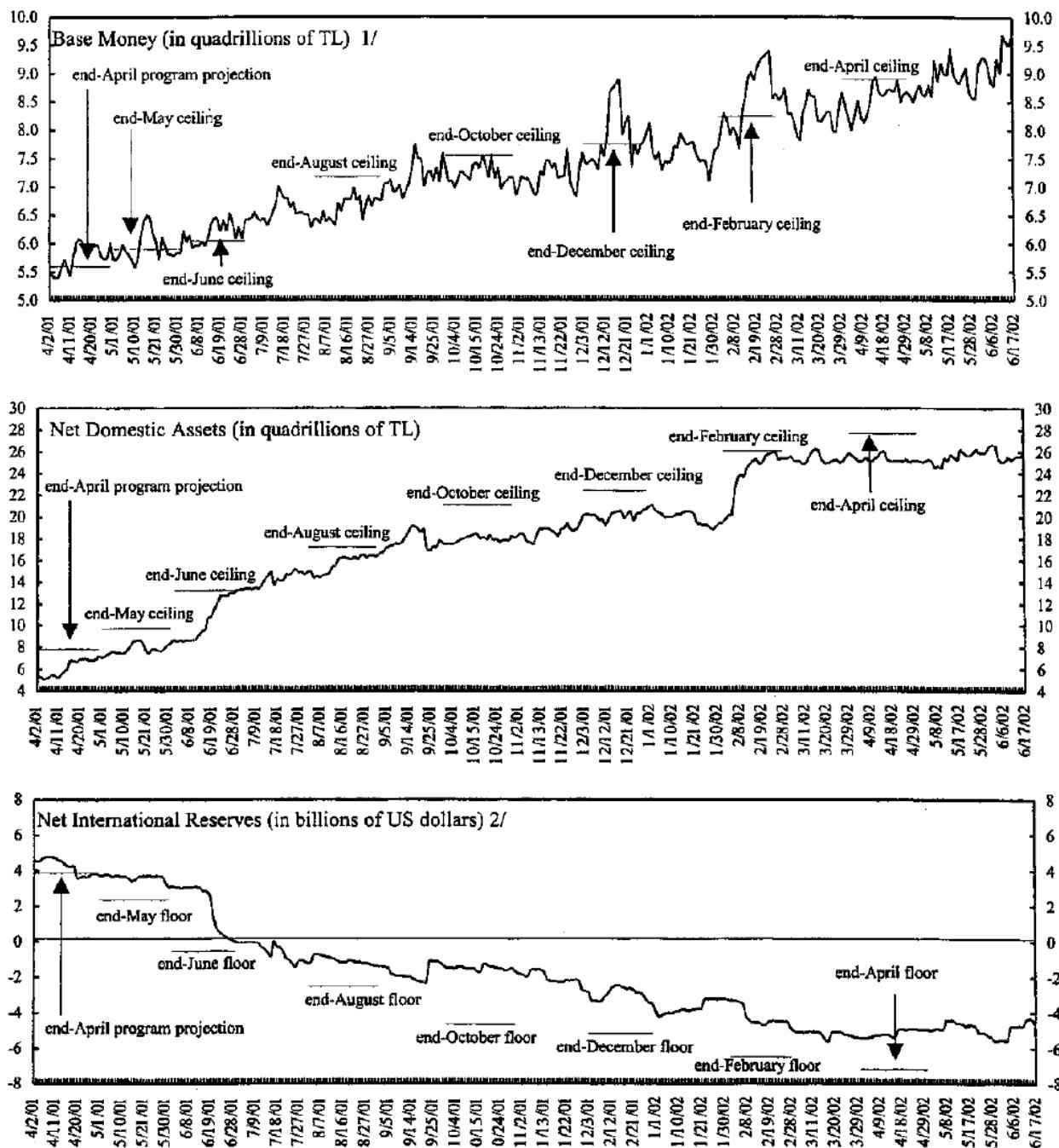
1. In the attached letter, the authorities review developments and policies under the program, and request the completion of the second review under the Stand-by Arrangement (SBA). The Fund is supporting Turkey's economic program under an SBA covering 2002–04, approved by the Executive Board on February 4, 2002. Total access under the arrangement is SDR 12.8 billion, or 1,330 percent of quota, of which SDR 8.2 billion has been purchased so far (Appendix I). The next purchase, in an amount equivalent to SDR 867.6 million, is contingent on the completion of this review. The World Bank supports Turkey under a Country Assistance Strategy envisaging lending of up to US\$6.2 billion during FY2001–03 (Appendix II).

II. PERFORMANCE UNDER THE PROGRAM

2. Since the completion of the Article IV consultation and the first review in April 2002, macroeconomic policies have remained in line with the program. All quantitative performance criteria for end-March and end-April have been met (Annex A of the attached Letter of Intent). The Central Bank of Turkey (CBT) has kept monetary aggregates well within program limits, and has secured a higher-than-programmed reserve position (Figures 1–3). Fiscal outturns also remain on track, although overperformance has diminished since early this year. The end-March performance criterion on the consolidated government sector primary surplus was met by a relatively small margin, as overperformance by the central government of 0.4 percent of annual GNP was almost completely offset by a much smaller than expected primary surplus in state economic enterprises (SEEs) due to higher energy costs and delays in raising prices. The end-May performance criterion is also expected to have been met: the non-SEE consolidated government sector (for which provisional data are available) has produced a primary surplus slightly exceeding that targeted for the whole sector, and indications are that SEEs (for which full data will be available in mid-July) will show a small primary surplus in April–May.

3. The program's extensive structural conditionality for this review has been largely met (Table 1). All three end-April benchmarks (on preparing an external audit of the Savings Deposit and Insurance Fund (SDIF), passing indirect tax legislation, and establishing a steering group and subcommittee for public sector reform) were observed, albeit with some delay. The end-May benchmark on submitting a draft Foreign Direct Investment Law to parliament was also observed, with a two-week delay. As regards prior actions, in mid-June parliament passed the required amendments to the Public Procurement Law, and the Bank Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) sent letters to banks after having completed its capital adequacy evaluations. Finally, although the privatization plan for Türk Telekom has not yet been adopted, substantial progress has been made toward meeting this prior action. The board of the company has approved a World-Bank endorsed corporatization plan, which envisages splitting the company into subsidiaries under a holding company. As this plan requires a more complex privatization strategy than originally envisaged, including amendments to the Telecommunications Law, adoption of the privatization plan will not be

Figure 1. Turkey: Monetary Program, 2001-02

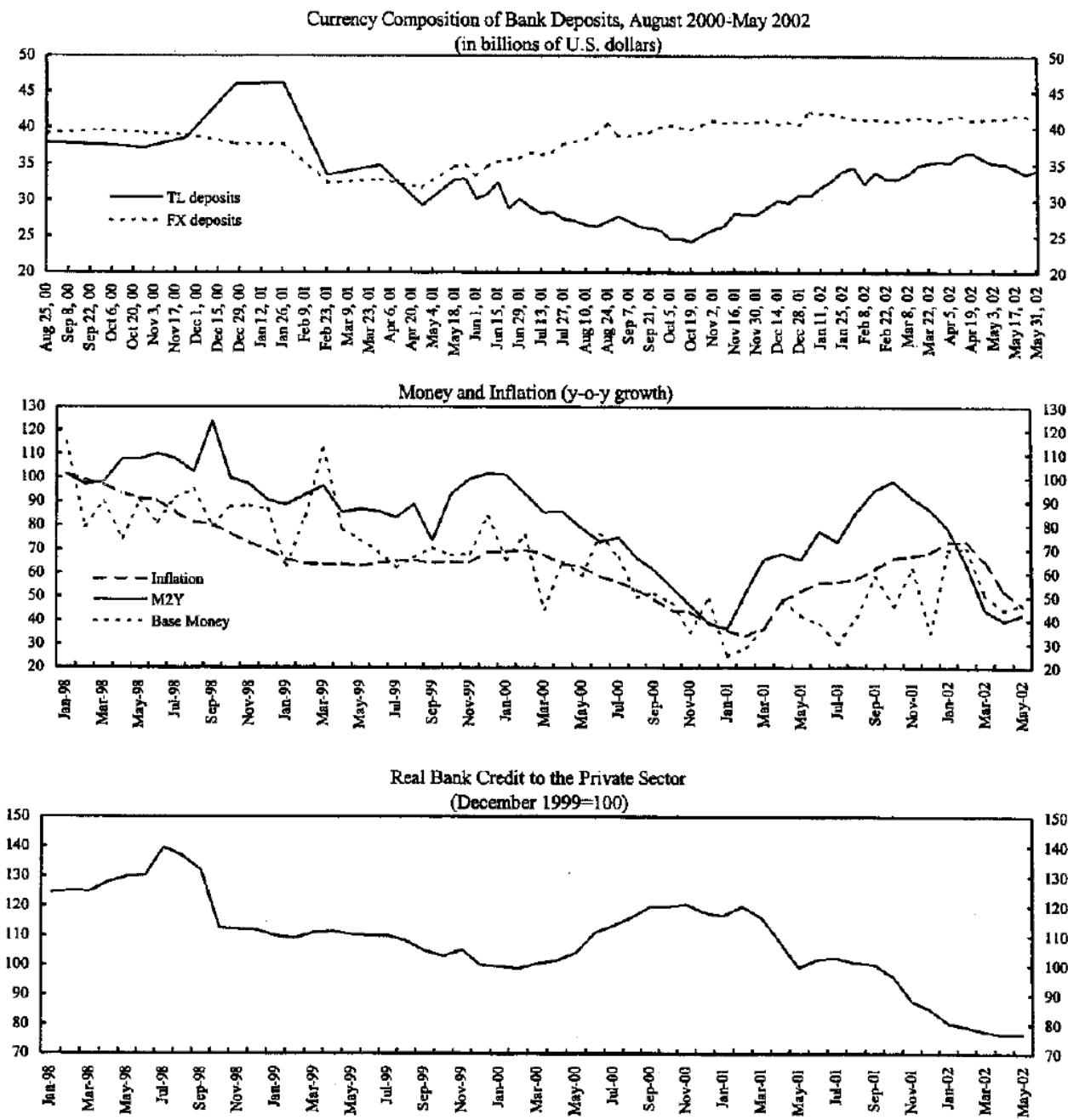


Source: Data from the Turkish authorities.

1/ As explained in Annex J of the January 18, 2002 Letter of Intent, the end-February test date was calculated as the four-day average of February 11-12 and March 11-12, to correct for the temporary increase in demand for base money due to the Bayram holiday. All monetary performance criteria and indicative ceilings were met.

2/ Data discontinuity at February 6, 2002 reflects the revised definition of NIR in the new program, which now includes the Treasury's NIR position, and which is calculated at new program cross exchange rates.

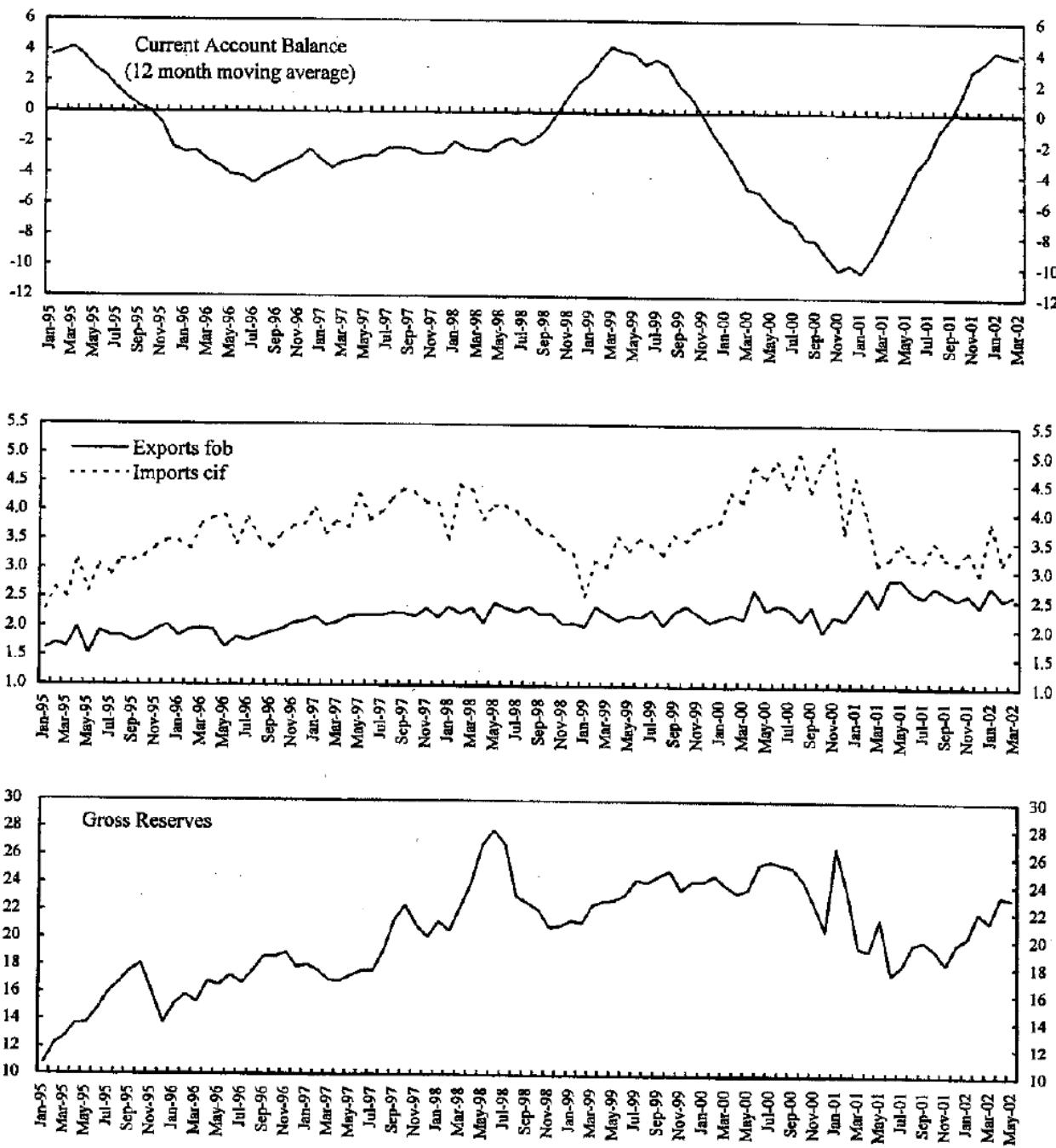
Figure 2. Turkey: Monetary Developments, 1998-2002



Sources: Central Bank of Turkey; and State Institute of Statistics.

1/ Turkish residents' TL deposits.

Figure 3. Turkey: Balance of Payments Indicators, 1995-2002
(in billions of U.S. dollars)



Sources: State Institute of Statistics; and IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

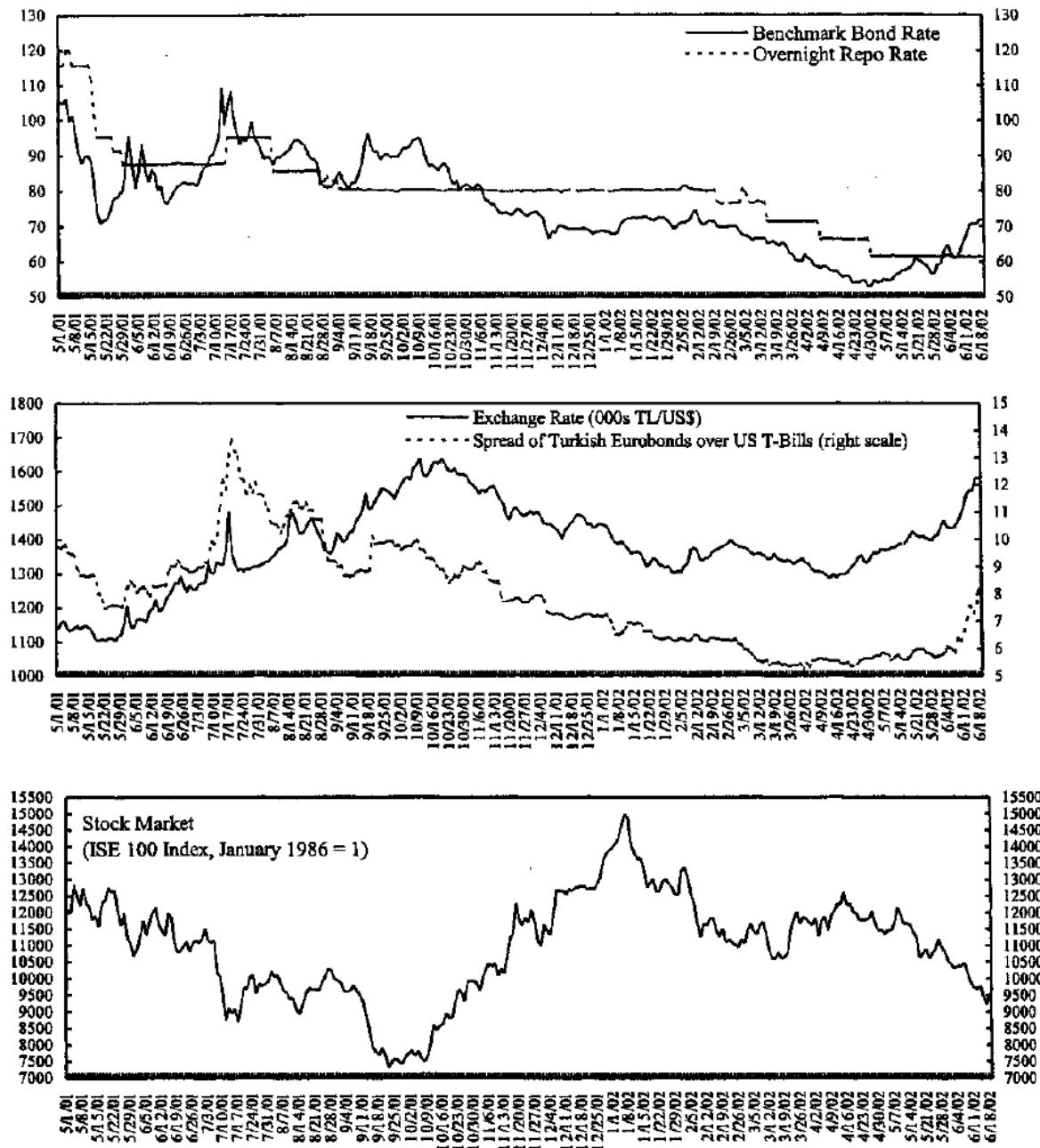
possible until this fall. However, the authorities have taken immediate action, including approving a road map of events leading to the privatization plan and initiating a new valuation of the company, to make the revised timetable feasible.

4. **More generally, with the exception of privatization, the authorities are making good progress with their ambitious structural reform program (Annex B of the Letter of Intent):**

- **Although the banking system remains under stress, reforms have continued.** The private bank recapitalization exercise has faced only minor delays, and is expected to be completed by end-August. State bank performance has improved markedly, and operational restructuring is well advanced. The SDIF has continued to make progress in resolving the remaining four banks under its control.
- **The authorities have also made progress in the related area of corporate debt restructuring.** In early June, the Istanbul Approach started to become operational, with financial institutions signing a Framework Agreement for debt workouts. The BRSA has followed this up by issuing supporting regulations for the provisioning of restructured loans, in line with international best practice.
- **Further advances have been made on public sector reform.** Beyond the above-mentioned advances in public procurement and indirect taxation, the authorities have compiled final estimates of redundancies (some 46,000 identified positions) in SEEs.
- **In contrast, privatization continues to disappoint.** The second public offering of POAŞ (the petroleum distribution company) has been the only significant actual sale so far this year, and the third public offering of TÜPRAŞ (oil refinery) scheduled for the second quarter has been delayed. Preparations for the privatization of Türk Telekom, electricity assets, and gas companies have also been delayed.

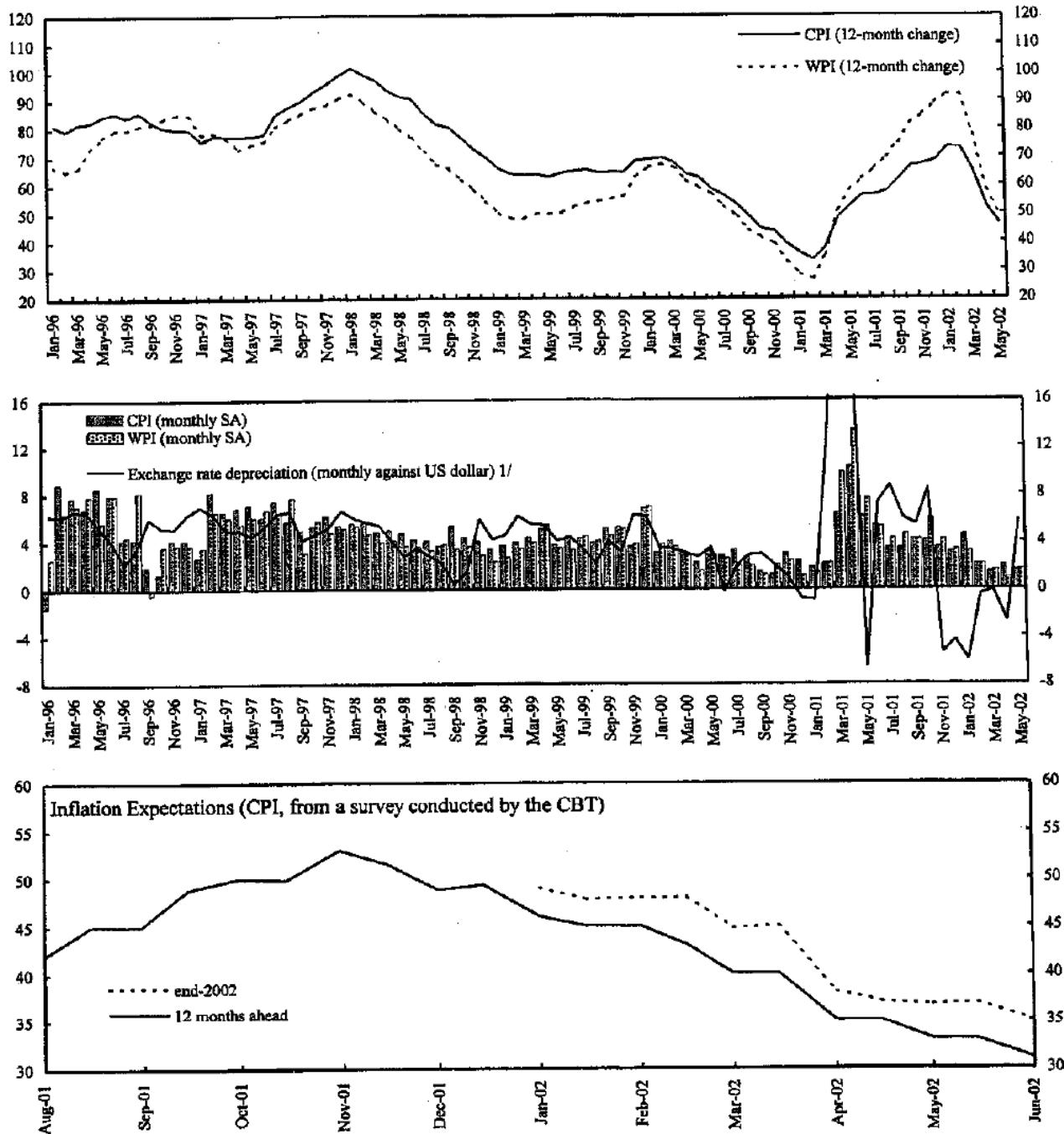
5. **With generally strong policy implementation, the program delivered encouraging results up until end-April** (Figures 4–6). Benchmark bill rates fell well below (conservative) program projections, and the maturity of government debt was extended. Turkey also tapped international markets successfully, with total issues of US\$2.2 billion so far this year, compared with the program assumption of US\$3 billion for the year. With low inflation outturns through April, inflation expectations fell markedly—to 37 percent for end-2002—allowing the CBT to cut its overnight rate in four steps to 62 percent compounded at end-April, from 80 percent in mid-February. Meanwhile, the Turkish lira was broadly stable against the U.S. dollar. Finally, on the growth side, various indicators, including industrial production, capacity utilization, business confidence, VAT receipts, and export growth have shown marked improvement in recent months, suggesting the beginning of an economic recovery.

Figure 4. Turkey: Market Developments, 2001-02
(in percent; unless otherwise indicated)



Source: Data from the Turkish authorities.

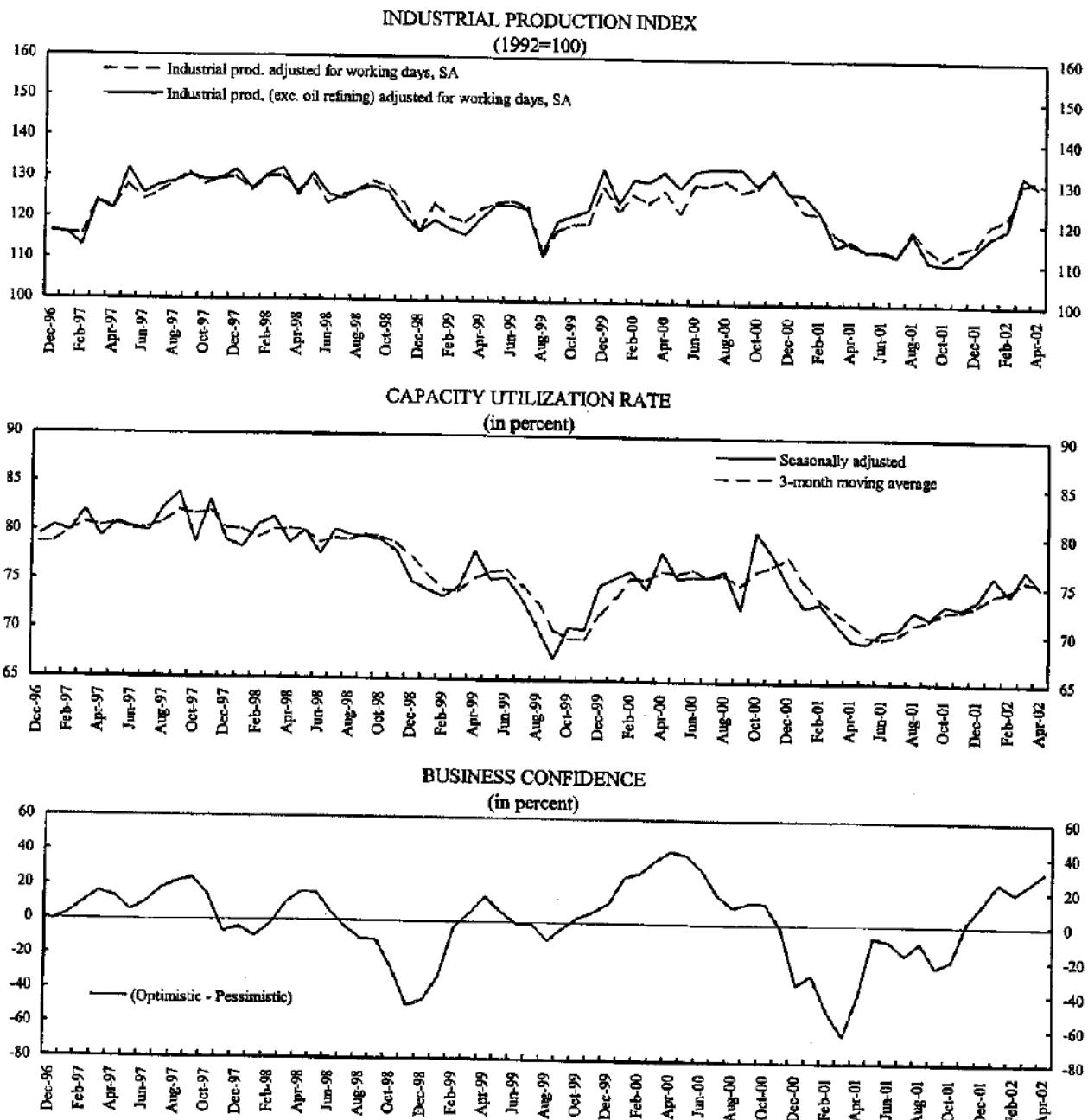
Figure 5. Turkey: Inflation, 1996-2002
(in percent)



Source: Data provided by the Turkish authorities.

1/ In April 2001, the TL/US dollar exchange rate depreciated by 29.5%.

Figure 6. Turkey: Output and Demand, 1996-2002



6. **Amidst increased political uncertainty, financial markets have since fallen back, although this has not yet affected activity or inflation.** Since early May, concerns about the Prime Minister's health and the stability of the governing coalition have caused nervousness in financial markets. Between end-April and mid-June, benchmark bill rates rose by 18 percentage points, stock prices fell by 20 percent, and the Turkish lira weakened by 15 percent against the U.S. dollar. Also, after falling through April, the CBT's overnight borrowing position increased in May as banks increased their preference for liquidity. However, financial market weaknesses have yet to be reflected in indicators for the rest of the economy. CPI inflation in May fell to 0.6 percent month on month, helping end-year inflation expectations to fall to slightly below 35 percent. Recently released industrial production figures for April show a 14 percent increase year on year—the second successive month of strong performance.

7. **While the new program has helped strengthen Turkey's resilience to economic shocks, key vulnerabilities remain.** Strict adherence to the program has helped lower market rollover and debt sustainability concerns, and has contributed to a progressive strengthening of the financial sector and general improvement in external vulnerability indicators (Appendix III and Table 2). At the same time, the flexible exchange rate system has garnered greater acceptance and credibility in the eyes of market participants, acting as a useful shock absorber, while the CBT's standing has continued to improve on the back of the fall in inflation. Better-than-programmed developments also helped the government build up by end-April a cushion of TL 5½ quadrillion in deposits at the CBT (although this has fallen to below TL 3 quadrillion by mid-June), while net international reserves have remained more than US\$2 billion above program over the past two months. Nevertheless, the domestic political environment is uncertain, regional instability is a threat, and the program will continue to test the coalition, especially if the economic recovery stalls. And, despite recent improvements, the financial system remains weak and public debt high, allowing policymakers little leeway.

III. REPORT ON THE DISCUSSIONS

8. **After a successful start to the program, but with vulnerabilities remaining and against a backdrop of renewed financial market volatility, discussions focused on the need to continue with full implementation of the program to sustain its success.** Both sides agreed that the program's good start had helped strengthen the economy's resilience to shocks, but noted that recent political uncertainty was having a sizeable impact on financial markets which could later hurt the economy. The staff emphasized that in light of remaining vulnerabilities it was important to avoid complacency, a key failure of past stabilization attempts. The authorities agreed, and reaffirmed their commitment to the program's ambitious macroeconomic and structural objectives. The CBT stressed that it would continue to pursue prudent monetary policies, in preparation for the early introduction of formal inflation targeting, and was confident that this year's inflation target would be met. The authorities also confirmed that the public sector primary surplus target of 6½ percent of GNP remained a central objective both for this year and next, as this would address a key

vulnerability by helping to consolidate Turkey's improved debt sustainability prospects. The authorities also underscored the need to bring the bank recapitalization scheme to an early conclusion and to facilitate corporate debt restructuring, while also promising to press ahead with public sector reforms and privatization.

A. Macroeconomic Framework

9. **The authorities and staff agreed that, despite recent financial market uncertainties, it would be premature to change the main macroeconomic targets (¶2 and Table 3):¹**

- **With signs of a recovery increasing, the projection of 3 percent GNP growth for 2002 remained feasible.** While the negative carryover from worse-than-expected fourth-quarter national accounts last year made it more difficult to meet this year's target, the improvement in both real sector indicators and business confidence strongly suggested that a moderate recovery had started in the first quarter, and looked set to continue. If the slowdown in real credit growth were to persist, this could eventually pose a threat to the sustainability of the recovery. However, both international and historical experience suggested that credit growth should not pose a constraint in the early stages of recovery (Box 1). Thus the staff agreed with the authorities that the 3 percent growth target for 2002 was attainable.² However, if sustained, the impact of the recent increase in real interest rates would later need to be considered.
- **Inflation was on track to meet the 35 percent target.** Strict policy implementation, a stronger currency, and a steady decline in monthly inflation have enhanced the credibility of the disinflation effort, leading to a marked decline in inflation expectations. While increases in public sector prices and faster-than-anticipated currency depreciation remained risks, the authorities expected these to be offset by a larger-than-usual fall in agricultural prices over the summer, owing to a projected good harvest. There was even the prospect that inflation would end the year considerably below target, although this now seems unlikely in light of the recent depreciation. In any case, it was agreed that continued strong policy implementation would be key to ensuring that the end-year inflation target is met.

¹ ¶ refers to the relevant paragraph in the attached Letter of Intent.

² Outside observers are more pessimistic about growth prospects, but only marginally. In April, the OECD and EC arrived at estimates of 1½ percent and 2½ percent, respectively. In May, participants in the CBT business survey expected growth of 2¼ percent in 2002. The May consensus estimates are also for growth of 2¼ percent in 2002.

Box 1. Understanding Credit Developments in Turkey

Turkey's recession has been marked by a sharp reduction in real private credit, raising the issue of whether credit growth, and the health of the banking system, are preconditions for renewed economic growth.

Even after correcting for measurement issues which underestimate the true stock of credit, the 2001 recession was still marked by a substantial decline in credit (Figure 7). Published credit aggregates exclude (i) nonperforming loans (which banks put into a "legal proceedings" account); (ii) loans transferred from intervened banks to the SDIF's collection department; and (iii) interest due (but not paid) on loans improperly classified as performing. Adding back nonperforming and transferred loans (there is insufficient data on accrued interest), the stock of real credit still fell markedly in 2001: 16 percent, as compared to the reported 25 percent.

Both supply and demand factors have contributed to this sharp reduction in credit:

- **Banks' lending capacity was limited by reduced funding.** Although deposits remained on average almost constant in real terms, syndicated loans from abroad were cut by almost half (about US\$8 billion) between late 2000 and end- 2001.
- **Banks have shown a reduced willingness to lend,** in part because the recession and high real interest rates have reduced the number of creditworthy borrowers. While the financial sector's balance sheet has contracted by 3 percent in real terms, at 16 percent the drop in real credit to the private sector was much steeper.
- **After suffering two financial crises in the space of three months, bank profitability and capital have been seriously weakened,** reducing banks' ability to lend and to undertake risk. Depositors have responded to the increased uncertainty by shortening maturities. In response, banks have increased their preference for liquid assets, as evidenced by the large stock of claims against the CBT, and reduced their appetite for private loans.
- **The recession and the increase in real interest rates have reduced the demand for credit.** Real lending rates (measured using 12-month ahead inflation) increased to around 30 percent in 2001, compared to less than 10 percent in 2000. Consistent with this, survey evidence from the Chambers of Commerce (TOBB) showed that 87 percent of small firms and 66 percent of large firms did not expect to borrow in 2002.
- **Corporate financial distress has worsened.** Istanbul stock exchange data show that the number of companies at medium or high risk of default increased in the last two years. As a result, unless corporates can be made creditworthy (including through debt restructuring), firms will be forced to finance themselves through retained earnings.

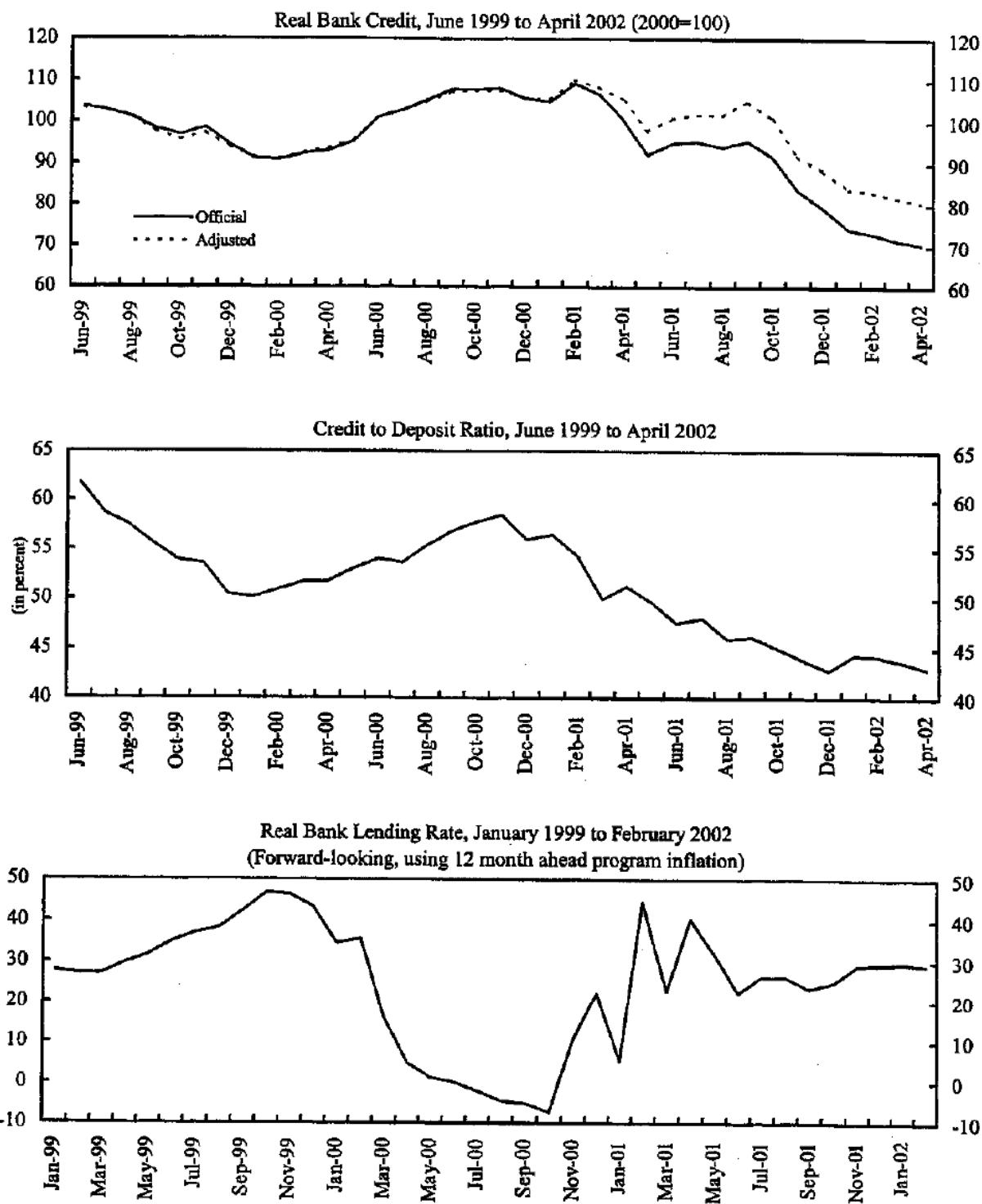
While both demand and supply factors play a role, experience from other emerging market countries generally points to a link between economic growth and restoration of credit flows. Among the Asian crisis countries, Korea's recovery has been strongest, and has been associated with an increase in real credit. In contrast, recovery in Thailand and Indonesia has been much slower, as too has been real credit growth, although part of this may reflect an adjustment to (lower) equilibrium levels of credit. For many Latin American countries, slower growth in 1999–2000 was associated with declines in real credit growth.¹ The main exception is Mexico, where economic growth has accelerated since 1995 despite a sharp fall in real credit. However, much of Mexico's recovery has been in the traded sector, where firms can borrow overseas, using dollar receivables as collateral. In contrast, Mexico's nontradable sector has suffered a credit crunch and recovery has been slow.²

For Turkey, short-run growth should not run into financing constraints, but sustained recovery will likely depend on restoration of credit growth. Unlike in Asia, there is little evidence in Turkey of excessive bank finance: financial intermediation to the private sector is limited, with low private credit to GDP ratios due to crowding out by the government. Historical evidence and Granger-causality tests suggest that credit growth is more volatile than economic growth, and has typically followed economic recovery—that is, while the first stages of recovery can proceed without credit growth, sustained recovery is usually associated with more credit (Figure 8). However, unlike Mexico, only the largest Turkish firms have access to international capital markets, and even then typically require guarantees from domestic banks. Restoring credit flows will require successful bank recapitalization, lower financial intermediation costs, and—for there to be creditworthy borrowers—corporate debt restructuring.

¹Barajas and Steiner, "Credit Stagnation in Latin America," IMF Working Paper 02/53.

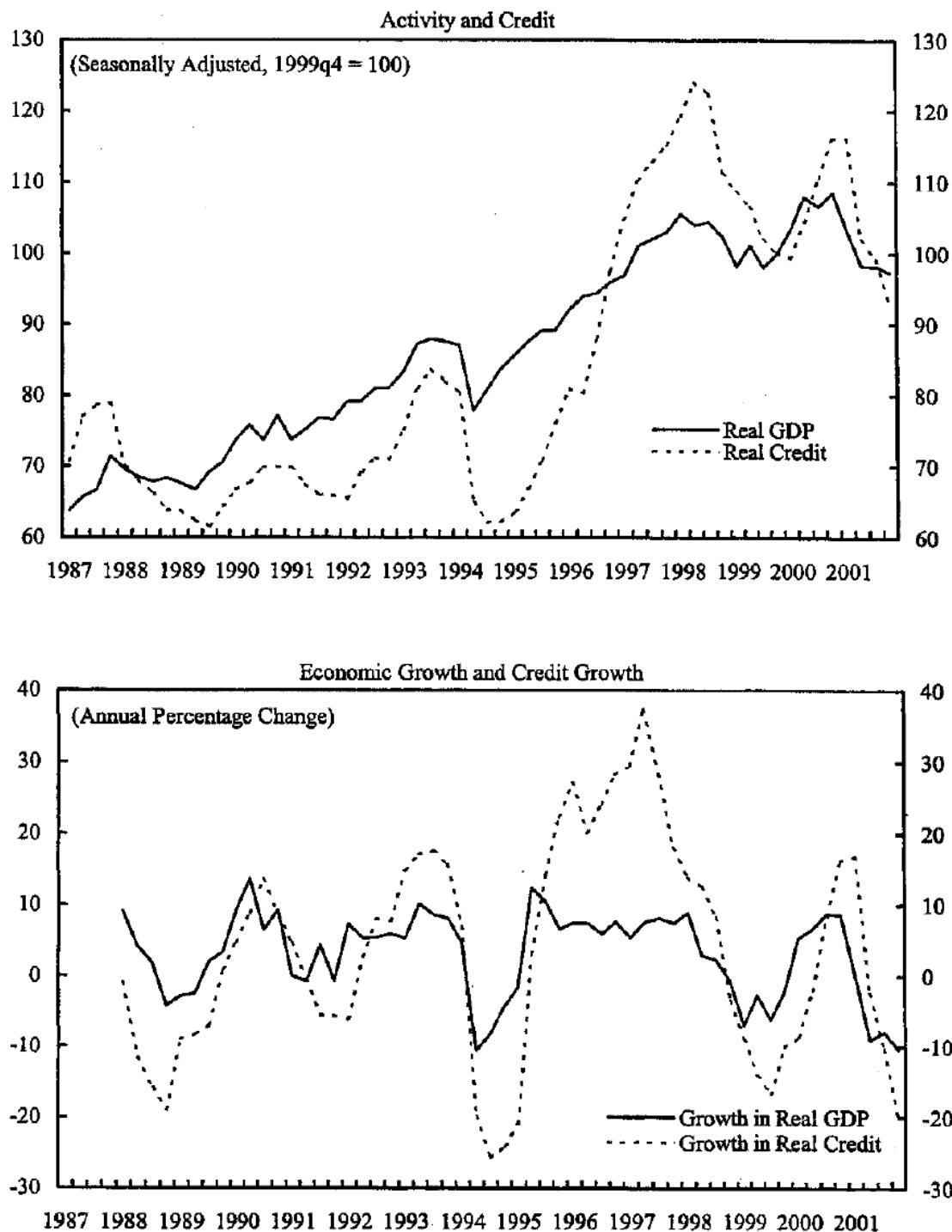
²Krueger and Tornell, "The Role of Bank Restructuring in Recovering From Crises: Mexico 1995–98," NBER WP No. 7042.

Figure 7. Turkey: Credit Developments, 1999-2002



Source: Data from the Turkish authorities.

Figure 8. Turkey: Real GDP and Real Credit, 1987-2001



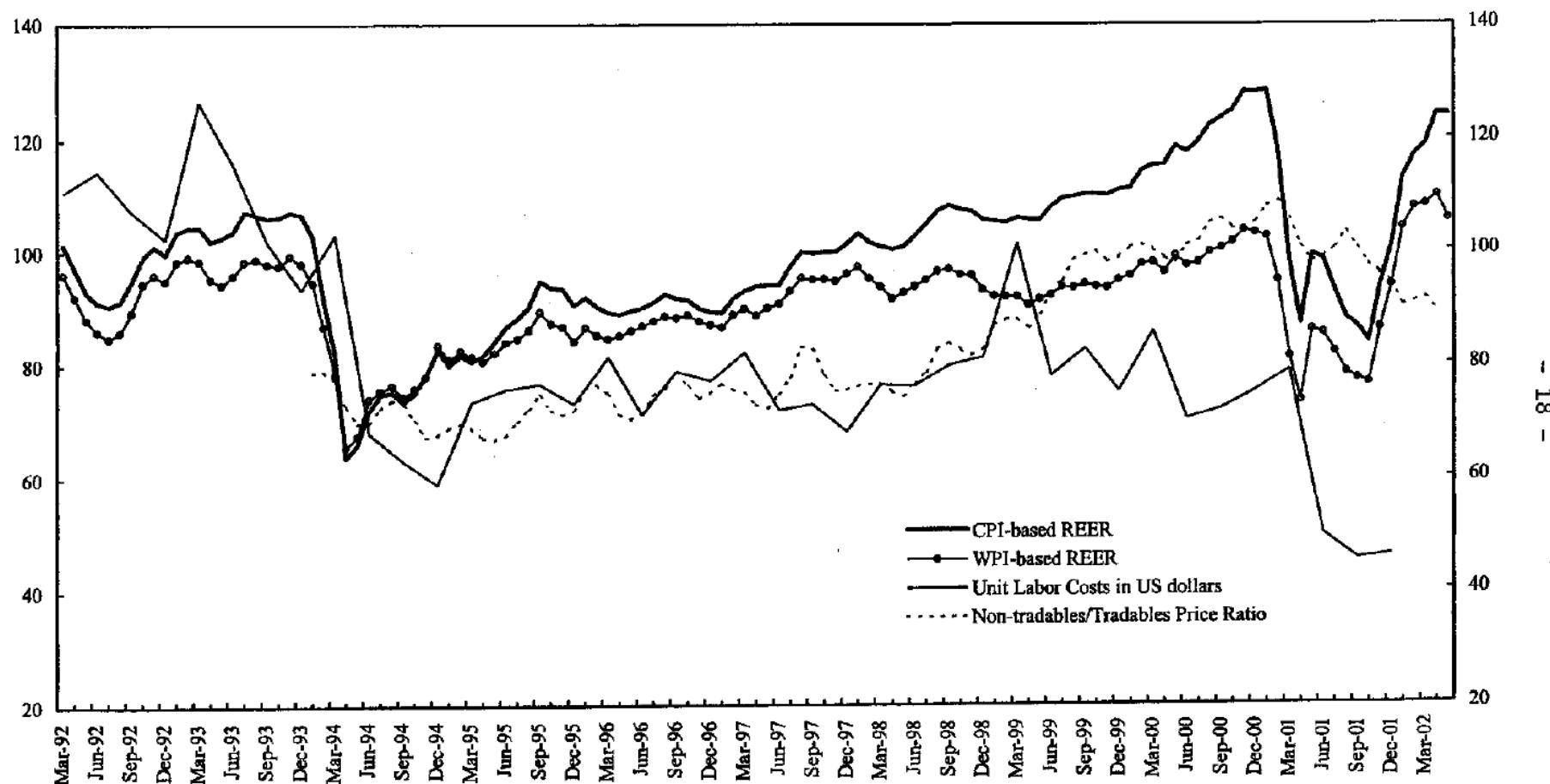
Source: State Institute of Statistics.

- **Balance of payments projections were also left unchanged from the first review** (Table 4). During the first review, an improved capital account outlook allowed gross reserve estimates for 2002 to be increased by more than US\$1 billion relative to original program projections. This improved balance of payments outlook remains in place. The impact of higher oil prices is expected to be largely offset by stronger export growth, while a better services balance—due to brighter tourism prospects and lower projected interest payments—should outweigh lower-than-envisioned worker remittances. And, although individual capital account item projections have changed—improved bank flows, and lower net private sector flows and net errors—the overall balance is close to previous projections.
- **Although the CPI-based real effective exchange rate has, until recently, continued to appreciate, the joint assessment was that competitiveness remained broadly adequate** (Figures 9 and 10). Consistent with the findings of recent CBT surveys, exporter representatives indicated that the current level of the lira did not pose a serious threat to Turkey's export performance, but that renewed currency volatility would be problematic. Meanwhile, labor costs continue to be contained, with unit labor costs in U.S. dollars still well below their pre-crisis peak.

10. **With interest rates and exchange rates still within program projections, this year's decline in the public debt ratio should be somewhat larger than programmed** (Box 2). As in the original program projections made at the beginning of the year, there should be a sharp fall in the debt ratio in 2002, as higher prices from the nominal depreciation in 2001 (which instantaneously increased the Turkish lira value of foreign currency debt) result in higher full-year nominal GNP only in 2002. On top of this, even taking into account recent setbacks, financial market developments in 2002 have been more favorable than anticipated, particularly for interest rates and the exchange rate. These have reduced projected interest costs and lowered the Turkish lira value of the foreign exchange linked debt stock. In light of these developments, and despite lower than expected privatization proceeds and cautious assumptions for interest rates on Turkish lira debt, the debt-to-GNP ratio is projected to fall to 77 percent by end-2002, compared to 81 percent in the original program. Over the medium term, Turkey's debt ratio is estimated to decline markedly, provided real interest rates decline moderately and the primary surplus remains strong. However, although debt sustainability assumptions appear robust to individual shocks—such as permanently lower growth, higher interest rates, and lower primary surpluses—a combination of such factors could produce an unsustainable path for public debt over the medium term. Moreover, the large portion of foreign exchange linked debt increases Turkey's vulnerability to real exchange rate changes, while making the debt dynamics less sensitive to domestic interest rate shocks.

11. **In light of remaining vulnerabilities, the discussions covered key program risks and possible responses.** Recent financial market nervousness served as a reminder of the program's vulnerability to domestic shocks. A major external shock, such as a large military campaign in the region, would also test the program. The latter would most likely entail

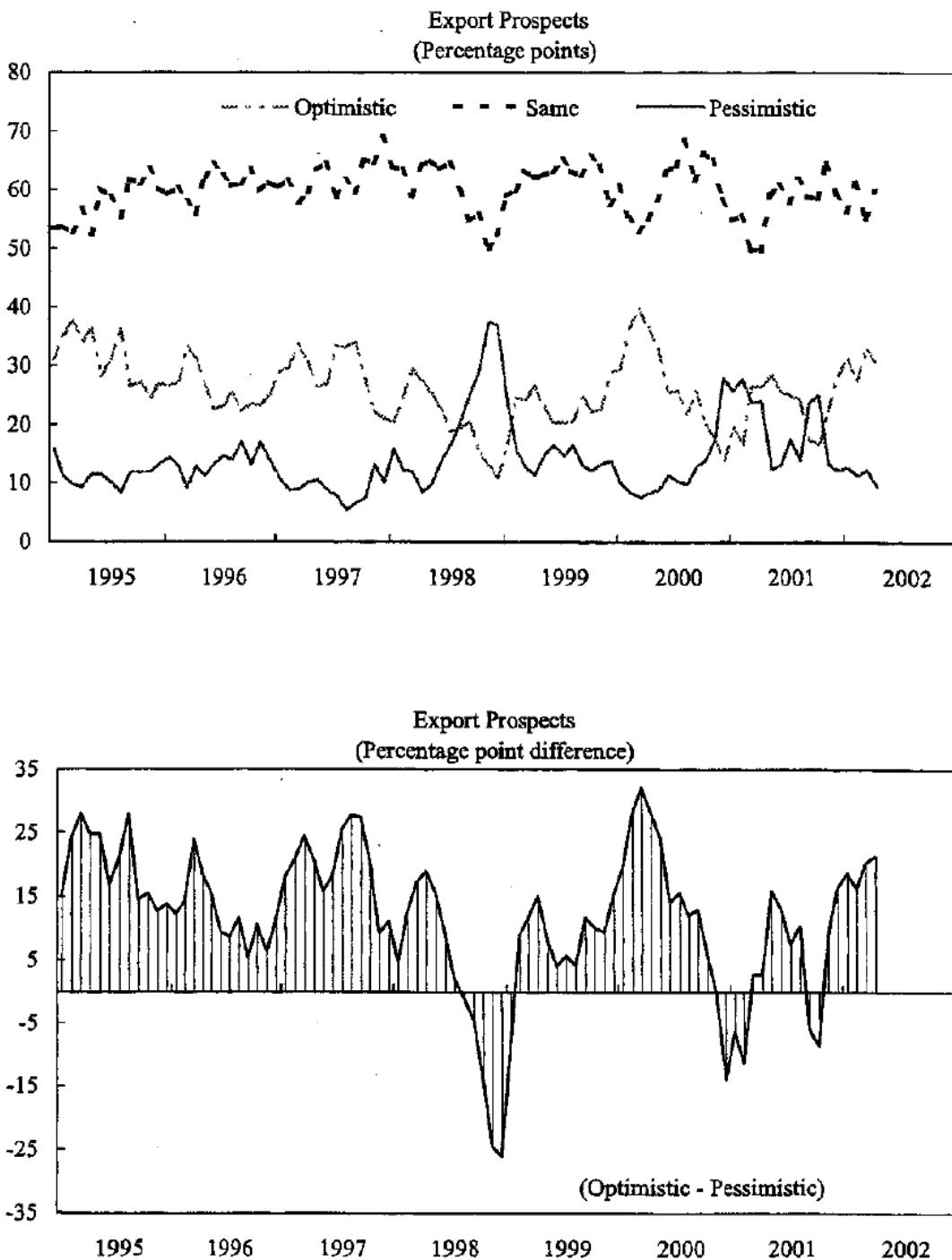
Figure 9. Turkey: Competitiveness Indicators, 1992-2002 1/
(indices, 1990=100)



Sources: Data from the Turkish authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ As of April 2002.

Figure 10. Turkey: CBT Tendency Survey Findings, Export Prospects for the Second Quarter of 2002



Source: Central Bank of Turkey.

Box 2. Turkey's Public Debt Dynamics

By end-2001, net debt of the overall public sector reached an estimated 93 percent of GNP, up from 58 percent of GNP at end-2000. As discussed in previous staff reports (for example, Box 2 of the January staff report for the SBA, EBS/02/8, 1/18/02), the increase in the debt stock mainly reflects the one-off recapitalization of state and SDIF banks and the impact of the devaluation on Turkey's foreign exchange linked debt. In addition, last year's real output decline, through its effect on the denominator alone, increased the debt-to-GNP ratio by over 7 percentage points.

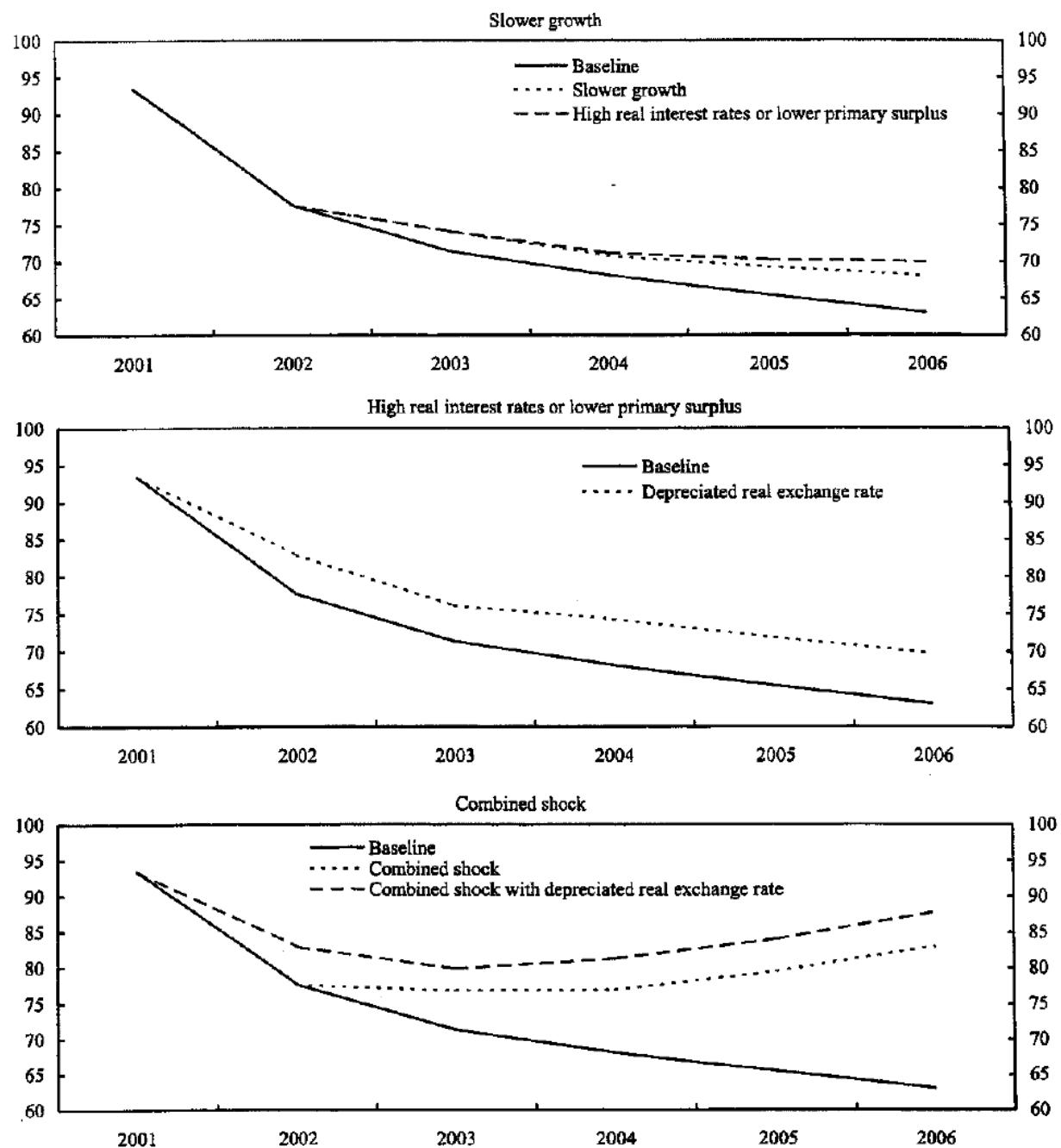
While many analysts focus on central government debt, assessing Turkey's debt dynamics requires a broader concept of net debt incorporating the assets and liabilities of the rest of the public sector (Table 5). State enterprises, extrabudgetary funds, and local governments have in the past received large amounts of external project financing with Treasury's guarantee; these loans now account for a significant portion of the central government's external debt service. At the same time, public sector indebtedness would be overstated if Treasury's debt held within the public sector were not taken into account. Beginning in 2000, the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) has channeled its primary surpluses mainly into treasury bills and reinvested the interest income. The UIF's assets are expected to grow further over the next several years. More significantly, the CBT's net domestic claims on the Treasury amounted to nearly 17 percent of GNP at end-2001. Interest from those claims contributes to CBT profits which are transferred to the Treasury annually. Consolidating the assets of the CBT and UIF with the debts of the central government provides a more complete picture of net public sector debt.

The decline in the public debt ratio in 2002 and over the medium term is now expected to be even larger than programmed. As under the original program, a sharp fall in the debt ratio is expected in 2002, largely reflecting the one-time effect of the nominal depreciation in 2001.¹ However, favorable financial market developments in 2002, particularly for interest rates and the exchange rate, have reduced projected interest costs and lowered the Turkish lira value of the foreign exchange linked debt stock, improving debt prospects for end-2002 and beyond (Table 6). Despite cautious assumptions for real interest rates on Turkish lira debt for the remainder of the year, the debt-to-GNP ratio is projected to fall to 77 percent, compared to 81 percent in the original program. Continued strong public sector surpluses and moderate declines in real interest rates are also expected to help lower the debt-to-GNP ratio over the medium term, to the low 60s (Table 7).

While debt sustainability (that is, a declining stock of debt relative to GNP) is robust to a range of macroeconomic disturbances, a combination of several shocks could jeopardize the medium-term debt outlook. Annual growth at 1½ percentage points below the baseline would still result in a stabilizing debt dynamic, albeit with an increase in the debt stock relative to the baseline of about 5 percent of GNP by 2006 (Figure 11). Likewise, higher real interest rates of 5 percentage points above the baseline raise the debt stock by 7 percent of GNP by 2006, as would a primary surplus of 5 percent of GNP (instead of the program's 6½ percent) over the medium term. A real exchange rate 10 percent weaker than the baseline would increase the debt stock in 2002 by 5 percentage points, and by a further 2 percentage points above the baseline by 2006 if the weakness in the real exchange rate persists. But none of these shocks in and of itself changes the dynamic toward sustainability. However, in a worse case scenario, a combination of poor fiscal performance, low growth, high interest rates, and a weaker exchange rate would produce an unsustainable path for public debt over the medium term.

¹ As highlighted in previous staff reports, conventional debt-to-GNP ratios overstate the rise in debt when inflation increases following a devaluation (as in 2001), and the fall when inflation declines. One simple way to correct for this bias is to use a measure of GNP that is centered around the end of the year. Indeed, using centered GNP, the debt ratio increases by less in 2001 (from 52 percent to 76 percent), and falls by less in 2002 (from 76 percent to 67 percent) than when using annual GNP.

Figure 11. Turkey: Public Debt Sensitivity Analysis, 2001-06



Source: Data from the Turkish authorities.

capital outflows, lower tourism revenues, higher interest rates, and renewed rollover concerns, together with sharply higher oil prices. While developments in the first part of the year had strengthened budget financing prospects for 2003, the outlook remained vulnerable to a weakening of market confidence. This could result in a sustained increase in interest rates and a shortening of maturities for new borrowing, triggering renewed rollover difficulties. Both sides agreed, however, that the design of the program, and in particular the floating exchange rate and the strengthening of the banking system, left the economy less vulnerable than before. Continued strong policy performance and use of any favorable market opportunities to build up cushions for international reserves and government financing would further increase the economy's resilience to future shocks. Speedy and clear resolution of the recent political uncertainty could make a crucial contribution to restoring financial market confidence.

12. **Although Fund exposure remains very high, the macroeconomic framework indicates that Turkey should be in a position to discharge its obligations to the Fund in a timely manner** (Tables 8 and 9). Turkey's unblemished record of payments to the Fund, the authorities' commitment to their reform program, continued favorable access to international capital markets, and better-than-projected reserves buildup all provide assurances in this respect. Turkey's obligations to the Fund will, however, continue to be substantial over the medium term, with payments to the Fund projected to peak at about US\$9½ billion, or 14 percent of exports of goods and nonfactor services, in 2006. Turkey's capacity to repay the Fund will therefore need to be monitored closely, and corrective measures will be called for if projections turn out less favorable than expected.

B. Fiscal Policy and Supporting Reforms

13. **Owing to additional measures to offset weaknesses in SEEs, the authorities remain on track to meet the 2002 public sector primary surplus target of 6.5 percent of GNP (¶5 and Table 10):**

- **While commending the authorities on continued strong fiscal outturns, the staff noted a number of concerns.** The staff welcomed the authorities' resolve to stick to fiscal targets, and noted that their ability in the past to take decisive measures to correct emerging deviations had played a large role in helping them to meet targets. The staff also noted that the authorities would need to draw on their resolve once more, since the buffer provided by central government overperformance could soon be more than offset by underperformance at SEEs, where margins had been squeezed by rising energy prices and delays in raising administered prices. The fiscal program had been further pressured by unforeseen reversals and shortcomings in expenditure measures: a generic drug program and the elimination of electricity discounts had been delayed, regional directorate closures did not yield significant savings, and investment spending in SSK (a social security fund) could not be cut as planned. Finally, overruns were projected in the civil service pension fund, and the authorities had decided to increase foreign-financed investment spending. While for the full year

revenue overperformance would largely offset the impact of expenditure pressures, SEE underperformance—if not addressed—would result in a gap of about ½ percent of GNP relative to the 2002 public sector primary balance target.

- **The authorities agreed with this assessment, and decided to take further measures to eliminate the projected fiscal shortfall.** They would institute an upfront catch-up of administered prices in May–July (with an estimated first-round impact on the CPI of 1½–2 percent), and follow with a renewal of the neutral price change strategy for SEEs (setting prices to closely track WPI inflation). They would also scale back some of the intended increase in investment spending. Moreover, to improve the underlying performance of SEEs, the authorities indicated their intention to revise the law governing SEEs to improve the independence of their Boards of Directors, and to clarify their financial relations with the government. The authorities also thought it useful to review the coverage of the fiscal performance criteria, once more data on SEE performance became available later in the year. The staff welcomed these initiatives, although their benefits would be felt only from next year on.

14. **For 2003, the authorities reaffirmed their commitment to maintain the public sector primary surplus at 6.5 percent of GNP (¶6).** They agreed that fiscal policy should not be loosened, given Turkey's medium-term debt dynamics and the need to roll over debt in 2003 without a large international assistance program. To help maintain a prudent fiscal position, the authorities intended in the budget call in June to provide line agencies with indicative constant real expenditure ceilings, thereby preserving flexibility in preparing the budget. The staff urged that effort also be devoted to improving the composition of fiscal adjustment in 2003, in view of reversals experienced in 2002. The staff highlighted the need for a reduction in agricultural and industrial subsidies, and for an appropriately restrained wage policy, consistent with the programmed inflation path.

15. **Fiscal adjustment is being supported by the improved budget management foreseen under the program:**

- **Indirect taxation has been reformed (¶17).** The Special Consumption Tax (SCT) Law, enacted on June 6, encompasses all excise taxation of goods. With this legislation, multiple excises on the same product are consolidated, reducing taxpayer compliance costs and increasing transparency. Analysis by the staff, authorities, and World Bank suggests that the legislation is revenue neutral. Discussion revolved around the need to eliminate earmarking of SCT proceeds. To enhance financial management, the authorities agreed to remove earmarking starting with the 2003 budget. This will be achieved through a separate Council of Ministers' decision (a new structural benchmark for end-August).
- **Revenue administration reforms have been initiated.** The authorities explained that they had designed a new functional structure for their tax administration that

would include units to deal with tax policy, taxpayer services, and tax audit coordination. Much work, however, remains to be done to operationalize the various units, and an additional unit for internal audit will need to be added. The authorities had also already begun to assemble the information necessary to specify an audit plan. The staff noted that the efforts to improve revenue administration were critical, particularly given the authorities' intention to exempt new infusions of capital into banks and corporates from tax investigation. The authorities viewed this step as necessary to help raise funds for the bank recapitalization exercise, but agreed with the staff that it would tend to erode future tax compliance. The staff took strong exception to this proposal, and urged the authorities, at a minimum, to apply a meaningful fee to newly registered assets to avoid a complete loss of taxes due and to limit the damage to future compliance. The authorities argued that any income underlying the assets would still in principle be taxable through other investigative routes. They would also aim to close loopholes in the definition of taxable income, expand the use of indirect assessment methods, and shift the burden of proof in tax investigations to the taxpayer. This would help improve taxpayer compliance. Finally, the authorities stressed that all declared funds would be subject to investigation for money laundering.

- **The Public Procurement Law has been amended (meeting a prior action), and steps have been taken to operationalize the procurement agency (¶19).** The amendments reduce the thresholds in the law originally passed in January 2002 by as much as 75 percent, and extend bidding times to 25 days for tenders falling below thresholds. The procurement agency has issued bylaws that enhance its revenue collection capability and that regulate its employment (in particular by allowing it to immediately recruit more qualified staff). The authorities indicated that if resources and staff could be put in place soon they would be able to complete all necessary secondary legislation to allow the law to become effective on January 1, 2003, as envisaged.
- **Streamlining of SEE staffing is getting underway (¶18).** In May, sharpening earlier preliminary estimates using a methodology focused on idle production capacity, SEE management and external auditors produced a final redundancy estimate by company and position (45,792 in total as of end-January 2002). Discussion revolved around how best to manage the redundancy process moving forward. The authorities noted that they had agreed a protocol with unions allowing voluntary retirements, transfers to other public sector institutions and, in the last instance, forced lay-offs. The staff and the authorities agreed that any transfers would not increase total programmed public sector employment, and would be contingent on transferred staff having appropriate qualifications. Given line ministry hiring plans, this would limit transfers of workers to the budget to about 2,300. The staff and authorities also agreed not to modify the adjuster on severance pay (net retrenchment costs of up to TL 1.25 quadrillion are excluded from the program's primary surplus calculation),

pending further investigation by the authorities of the possibility of extending the staff reduction program to the civil service.

- **The authorities had continued to make good progress in improving debt management.** Strong demand for T-bills, reflected in private sector rollover rates of more than 100 percent through end-April, had allowed the Treasury to extend the maturity of its domestic debt while interest rates fell. This, and the cushion in government deposits at the CBT built in the early part of the year, had helped the Treasury to meet the budget financing requirements relatively easily even since the beginning of May when financial market conditions weakened. In addition, the coordination between the Treasury's borrowing program and the CBT's monetary policy had continued to improve. A comprehensive study on debt strategy and risk management was underway to be completed by end-June, with the assistance of the World Bank. The study will provide the basis for further improvements in the organizational and legislative structure of debt management.

16. **The staff and the authorities reviewed the current state of fiscal management more generally, and noted that fully implementing existing Fund- and Bank-supported programs would address most identified weaknesses.** The findings of this review are presented in a Fiscal Management Assessment report which is being issued as a supplement to this report. The report emphasizes the importance of addressing existing weaknesses, and points out that these had adversely affected fiscal policy design and implementation, contributing to high debt levels and to macroeconomic vulnerability. The authorities agreed with the thrust of the Fiscal Management Assessment, and stressed their intention to fully implement their program of public sector reform. The staff and authorities also agreed that several of the FMA's key recommendations could be addressed in the new budget systems law (whose submission to parliament is a structural benchmark for end-June).

C. Monetary Policy

17. **Monetary policy continues to be guided by the inflation target, consistent with the program's base money ceilings (¶7 and Tables 11 and 12).** With the exchange rate strengthening, and inflation expectations for end-year close to the official target, the CBT was able to lower short-term interest rates on four separate occasions since February. However, since the most recent interest rate reduction, at end-April, was followed by a weakening of the exchange rate and higher treasury bill rates—most likely reflecting political uncertainty, rather than monetary policy concerns—both sides agreed that continued caution was needed. The CBT reaffirmed that it would introduce inflation targeting later this year, emphasizing that technical preparations in modeling and forecasting were well advanced.

18. **The authorities and the staff agreed that the new foreign exchange purchase auctions had succeeded in the goal of reserve accumulation (¶8).** Following the introduction of daily foreign exchange auctions of US\$20 million in April, the daily maximum auction amount was raised to US\$40 million in May, to compensate for days

where insufficient bids were received. The staff supported the CBT's plan to continue the purchase auctions, at least while the balance of payments remained strong. The staff also welcomed the introduction of regular one-month deposit auctions, which had sterilized the monetary impact of the foreign exchange auctions and helped establish a more reliable yield curve.

19. While welcoming the authorities' recent moves to lower financial transactions taxes, the staff noted that intermediation costs continued to be high (¶9). In May the CBT extended remuneration to cover all required reserves. It also lowered the remuneration rate to 22 percent from the 26 percent (effective rate) introduced in August 2001, in line with the decline in market interest rates. The Ministry of Finance was also completing legislation to remove some nuisance transactions taxes, which raised little revenue but hindered market development. However, the staff and private sector representatives noted that intermediation costs would still be high—interest withholding taxes of up to 20 percent, a 5 percent bank and insurance transactions tax, and a levy of 10 percent of interest income on bank loans. In addition, the tax system was biased in favor of government debt and against the creation of private debt markets. The authorities reaffirmed their intent to reduce these distortions in the context of the direct tax reform later this year, but noted that the scope for tax reductions would be restricted by the program's fiscal targets

D. Financial Sector Reforms³

20. Implementation of the program to strengthen the core private banking system, including through the use of public money to assist in recapitalization, was now at a critical stage (¶10 and Table 13). The three-stage audit assessment exercise conducted by the independent auditors and the BRSA between January and May 2002 to determine the capital positions of banks had revealed significant underreporting of nonperforming loans. In mid-June, the BRSA notified individual banks of the results of their assessments (Box 4), and the banks were given until early July to call shareholder meetings to raise necessary capital. The recapitalization, done either by shareholders alone or with SDIF support where applicable and needed, would be completed in time to be reflected in August 2002 balance sheets. The BRSA reiterated its readiness to intervene in any bank unable to meet its capital requirement—and demonstrated its strong commitment by taking over on June 19 the country's fifth largest private bank, Pamuk, which the audits showed to be deeply insolvent. (On the same day, the BRSA also took over Pamuk's shareholder rights at Yapi ve Kredi Bankasi, the third largest private bank which is solvent, and changed two members of Yapi ve Kredi Bankasi's executive board.) The authorities recognized the importance of preserving market and depositor confidence during this critical phase of the recapitalization,

³ Box 3 provides a summary of the coverage and status of structural conditionality in the program, areas covered by World Bank lending and conditionality, and structural measures not included in the program.

Box 3. Structural Conditionality

Coverage of structural conditionality under the three-year Stand-By Arrangement

The program aims at reinvigorating structural reforms, while incorporating those policy actions that were already agreed under the previous program (as set out in Table 2 of the November 20 Memorandum on Economic Policies and Annex B of the Letter of Intent attached to EBS/01/192, 11/21/01). The main areas covered by the program's structural conditionality continue to fall into two categories: (i) **measures with a direct and significant bearing on the attainment of macroeconomic stability**, which include extensive conditionality in the banking sector, the key source of weakness underlying the recent crises; and (ii) **measures that will improve medium-term growth prospects**, which, in addition to banking reforms, include measures to strengthen tax policy and expenditure management, and steps to facilitate corporate restructuring and to enhance the role of the private sector in the economy. Since Turkey's problems largely reflect a lack of confidence stemming from structural weaknesses in the economy, the credibility of the program depends fundamentally on the strength of the structural effort. In addition, structural conditionality has been introduced in the context of the IMF safeguards assessment to improve further the transparency and effectiveness of the CBT's control, accounting, reporting, and auditing systems.

Status of structural conditionality from earlier programs

Previous programs featured key structural conditions, many of which were prior actions for program reviews (see EBS/01/69, 5/7/01). Comprehensive structural reforms focused on banking sector restructuring, fiscal transparency, private sector development, and governance. While privatization proceeded rather slowly, in part owing to weak market conditions, major progress was made in other areas. All key structural conditionality from previous programs has been met, except for the adoption of a privatization plan for Türk Telekom. This was set in the eighth review of the previous SBA as a structural benchmark for end-December, but has yet to be completed.

Structural areas covered by World Bank Lending and conditionality

The key element of the World Bank's program lending in 2001 was the Public Sector and Financial Sector Adjustment Loan (PFPSAL) approved in July 2001. The PFPSAL program is focused on banking and public sector reforms to support the quality of fiscal adjustment and modernization of the public sector. A follow-up three-tranche operation (PFPSAL II) was approved in April 2002. The Bank's program lending also supports structural reform to promote private sector development and the strengthening of the social safety net. The Economic Reform Loan (ERL) covers reform of the energy, agricultural, and telecommunications sectors, as well as privatization and structural fiscal reforms. The Agricultural Reform Implementation Project (ARIP) supports implementation of the agriculture reform program, including the introduction of a direct income support program for farmers. The Social Risk Mitigation and Privatization Social Support projects help Turkey's efforts to improve its social protection system and alleviate the social costs of the crisis.

Other relevant structural conditions not included in the proposed program

An area that is not covered by program conditionality is trade regime and policy, given that Turkey's trade regime is only moderately restrictive. On privatization, the program does not include upfront conditionality on actual sales of specific enterprises. Instead, Fund and World Bank conditionality is aimed at preparing the ground for rapid privatization once market conditions improve as expected in 2002. However, to help monitor overall progress in privatization, indicative targets have been introduced for privatization proceeds.

Box 4. Capital Adequacy of Turkish Private Banks

The just-completed three-stage audit of the capital adequacy of private banks has been at the heart of the BRSA's efforts to strengthen the core private banking system. To ensure the integrity of the process, the audits were conducted in three stages. First, independent external auditors assessed banks' capital needs using new BRSA guidelines established in line with international best practice. Second, the BRSA appointed third-party reviewers to check that the external auditors had accurately followed the guidelines. The BRSA then made its third and final assessment, incorporating additional information from reports made by BRSA's own on-site examiners.

The audits focused on four key areas. **Capital adequacy**—detailed information was requested on all classes of assets, the application of market risk, and verification of the source of funds for any recent injection of capital. **Quality of credit and other receivables**—extensive disclosure of (i) borrowers' performance; (ii) ability and willingness to pay; and (iii) risk classification (five categories) was required. Auditors had to certify that credit risk had been individually assessed for the greater of the 200 largest exposures or 75 percent of the value of the loan portfolio. **Exposure to related parties**—all related party transactions are audited. **Valuation issues**—the terms of transactions and their legal documentation were reviewed to prevent window-dressing of the accounts.

The audits showed nonperforming loans (NPLs) of the banks covered by the program (24 banks) were 25 percent at end-2001, much higher than the 7 percent published previously. The level of NPLs varies substantially from bank to bank. Out of the eight largest banks, two have less than 10 percent NPLs; three are between 10 and 20 percent, and three are above 20 percent. The range is from 2 to 56 percent.

Banks seem to have made sufficient provisions for NPLs, and to have been cautious in valuing collateral. On average, banks have put aside reserves equal to 40 percent of NPLs (as measured by principal value—interest accrued but not paid has been completely reversed from banks' income statements). Of the eight largest private banks, two have provisioned for more than 50 percent of outstanding NPLs, four between 30-50 percent and two for less than 30 percent. This may reflect differences in the amount of connected loans, as well as the quality of collateral. During the first quarter of 2001, shareholder equity increased by roughly US\$1.5 billion, although only 40 percent of this came from an increase in paid-in capital.

The audits have also shown a dramatic drop in profitability between the third quarter (a total profit of US\$0.6 billion) and the fourth quarter of 2001 (a loss of US\$4.6 billion). More than half the total loss is related to one bank, but a further six of the eight largest banks also made substantial losses. The main reasons include increased provisioning and losses in the foreign exchange market.

As a result of the audits, the BRSA has assessed that banks had a capital shortfall of close to US\$1 billion, slightly more than indicated by the first and second audits. On June 13, 2002 the BRSA announced that as of end-2001 the capital shortfall in banks amounted to TL 1,326 trillion (a little less than US\$1 billion). This figure excludes the US\$1.9 billion capital shortfall in one deeply insolvent bank—Pamuk—which was intervened and taken over by BRSA on June 19, 2002. The figure also assumes that the government will honor guarantees it has given earlier to certain loans (and thus for which banks are not required to provision). Excluding Pamuk, banks have already raised or committed to raise roughly US\$0.8 billion, with a considerable portion of this coming from a reduction in related party exposures.

Several factors suggest that the estimated shortfall of just under US\$1 billion is reasonable. First, private banks raised close to US\$1.5 billion in capital during the second half of 2001. Second, the 19 weakest private banks in the system were taken out during 2000–01. Finally, the introduction of inflation accounting reduced the amount of capital some banks had to raise. However, the BRSA will need to closely monitor developments, including changes in profitability and the evolution of asset quality, to ensure that the banking system remains adequately capitalized.

including the need to underscore the protection afforded by the deposit guarantee scheme, as well as making liquidity available on a selective basis, and fully sterilized, if needed.

21. **Building on the conduct of the audit and recapitalization exercise, the BRSA was continuing to take steps to enhance transparency and promote soundness of the banking system (¶10 and 12–13).** The BRSA would report on the exercise first to the Council of Ministers and subsequently to the public in a seminar, explaining how international standards were applied in determining capital needs. In June, the BRSA would also issue a regulation requiring full implementation of International Accounting Standards by end-2002. The SDIF was exploring the scope for establishing an Asset Management Company to assist in resolving bad assets held by the banks. Steps to improve the operating environment for banking and to promote money and foreign exchange markets had also started, although intermediation costs remained high.

22. **Other banking reforms were also on track (¶11 and 14).** The operational restructuring of state-owned Ziraat and Halk banks was proceeding as envisaged. With 581 branches closed as of May 20, 2002, the authorities were confident that the end-June structural performance criterion on closing 800 branches would be met. The privatization of Vakif had been set back a few weeks, after potential investors requested that it too go through the same audits as private banks under the recapitalization exercise. The SDIF was also making progress in ensuring the transparency of its operations, including through completing an external audit of its accounts, and resolving the remaining intervened banks.

23. **The authorities have finally succeeded in introducing the Istanbul Approach to expedite corporate debt restructuring (¶15 and Box 5).** Initiation of this out-of-court framework for corporate debt restructuring had been delayed, in part owing to lobbying efforts by banks seeking regulatory forbearance on loan loss provisioning as part of the Istanbul Approach. However, the authorities had rightly resisted these efforts, noting that such forbearance would reduce rather than strengthen banks' incentives for corporate debt restructuring. With this issue resolved in early June, 24 banks—all eligible domestic public and private banks, except for two which are in merger talks with foreign partners—and 13 nonbank financial companies signed the framework agreement supporting the Istanbul Approach. However, effective operation of the Istanbul Approach remains a challenge. The willingness and capacity of banks and corporates to engage in substantial restructuring, rather than mere debt rescheduling, has yet to be tested. To address this concern, the World Bank has proposed supporting corporate workouts by providing loans to banks (guaranteed by the Turkish government) to be used to provide working capital to corporates whose debt is restructured. Furthermore, some legal and regulatory amendments have been put in place to facilitate workouts, including tax exemptions for debt write-offs.

24. **The authorities recognized that reform of the legal framework for corporate insolvency and rehabilitation was needed to make a success of the Istanbul Approach, and out-of-court agreement on debt restructuring more generally (¶16).** Under the existing Execution and Bankruptcy Act, judicial insolvency and court-supervised

Box 5. What is the Istanbul Approach?

The Istanbul Approach is an out-of-court framework for the restructuring of corporate debt, in part drawing on methods used by the Asian crisis countries. This box explains the main features of this framework and the challenges for its successful implementation.

Although discussions were initiated last fall, the authorities have had to overcome many challenges before being able to introduce the new framework. The first step was to put in place the legal foundation for the Istanbul Approach, which was done on January 31, 2002, with passage of the Law on Restructuring of Debts to the Financial Sector. The Law endorses the creation of a Financial Restructuring Program Framework Agreement among creditor institutions, subject to approval of its terms by the BRSA. The BRSA has subsequently been involved in the drafting of the Framework Agreement by the Turkish Banks' Association, adopted facilitating regulations, and encouraged creditor participation. The World Bank has also been involved in formulating the Istanbul Approach as part of the Bank's support of recovery of the Turkish corporate sector. The authorities have also requested a World Bank corporate sector rehabilitation loan to banks to provide working capital to corporates whose debt is restructured.

The aim of the Istanbul Approach is to facilitate a restructuring of debts of productive and viable corporates experiencing liquidity problems. The Framework Agreement also mentions two additional objectives: (i) "to ensure the orderliness, accuracy, and transparency of the balance sheets of the real and financial sector institutions"; and (ii) "to improve tax collection by ensuring the continuation of economic activities of firms that have capacity of creating value and by ensuring that related financial sector institutions have healthier balance sheets."

The Framework Agreement signed in early June 2002 establishes a detailed organizational structure to facilitate corporate debt restructuring. It includes four main elements: (i) a coordination secretariat to act as a nondecision making executive body to facilitate implementation of the Framework Agreement principles; (ii) a Board of Arbitrators, with members designated by the Turkish Banks Association to settle disputes among participating creditor institutions and to resolve deadlocks; (iii) a consortium of creditor institutions formed in each case to act as the principal decision making group by a binding super-majority vote generally of those representing 75 percent of outstanding credit (where a 55 percent vote is achieved, the decision can be referred to the Board of Arbitrators); and (iv) a lead bank—expected to be the creditor with the largest exposure to the corporate debtor—is appointed to conduct negotiations and monitor implementation.

The Istanbul Approach adopts a number of standard corporate workout principles. The Framework Agreement includes provisions for information disclosure, confidentiality, recognition of pre-existing creditor seniority, new money, and for a standstill on creditor enforcement upon the decision of the consortium of creditor institutions. There is also a 90-day period of negotiation between the creditors and the debtor, subject to extension up to a maximum of 180 days with majority creditor approval. Agreement between the creditors and the debtor is formalized in a binding financial restructuring contract.

Successful operation of the Istanbul Approach will face many challenges. Market-oriented discipline is required to guard against misuse of the Approach in supporting nonviable firms that should be liquidated. Regulatory vigilance is also required to maintain integrity of the collaborative framework among creditor institutions (and any related corporates). Furthermore, an effective corporate bankruptcy and creditor rights legal framework would also enhance success of the Istanbul Approach. In this regard, prompt reform of the Execution and Bankruptcy Law is needed, particularly to encourage debtors to come to the workout-negotiating table and to endorse workout agreements through "pre-packaged bankruptcies."

rehabilitation proceedings are rarely used, in large part due to extensive delays in the resolution of cases and the exception of secured creditors from these proceedings. Around 90 percent of all bank credit is secured, principally by real estate mortgages. Such secured creditors typically use foreclosure proceedings rather than debt workouts to enforce their credit claims. However, foreclosure is itself fraught with inefficiency, the typical contested case lasting 2 to 3 years. The Turkish authorities have recognized the need for corporate insolvency law reform to support operation of the Istanbul Approach and more generally to foster efficient growth in the corporate and banking sectors. The authorities are now committed to passing comprehensive amendments to the Execution and Bankruptcy Act by end-January 2003, in line with the pending recommendations of the World Bank Report on Standards and Codes on Turkey's insolvency regime.

E. Enhancing the Role of the Private Sector

25. **The authorities acknowledged the need to accelerate privatization (¶20–21).** They conceded that progress had been slow, but stressed that unfavorable market conditions had hampered efforts in this area. Against this difficult background, both sides agreed that further progress in privatization was needed, and that this would help foster a dynamic private sector in Turkey (Box 6). To this end, a set of actions and new indicative targets were agreed. As noted earlier, with the approval of a far-reaching corporatization plan for Türk Telekom, the adoption of a privatization plan is not possible until this fall, but early actions have been taken to make the new deadline feasible and the adoption of the privatization plan is now an end-November 2002 structural benchmark. Other important actions include the preparation of a privatization road map for SEKER (sugar company) in May, the decisions to close or merge nonviable companies, and the planned reductions of the public share in TÜPRAS (oil refinery) and ERDEMIR (steel company) to below 50 percent. Finally, the new cumulative quarterly indicative targets on privatization proceeds—US\$700 million for the full year 2002—will facilitate monitoring privatization during future program reviews.

26. **The authorities were also moving ahead with their plans to improve the business environment and enhance public sector transparency (¶22).** The staff commended the authorities on their progress in improving the environment for both domestic and foreign investors. The submission to parliament of the new Law on Foreign Direct Investment, and the appointment of the Ministerial Steering Group and the supporting subcommittee for public sector reform (both structural benchmarks) were particularly welcome. The staff also noted that the local business community had high expectations for the inaugural meeting of the advisory Investor Council on July 18, and was pleased that preparations for the meeting were at an advanced stage. Both sides recognized that further reducing red tape, introducing a code of conduct for custom officials, and improving transparency in the use of public resources will also help strengthen the business climate in Turkey.

Box 6. Turkey's Privatization Experience

A dynamic private sector has developed in Turkey since market reforms started in the early 1980s, but state ownership continues to dominate in several key sectors. From 1980 to 1999, in the manufacturing sector the private sector share of production increased from 59 percent to 78 percent, the number of public enterprises fell from 400 to 300, while the number of private enterprises increased from 8,300 to 11,000, and the private sector share of employment increased from 64 percent to 88 percent. Nevertheless, majority state ownership remains the rule in several sectors, including in areas where the public sector has no obvious comparative advantage. Sectors as diverse as agricultural processing, telecoms, electricity generation and distribution, gas distribution, petroleum refining, steel manufacturing, mining, and transportation all remain government dominated.

Turkey's state economic enterprises (SEEs) have in many cases been a drain on the government budget, while delivering services at high prices and of inferior quality. As SEEs have been running large operating losses (giving rise to total annual financing requirements of about 2 percent of GNP and budget transfers of about 1 percent of GNP on average over the last decade), they have represented a major burden on the government budget. The losses were a result of overstaffing, high wages of public sector workers, low investment efficiency, and nontransparent operations. As an example, the cost of electricity in Turkey, at US\$0.07 per KWh, is higher than in any EU country. In short, the SEEs have become a hindrance to Turkey realizing its growth potential.

While the legal and institutional framework has been in place for some time, privatization has lagged. The framework for privatization is laid out in Law No. 4046 from 1994, which defines general privatization rules and the institutional setup; separate laws exist for privatization of certain companies, including Türk Telekom and state banks. Two main bodies are in charge of privatization: (i) the High Privatization Council (HPC), composed of the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Ministers, and selected line ministers, which makes decisions on which enterprises to privatize and also on the details of each sale; and (ii) the Privatization Administration, reporting directly to the Prime Minister, which executes the decisions of the HPC. Turkey's progress in privatization has been lagging well behind that of comparable countries, which has also been reflected in low FDI inflows. Total privatization receipts in the 1990s amounted to some US\$4.5 billion (or US\$7 per capita annually). Likewise, FDI inflows in the 1990s were in the order of US\$800 million per year, or 0.4 percent of GNP, compared with a developing country average of 2 percent of GNP. Moreover, only about one third of the privatizations involved FDI. The factors behind this weak performance include macroeconomic instability, at times adverse market conditions, lack of political determination in following through with the necessary restructuring of SEEs, and shortcomings in the institutional setup, notably political interference in the privatization of individual companies.

Privatization of SEEs is central to the achievement of sustainable economic growth. An acceleration of privatization will help underpin the success of the economic program by: (i) demonstrating to markets that the government is committed to the necessary restructuring of the economy; (ii) improving efficiency in resource allocation and lowering input costs; and (iii) helping alleviate the ongoing budget costs associated with loss-making SEEs. Evidence also suggests that increased privatization generates additional FDI by improving foreign investors' perceptions about the business environment in the host country (see a forthcoming IMF Working Paper by Stefania Bazzoni and Laura Resmini, "Does Privatization Attract Foreign Direct Investment? The Case of the Southern Mediterranean Countries"). The program therefore includes an ambitious schedule for privatization of key infrastructure companies.

IV. STAFF APPRAISAL

27. **The authorities' strong policy performance has already yielded tangible economic gains under their 2002–04 program.** Fiscal policy remains on course, and the CBT has adhered to its prudent monetary policy. On the structural front, banking and public sector reforms have been impressive. Although recent political uncertainties have caused a weakening in financial market indicators, these economic policy achievements have been rewarded by a stronger-than-anticipated balance of payments position, a sharp drop in inflation and inflation expectations, and the beginnings of an economic recovery.
28. **Nevertheless, key vulnerabilities remain, calling for unwavering commitment to the program.** The program remains exposed to regional developments. On the domestic side, political uncertainties continue to pose a risk, as highlighted by the events since early May. At the same time, a weak (although improving) financial system and high public debt allow policymakers little leeway. Given these vulnerabilities, full implementation of the program strategyXaimed at a sound budget position, prudent monetary policy under a float, a solid banking system, and fundamental structural reformsXoffers the best chance of preventing future crises and creating sustained economic growth. The authorities should also use any favorable market opportunities to build up financing cushions to further increase the economy's robustness to disturbances. However, for these efforts to be fully successful, lessening market concerns about domestic political uncertainty will be critical.
29. **Continued strict adherence to the program's fiscal targets is key to strong program implementation.** To help promote debt sustainability, the authorities have over the past two years delivered a large fiscal adjustment, taking measures when needed to correct emerging deviations. This fiscal adjustment is one of the main achievements of the program, and the continued maintenance of a strong fiscal position is critical to the program's success. In light of recent weaknesses in SEE fiscal performance, continued vigilance is needed to safeguard the fiscal targets. In this regard, the authorities' intention to correct pricing deviations in state economic enterprises, and their more general commitment to strengthen oversight of these entities, is welcome. The authorities' commitment to maintain a public sector primary surplus of 6.5 percent of GNP in 2003, and over the medium term, is also welcome.
30. **Full implementation of the broader public sector reform agenda is needed to underpin these fiscal efforts.** In particular, having completed the restructuring of indirect taxes, the government will now need to focus its efforts on reforming direct taxes. Also, after having identified existing redundant staff positions in SEEs, downsizing will need to follow. Fiscal management will also need to be improved, as noted in the staff's Fiscal Management Assessment. In this regard, measures being taken to overhaul the tax administration and procurement procedures are a good start. The exemption of newly registered funds from tax investigation is, however, a retrograde step that could weaken future tax compliance. Looking forward, it will be vital to embed many transparency, governance, and expenditure management reforms in the forthcoming revision to the budget systems law.

31. **Monetary policy should remain focused on achieving the inflation target.** The rapid decline in inflation and in inflation expectations is one of the major achievements under the program. The staff commends the CBT for its determination and strict focus on its assigned task of bringing about price stability. The CBT's technical preparations for introducing fully-fledged formal inflation targeting are encouraging and should, together with continued progress in improving the health of the banking system and the maintenance of fiscal discipline, help ensure a successful transition later this year as planned. Meanwhile, the CBT should also continue its policy of gradually building up its foreign exchange reserves, as long as the underlying balance of payments position continues to strengthen.
32. **Further measures to improve the operation of money and foreign exchange markets need to be taken.** The recent decision by the CBT to enhance the remuneration of reserves and the impending removal of some nuisance taxes on financial intermediation are welcome. As intermediation costs remain high, the authorities should take opportunity of the planned direct tax reform planned to reduce the tax distortions in the financial markets.
33. **The BRSA should continue its good work on restoring the banking system to soundness.** The BRSA's handling of the private bank audit and recapitalization exercise has been impressive, and in line with international best practice. In this regard, the BRSA's recent courageous decision to take over a deeply insolvent medium-size bank is particularly commendable. Looking ahead, the BRSA should remain vigilant in monitoring developments, continuing to stick to international best practice. With the audit stage of the exercise now completed, the recapitalization scheme needs to be brought to an early and successful conclusion. This will help ensure that the banking system is strengthened and credit restored in a lasting way. The increased transparency in SDIF operations and the SDIF's determination to resolve the banks remaining under its control are also welcome. While the operational restructuring of state banks (Ziraat and Halk) is making good progress, further delays should be avoided in the privatization of Vakif Bank. As a complement to these banking reforms, the adoption of the Istanbul Approach for corporate debt restructuring, as well as the planned improvements in the legal framework for bankruptcy, are welcome initiatives.
34. **Privatization must be speeded up.** State enterprises still account for a large share of Turkey's GNP. Their inefficiencies and lack of hard budget constraints add to inflation pressures and undermine Turkey's growth performance and fiscal position. To make a clear break with the past inefficiencies, the privatization of key companies needs to move forward. The adoption of indicative program targets for privatization proceeds as a way of assessing progress in this area is therefore welcome. While the delay in adopting a privatization plan for Türk Telekom is regrettable, the authorities' quick actions to implement an alternative strategy based on the advice of international consultants and the World Bank indicate satisfactory progress toward meeting this prior action.
35. **Other structural reforms will also need to be pursued vigorously, to lay the basis for continued macroeconomic stabilization and sustained economic growth.** Besides

stable macroeconomic conditions, the revival of private investment will depend on progress under the plans to improve the business environment and ensure transparency in government operations. Recent initiatives in this area, notably the presentation to parliament of a new Foreign Direct Investment Law and the setting up of the requisite committees to oversee the implementation of the public reform plan, are welcome first steps.

36. **In light of continued strong program implementation, the staff recommends the completion the second review.** Strict implementation has already produced tangible economic gains, and the authorities are determined to stay the course. While recognizing that risks remain, the staff believes that the authorities' impressive track record and demonstrated commitment to strong program implementation bode well for the program's success, and recommends completion of the second review.

Table 1. Turkey: Prior Actions and Benchmarks Relevant for the Second Review

Action	LOI Paragraph 1/	Type	Status as of June 19, 2002
Banking reform			
The BRSA to (i) complete the final interpretation of the evaluations by end-April and (ii) send letters to banks stipulating required actions on the basis of this interpretation by May 15	30, 31 (January)	Prior action for 2 nd review (action (ii))	Completed with four-week delay. The BRSA sent letters to all banks except two on June 12. One of the remaining banks was intervened on June 19, and the required letter was sent to the other bank on the same day.
The external audit of the SDIF for 2001 will be completed by end-April 2002	34 (January)	Benchmark	Completed April 29, 2002.
Public sector reform			
Parliament to amend the Public Procurement Law by end-May 2002, to (i) bring the real value of the thresholds toward those in line with international best practice, and (ii) extend the minimum time period for procurement applicable for cases below the thresholds	40 (January)	PA for 2 nd review	Parliament passed the required amendments on June 12.
Enact the first phase of the tax reform plan by end-April 2002	40 (Jan.); 15 (April)	Benchmark	Parliament passed the Special Consumption Tax Law (consolidating various indirect taxes and excises) on June 6.
Enhancing the role of the private sector			
CoM to adopt a privatization plan for Türk Telekom in April 2002	45 (January)	PA for 2 nd review	Owing to a change in strategy, adoption of the privatization plan is now expected end-November (a new structural benchmark). Steps toward such a plan have already been taken: the Council of Ministers adopted a decree to facilitate a new valuation of the company on May 29, the Tender Committee approved a road map to privatization on May 31, and the company's board approved a corporatization plan on June 4.
Submit to the parliament by end-May 2002 a new draft law on Foreign Direct Investment in line with the findings of the FIAS study	46 (January)	Benchmark	Draft FDI Law was prepared in consultation with FIAS, and submitted to parliament on June 13.
Establish by end-April 2002 a Steering Group for public sector reform, as well as a subcommittee to provide support to the Steering Group in implementing the plan to enhance transparency and good governance	18 (April)	Benchmark	Ministerial Steering Group established on May 23, and supporting subcommittee on June 11.

^{1/} January refers to the January 18, 2002 Letter of Intent for approval of the Stand-by Arrangement; April refers to the updated April 3, 2002 Letter of Intent for the First Review.

Table 2. Turkey: Indicators of External Vulnerability, 1999–2004 1/

(In percent, unless otherwise noted)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	Projections	2003	2004
CPI inflation (end-year)	68.8	39.0	68.5	35.0	20.0	12.0	
Public sector borrowing requirement (in percent of GNP)	24.1	19.5	21.2	11.6	9.3	6.4	
Net debt of the public sector (in percent of GNP)	61.0	57.7	93.3	77.4	71.3	68.1	
Export volume (percent change)	0.7	9.5	14.7	4.6	6.6	6.7	
Import volume (percent change)	-13.3	31.4	-23.0	10.8	8.8	7.4	
Current account balance (in percent of GNP)	-0.7	-4.9	2.3	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1	
Capital account balance (in billions of US\$)	6.6	6.8	-16.2	-1.6	3.0	7.0	
Of which:							
Foreign direct investment	0.1	0.1	2.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	
Foreign portfolio investment	0.2	-5.2	-4.6	-0.6	-0.5	0.7	
Gross official reserves (in billions of US\$) 2/	24.3	23.2	19.8	24.0	25.5	29.4	
In months of imports of goods and NFS	5.3	4.0	4.4	4.9	4.7	5.0	
In percent of broad money	32.5	27.8	27.0	32.1	30.8	33.0	
Gross total external debt (in billions US\$)	103.1	119.6	117.5	123.1	126.3	130.8	
In percent of GNP	55.1	59.4	80.2	66.7	64.8	62.6	
In percent of exports of goods and NFS	225.6	233.8	233.7	244.9	226.4	218.1	
Gross short-term external debt (in billions US\$) 3/	39.0	46.3	33.4	32.9	33.7	36.5	
In percent of gross total external debt	37.8	38.7	28.5	26.7	26.7	27.9	
In percent of gross official reserves	160.7	199.6	168.9	137.4	132.2	124.4	
Debt service 4/	34.1	37.0	43.2	40.7	41.4	37.5	
REER appreciation (CPI based, period average)	4.1	9.9	-18.3	
REER appreciation (CPI based, end of period) 5/	5.6	13.7	-21.3	18.4	
Capital adequacy ratio 6/	...	17.3	16.8	
State and SDIF banks	...	7.9	27.6	
Private banks	...	18.3	10.9	
Foreign banks	...	29.4	29.5	
Nonperforming loans (in percent of total) 6/	...	9.2	12.9	
Real broad money (percentage change) 7/	17.7	0.4	11.9	-9.0	6.2	4.5	
Real credit to the private sector (percentage change) 7/	-14.6	23.8	-26.2	-11.0	6.2	4.5	
Banks' net foreign asset position (in billions of US\$)	-2.9	-5.8	2.4	
Spread on Turkish dollar Eurobonds (in basis points) 8/	550	443	718	846	

Sources: Data provided by the Turkish authorities; and Fund staff estimates and projections.

1/ For 2002–05, program projections.

2/ As of end-May 2002, reserves stood at US\$22.4 billion (measured at program exchange rates).

3/ By residual maturity.

4/ Interest plus medium- and long-term debt repayments as percent of current account receipts (excluding official transfers).

5/ For 2002 as of May 2002.

6/ As of September 2001; November 2001 for nonperforming loans.

7/ Deflated by the CPI.

8/ For 2002 as of June 18, 2002.

Table 3. Turkey: Selected Indicators, 1999–2004

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
(In percent)						
Real sector						
Real GNP growth rate	-6.1	6.3	-9.4	3.0	5.0	5.0
GNP deflator	55.8	50.9	57.8	49.4	26.0	13.3
Nominal GNP growth rate	46.3	60.4	42.9	53.9	32.3	19.0
WPI (12-month, end-of-period)	62.9	32.7	88.6	31.0	16.2	12.0
CPI (12-month, end-of period)	68.8	39.0	68.5	35.0	20.0	12.0
Average nominal treasury bill interest rate	106.2	38.0	99.1	63.1	46.0	38.1
Average ex-ante real interest rate 1/	32.0	-9.5	32.8	27.3	27.5	20.5
(In percent of GNP)						
Central government budget						
Primary balance 2/	1.5	4.3	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.6
Net interest payments 3/	13.1	15.8	24.3	18.3	17.0	...
Overall balance	-11.6	-11.5	-19.7	-13.0	-11.3	...
Consolidated public sector						
Primary balance	-2.0	2.4	5.9	6.5	6.5	6.5
Net interest payments 4/	22.1	21.9	27.1	18.1	15.8	12.9
PSBR (including CBT profits)	24.1	19.5	21.2	11.6	9.3	6.4
Operational balance	-12.4	-6.8	-5.0	-3.0	-4.3	-3.4
Net debt of public sector	61.0	57.7	93.4	77.4	71.3	68.1
Net external	20.1	18.5	37.1	32.4	27.2	25.2
Net domestic	40.9	39.2	56.3	45.0	44.2	43.0
Net debt of public sector (in percent of centered GNP) 5/	48.6	51.5	75.7	67.0	65.3	...
External sector						
Current account balance	-0.7	-4.9	2.3	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1
Gross external debt	55.1	59.4	80.2	66.7	64.8	62.6
Net external debt	33.7	39.2	54.5	44.6	43.0	40.3
Short-term external debt (by remaining maturity)	20.8	23.0	22.8	17.8	17.3	17.5
Monetary aggregates						
Seigniorage 6/	3.2	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.7	...
Nominal growth of M2Y broad money (in percent)	98.7	39.6	88.5	22.9	27.4	17.1
(In billions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)						
Privatization proceeds	0.1	3.3	2.8	0.7	2.5	...
Net external financing of central government	1.4	4.1	-2.0	-0.2	-1.1	...
Amortization	6.0	6.2	7.8	6.7	8.3	...
Gross borrowing	7.4	10.3	5.8	6.5	7.2	...
Of which: Eurobond issues	5.0	7.5	2.2	3.0	4.5	...
GNP	187.4	201.3	146.5
GNP (in quadrillions of Turkish lira)	78.3	125.6	179.5	276.2	365.6	435.1

Sources: Data provided by Turkish authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Average of monthly nominal interest rate divided by 12-month ahead CPI inflation. With average maturity of newly issued debt less than one year, and with FRNs paying quarterly coupons, this measure overstates the effective real interest rate when inflation is declining.

2/ On a commitment basis, excluding profit transfers from the CBT, interest receipts, and privatization proceeds.

3/ Interest payments minus interest receipts plus profit transfers from the central bank.

4/ Interest payments minus interest receipts plus CBT profits before transfers to the government.

5/ Defined as the sum of quarterly GNP in the last two quarters of the year and in the first two quarters of the following year.

6/ Change in base money in percent of GNP, where base money is defined as currency issued plus reserve requirements.

Table 4. Turkey: Balance of Payments, 1998–2005
(In billions of U.S. dollars)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Current account balance	2.0	-1.4	-9.8	3.3	-2.0	-2.0	-2.4	-1.9
Trade balance	-14.2	-10.4	-22.4	-4.8	-7.3	-8.6	-9.4	-10.4
Exports (fob)	31.2	29.3	31.7	35.1	36.6	39.6	42.8	46.3
<i>Of which:</i>								
Exports (fob) in trade returns	27.0	26.6	27.8	31.2	32.5	35.2	38.0	41.1
Shuttle trade	3.7	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.0
Imports (fob)	-45.4	-39.8	-54.1	-39.9	-43.8	-48.2	-52.2	-56.7
<i>Of which:</i>								
Imports (cif)	-45.9	-40.7	-54.5	-40.5	-44.4	-48.8	-52.8	-57.0
Energy imports (cif)	-4.5	-5.3	-9.5	-8.3	-8.2	-8.3	-8.3	-8.7
Services (net)	10.5	3.9	7.4	4.1	1.0	2.0	1.9	3.0
Services (credit)	25.8	18.7	22.3	17.9	15.7	18.9	20.7	22.7
<i>Of which:</i>								
Interest	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.7	3.5	4.5
Tourism receipts	7.2	5.2	7.6	8.1	6.5	8.0	8.5	8.9
Other receipts 1/	10.5	7.1	7.9	3.6	3.5	4.2	4.5	4.9
Services (debit)	-15.3	-14.8	-15.0	-13.8	-14.7	-16.8	-18.8	-19.7
<i>Of which:</i>								
Interest	-4.8	-5.5	-6.3	-7.1	-7.0	-8.4	-9.5	-9.6
Private transfers (net)	5.6	4.8	5.0	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.9	5.3
<i>Of which:</i>								
Workers remittances	5.4	4.5	4.6	2.8	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.4
Official transfers (net)	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Capital account balance	0.4	4.7	9.4	-13.9	-0.6	3.0	7.0	8.2
(including errors and omissions)	-1.5	6.6	6.8	-16.2	-1.6	3.0	7.0	8.2
Direct investment 2/	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5
Portfolio investment in securities 2/	-6.1	0.2	-5.2	-4.6	-0.6	-0.5	0.7	0.8
Public sector (central & local governments & EBFs)	-1.9	1.2	6.2	-1.9	1.3	-0.5	1.1	1.5
Bonds (net)	-0.3	3.1	6.1	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.9
Eurobond drawings	2.7	5.0	7.5	2.1	3.0	4.5	4.7	5.0
Eurobond repayments	-3.0	-1.9	-1.4	-2.0	-2.1	-3.9	-3.1	-3.1
Loans (net)	-1.7	-1.9	0.1	-2.0	0.4	-1.1	-0.6	-0.3
Loan disbursements	1.2	1.0	3.7	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.8	2.9
Loan repayments	-2.8	-2.9	-3.6	-4.6	-3.4	-3.8	-3.4	-3.2
Central Bank of Turkey, Dresdner (net)	0.7	-0.2	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8
Domestic money banks (net)	1.9	0.5	2.1	-9.1	-2.5	0.9	1.6	1.4
Domestic money banks (FX deposits abroad, -: accumulation)	-0.8	-1.8	-1.9	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Domestic money banks (other, net)	2.7	2.4	4.0	-10.1	-4.0	0.9	1.6	1.5
Domestic money banks (medium and long term, net)	0.5	0.2	-0.2	-1.0	-1.1	0.3	0.8	0.5
Domestic money banks (short term, net)	2.2	2.2	4.2	-9.1	-2.9	0.6	0.8	1.0
Interbank credit lines from foreign commercial banks	0.1	2.1	4.7	-6.9	-2.0	0.5	0.6	0.7
Other private sector (net)	5.3	2.8	5.6	-1.8	-0.2	1.4	1.6	2.2
Other private sector (medium and long term, net)	4.2	2.3	4.9	0.3	-0.6	0.0	0.4	0.9
Other private sector (short term, net)	1.1	0.5	0.6	-2.1	0.4	1.4	1.2	1.3
Errors and omissions	-2.0	1.9	-2.7	-2.4	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overall balance	0.4	5.2	-3.1	-12.9	-3.7	1.0	4.6	6.3
Overall financing	-0.4	-5.2	3.1	12.9	3.7	-1.0	-4.6	-6.3
Change in net international reserves (+ denotes decline)	-0.4	-5.2	3.1	12.9	3.7	-1.0	-4.6	-6.3
Change in gross official reserves (+ denotes decline)	-0.2	-5.9	-0.2	2.7	-4.2	-1.5	-3.9	1.4
Change in reserve liabilities (IMF)	-0.2	0.7	3.3	10.2	7.9	0.5	-0.7	-7.8
Purchases	0.0	0.8	3.4	11.4	14.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Repurchases	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-1.1	-6.1	-0.5	-1.7	-7.8

Table 4 (concluded). Turkey: Balance of Payments, 1998-2005
(In billions of U.S. dollars)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Memorandum items:								
Trade in goods and services								
As percent of GNP								
Current account balance, including shuttle trade	1.0	-0.7	-4.9	2.3	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1	-0.8
Trade account balance, including shuttle trade	-6.9	-5.6	-11.1	-3.3	-3.9	-4.4	-4.5	-4.6
Exports of goods and nonfactor services	26.5	24.4	25.4	34.3	27.2	28.6	28.7	28.6
Imports of goods and nonfactor services	27.2	26.2	31.2	31.8	27.9	29.1	29.4	29.6
Percent change								
Value growth in exports of goods (including shuttle trade)	-4.4	-6.1	8.0	10.9	4.2	8.3	8.1	8.1
Value growth in exports of goods (excluding shuttle trade)	2.7	-1.7	6.1	11.6	4.2	8.3	8.1	8.1
Value growth in imports of goods	-5.3	-12.5	36.0	-26.3	9.9	10.0	8.2	8.7
Volume growth in exports of goods	5.8	0.7	9.5	14.7	4.6	6.6	6.7	6.7
Volume growth in imports of goods	0.6	-13.3	31.4	-23.0	10.8	8.8	7.4	6.7
Terms of trade	3.3	-4.2	-6.4	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1
Reserve and debt indicators								
Gross foreign reserves (Central Bank of Turkey)								
In billions of U.S. dollars	20.9	24.3	23.2	19.8	24.0	25.5	29.4	27.9
Months of goods & NFS imports	4.1	5.3	4.0	4.4	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.4
External debt (end-of-period)								
In billions of U.S. dollars	97.2	103.1	119.6	117.5	123.1	126.3	130.8	129.2
In percent of GNP	47.2	55.1	59.4	80.2	66.7	64.8	62.6	57.3
In percent of exports of goods & NFS	178.3	225.6	233.8	233.7	244.9	226.4	218.1	200.4
Net external debt (end-of-period) 3/								
In billions of U.S. dollars	63.1	63.2	78.9	79.8	82.4	83.8	84.3	83.9
In percent of GNP	30.6	33.7	39.2	54.5	44.6	43.0	40.3	37.2
Short-term debt (end-of-period)								
In billions of U.S. dollars	21.2	23.5	28.9	17.6	15.4	17.6	19.8	22.4
Ratio to foreign reserves	101.6	96.7	124.6	89.0	64.1	68.9	67.5	80.2
Short-term debt plus MLT repayments								
In billions of U.S. dollars	33.8	39.0	46.3	33.4	32.9	33.7	36.5	39.2
Ratio to foreign reserves	161.9	160.7	199.6	168.9	137.4	132.2	124.4	140.4
Debt service ratio 4/								
	26.0	34.1	37.0	43.2	40.7	41.4	37.5	35.3

Sources: Data provided by the Turkish authorities; and Fund staff estimates and projections.

1/ The decline in other receipts between 1998 and 2000 partly reflects a methodological change in the compilation of this item.

2/ Including privatization receipts.

3/ Nonbank external debt less the NFA of the banking system.

4/ Interest plus medium- and long-term debt repayments as percent of current account receipts (excluding official transfers).

Table 5. Turkey: Composition of Public Sector Net Debt

	2000 In quadrillions of TL	2001 In quadrillions of TL	2000 In percent of GNP	2001 In percent of GNP
Net debt of the public sector	72.5	167.7	57.7	93.4
Central Government	75.3	181.2	60.0	101.0
External (excluding IMF)	26.6	56.0	21.1	31.2
Domestic	51.5	130.1	41.0	72.5
Cash debt 1/	29.5	60.4	23.4	33.7
<i>Of which</i> : onlending by CBT	0.0	13.9	0.0	7.8
Noncash debt 2/	22.0	63.9	17.5	35.6
Contingency 3/	0.0	5.5	0.0	3.1
Deposits 4/	2.7	4.9	2.2	2.7
Rest of the public sector	8.1	7.6	6.5	4.2
External	4.3	8.2	3.4	4.6
Domestic	3.9	-0.6	3.1	-0.3
<i>Of which</i> : assets of the UIF	0.4	2.3	0.3	1.3
Central bank net assets	11.0	21.1	8.7	11.8
Net foreign assets	7.6	-2.4	6.0	-1.3
Net claims on the central government	0.4	30.1	0.3	16.8
Other net domestic assets 5/	3.0	-6.6	2.4	-3.7
Memorandum items:				
FX-indexed net debt	26.6	107.9	21.2	60.1
Lira-denominated net debt	45.9	59.5	36.5	33.2

1/ Debt issued for budget financing. The end-2001 figure values the fx-indexed bonds issued as part of the June 2001 debt swap at the end-2001 exchange rate, resulting in a higher figure than reported by Treasury which values these bonds at the lower issue.

2/ Including debt issued for bank recapitalization. The end-2000 total includes unsecuritized dutylosses of state banks.

3/ Contingency for possible additional public sector support for bank recapitalization.

4/ Central government deposits at the CBT, and in commercial banks as reported in the monetary survey.

5/ Defined as net claims on banks minus free TL and FX reserves, minus liabilities (mostly deposits) to other public sector institutions.

Table 6. Turkey: Public Sector Borrowing and Net Debt in 2002

	In quadrillions of Turkish lira	In percent of GNP
Stocks		
Net public debt (end-2001)	167.5	93.3
Net public debt (end-2002)	213.8	77.4
Flows		
Change in net debt	46.4	16.8
New borrowing	26.5	9.6
Valuation changes	23.9	8.6
<i>minus</i> change in CBT assets	4.0	1.4
Public sector borrowing requirement	31.7	11.5
New borrowing	26.5	9.6
Privatization	1.2	0.4
Change in reserve money	4.6	1.7
Other 1/	-0.6	-0.2
GNP 2001	179.5	...
GNP 2002	276.2	...

1/ Includes differences in cash and accrual accounting between the CBT and the rest of the public sector.

Table 7. Turkey: Medium-Term Public Debt Dynamics, 2001-06

(In percent of GNP)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
(In percent of GNP)						
Primary balance	5.9	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3
Interest	27.1	18.1	15.8	12.9	12.1	10.8
Overall balance	-21.2	-11.6	-9.3	-6.4	-5.6	-4.5
Operational balance 1/	-5.0	-3.0	-4.3	-3.4	-3.2	-2.9
Privatization	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
Change in reserve money	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.5
Net debt	93.3	77.4	71.3	68.1	65.4	63.0
External debt	37.1	32.4	27.2	25.2	24.7	24.3
Domestic debt	56.2	45.0	44.2	43.0	40.8	38.8
(In percent)						
Real GNP growth	-9.4	3.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Inflation	68.5	35.0	20.0	12.0	8.0	5.0
Share of FX-linked debt in total	64.5	62.9	56.4	54.5	51.9	48.9
Nominal interest rate on TL debt	99.1	63.1	46.0	38.1	29.8	25.7
Real interest rate on TL debt 2/	32.8	27.3	27.5	20.5	18.0	18.0

1/ Adjusts for the impact of inflation on the debt stock. Since interest payments are measured on a cash basis, the operational balance will adjust to changes in interest rates and the underlying fiscal position with a lag.

2/ Ex ante real interest rate using 12-month ahead program inflation.

Table 8. Turkey: Indicators of Fund Credit, 2000-06

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Outstanding Fund credit (end of period)							
In billions of SDRs	3.2	11.2	17.5	17.9	17.3	11.2	3.6
In percent of quota	333	1,165	1,817	1,859	1,798	1,157	375
In percent of exports of goods & NFS	8	28	44	40	36	22	7
In percent of public sector external debt	7	20	27	27	26	18	6
In percent of overall external debt	3	12	18	18	17	11	4
In percent of foreign reserves	18	72	91	88	74	50	18
Debt service due to the Fund							
In billions of SDRs	0.1	1.2	6.0	1.3	1.9	6.3	7.6
In percent of quota	13	130	627	133	195	655	784
In percent of exports of goods & NFS	0	3	15	3	4	12	14
In percent of public sector external debt service	0	4	28	6	9	29	33
In percent of overall external debt service	1	6	32	6	9	27	31
In percent of foreign reserves	1	8	33	7	8	29	39

Table 9. Turkey: External Financing Requirements and Sources, 1998–2006
(In billions of U.S. dollars)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Gross financing requirements	27.6	35.5	49.1	43.2	35.8	35.1	36.3	38.7	41.5
Current account deficit (excluding official transfers)	-1.8	1.7	10.1	-3.1	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.3
Amortization on debt securities	3.3	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.5	4.1	3.1	3.6	3.4
<i>Of which:</i>									
Public sector	3.0	1.9	1.4	2.0	2.1	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.2
Deposit money banks	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1
Medium- and long-term debt amortization	8.2	10.6	13.8	15.3	13.3	13.5	13.1	13.1	13.4
<i>Of which:</i>									
Public sector 1/	2.8	2.9	3.6	4.6	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.0
Private sector	3.0	5.2	7.9	8.9	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.0
Deposit money banks	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4
Short-term debt amortization	18.0	21.2	23.5	28.9	17.6	15.4	17.6	19.8	22.4
Public sector 1/	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Private sector	8.6	9.2	9.6	10.4	8.3	8.6	10.0	11.2	12.5
Deposit money banks	8.5	11.2	13.2	16.9	8.5	5.9	6.7	7.7	8.9
Available financing	27.6	35.5	49.1	43.2	35.8	35.1	36.3	38.7	41.5
Foreign direct investment (net)	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.9
Portfolio flows	-3.4	5.4	2.8	-2.5	2.5	4.2	5.6	6.1	6.2
Public sector	2.7	5.0	7.5	2.1	3.0	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.0
Deposit money banks	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Private sector (net)	-6.1	0.2	-5.2	-4.6	-0.6	-0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
Medium- and long-term debt financing	12.2	10.9	19.1	13.2	12.8	13.3	14.2	15.0	15.8
<i>Of which:</i>									
Public sector 1/	1.8	0.9	4.4	3.2	4.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7
Private sector	7.2	7.5	12.8	9.2	8.0	8.8	9.2	9.6	10.1
Deposit money banks	3.1	2.6	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0
Short-term debt financing	21.6	24.2	28.3	18.6	15.4	17.6	19.8	22.4	24.9
Official transfers	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other 2/	-3.0	-0.3	-4.5	-2.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5
Accumulation of reserves net of IMF	-0.4	-5.2	3.1	12.9	3.7	-1.0	-4.6	-6.3	-7.0
Accumulation of gross reserves	-0.2	-5.9	-0.2	2.7	-4.2	-1.5	-3.9	1.4	2.5
IMF (net)/exceptional CBT financing	-0.2	0.7	3.3	10.2	7.9	0.5	-0.7	-7.8	-9.5
Purchases	0.0	0.8	3.4	11.4	14.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Repurchases	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	6.1	0.5	1.7	7.8	9.5

1/ General government and Central Bank of Turkey.

2/ Errors and omissions.

Table 10. Turkey: Public Sector Primary Balances, 2000-02

	2000 Est.	2001 Est.	2002 Prog.	2002 Est.
(In trillions of Turkish lira)				
Public sector	2,983	10,569	18,439	17,954
Central government 1/	5,393	8,330	15,297	14,649
Total revenue	32,030	47,684	71,453	71,873
Tax revenue	26,514	39,768	61,718	62,038
Nontax revenue 1/	5,516	7,916	9,735	9,835
Noninterest expenditure	26,638	39,355	56,156	57,224
Personnel	9,982	15,204	22,514	22,453
Other current	3,520	5,023	7,283	7,283
Transfers 2/	10,885	15,226	20,623	21,588
Investment	2,251	3,902	5,736	5,900
Rest of the public sector	-2,410	2,239	3,142	3,305
EBFs	-225	149	-677	-789
Unemployment insurance fund	334	1,098	748	958
Local governments	-302	17	-82	126
SEEs 3/	-2,211	1,025	3,061	2,957
Social insurance institutions	-6	-50	0	0
Revolving funds 4/	61	-1	92	54
(In percent of GNP)				
Public sector	2.4	5.9	6.5	6.5
Central government 1/	4.3	4.6	5.4	5.3
Total revenue	25.5	26.6	25.2	26.0
Tax revenue	21.1	22.2	21.8	22.5
Nontax revenue 1/	4.4	4.4	3.4	3.6
Noninterest expenditure	21.2	21.9	19.8	20.7
Personnel	7.9	8.5	7.9	8.1
Other current	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6
Transfers 2/	8.7	8.5	7.3	7.8
Investment	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.1
Rest of the public sector	-1.9	1.2	1.1	1.2
EBFs	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Unemployment insurance fund	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3
Local governments	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
SEEs 3/	-1.8	0.6	1.1	1.1
Social insurance institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Revolving funds 4/	...	0.0	0.0	0.0
Memorandum items:				
GNP (in trillions of TL)	125,596	179,480	283,241	276,230
Military expenditure (in percent of GNP)	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4
Social spending (in percent of GNP) 5/	14.2	15.7	16.0	16.0

Sources: Turkish authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Excluding privatization proceeds, transfers from the CBT, and interest receipts.

2/ Excluding recapitalization of state banks.

3/ Excluding severance payments for retirees amounting to TL 201 trillion (0.1 percent of GNP).

4/ Added to the public sector balance for 2002. Not included in the 2001 primary surplus calculation.

5/ World Bank definition, including education, health and social security.

Table 11. Turkey: Monetary Aggregates, 1999-2002
(In quadrillions of Turkish lira)

	1999 Dec.	2000 Dec.	2001 Sep. Actual	2001 Dec. Actual	2002 Mar. Proj.	2002 Dec. Proj.
Net foreign assets 1/ (in billions of U.S. dollars)	6.0 11.1	2.8 4.1	-2.5 -1.6	-1.9 -1.3	8.0 6.0	19.6 11.3
CBT (in billions of U.S. dollars)	7.5 14.0	6.6 9.9	-3.1 -2.0	-5.4 -3.7	5.2 3.9	12.1 7.0
Deposit money banks (in billions of U.S. dollars)	-1.6 -2.9	-3.9 -5.8	0.6 0.4	3.5 2.4	2.8 2.1	7.5 4.3
Net domestic assets	34.2	53.3	102.1	107.5	92.8	110.2
Net claims on government	17.0	30.9	78.1	88.9	75.8	90.2
Claims on business sector 2/ Turkish lira claims	18.3 11.2	31.2 21.8	37.1 20.5	38.7 23.1	36.7 22.7	46.7 29.8
Foreign exchange claims (est.) 1/	7.1	9.4	16.6	15.6	14.0	16.9
Other items (net)	-1.1	-8.8	-13.1	-20.1	-19.7	-26.7
Broad money (M2Y)	40.2	56.0	99.6	105.7	100.8	129.9
Lira broad money (M2)	22.0	31.1	40.6	46.3	48.0	61.7
Foreign exchange deposits 1/	18.2	24.9	59.1	59.3	52.8	68.2
Repos	4.1	6.0	4.0	2.8	3.7	4.1
Broad liquidity	44.2	62.0	103.7	108.5	104.5	134.0
Base money	3.9	5.8	7.6	7.8	8.4	10.9
Memorandum items:						
Annual percent change						
Broad money (M2Y)	98.7	39.6	91.5	88.5	42.6	22.9
Lira broad money (M2)	92.5	41.5	56.3	48.9	29.9	33.1
Foreign exchange deposits 1/	106.6	37.3	126.4	137.9	56.5	14.9
Claims on business sector 2/	50.8	70.3	25.6	24.2	8.8	20.7
Net claims on government	134.2	81.7	278.5	188.0	94.9	1.5
In billions of U.S. dollars						
Broad money (M2Y)	74.6	83.4	65.0	73.4	75.6	74.6
Lira broad money (M2)	40.9	46.3	26.5	32.2	36.0	35.5
Foreign exchange deposits	33.7	37.1	38.5	41.2	39.6	39.2
Net claims on government	31.6	46.0	51.0	61.8	56.9	51.9
Credit to the private sector	34.0	46.4	24.2	26.9	27.5	26.8
Base money/GNP 3/	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.3	3.0	3.8
Broad money (M2Y)/GNP 3/	51.3	44.6	55.5	58.9	35.6	45.8
Lira broad money (M2)/GNP 3/	28.1	24.8	22.6	25.8	16.9	21.8
Money multiplier						
Broad money (M2Y)	10.4	9.7	13.1	13.5	12.0	12.0
Lira broad money (M2)	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.9	5.7	5.7

1/ Evaluated at current exchange rates.

2/ Includes credit to local governments and state economic enterprises.

3/ Evaluated as percent of annual average GNP.

Table 12. Turkey: Central Bank Balance Sheet, 2000-02

	2000 Dec. Actual	2001				2002				Sep. Prog.	Dec. Prog.
		March Actual	June Actual	Sept. Actual	Dec. Actual	February Prog.	April Actual	Prog.	Jun Actual		
Central Bank balance sheet											
						(In quadrillions of Turkish lira) 1/					
Net foreign assets	3.3	1.2	-5.5	-10.2	-12.8	-2.5	-1.7	-1.9	0.1	-1.1	-0.6
Gross foreign assets	15.6	20.6	22.2	30.6	28.5	29.9	31.2	30.6	33.4	31.4	32.1
Gross foreign liabilities	12.3	19.4	27.7	40.8	41.2	32.4	32.9	32.5	33.2	32.5	32.7
International reserve liabilities	3.1	6.1	11.9	19.7	20.7	11.7	11.9	11.7	11.9	11.7	11.7
Other reserve liabilities 2/	4.9	5.4	6.9	10.5	10.1	10.1	11.6	10.1	11.5	10.1	10.1
Banks' foreign exchange deposits with CBT	4.3	7.9	8.9	10.6	10.4	10.6	9.4	10.7	9.8	10.7	10.9
Net domestic assets	2.5	4.4	11.9	17.8	20.6	10.7	10.3	10.8	8.6	10.4	11.2
Claims on central government (net)	0.4	-0.8	17.5	22.2	31.6	22.6	25.8	22.6	25.2	22.6	22.6
Claims on other public sector (net)	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	-0.8	-1.0	-1.2	-1.0	-1.0
Claims on banks	5.7	10.8	0.5	2.3	2.0	3.1	5.0	3.3	5.2	3.9	4.2
Other items (net)	-3.3	-5.0	-5.5	-5.9	-8.1	-7.8	-9.7	-7.5	-10.1	-7.3	-6.9
Base money	5.8	5.6	6.4	7.6	7.8	8.3	8.6	8.9	8.7	9.2	10.6
Currency issued	3.8	3.6	4.4	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.7	6.3	7.4
Bank deposits in liras	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.6
Required reserves	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1
Free reserves	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2
Memorandum items:											
						(In billions of U.S. dollars)					
Gross international reserves	23.2	19.5	17.5	20.0	19.8	20.8	21.7	21.8	23.2	22.3	22.8
Gross international liabilities	18.3	18.4	21.9	26.6	28.6	22.5	22.9	22.6	23.1	22.6	22.7
Net foreign assets	4.9	1.1	-4.4	-6.7	-8.9	-1.7	-1.2	-1.3	0.1	-0.8	-0.4
plus CBT forward position	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
plus other reserve liabilities	7.3	5.1	5.4	6.9	7.1	7.1	8.1	7.1	8.0	7.1	7.1
minus Dresdner one-year deposits	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7
minus defense fund	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Net international reserves 3/	11.1	5.0	0.1	-0.9	-3.0	4.2	5.6	4.6	6.7	5.1	5.5
Net international reserves 4/	11.1	4.7	0.0	-1.3	-3.4
Definitions in the 2002 program (CBT plus Treasury)											
						(In billions of U.S. dollars)					
Net international reserves (Treasury) 5/ 6/	-1.3	-10.7	-10.5	-11.8	-11.6	-12.9	-14.0
Net international reserves (Treasury plus CBT) 5/	-4.2	-6.5	-4.9	-7.2	-4.9	-7.8	-8.5
(In quadrillions of Turkish lira, program exchange rate)											
Net foreign assets (Treasury)	-1.8	-15.4	-15.1	-16.9	-15.7	-18.5	-20.1
Net foreign assets (Treasury plus CBT)	-14.6	-17.8	-16.8	-18.8	-16.5	-19.7	-20.7
Net domestic assets (Treasury) 7/	1.8	15.4	15.1	16.9	15.7	18.5	20.1
Net domestic assets (Treasury plus CBT)	22.4	26.1	25.4	27.7	25.2	28.9	31.3
Base money (Treasury plus CBT)	7.8	8.3	8.6	8.9	8.7	9.2	10.9
Exchange rate (TL per U.S. dollar, in millions)	0.67	1.06	1.27	1.53	1.44	...	1.40	...	1.33

Sources: Central Bank of Turkey; and Fund staff projections.

1/ Consistent with program assumptions, all foreign currency aggregates are valued at current exchange rates through end-2001, and at the program exchange rate of TL 1.44 million per U.S. dollar thereafter.

2/ Mainly Dresdner deposit liabilities.

3/ At current cross exchange rates.

4/ At cross exchange rates used in the 2001 program.

5/ At end-December 2001 cross exchange rates (i.e. cross exchange rates for the 2002 program).

6/ Equals borrowing from IMF plus short-term foreign currency denominated liabilities.

7/ Since the Treasury cannot create base money, equals negative of Treasury net foreign assets.

Table 13. Turkey: Banking System—Selected Indicators, 1998–2001 1/
(In billions of Turkish lira)

	1998	1999	2000		2001			
			Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.
Banking System								
Total assets	40,988	79,763	108,524	117,649	132,292	164,580	180,709	182,265
Cash and claims on CBT	2,665	5,097	6,199	6,235	7,788	8,847	10,895	12,699
Claims on other banks	3,923	7,766	12,411	13,599	13,701	18,015	17,584	17,342
Securities portfolio	9,688	22,040	27,185	31,251	35,089	62,170	68,643	70,779
Loans, net	14,689	22,601	34,569	35,789	41,043	44,713	51,525	49,217
Other assets	10,024	22,258	28,161	30,775	34,670	30,835	32,063	32,228
Total liabilities	40,988	79,763	108,524	117,649	132,292	164,580	180,709	182,265
Deposits	24,194	48,272	65,298	68,143	80,277	96,380	113,128	117,150
Borrowing from banks	4,663	10,070	14,567	15,996	21,126	23,376	24,091	18,202
Repos	4,153	7,645	11,952	12,843	11,210	12,702	10,979	10,674
Other liabilities	4,689	9,539	10,574	12,207	14,571	15,726	16,898	19,477
Shareholders' equity (including profits)	3,290	4,235	6,133	8,461	5,108	16,397	15,613	16,762
Memorandum items:								
Capital adequacy ratio (in percent)	8.3	17.3	7.7	20.3	16.8	...
NPLs (in percent) total loans	6.7	9.7	8.7	9.2	8.7	13.6	15.6	12.6
Provisions (in percent) NPLs	44.2	61.9	57.6	59.8	58.2	67.4	65.4	65.7
Net profit (loss) after tax	760	-305	-705	-888	-4,663	-4,925	-5,107	-3,546
ROA (in percent)	1.9	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-3.5	-3.0	-2.8	-1.9
ROE (in percent)	23.1	-7.2	-11.5	-10.5	-91.3	-30.0	-32.7	-21.2
Share in assets (in percent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Share in deposits and repos (in percent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Private Banks 2/								
Total assets	23,596	42,165	60,235	56,179	66,338	79,903	93,741	99,946
Cash and claims on CBT	1,514	2,707	3,627	3,362	4,574	5,579	6,844	8,537
Claims on other banks	2,688	5,386	8,317	9,769	9,851	12,695	10,712	10,352
Securities portfolio	6,478	14,335	17,053	13,491	13,407	16,165	23,178	27,494
Loans, net	8,793	12,445	20,915	19,587	22,696	27,014	31,939	31,781
Other assets	4,124	7,292	10,323	9,971	15,809	18,449	21,068	21,782
Total liabilities	23,596	42,165	60,235	56,179	66,338	79,903	93,741	99,946
Deposits	13,652	23,160	32,745	30,827	40,490	51,189	63,659	71,361
Borrowing from banks	3,006	6,508	9,323	10,045	12,750	14,137	13,586	11,769
Repos	2,633	4,654	6,766	3,918	700	2,355	2,820	1,758
Other liabilities	1,894	3,036	3,704	3,503	4,708	4,374	5,057	5,391
Shareholders' equity (including profits)	2,411	4,806	7,697	7,886	7,690	7,848	8,619	9,667
Memorandum items:								
Capital adequacy ratio (in percent)	16.7	18.3	15.9	10.6	10.9	...
NPLs (in percent) total loans	6.9	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.5	4.4	5.3
Provisions (in percent) NPLs	41.2	62.2	69.3	63.0	52.5	45.4	45.2	46.1
Net profit (loss) after tax	660	1618	632	1,276	181	66	755	1,166.3
ROA (in percent)	2.8	3.8	1.0	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.2
ROE (in percent)	27.4	33.7	8.2	16.2	2.4	0.8	8.8	12.1
Share in assets (in percent)	57.6	52.9	55.5	47.8	50.1	48.5	51.9	54.8
Share in deposits and repos (in percent)	57.4	49.7	51.1	42.9	45.0	49.1	53.6	57.2

Table 13 (continued). Turkey: Banking System—Selected Indicators, 1998–2001 1/
(in trillions of Turkish lira)

	1998	1999	2000		2001			
			Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.
State Banks 3/								
Total assets	14,150	27,104	37,362	40,655	42,052	47,911	51,710	57,676
Cash and claims on CBT	1,067	1,999	2,377	2,588	2,670	2,761	3,167	3,544
Claims on other banks	652	1,088	2,257	1,639	1,835	2,427	4,227	4,693
Securities portfolio	2,660	4,671	7,070	8,139	11,551	26,386	27,732	32,791
Loans, net	4,267	6,521	9,331	10,025	10,744	9,662	10,428	10,006
Other assets	5,503	12,825	16,327	18,265	15,253	6,675	6,156	6,641
Total liabilities	14,150	27,104	37,362	40,655	42,052	47,911	51,710	57,676
Deposits	9,838	19,204	25,562	27,606	29,219	29,294	33,479	37,905
Borrowing from banks	368	630	1,369	1,339	2,207	1,621	1,812	1,865
Repos	1,284	1,922	4,446	4,949	6,191	7,995	5,566	3,844
Other liabilities	2,116	4,317	4,825	5,659	6,025	6,737	6,692	9,513
Shareholders' equity (including profits)	544	1,031	1,159	1,101	-1,591	2,263	4,161	4,549
Memorandum items:								
Capital adequacy ratio (in percent)	7.9	-1.6	26.8	26.8	...
NPLs (in percent) total loans	5.3	9.1	11.3	11.1	12.2	22.3	28.1	29
Provisions (in percent) NPLs	30.2	35.1	26.3	30.3	42.7	59.1	50.8	66
Net profit (loss) after tax	78	284	41	-177	-3028	-955	-407	-21
ROA (in percent)	0.5	1.0	0.1	-0.4	-7.2	-2.0	-0.8	0.0
ROE (in percent)	14.3	27.6	3.5	-16.1	...	-42.2	-9.8	-0.5
Share in assets (in percent)	34.5	34.0	34.4	34.6	31.8	29.1	28.6	31.6
Share in deposits and repos (in percent)	39.2	37.8	38.8	40.2	38.7	34.2	31.5	32.7
SDIF Banks 4/								
Total assets	667	5,480	4,042	12,912	14,037	25,916	22,399	11,736
Cash and claims on CBT	9	248	43	103	194	134	125	89
Claims on other banks	47	211	252	535	479	1,186	501	893
Securities portfolio	351	2,511	2,119	8,572	9,212	18,738	16,744	8,883
Loans, net	158	1,052	979	2,533	2,750	2,327	2,314	656
Other assets	102	1,458	650	1,169	1,402	3,531	2,716	1,214
Total liabilities	667	5,480	4,042	12,912	14,037	25,916	22,399	11,736
Deposits	446	5,363	6,327	8,827	9,361	14,523	14,157	5,475
Borrowing from banks	29	263	367	819	1,824	3,272	3,767	396
Repos	226	1,426	964	3,993	4,307	2,299	2,524	5,023
Other liabilities	69	968	587	1,329	1,294	1,546	1,400	884
Shareholders' equity (including profits)	-104	-2,540	-4,204	-2,056	-2,749	4,276	551	-43
Memorandum items:								
Capital adequacy ratio (in percent)	72.3	30.0	...
NPLs (in percent) total loans	49.7	61.9	64.6	41.4	36.8	59.2	68.7	64.9
Provisions (in percent) NPLs	80.9	75.3	78.2	80.3	77.2	85.8	86.5	89.1
Net profit (loss) after tax	-127	-2547	-1697	-2314	-2048	-4483	-6172	-5,112
ROA (in percent)	-19.0	-46.5	-42.0	-17.9	-14.6	-17.3	-27.6	-43.6
ROE (in percent)	-104.8	-1,120.0	...
Share in assets (in percent)	1.6	6.9	3.7	11.0	10.6	15.7	12.4	6.4
Share in deposits and repos (in percent)	2.4	12.1	9.4	15.8	14.9	15.4	13.4	8.2

Table 13 (concluded). Turkey: Banking System—Selected Indicators, 1998-2001 1/
(in trillions of Turkish lira)

	1998	1999	2000		2001		
			Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.
Foreign and Investment Banks							
Total assets	2,576	5,014	6,886	7,903	9,864	10,850	12,860
Cash and claims on CBT	75	143	152	182	350	373	759
Claims on other banks	536	1,082	1,585	1,657	1,537	1,707	2,143
Securities portfolio	199	523	942	1,049	919	880	989
Loans, net	1,471	2,583	3,344	3,645	4,853	5,710	6,844
Other assets	295	683	862	1,370	2,206	2,179	2,124
Total liabilities	2,576	5,014	6,886	7,903	9,864	10,850	12,860
Deposits	258	546	664	882	1,207	1,374	1,832
Borrowing from banks	1,259	2,670	3,507	3,792	4,345	4,346	4,926
Repos	10	-357	-224	-17	11	52	69
Other liabilities	609	1,218	1,458	1,716	2,544	3,068	3,750
Shareholders' equity (including profits)	439	937	1,481	1,529	1,758	2,010	2,283
Memorandum items:							
Capital adequacy ratio (in percent)	28.7	29.4	29.8	31.3	29.5
NPLs (in percent) total loans	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.9
Provisions (in percent) NPLs	54.0	31.3	43.2	51.8	55.8	45.5	45.6
Net profit (loss) after tax	150	340	320	328	231	447	717
ROA (in percent)	5.8	6.8	4.6	4.1	2.3	4.1	5.6
ROE (in percent)	34.1	36.3	21.6	21.4	13.2	22.2	31.4
Share in assets (in percent)	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.7	7.5	6.6	7.1
Share in deposits and repos (in percent)	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5

1/ Includes off-balance sheet repos and reverse repos. Data for December 2001 does not reflect the result of the audits conducted during the first half of 2002.

2/ Comprises the private (domestic) deposit-taking commercial banks.

3/ These include 3 state banks (Embank was closed and its assets and liabilities merged with Ziraat Bank)

TURKEY: FUND RELATIONS
 (As of April 30, 2002)

I. **Membership Status:** Turkey became a member of the Fund on March 11, 1947. It has accepted the obligations of Article VIII, Sections 2, 3, and 4 as of March 22, 1990.

		Millions of SDRs	Percent of Quota
II.	General Resources Account:		
	Quota	964.00	100.00
	Fund holdings of currency	15,361.69	1,593.54
	Reserve position in Fund	112.78	11.70
III.	SDR Department:	Millions of SDRs	Percent of Allocation
	Net cumulative allocation	112.31	100.00
	Holdings	18.73	16.68
IV.	Outstanding Purchases and Loans:	Millions of SDRs	Percent of Quota
	Stand-by Arrangements	14,148.96	1,467.73
	First credit tranche	361.50	37.50
V.	Financial Arrangements:		
Type	Approval Date	Expiration Date	Amount Approved In millions of SDRs
Stand-By	02/04/02	12/31/04	12,821.20
Stand-By	12/22/99	02/04/02	15,038.40
<i>Of which: SRF</i>	12/21/00	12/20/01	5,784.00
Stand-By	07/08/94	03/07/96	610.50
			8,194.00
			11,738.96
			5,784.00
			460.50

VI. **Projected Obligations to Fund:**

Under the Repurchase Expectations Assumptions¹

(In millions of SDRs; based on existing use of resources and holdings of SDRs)

	Forthcoming				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Principal		1,223.90	6,122.50	6,031.30	1,132.70
Charges/Interest	478.40	653.80	524.50	197.40	12.70
Total	478.40	1,877.70	6,647.00	6,228.70	1,145.40

¹ Disbursements made after November 28, 2000—with the exception of disbursements of emergency assistance and loans from the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility—are expected to be repaid on the expectations schedule. Countries may request the IMF Executive Board to make repayments according to the obligations schedule if their external payments position is not strong enough to meet the repayment expectations without undue hardship or risk. Please note: Repayments under the Supplemental Reserve Facility are scheduled to be repaid on the expectations schedule.

VII. Safeguard Assessments:

Under the Fund's safeguards assessment policy, the Central Bank of Turkey was subject to the transitional procedures with respect to the SBA approved on December 22, 1999, which was scheduled to expire on December 21, 2002. The transitional procedures require a review of only the CBT's external audit mechanism. This assessment determines whether the CBT publishes annual financial statements that are independently audited in accordance with internationally accepted standards.

The External Audit assessment was completed on August 21, 2001. The assessment concluded that the Central Bank of Turkey's current external audit mechanism may not be adequate in certain respects and appropriate recommendations have been made to the authorities, as reported in EBS/01/192, 11/21/01.

Under the new SBA, approved on February 4, 2002 the CBT was subject to a full safeguards assessment, which entails two phases. Stage One (off-site assessment) was completed on February 25, 2002 and recommended completion of Stage Two (on-site assessment). The latter was completed on April 4, 2002 ahead of the Board discussion on the First Review under the program as mandated by the Fund's safeguards assessment policy. The conclusions of the on-site assessment are reported in Section IV of EBS/02/61.

VIII. Exchange Rate Arrangement:

For the period January 1, 2000–June 30, 2001, the lira was to have depreciated against a basket comprising US\$1 and € 0.77 along a daily path preannounced by the central bank. The preannouncement was for the 12-month period, and was updated quarterly. There would not be an exchange rate band around the preannounced path during the first 18 months of the program. Thereafter—that is, from July 1, 2001—a symmetrical intervention band was to have been introduced around the central parity rate, with the total width of the band increasing gradually at a rate of 15 percentage points per year. This exchange rate arrangement was in place until February 22, 2001, when the government decided to float the currency.

IX. Article IV Consultations:

The 1999 Article IV staff report (EBS/99/225) was issued on December 10, 1999, the accompanying Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix (SM/99/294) was issued on December 14, 1999. Board discussion took place on December 22, 1999 (EBM/99/137).

X. ROSCs

Standard or Code Assessed	Date of Issuance	Document Number
Fiscal Transparency	June 26, 2000	SM/00/139
Corporate Governance (prepared by the World Bank)	December 11, 2000	
Data Dissemination	March 14, 2002	Country Report No. 02/55

XI. Technical Assistance: (1993–present)

Department	Timing	Purpose
MAE	July 1994	Banking sector reform
MAE	July 1995	Inflation accounting
FAD	September 1995	Taxation of petroleum products
FAD	October 1995	Assistance to IBRD Public Financial Managing Project; 8 FAD missions since 1994, assignment of 5 resident experts, mainly focused on customs modernization
STA	February 1997	Balance of payments compilation
PDR/EU1/ MAE	December 1998	Short-term debt monitoring
MAE	June 1999	Basel Core Principles
MAE	August 1999	Debt management policies
MAE	October 1999	Banking sector reform
MAE	March 2000	Banking sector reform
FAD	April 2000	Fiscal transparency
FAD	April 2000	Tax policy
MAE	April 2000	Banking sector reform
MAE	May 2000	Banking sector reform

Department	Timing	Purpose
MAE	July 2000	Inflation targeting
STA	September 2000	Balance of payments statistics
MAE	Sept. 2000–April 2001	Banking sector reform
MAE	April 2001	Debt management
FAD/STA	May 2001	Fiscal accounting and reporting
MAE/RES	September 2001	Inflation targeting
STA	April 2002	National accounts statistics
MAE/RES	April/May 2002	Inflation targeting

TURKEY: RELATIONS WITH THE WORLD BANK GROUP

I. LENDING ASSISTANCE

A. IBRD

1. **The World Bank Group's assistance program to Turkey is guided by the revised Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) discussed by the Bank's Board of Directors in July 2001.** The revised CAS includes additional IBRD support on Special Structural Adjustment Loan (SSAL) terms of up to US\$1.2 billion, for a total possible lending of US\$6.2 billion in the period FY2001–03, of which US\$4.1 billion was committed as of May 2002. Delivery of this expanded assistance program is fully on track. Policy based lending in the revised CAS is centered around the Programmatic Financial and Public Sector Adjustment Lending (PFPSAL) program, which focuses on structural and institutional reforms in the banking and public sectors. The first PFPSAL of US\$1.1 billion was approved by the Bank's Board and disbursed in a single tranche in July 2001. The second PFPSAL in the amount of US\$1.35 billion has been approved in April 2002. The second PFPSAL is designed as a three-tranche operation. Follow-up programmatic operations to support continuation of the Government's financial sector reform and public sector reform programs are envisaged during the remainder of the current CAS period. The World Bank Group is preparing a new CAS (for FY2003–05), which will be completed in the Fall of 2002.
2. **The revised CAS also features increased support for social protection in response to the economic crisis.** It includes the US\$250 million Privatization Social Support project approved in December 2000, the US\$500 million Social Risk Mitigation project approved in September 2001, and additional lending for health, education, community development and watershed protection.
3. **The IBRD lending program also includes sustained support for structural reforms to promote private sector development.** It comprises the US\$375 million second tranche of the Economic Reform Loan and the US\$600 million Agriculture Reform Implementation project approved in July 2001.

B. IFC

4. **The IFC maintains a strong investment presence in Turkey.** It accounts for about 4.5 percent of the total IFC portfolio. The total IFC own-account held portfolio in Turkey is currently US\$630 million and the outstanding balance of syndicated loans mobilized by IFC is US\$391 million. IFC has also invested over US\$150 million in Turkish companies outside of Turkey in neighboring countries of the CIS and the Balkans.

C. MIGA

5. **The activities of MIGA are a key element of the World Bank Group's assistance program.** Turkey's share of MIGA's portfolio is about US\$165 million (gross), representing approximately 4 percent of the total portfolio. While MIGA's exposure is currently

concentrated in the financial sector, the agency continues efforts to extend coverage to infrastructure and services projects.

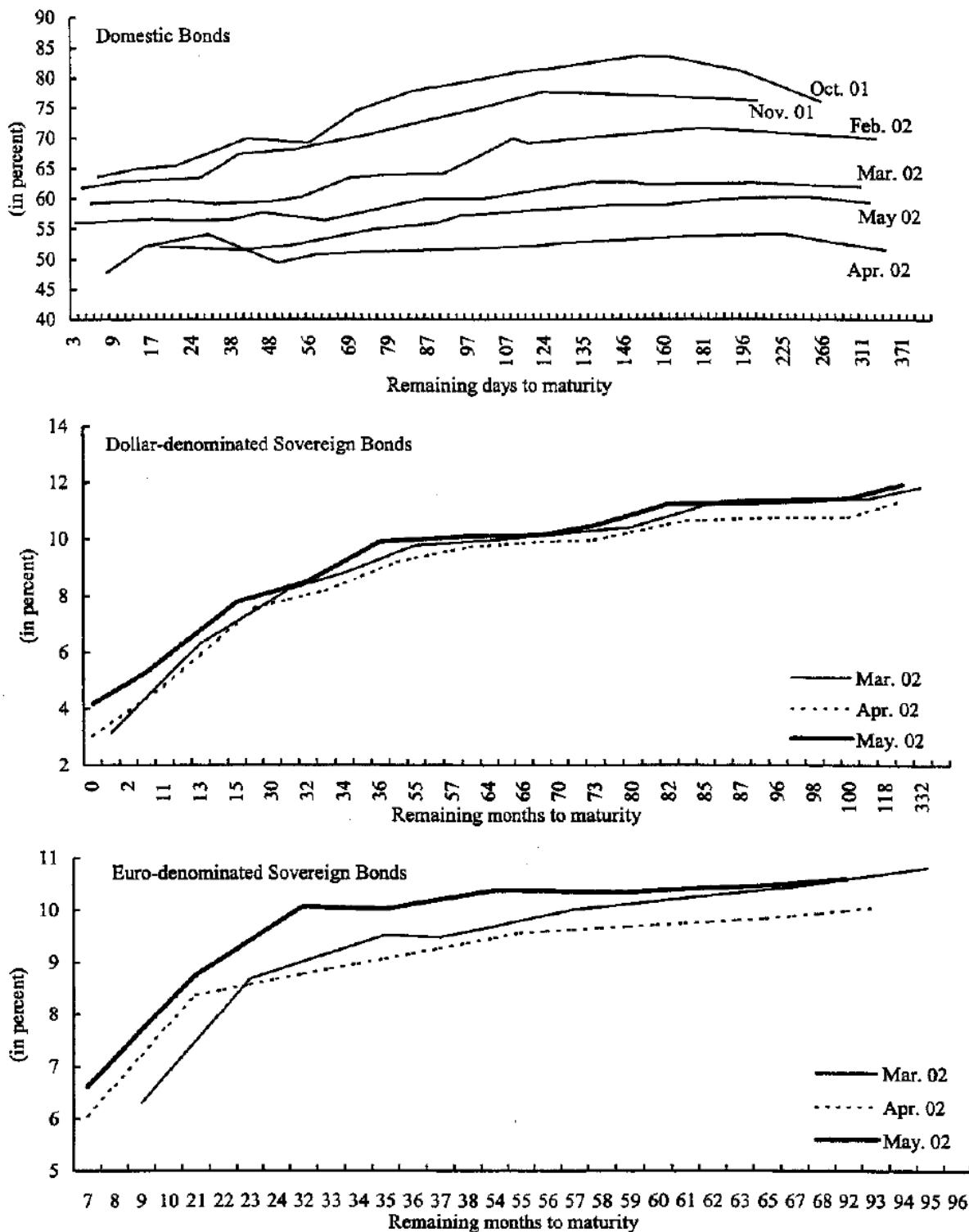
II. NONLENDING ASSISTANCE

6. **The World Bank Group has a very active nonlending services program in Turkey.** Major economic and sector work recently undertaken include the Country Economic Memorandum on Structural Reform for Sustainable Growth completed in 2000, as well as the Public Expenditure and Institutional Review, the Country Procurement Assessment Report and the Country Financial Accountability Assessment, all completed during the Summer of 2001. The World Bank finalized a Corporate Assessment, which has contributed to the development of the authorities' strategy ("Istanbul approach") on corporate sector restructuring. A Non-Bank Financial Institutions study and a new Country Economic Memorandum are to be prepared in 2002. The World Bank sponsored an international conference on good governance and combating corruption in September 2001, and a second international conference on public expenditure management was held in December 2001. The Foreign Investment Advisory Service (FIAS) carried out a Diagnostic of the Foreign Investment Climate in Turkey and an Administrative Barriers Study during the course of 2001. The World Bank is assisting the Government in the creation of an Investor Council whose first meeting is scheduled for July 2002.

Turkey: Recent Developments in External and Financial Vulnerability

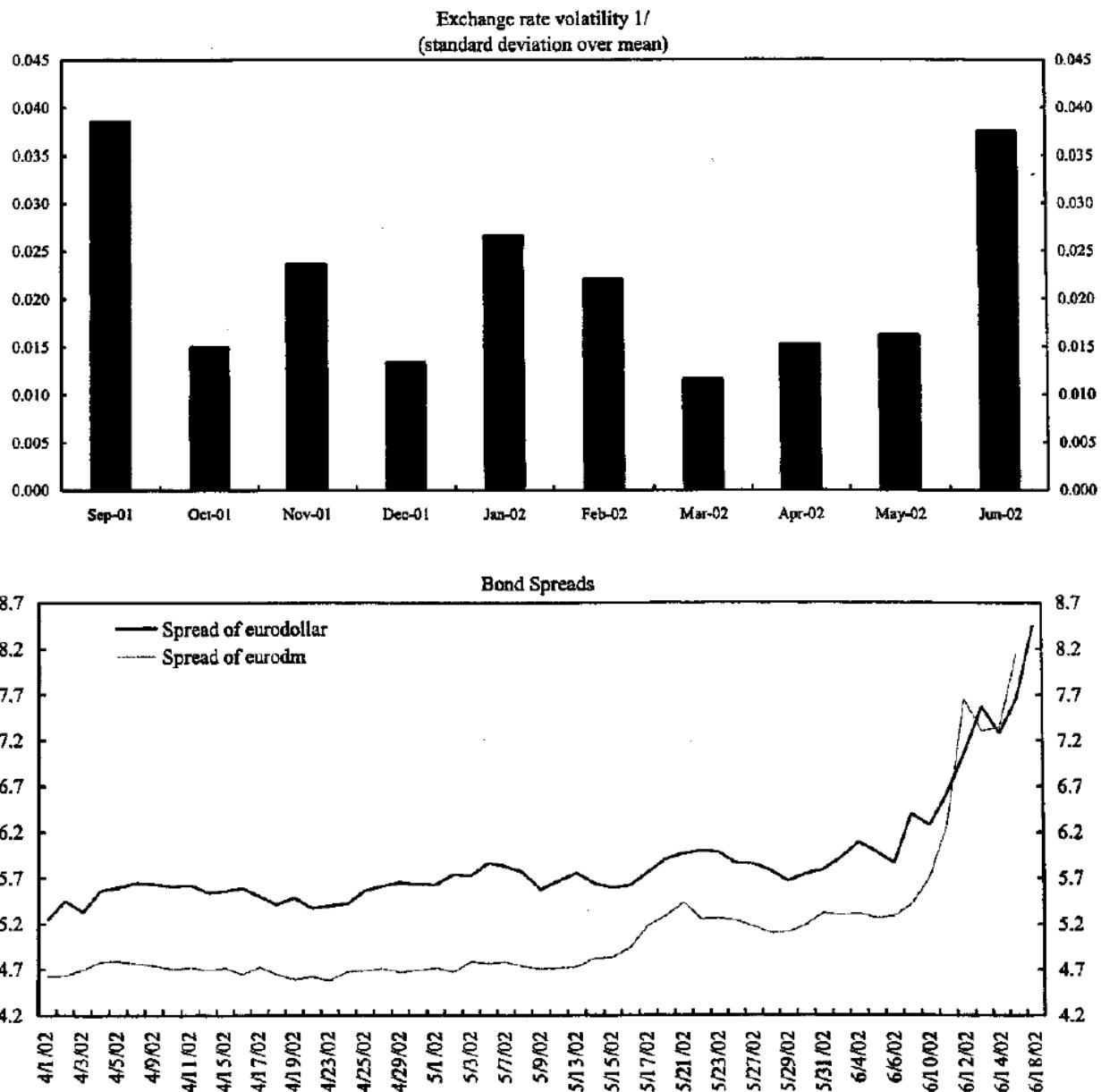
1. **Through May, access to international and domestic capital markets was better than expected** (Tables 14 and 15). In the first five months of 2002, Turkey tapped the international capital market for US\$2.2 billion, covering more than 70 percent of the programmed issuance of sovereign debt for the whole year. In domestic debt auctions, private sector rollover was over 100 percent, much higher than originally envisaged. Both domestic and sovereign issues saw a marked reduction in their yields, accompanied by a lengthening of maturities. Access by the private sector was also maintained through the stabilization of external interbank credit lines, following a decline of some US\$8 billion in 2001. External loans due over the next month by Turkish banks have been falling, and foreign banks' exposure has been broadly maintained. Also, dollarization of the economy has been gradually reversing, although at a slower pace in recent months.
2. **Recent political uncertainty has led to a reversal of the improvement in financial indicators achieved earlier in the year** (Figures 12 and 13). Between October 2001 and April 2002, the term structure of interest rates gradually shifted downward and became flatter, reflecting falling inflation expectations and risk premia as program credibility strengthened. Owing to recent political uncertainties, however, the yield curve for May moved upward and turned steeper, exchange rate volatility increased, and spreads on Eurobonds saw a reversal of earlier gains. After a surge in late 2001 and early this year, stock market performance has been anemic over the last few months.
3. **Banking sector indicators have been mixed** (Table 16). Net foreign exchange open positions have been gradually closed both in SDIF banks, and private and public banks and remain well within prudential limits. Nonperforming loans have somewhat increased over the last few months, mainly in non-SDIF banks, while a slight smaller percentage of them has been provisioned for. (These figures do not reflect the recently concluded audits by the BRSA, which show much higher NPL ratios for private banks.) Over the same period, the ratio of net (provisioned for) nonperforming loans to credit to the private sector has also increased, albeit modestly, but credit to the private sector as a share of total deposit has remained virtually unchanged.

Figure 12. Turkey: Term Structure of Interest Rates, 2001-02



Source: Data from the Turkish authorities; Bloomberg; and Fund staff estimates.

Figure 13. Turkey: Recent Financial Market Developments, 2001-02



Source: Central Bank of Turkey; and Bloomberg.

1/ For June 2002, up to June 19.

Table 14. Turkey: Public Sector Financing Indicators, 2001–02

	2001	2002					Cumulative		
		January	February	March	April	May			
(In millions of U.S. dollars)									
External									
Sovereign bond issuance	2,200	600	250	600	0	700	2,150		
Euro denominated	...	0	0	0	0	700	700		
U.S. dollar denominated	...	600	250	600	0	0	1,450		
Cumulative sovereign issuance as share of total program issuance 1/	...	20	28	48	48	72	72		
(In quadrillions of Turkish lira, unless otherwise indicated)									
Domestic									
Treasury deposits at the CBT	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.2	5.3	4.0	19		
Ratio of new domestic borrowing to redemptions (incl. interest)									
Total	77.0	100.0	67.4	95.1	103.6	...	1		
Private sector	90.7	116.7	103.6	113.0	131.7	...	1		
Bid-cover ratio in Treasury bill auctions (in percent)	154.4	125.5	194.9	131.2	141.3	120.0	1		
Gross monthly redemptions (valued at constant end-2001 Turkish lira)	7.0	7.6	4.3	5.6	7.6	8.6	1		

Sources: Data provided by the Treasury; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Program projection for sovereign issuance in 2002 is US\$3 billion.

Table 15. Turkey: Banking Sector External Indicators, 2001-02

	2001												2002				
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
(In millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)																	
Banks' external loans due next month 1/	6,490	5,765	5,515	5,591	4,242	5,291	1,383	1,520	2,555	1,073	1,743	1,106	700	515	281
Change in foreign banks' exposure 1/	-281	-1,525	-933	-172	-885	-1,841	-2,001	422	-3,677	2,253	402	-392	-165	-85	156	-279	688
Credit line roll-over ratio (in percent) 2/	98.8	97.1	95.7	97.3	96.2	91.9	76.2	98.9	96.3	93.3	105.7	89.9	98.8	98.1	98.4	95.4	110.0
Ratio of fx deposits to total deposits (in percent) 3/	45.0	49.2	48.5	52.0	51.4	54.3	58.0	58.4	60.8	61.6	59.4	56.6	55.0	55.5	53.6	53.5	54.7

Sources: Data provided by the Central Bank of Turkey; the BRSA; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ For May 2002, up to May 22.

2/ For May 2002, as of May 29.

3/ For May 2002, as of May 31.

Table 16. Turkey: Banking Sector Indicators, 2001-02

	2001												2002				
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
(In millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)																	
Net foreign exchange open position 1/																	
Banking sector																	
Net foreign exchange open position	-5,324	-4,310	-5,149	-5,336	-803	-242	-766	-724	-695	-880	-695	-129	11	-192	-67	271	561
In percent of capital base	66.0	76.6	87.9	121.6	20.2	4.7	11.8	7.4	7.2	10.1	9.3	1.7	-0.1	1.7	0.6	2.3	4.8
SDIF banks																	
Net foreign exchange open position	-4,312	-3,546	-4,670	-4,819	-645	-559	-844	-1,199	-1,165	-1,199	-1,029	-441	-365	-648	-656	-85	106
In percent of capital base	106.8	179.2	219.4	196.0	17.5	33.4	260.5	76.0	50.6	83.8	522.3	70.6	67.4	78.7	122.2	23.3	29.1
Non-SDIF banks																	
Net foreign exchange open position	-1,012	-765	-479	-517	-159	317	78	475	470	319	333	312	376	456	589	356	456
In percent of capital base	8.1	10.1	6.0	7.6	2.1	4.7	1.1	5.8	6.4	4.4	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.3	5.2	3.2	4.0
(In trillions of Turkish lira, unless otherwise indicated)																	
Nonperforming loans 2/																	
Banking sector																	
Gross NPLs	3,566	3,897	4,270	4,978	5,320	6,261	5,840	8,488	8,974	8,906	7,752	6,757	6,997	6,668	6,845	6,844	7,337
Monthly change (in percent)	...	9.3	9.6	16.6	6.9	17.7	-6.7	45.3	5.7	-0.8	-13.0	-12.8	3.6	-4.7	2.7	0.0	7.2
Provisions in percent of gross NPLs	63.6	61.9	62.5	62.3	68.4	71.1	76.9	64.3	65.4	63.6	60.3	65.5	66.4	64.2	64.7	63.9	61.4
SDIF banks																	
Gross NPLs	1,576	1,825	1,917	1,987	2,119	2,794	3,040	3,610	3,913	3,650	2,561	989	987	966	915	688	717
Monthly change (in percent)	...	15.8	5.1	3.6	6.7	31.9	8.8	18.8	8.4	-6.7	-29.8	-61.4	-0.2	-2.1	-5.3	-24.8	4.2
Provisions in percent of gross NPLs	80.7	79.6	81.8	82.7	81.6	85.9	86.4	87.3	86.7	85.4	82.6	88.8	88.8	89.9	90.6	89.5	87.8
Non-SDIF banks																	
Gross NPLs	1,990	2,073	2,353	2,991	3,201	3,467	2,800	4,878	5,061	5,257	5,192	5,767	6,010	5,702	5,931	6,157	6,620
Monthly change (in percent)	...	4.2	13.5	27.1	7.0	8.3	-19.2	74.2	3.7	3.9	-1.2	11.1	4.2	-5.1	4.0	3.8	7.5
Provisions in percent of gross NPLs	50.1	46.3	46.8	48.8	59.7	59.1	66.7	47.3	48.8	48.4	49.2	61.5	62.7	59.8	60.7	61.1	58.5
Deposits 2/	57,051	63,063	71,518	74,697	75,248	83,605	85,412	91,844	100,082	104,429	101,862	103,768	100,102	101,184	102,111	104,157	105,016
(In percent)																	
Ratio of net NPLs to private sector credit 2/ 3/																	
Banking sector	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.5	3.3	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.9	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.6
Banking sector (excluding SDIF banks)	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.3	3.7	3.8	2.5	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.5
Ratio of private sector credit to deposits 2/	56.8	54.7	50.3	50.7	49.2	47.8	47.4	47.6	46.8	45.5	43.6	41.1	42.3	41.6	41.1	40.5	40.7
(In months)																	
Average maturity mismatch 4/																	
Banking sector	3.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.6	4.0	3.7	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.4
Banking sector (excluding SDIF banks)	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.3	4.1	3.3	3.9	4.2

Sources: Data provided by the Central Bank of Turkey; the BRSA, and Fund staff estimates.

1/ For May 2002, as of May 3.

2/ For May 2002, as of May 10.

3/ Net NPLs are measured as gross NPLs minus provisions.

4/ Average weighted maturity of assets minus average weighted maturity of liabilities.

Mr. Horst Köhler
Managing Director
International Monetary Fund
Washington, D.C., 20431
U.S.A.

Ankara, June 19, 2002

Dear Mr. Köhler:

- 1. Turkey has kept up the determined implementation of the economic program.** We met the end-March performance criterion for the consolidated government sector primary surplus and the end-April performance criteria for base money and net international reserves (Annex A). We have also continued to make progress in structural areas, including toward meeting prior actions and structural benchmarks (Annex B).
- 2. The program has continued to deliver positive results, increasing our confidence that both the 3 percent growth target and the 35 percent inflation target for 2002 will be met.** Helped by our implementation of strict fiscal and monetary policies, structural reforms, and the increased credibility of the program, inflation outturns for the past several months have been favorable, leading to a steady decline in inflation expectations. As a result, we are now fully on track to meet our 35 percent end-year target. Real GNP in the fourth quarter of 2001 turned out weaker than expected, because of the negative impact of September 11 on expectations in Turkey and worldwide. Over the last few months, however, indicators have increasingly signaled the start of an economic recovery. Capacity utilization, industrial and agricultural production indicators, and the performance of exports and tourism in the first four months of 2002 all indicate that our target of 3 percent real GNP growth is attainable.
- 3. We remain determined to stay the course, recent uncertainties notwithstanding.** Financial indicators improved substantially and beyond program projections in the six months to early May, but have since deteriorated somewhat, reflecting market perceptions of political uncertainty. We are confident that these disturbances will not derail our three-year program: interest rates are still markedly lower and the currency stronger than we envisaged at the start of the program; the strong balance of payments position and the favorable financial market conditions have allowed the Central Bank of Turkey (CBT) and the Treasury to boost both foreign exchange reserves and government deposits to well above the program assumptions; and the floating exchange rate and our efforts in banking, agriculture, and other structural areas have made Turkey's economy more robust than before. Broad support for the economic strategy from public opinion and civil society will facilitate its continued strong implementation, even if there were to be uncertainties in the political sphere. We remain fully committed to the economic program, which we believe is the best way of realizing Turkey's true growth potential and further increasing the resilience of the economy. At the same time, we stand ready to take additional measures if necessary to keep the program on track, in close consultation with the Fund.

4. **Against this background, we request that the second review under the stand-by arrangement be completed.** Our targets and policies remain as set out in the January 18 Letter of Intent and its April 3 update. This letter further updates on policy developments, and describes additional steps we plan to take to achieve the program targets.

Fiscal policy

5. **We remain on track to achieve our public sector primary surplus target of 6.5 percent of GNP in 2002.** We met the end-March 2002 performance criterion on the consolidated government sector primary surplus, with higher-than-envisioned central government revenues offsetting a shortfall in state economic enterprise (SEE) performance, partly due to delayed price increases. To ensure that we continue to meet our fiscal targets, we will bring these prices back on track with program plans. In most cases these plans envisage increases during the year in line with annual WPI inflation, although in the energy sector we will continue to pass through world prices. We will also continue to audit SEEs on a quarterly basis to ensure that all cost-cutting and efficiency measures envisaged under the program are fully implemented. Looking forward, we will change the legal framework for SEEs, with effect from 2003, to help strengthen their governance structure, including by increasing the power of their Boards, clarifying their financial relationship with the government, and publishing details about their accounts.

6. **For 2003, we remain committed to maintaining the public sector primary surplus at 6.5 percent of GNP.** With real interest rates declining and growth resuming, debt dynamics have improved further. We need to maintain the primary surplus to ensure further downward movement in interest rates and continued positive debt dynamics in 2003. In the budget call, to be issued in June, we will take the first step toward achieving this fiscal stance. In particular, we will hold the overall ceiling for investment spending, the wage bill, and other current and transfer spending constant in real terms. Public sector wage policy will continue to be geared toward narrowing the difference between wages and civil servants' salaries.

Monetary and exchange rate policies

7. **The main focus of monetary policy is the achievement of the inflation target.** With all monetary performance criteria and indicative targets having been met in both February and April, inflation and interest rates have fallen sharply, bringing our end-year inflation target of 35 percent well within reach. We are making progress toward introducing formal inflation targeting later in the year, as planned. To this end, in cooperation with the Fund and with other central banks implementing inflation targeting, the CBT has been working intensively to develop: (i) economic databases and reporting packages; (ii) a near-term forecasting system incorporating a wide range of available information; (iii) a core quarterly macroeconomic model; (iv) a process for putting together a medium-term projection; and (v) procedures for presenting the results to the Monetary Policy Council.

8. **Depending on the strength of the balance of payments and on reverse currency substitution, the CBT will continue to accumulate foreign exchange reserves through the daily auction mechanism.** While adhering to the floating exchange rate regime and exchange rate policy as outlined in previous letters of intent, in April we introduced daily auctions to purchase foreign exchange, to boost our international reserve holdings. In the coming months, we will continue the daily purchase auctions to the extent the balance of payments remains stronger than expected.

9. **We are making progress in improving the efficiency of the money and foreign exchange markets.** In April, the CBT introduced one-month deposit auctions, which is helping to define the yield curve. Effective May 24, the CBT has lengthened the averaging period for banks' required reserves from one to two weeks, raised the proportion of reserve requirements that are subject to the longer averaging period, and linked the remuneration rate more closely to market interest rates. In addition, in mid-June parliament passed legislation that : (i) eliminates stamp duty on forward contracts, both foreign currency and Turkish lira denominated; (ii) reduces segmentation in the interbank market through extending the withholding tax for interest payments to Takasbank; and (iii) removes the tax on interbank foreign exchange transactions. These measures reduce intermediation costs in the financial system, and help reduce spreads and enhance bank profitability. We will continue to consult with all interested parties on measures to further develop these markets, including through further meetings of the multi-agency working group established in this area.

Financial sector reform

10. **We are moving ahead with the strategy for recapitalizing private banks, with public support if needed.** The original timetable for implementing the recapitalization scheme was intentionally ambitious, with the understanding that there might be some delays in implementation. After a slight delay in the completion of the first and second audits, on June 12, 2002 the Banking Supervision and Regulation Agency (BRSA) informed 24 banks (out of 26) of the amount of capital they need to raise. For these banks, the amount of capital shortfall has been estimated at TL 1,326 trillion, of which TL 1,102 has already been raised. As regards the remaining two banks (which shared the same owner), on June 19, 2002 the BRSA Board approved the takeover by the SDIF of the deeply insolvent medium-size one, and suspended shareholders' rights in the larger one, as the owner no longer legally qualifies as fit and proper for bank ownership. On June 19, the BRSA also sent a letter to the latter bank, which meets the capital requirements. With all these actions, we have met a prior action for completing the second review. The BRSA will hold a seminar later in June to inform banks, media, and market participants how the audit exercise was carried out, and the considerations BRSA made in determining banks' capital needs. Similar seminars will be held abroad in July. Banks are now expected to initiate the process of raising capital by calling shareholder meetings for no later than early July. Any public capital injections, which we expect to remain within the existing contingency, would take place soon thereafter. The BRSA expects the recapitalization to be completed by end-August 2002, by which time the results of the recapitalization exercise will have been fully reflected in the banks' balance sheets.

11. **The SDIF is making progress in ensuring the transparency of its operations and resolving the remaining intervened banks.** The external audit of the SDIF's accounts for end-2001 was completed on May 3, meeting a structural benchmark, and the SDIF has prepared monthly balance sheets starting end-March 2002. The SDIF has published the audit results, together with monthly financial statements, on its website. Turning to the four remaining intervened banks, no acceptable bids were received for one of the banks (Toprak) by the April 9 deadline, but new bids have been invited by July 3. On the two banks under court proceedings, a ruling has been made about Tarisbank which was subsequently put up for sale on May 30, while a ruling on the other bank (Türk Ticaret) has yet to be made. The fourth bank (Bayindir) is acting as a bridge bank until a strategy has been developed for the resolution of assets of intervened banks that are being liquidated.

12. **The SDIF is also working on a strategy for the resolution of assets in intervened banks, including through setting up an asset management company (AMC).** The SDIF is exploring the options for establishing an AMC, and discussions are being held to involve potential participants and investors, since the existing legislation limits the SDIF's ownership in an AMC to 20 percent. Work is also going on to identify assets held by the Collection Department suitable to be repackaged and sold or restructured. The BRSA will host a seminar on the possible use of an AMC for interested banks and market participants in June, with a final decision on creation of an AMC to be made in August.

13. **The implementation of International Accounting Standards is proceeding as envisaged.** The BRSA expects to publish the final regulation on its website in June (meeting a performance criterion for end-June 2002) to ensure that the new accounting standards are fully reflected in banks' balance sheets end-2002. In addition, by the end of the year the Treasury will send to the Council of Ministers a new draft law to regulate the insurance sector in line with applicable EU Insurance Directives and IAIS Core Principles.

14. **The reform of state banks is proceeding apace.** The operational restructuring of Ziraat and Halk is proceeding as envisaged, with 581 branches closed as of May 20, 2002, according to the criteria established by the Council of Ministers. Since potential investors in Vakif requested that the bank should be subject to the same audits as private banks under the recapitalization exercise, the privatization process for this bank has been slightly delayed. Potential investors were requested to submit bids by June 28, and the winning bid is to be selected by July 14.

15. **To complement the strengthening of the banking system and to support the real sector, we have launched the "Istanbul Approach" to encourage corporate debt restructuring.** In early June, financial institutions signed a Framework Agreement which will be used as the basis for the debt workouts. In addition, the BRSA has approved regulations regarding provisioning requirements for restructured loans according to international best practices, to ensure the transparency and integrity of the bank recapitalization exercise. These regulations were issued in the Official Gazette on June 13. We are working closely with the World Bank in all areas of corporate debt restructuring, and have requested World Bank financing for a credit line to banks to provide additional long-

term financing to corporates restructured under the Istanbul Approach. We hope that the credit line will become operational by year end.

16. Also in support of corporate debt restructuring, we are taking steps to improve bankruptcy and foreclosure procedures. The Ministry of Justice established a law reform commission in October 2001 to consider reforms to the Execution and Bankruptcy Act. This commission produced proposals at the beginning of 2002. In April 2002, the Ministry of Justice established another law reform commission focused on laws to support rehabilitation of viable firms in tandem with the out-of-court restructuring process. This latter commission will complete its work by end-June 2002. Based on the work of the commissions, together with the recommendations of the forthcoming World Bank Report on Standards and Codes on Turkey's insolvency regime, the Ministry of Justice will produce by September 31, 2002 a package of comprehensive reforms of the Execution and Bankruptcy Act (a new **structural benchmark**). To ensure broad input into these important reforms, the Ministry of Justice proposals will be made available for comment by the public and private sectors. After this comment period, the proposed reforms will be submitted to parliament and enacted by end-January, 2003 (a new **structural benchmark**).

Other structural reforms

17. We are making progress with the overhaul of the tax system. On June 6, parliament enacted the Special Consumption Tax Law, meeting a structural benchmark. This Law consolidates various excises (including the two highest rates of VAT) and provides the Council of Ministers the power to set the earmarking of excise proceeds. To further streamline indirect taxation, by end-August the Council of Ministers will issue a decree setting the earmarking of excise proceeds at zero, starting with the 2003 budget, with commensurate appropriations made to the relevant agencies (a new **structural benchmark**). We have also designed a new functional structure for our tax administration, including an audit coordination unit, and a unit for tax policy. We expect to put this structure in place by end-July. Our work on direct tax reform and on an annual audit plan has begun, and we expect to make rapid progress with the help of technical assistance which we have requested from the World Bank.

18. We are moving ahead with the rationalization of staffing in state economic enterprises and in other parts of the public sector. With the assistance of the High Auditing Board, we have completed a detailed accounting of redundancies in each state enterprise. A total of 45,800 positions have been identified as redundant as of end-January 2002. We remain committed to reducing two thirds of these positions by end-October 2002 and all of them by mid-2003. To accomplish this, we have agreed a protocol with unions, and issued an implementation circular indicating how these positions will be eliminated. The individuals occupying them will be (i) voluntarily retired, (ii) transferred to other open state economic enterprise positions, (iii) transferred to open civil service positions, or (iv) they will have their contracts ended. Any transfer of employees would be within the existing program cap for the hiring of new public and civil service workers, and subject to the individuals being qualified for the positions already identified in SEE and line ministry hiring

plans. We have already begun to work toward our targets for reducing overstaffing. Between end-January and end-April, we eliminated 12,443 redundant positions (including individuals notified by end-January 2002), largely by voluntary retirement. We are also considering changing regulations on compulsory retirement to streamline the civil service.

19. **We are continuing our efforts to update Turkey's fiscal legislation and fiscal management.** On June 12, parliament approved several amendments to the Public Procurement Law, including reducing thresholds in real terms to international norms, and extending the minimum time period for procurement in cases falling below the thresholds (meeting prior actions for completing the second review). The amendments also aim to improve the operational and administrative efficiency of the procurement agency. We have also drafted a new budget systems law (the Public Financial Management and Internal Control Law) which extends accounting reforms, reorganizes internal audit, simplifies budget execution procedures, and broadens the coverage of the budget document to be presented to parliament for approval. We are currently revising this draft law, and will send it to parliament after consulting with the relevant domestic agencies and the World Bank, IMF, and EU.

20. **We will advance the sale of key companies, building on the improved market conditions.** The shallowness of the stock market has not allowed us to make the intended third public offering of TÜPRAS (petroleum refinery) in the second quarter of 2002, as intended. However, we are exploring alternative strategies to lower the public share below 50 percent and will announce the chosen strategy by mid-July 2002. For the remainder of the year, the Privatization Agency has a portfolio of companies ready for tender, as outlined in the Agency's plan for 2002 issued last December. We expect that this, and the sale of assets outside the Agency's portfolio, will bring total privatization proceeds of US\$700 million in 2002. To underpin this target, we have set new indicative floors on cumulative cash privatization proceeds (Annex C). Moreover, by mid-July 2002 we will reduce the public share in ERDEMIR below 50 percent. The Agency is also achieving savings through merging companies in its portfolio. We estimate that the mergers already decided will generate operational savings of about US\$100 million annually.

21. **We are also pressing ahead with the preparation for sale of other companies.** A privatization road map for SEKER has been submitted to the Privatization High Council for approval by mid-July. On June 4, the board of Türk Telekom (TT) approved a far-reaching corporatization plan for this company, prepared with the help of international consultants. This plan envisages the restructuring of TT into a holding company with subsidiaries organized around lines of business (such as basic infrastructure, fixed line services, and mobile services). Given that the corporatization plan is more ambitious and complex than originally envisaged, adoption of the privatization plan by the Council of Ministers (a prior action for completing the second review) has been delayed, but will take place by end-November 2002 (a new structural benchmark). In support of this, on May 31, TT's Tender Committee approved a detailed road map of events leading to the adoption of the privatization plan. This road map envisages that (i) a new valuation for the company is established (in late May, the Council of Ministers already issued a decree cancelling the old

valuation and facilitating a revaluation), (ii) international consultants for the revaluation and for developing the privatization plan are hired by end-August, and (iii) the Telecommunications Law is amended by end-October 2002 to allow the sale of shares in the holding company and the subsidiaries. We expect that the holding company and the subsidiaries will be established by end-2002, allowing their privatization either separately or in combination.

22. **Finally, we are taking additional steps to improve the business climate.** On June 13, we submitted to parliament a new Law on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), meeting a structural benchmark. This Law, which was drafted with technical assistance from the Foreign Investment Advisory Service, will provide a broad legal framework for FDI in line with international best practice. Among the significant improvements in the new Law is the removal of the minimum capital requirement and the approval condition for foreign investors. Details will be spelled out in implementing regulations. We have also established nine technical committees, each with private sector representation, under the Coordination Council for Improving the Investment Climate (CCIIC) established by the Council of Ministers in December 2001. The technical committees are reviewing progress, identifying obstacles to investment, and proposing ways to remove these obstacles, with the aim of creating a more suitable climate for both local and foreign investment. The progress made by the CCIIC's technical committees and the prioritization of follow-up action will be discussed at the inaugural meeting of the high-level Investor Council on July 18. Other actions being taken to foster private business include reducing red tape in obtaining work permits and investment incentives, implementing an employee code of conduct for customs officials, and strengthening the Turkish Patent Institute. We are also improving the business climate through enhancing transparency in the use of public resources. To this end, on May 23 we appointed a Ministerial Steering Group and on June 11 a supporting subcommittee for implementation of our anti-corruption strategy, meeting a structural benchmark. This committee will now press ahead under the Ministerial Steering Group with the various initiatives envisaged under the action plan, including improvements in the public sector personnel system and enhanced public access to information about state organizations.

Very truly yours,

/s/
Kemal Derviş
Minister of State for Economic Affairs

/s/
Süreyya Serdengeçti
Governor of the Central Bank of Turkey

Turkey: Quantitative Performance Criteria and Indicative Targets for 2002

	Ceiling/Floor	Outcome	Ceiling/Floor	Outcome	Ceiling/Floor	Outcome	Ceiling/Floor	Outcome	Ceiling/Floor	Outcome
	January 31, 2002		March 31, 2002		May 31, 2002		August 31, 2002		November 30, 2002	
	February 28, 2002	April 30, 2002	June 30, 2002	September 30, 2002	December 31, 2002					
I. Performance criteria 1/										
1. Floor on the cumulative primary balance of the consolidated government sector (in trillions of Turkish lira) 2/ 3/	9,718	12,985	2,847	2,903	4,700		9,600		14,900	
2. Ceiling on contracting or guaranteeing of new external public debt with original maturities of more than one year (in millions of US\$)	6,500	1,645	10,000	2,402	11,100		14,300		17,500	
3. Ceiling on the stock of external public debt with original maturities of up to and including one year (in millions of US\$)	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000		1,000		1,000	
4. Floor on level of net international reserves of CBT and Treasury combined (in millions of US\$)	-6,500	-4,907	-7,200	-4,926	-7,800		-8,500		-9,700	
5. Ceiling on base money (in trillions of Turkish lira) 4/	8,250	7,823	8,900	8,680	9,250		10,600		10,850	
II. Indicative targets										
	January 31, 2002		March 31, 2002		May 31, 2002		August 31, 2002		November 30, 2002	
1. Floor on the cumulative overall balance of the consolidated government sector (in trillions of Turkish lira) 3/	-32,382	-36,809	-12,453	-10,611	-17,500		-28,250		-39,750	
2. Floor on the Cumulative Primary Balance of Other Public Entities sector (in trillions of Turkish lira)		550		...		1,100	
3. Ceiling on the stock of net domestic assets of the CBT and Treasury combined (in trillions of Turkish lira) 4/	26,100	24,318	27,700	25,197	28,900		31,300		33,300	
4. Privatization proceeds (in millions of US\$)		220		700	

1/ The figures through June 30, 2002 are performance criteria. The remaining figures are indicative targets.

2/ For January 31, 2002, the ceiling applies to the cumulative primary balance of the consolidated government sector since January 1, 2001. For the other test dates, the starting date is January 1, 2002.

3/ Targets for end-January and end-March have been adjusted for expenditure arrears outstanding at Bag-Kur (a social security fund).

4/ Target calculated as four working day average of February 11-12 and March 11-12, 2002, to take account of the transitory impact of the Bayram religious holiday on currency demand.

STRUCTURAL POLICIES, 2002-04

Action	Type	LOI Para ^{1/}	Status
Fiscal policy			
1. Implement all further measures to reach the 6.5 percent primary surplus target that are technically feasible to put in place in January:	PA for SBA	13	
(i) Council of Ministers to approve a reduction in the share of central government tax revenues accruing to metropolitan municipalities to 4.1 percent			<i>Done.</i>
(ii) issue a circular to implement attrition rules			<i>Done.</i>
(iii) the Minister of Finance to approve a reallocation of spending to ensure adequate funding for DIS for agriculture			<i>Done.</i>
2. Increase the PCT (on items excluding natural gas) by 1 percent in real terms in early February		14	<i>Not done.</i> Increase was equal to January WPI inflation.
3. By end-March (i) the Ministry of Finance to identify savings from closing regional administrations and other regional line agency offices, and block relevant budget appropriations in the budget, and (ii) SEEs to approve budgets in line with the cost reductions mandated	BM	14	<i>Underway.</i> (i) In March, a decree regarding closure of regional administrations and other regional line offices was issued. Subsequently, line agencies were asked to block relevant appropriations. However, the measure did not yield the expected amount of savings. (ii) Most SEEs have approved budgets in line with cost reductions mandated and others have been instructed to correct their budgets.
4. Keep investment expenditure in SSK at the level originally planned in the investment program for 2002, implement generic drug purchase program in ES by end-April, and receive profit transfer of TL 180 trillion from Ziraat Bank	5 of April 2002 LOI		<i>Not fully complied with.</i> SSK's investment is not expected to fall, since several of its projects fall outside of the annual investment program and are not subject to the limits therein. The Ministry of Health now aims to finalize the generic drug purchase program by end-2002. The profit transfer from Ziraat was received in April 2002.
5. Refrain from introducing any new tax exemptions or incentives, except those specified in the tax reform plan		14	<i>Not fully complied with.</i> Payroll and personal income tax deferrals were introduced in March 2002 as part of an effort to stimulate employment.

Action	Type	LOI Para ^{1/}	Status June 19, 2002
6. Refrain from introducing any new discounts or exemptions for SEEs, except those pursued for commercial reasons by enterprises' managements		14	<i>Done, but partially reversed.</i> The president approved Law No:4736 on January 18, 2002 preventing any new discounts or exemptions for SEEs. However, discounts for electricity were reintroduced in May, for phase out by end-2002.
7. Change the legal framework for SEEs, with effect from 2003, to help strengthen their governance structure, including by increasing the power of their Boards, clarifying their financial relationship with the government, and publishing details about their accounts.		5 of June 2002 LOI	
Public debt management			
8. Continue to lengthen average maturity in Treasury bill auctions and public offerings to the extent demand allows and encourage a diverse range of investors		18	<i>Being implemented.</i>
9. Resume in January 2002 the program of FRN auctions. Before the first issue publicize a revised standard method of price and yield calculations, in line with international practice		19	<i>Done.</i>
10. Reintroduce a primary dealer program by end-September 2002	BM	19	Discussions with candidate primary dealers are taking place.
11. Continue to issue, subject to market conditions, domestic FX denominated and FX indexed bonds, as well as international bonds		19	Taking into account redemptions and market conditions, FX denominated and FX indexed securities will be issued.
12. The Treasury to complete a study by end-June 2002 of its operational mechanisms, procedures, and structure to improve its risk and debt management, including through closer coordination between domestic and international borrowing. The recommendations of this study will be implemented during 2002		19	As an interim step the new Debt Management Law calls for the establishment of a middle office in the Treasury in charge of developing the overall debt strategy and managing risk. A workshop with the participation of international experts was held in May 2002 in cooperation with the World Bank, and will provide the basis for the study.
13. Issue in June government communiqué that spells out details of the operations of the middle office that will formulate overall public debt strategy		6 of April 2002 LOI	General strategy is expected to be determined in June.

Action	Type	LOI Para ^{1/}	Status June 19, 2002
14. The Treasury to develop its cash management operations, acting in coordination with the CBT		19	The new Debt Management Law includes a clause calling for the preparation of technical infrastructure for cash management operations in coordination with the CBT.
15. The Treasury to intensify its dialogue with the full range of investors, including bilateral contacts and group discussions with institutional investors and intermediaries, and enhanced retail outreach		19	With the target of broadening the investor base, discussions are ongoing on the conditions of a security which is planned to be issued for insurance companies. A series of meetings has been started with private banks, which will provide feedback about market developments and specific concerns banks have.
Monetary and incomes policy			
16. Ensure that any new laws or regulations do not undermine the independence enshrined in the CBT law		21	Done. All new laws and regulations are consistent with CBT independence.
17. CBT to continue its technical preparations for the introduction of inflation targeting, including improved modeling and forecasting of inflation		22	Work ongoing at the CBT covers short- and near-term forecasting, and development of the data base.
18. Move to inflation targeting		22	In addition to progress in establishing the necessary technical infrastructure, favorable developments in disinflation and inflation expectations, fiscal policy, and the banking sector are expected to allow the pre-conditions to be met to allow a move to formal inflation targeting during 2002.
19. Seek a significant reduction of the ex-post indexation element contained in current wage contracts during the next public worker collective bargaining round and civil service salary adjustment, and use the Economic and Social Council as a forum for incomes policy discussions with the private sector		23	An exploratory meeting between labor unions and the authorities to achieve this goal was held in February.
20. a. Consider the possibility of reducing backward indexation of administered prices without compromising SEEs' financial conditions		23	Partially done. Most SEE prices have not been changed from January to mid-May 2002, weakening the SEEs' financial conditions. Price increases resumed in late May and June. Changes at discrete intervals, in line with the WPI, are expected in the second half of the year.

Action	Type	LOI Para ^{1/}	Status June 19, 2002
b. In the ongoing negotiations on new two-year private sector wage contracts the government to stress to labor unions and employers the need to reduce backward indexation	14 of April 2002 LOI		
21. Encourage a successful conclusion by end-February 2002 of banks' discussions to establish interbank borrowing reference rates in Turkish lira out to at least three-month maturity to enhance money market liquidity and transparency, and to provide accurate reference rates for financial instruments	25		A working group established under coordination of the Banks Association is discussing proposals, and measures are being introduced to deepen the interbank money market.
22. The CBT to gradually end its practice of acting as a blind broker during 2002	25		The phasing out by end-2002 has been announced by the CBT.
23. Working group to facilitate the development of financial markets to identify concrete actions by end-January 2002 in the areas of taxation, accounting, and regulation. The first measures will be put in place by end-February 2002	25		Interagency committee chaired by CBT with membership from Banks Association of Turkey, BRSA, MOF and ISE, established and has held two meetings. Taxation of revaluation profits clarified in February, and prudential rules on market risks effective since January 2002.
24. The Privatization Agency to authorize companies in its portfolio to transact their foreign exchange business at the market rate (not at the CBT official rate). The oil and gas companies (TÜPRAŞ and BOTAS) to work with state banks to improve their foreign exchange practices, to minimize lumpy transactions in the foreign exchange market	25		Done.
25. To encourage development of the foreign currency market, eliminate stamp duties on forward contracts and remove the tax on interbank foreign exchange transactions by end May 2002	9 of April 2002 LOI		Done.
26. Require as of end-May withholding of interest earned through transactions intermediated through Takasbank	9 of April 2002 LOI		Done.
27. To rationalize the system of reserve requirements the CBT, effective from May 2002, to (i) increase the scope and length of the averaging of reserve requirements, and (ii) increase the remuneration of both Turkish lira and foreign currency reserves, linking remuneration to market rates	9 of April 2002 LOI		Done.

Action	Type	LOI Para ^{1/}	Status June 19, 2002
28. Multi-agency working group to continue to identify measures to ensure the successful development of money and foreign exchange markets		9 of April 2002 LOI	Multi-agency working group chaired by the CBT with the participation of Banks Association of Turkey, BRSA, MOF, ISE, IGE, Treasury, and CMB has held meetings related to the development of the derivatives markets and TL reference rate fixing. Taxation and accounting problems of the futures transactions have been solved by the MOF and BRSA, respectively.
Banking reform			
29. Pass necessary legal amendments, and issue a Council of Ministers Decree for staff reductions in state banks	PA for SBA	28	<i>Done.</i>
30. By end-June 2002, reduce the number of state bank branches by 800. In this context also reduce staffing correspondingly	PC	28	640 branches of state banks have been closed and staff reduced by 12,000
31. For Vakif Bank privatization, bids to be invited from potential investors in May		28	Four potential bidders have expressed interest and are conducting due diligence; potential bidders are waiting for the audit results being carried out under the new public support scheme. Bids are expected by end-June, and privatization is expected to be completed in mid-July.
32. BRSA to issue guidelines for targeted evaluations of private banks in preparation for the public support scheme for private banks	PA for SBA	30	<i>Done.</i>
33. The targeted evaluation of loan portfolios, collaterals, and certain other exposures to be performed by banks' existing external auditors to be completed by end-March		30	<i>Done.</i>
34. Third-party auditing firms to be appointed by the BRSA by end-March 2002 to verify that the guidelines have been followed, and to ensure the integrity of the process	BM	30	<i>Done.</i>
35. a. The BRSA to (i) complete the final interpretation of the evaluations by end-April and (ii) send letters to banks stipulating required actions on the basis of this interpretation by May 15	PA for second review (action # (ii))	30, 31	a. <i>Done.</i> (i) Auditing reports submitted to the BRSA by late May (ii) Letters to 24 banks sent on June 12. Of the remaining two banks, one was intervened on June 19, and a letter was sent to the other bank the same day.

Action	Type	LOI Para ^{1/}	Status June 19, 2002
b. Evaluation results to be fully incorporated into banks' end-June 2002 financial statements			b. Evaluation results expected to be incorporated by end-August 2002.
c. Banks to apply for participation in the scheme before end-May 2002			c. Banks expected to apply by July 5, 2002.
d. Recapitalization scheme to be completed before end-June 2002			d. Completion expected by end-August 2002.
e. The BRSA to prepare prototype contracts to be signed between the Saving Deposit Insurance Fund (SDIF) and the majority shareholders on the pledging of shares, share buy-backs, and the conversion of Tier-2 capital into Tier-1 capital		10 of April 2002 LOI	e. Done..
36. The legal framework and related regulations for the public support scheme for private banks to become effective in January 2002	PA for SBA	32	Done.
37. The BRSA to undertake legal consultations, as necessary, to ensure implementation of the public capital support scheme as planned		32	Done.
38. Resolve by end-2001 all banks taken over by the SDIF before November 2001, with the exception of two banks whose resolution has been halted by courts	PA for SBA	33	Done.
39. Determine final resolution method for the medium-size bank taken over in November 2001 by February 2002		33	Done. After no acceptable bids were received by the original sale deadline of April 9, the bank was reoffered for sale in mid-May. The new deadline for bids is July 3. Two potential buyers are performing due diligence.
40. The SDIF to prepare a monthly balance sheet starting end-March 2002 and become subject to annual external audits; the external audit for 2001 will be completed by end-April 2002	BM (the latter action)	34	Done.
41. Laws and regulations regarding loan classification, loan loss provisioning, and collateral valuation will be amended as necessary following the portfolio reviews by end-June 2002		35	Done.
42. Pass legal amendment in January 2002 to eliminate with immediate effect the existing four-year transition rule for loan loss provisioning	PA for SBA	35	Done.
43. Start trial implementation of new accounting system (for banks) in line with IAS in January 2002	PA for SBA	35	Done.
44. Following the trial implementation the BRSA to evaluate the experience and issue by end-June 2002 a revised regulation on the new accounting standards to ensure that banks' end-2002 balance sheets comply with IAS	PC for end-June	35	Underway.

Action	Type	LOI Para ^{1/}	Status June 19, 2002
45. Improve reporting requirements based on the findings of the independent assessments, and strictly enforce the quality and timeliness of the reporting as of end-June 2002	35		<i>Underway.</i> Quality and timeliness of reporting expected to be improved as of end-August 2002.
46. a. Off-balance sheet repos to be included on balance sheet as of February 1, 2002	35		<i>Done.</i>
b. Capital charges for market risks to be calculated on a solo basis as of January 1, 2002 and on a consolidated basis as of July 1, 2002			
c. Regulation on monitoring of internal control and risk management systems to become effective January 1, 2002			
47. By end-2002 the Treasury to send to the Council of Ministers a new draft law to regulate the insurance sector in line with the applicable EU Insurance Directives and IAIS Core Principles		13 of June 2002 LOI	
Corporate debt restructuring			
48. Introduce in January 2002 a voluntary market-based framework (the "Istanbul Approach") for dealing case-by-case with multicreditor exposures to large and medium-size borrowers	36		<i>Done.</i>
49. Create in early 2002 a multiagency Coordination Committee with private sector participation under the Treasury, responsible for facilitating and monitoring the corporate debt restructuring process, as well as identifying and proposing the removal of impediments that may exist	36; 13 of April 2002 LOI		<i>Not done.</i> Work to be carried out by the Production and Finance Committee chaired by the Treasury.
50. Establish secretariat to the Production and Finance Committee in April	13 of April 2002 LOI		Although the Committee has not been established yet, the BRSA is coordinating the process.
51. Production and Finance Committee to develop further measures consistent with preserving the transparency and integrity of the bank recapitalization exercise, to catalyze banks' and corporates' participation in the "Istanbul Approach"	13 of April 2002 LOI		Although the Committee has not been established yet, the BRSA is coordinating the process.
52. Production and Finance Committee to work with the relevant government agencies to establish by June 2002 a database to monitor corporate debt	13 of April 2002 LOI		The CMB has issued the regulation on the reporting requirements. Firms are expected to start reporting in June 2002.
53. A private asset management company will be set up by end-August 2002, with the SDIF owning a minority share	13 of April 2002 LOI		The authorities have requested technical assistance for the drafting of a proposal for potential investors.

Action	Type	LOI Para ^{1/}	Status June 19, 2002
54. a. The Ministry of Justice to prepare an action plan based on the findings of a World Bank Report on Standards and Codes (ROSC) on Turkey's insolvency regime and form a Commission to prepare necessary amendments to the Bankruptcy Law		37	A commission to prepare necessary amendments to the Bankruptcy Law has been established. Draft World Bank report received in May.
b. The Ministry of Justice to produce a package of comprehensive reforms of the Execution and Bankruptcy Act by September 31, 2002	BM	16 of June LOI	
c. Enactment of the reforms of the Execution and Bankruptcy Act by end-January 2003	BM	16 of June LOI	
55. Support the upgrading of administrative procedures in the judiciary to improve the capacity of the courts		37	<i>Underway.</i>
56. The CMB to introduce international accounting standards, including inflation accounting provisions, by January 1, 2003.		38	The CMB has issued the regulation. Firms are taking steps to adopt the new accounting framework.
57. Starting end-March 2002, the CMB to require corporate groups to provide consolidated financial statements and to set up a dedicated group to monitor their finances		38	<i>Done.</i> The CMB has issued the regulation.
58. Starting end-March 2002, the CMB to require corporate groups with financial affiliates to provide consolidated group statements and share those statements with the BRSA		38	<i>Done.</i> The CMB has issued the regulation. The Accounting Standards and Corporate Finance departments of the CMB are monitoring the accounts.
Public sector reform			
59. Parliament to approve Public Procurement Law in line with UN (UNCITRAL) standards in January 2002	PA for SBA	40	<i>Done.</i>
60. Establish an independent procurement agency by end-March 2002	BM	40	<i>Done.</i>
61. Change laws and regulations to make them consistent with the new public procurement framework		40	See below.
62. Parliament to amend the Public Procurement Law by end-May 2002, to (i) bring the real value of the thresholds toward those in line with international best practice and (ii) extend the minimum time period for procurement applicable for cases below the thresholds	PA for second review	40	<i>Done.</i> Parliament passed the required amendments on June 12.

Action	Type	LOI Para ^{1/}	Status
			June 19, 2002
63. Compile a comprehensive list of public investment projects to be phased out in time to make decisions for the 2003 budget		40	Rationalization of public investment program will continue in 2003 within the framework of a High Planning Council Decision. The Decision will be communicated to spending agencies with 2003 Investment Circular in June 2002. Then the list will be compiled concurrently with 2003 investment programming process that will be finalized by end-2002
64. Approval by Council of Ministers in January 2002 of plan to reform the tax system	PA for SBA	40	Done.
65. a. Enact the first phase of the tax reform plan by end-April 2002	BM	40; 15 of April 2002 LOI	Done. Special Consumption Tax Law (implementing indirect tax changes) was approved by parliament on June 6.
b. Issue a decree by end-August 2002 setting the earmarking of SCT proceeds at zero, starting with the 2003 budget	BM	17 of June LOI	
66. Submit to parliament legislation for the second phase of the tax reform plan by end-October 2002	BM	40	A World Bank technical assistance mission is expected in July.
67. Reorganize tax administration in line with the study carried out with the World Bank:		40 and 15 of April 2002 LOI	Underway. The GDR has designed a new functional structure that includes a tax audit coordination unit. However, some work remains to fully flesh out the details, and an internal audit unit will need to be added.
a. By end-July, institute an audit coordination unit in the Ministry of Finance, and require that it produce a coordinated audit plan by end-November each year	BM (first such plan by Nov 2002)		
b. By end-September, the Minister of Finance to adopt a strategy to strengthen the collection of outstanding public sector tax arrears	BM		
c. In the budget for 2003, include resources to increase the number of auditors by 400 (for October 17) to move toward OECD standards	BM		
d. To help overhaul the revenue administration in the medium term, implement a functional reorganization, beginning at end-June			
68. Council of Ministers to adopt a civil service reform strategy by end-2002		40	
69. As part of the preparatory work for #68, by end-March 2002 establish a ministerial committee to carry out a functional review of government, which will be completed by end-September 2002		40	Done. CoM decision dated February 4, 2002 has been issued.

Action	Type	LOI Para ^{1/}	Status June 19, 2002
70. By end-September, have in place an integrated system to monitor total general government and SEE employment levels on a quarterly basis	BM	40	A circular (dated December 14, 2001, No. 94997) has been sent to SEEs; monitoring of SEE employment levels has started on a quarterly basis as of March.
71. 15,000 individuals (public sector workers) to have been retired or notified of their retirement by mid-January 2002	PA for SBA	41	Done.
72. By end-January 2002,	PAs for first review (i) and (iii)	41	(i-ii) Done. A total of 45,800 positions have been determined as redundant in SEEs.
(i) identify all redundant workers and positions in SEEs			
(ii) sharpen tentative estimate based on aggregate analysis, by using company-specific information and by end-May produce final estimates		15 of April 2002 LOI	
(iii) eliminate all open, unfilled redundant positions		41	Done.
73. Extend voluntary retirement offers to the recently identified redundant workers in Türk Telekom and in the Privatization Agency portfolio of companies; for those who accept, provide payments, and allow them to retire, no later than end-March 2002		41	Underway. The retirement offer remains open.
74. Through voluntary retirement offers, and layoffs only when necessary, reduce the number of redundant workers by one-third by end-June, and cumulatively by two-thirds by end-October 2002	PC (the Oct action)	41	Underway. As of end-April, 12,443 redundant positions had been eliminated (including individuals notified of their impending retirement as part of the prior action for the program—see item 71).
75. By end-June 2003, phase out the remaining redundancies		41	
76. The Ministry of Finance and the Treasury to formulate by end-September 2002 an action plan to address redundancies in the central government		15 of April 2002 LOI	Underway. The modalities of extending the staff reduction program to the civil service are under consideration.
77. Audit SEE compliance with this program on a quarterly basis		41	Underway. Treasury Controllers audited all SEEs (except Türk Telekom) in April–May.
78. To strengthen the legal framework for fiscal policy pass the Law on Public Debt Management and issue two supporting communiqués	PAs for the first review	42	Done.

Action	Type	LOI Para ^{1/}	Status June 19, 2002
79. Submit to parliament by end-June 2002 a Law on Financial Management and Internal Control consistent with best international practices	BM	42	A draft law has been prepared and will be provided to IFIs and the EU for comments in June. To be submitted to the parliament subsequently.
80. Close, by end-March 2002, 548 additional revolving funds	BM	42	<i>Done.</i>
81. Incorporate in the draft budget for 2003 the revenue and expenditures under Law 3418	BM for Oct 17, 2002)	42	
82. Eliminate the earmarking under Law 3418 and Law 4306		42	
83. Amend by July 2002 the governing legislation for the remaining EBFs to require passage of their budgets by parliament, external audit of their accounts (reported to parliament), and monthly reporting of their accounts, on a consolidated basis, with the central government's accounts	BM	42	To be handled in the context of the Law on Financial Management and Internal Control.
84. Eliminate the remaining budgetary fund (the Support Price and Stabilization Fund) in three years, when the World Bank's Agricultural Reform Implementation Project ends		42	
85. In the draft 2003 budget to be submitted to parliament (i) include net lending as an appropriation, and (ii) extend accounting and coding reforms to all consolidated budget agencies, and to general government units on a pilot basis	BMs for Oct 17, 2002)	42	To extend coding reforms to general government units on a pilot basis, the MoF has prepared a budget implementation circular. Studies regarding accounting reform are progressing as planned.
86. Complete, by end-March 2002, a survey of end-2001 commitments in excess of appropriations	BM	42	<i>Done.</i>
87. To monitor and address [expenditure] commitments on a regular and timely basis, conduct surveys of commitments in excess of appropriations twice a year (as of end-June and end-December), with the aim of having the results available within six weeks after the end of each period		15 of April 2002 LOI	
88. Address the impact of public sector retrenchment through the labor redeployment and reinsertion program and through unemployment insurance		42	As per the circular (No.1087, 2002/3) issued on January 21, 2002, services for counseling and training have started to be tendered. Unemployment insurance payments started in March 2002.

Action	Type	LOI Para ^{1/}	Status
Enhancing the role of the private sector			
89. The Privatization Administration (PA) to proceed with the public offerings of POAŞ by end-March 2002 and the public offering of TÜPRAŞ by end-June 2002 and launch the initial public offering for THY as soon as market conditions allow		45	The second public offering of POAŞ was completed in March 2002 with a 16.5 percent stake sold to foreign and domestic investors. New privatization strategy will be determined for TÜPRAŞ by mid-July 2002. The privatization of THY depends on market conditions.
90. a. CoM to adopt a privatization plan for Türk Telekom in April 2002	PA for the second review	45	<i>Not met because of change in strategy.</i> The corporatization plan approved on June 4, 2002 requires a more complex privatization strategy than originally envisaged. Deadline changed to end-November.
b. CoM to adopt a privatization plan for Türk Telekom by end-November 2002	BM	21 of June LOI	
91. Parliamentary approval of Tobacco Law	PA for SBA	45	<i>Done.</i>
92. Prepare and adopt a privatization plan for TEKEL by end-September	PA for fourth review	45	A restructuring study is being undertaken to provide a basis for the privatization plan.
93. Proceed with the privatization of ŞEKER, with the first step being the adoption of a privatization plan by May 2002		45	A privatization road map for ŞEKER has been submitted to the Privatization High Council for approval by mid-July.
94. a. In the electricity sector, in January 2002, subject to legal clarification, the Council of Ministers to adopt a government decree annulling with immediate effect all the projects for which transfer of operating rights (TOOR) contracts are pending		45	<i>Changed.</i> See item b.
b. Following the Constitutional Court decision regarding the pending transfer of operating rights (TOOR) contracts, determine which, if any, investors are eligible for Treasury guarantees and inform by end-June 2002 those eligible of the amendments needed to bring the contracts in compliance with the license regulations of the Energy Market Regulation Agency and the Electricity Markets Law. With the exception of these eligible projects, transfer all state-owned thermal generation and electricity distribution assets under the scope of privatization by end-July 2002. Moreover, the eligible contracts for which the financial arrangements have not been finalized by end-January 2003 will be cancelled, and the related assets transferred under the scope of privatization by end-February 2003		16 of April 2002 LOI	

Action	Type	LOI Para ^{1/}	Status June 19, 2002
95. By March 2002, the Ministry of Energy to inform the PA which electricity assets will be privatized, and by April 2002 the prequalification tenders for the distribution companies will be launched	45		Changed. See item 94 above.
96. Complete the transfer of gas distribution companies to the PA by March 2002	45		High Planning Council Decision is about to be finalized after which a Privatization High Council Decision will be sought.
97. The PA to go forward with the divesting of ETI Krom AŞ, ETI Elektrometalurji AŞ, ETI Gümüş AŞ, which are in the PA portfolio, as soon as licenses are transferred from ETI Holdings	45		A High Privatization Council decision (No: 2002/29) was issued on April 30, 2002 for the transfer of licenses of ETI Krom AŞ., ETI Elektrometalurji A.Ş., ETİ Gümüş A.Ş., ETİ Bakır A.Ş. to these companies from ETİ Holding.
98. The PA to continue its divestment of ERDEMİR, and of tourism and fertilizer assets in its portfolio. The PA also to continue divesting its portfolio of small and medium-size companies	45		Preparations underway.
99. Build on efforts made in 2001 (including legal amendments and simplified procedures) to increase the sale of government land. Initiate a study to evaluate how the remaining obstacles to government land sales could best be removed	45		
100. The Council of Ministers to adopt in January 2002 follow-up actions to FIAS study to make Turkey more attractive for domestic and foreign investors	PA for SBA	46	Done.
101. Submit to the parliament by end-May 2002 a new draft Law on Foreign Direct Investment in line with the findings of the FIAS study	BM	46	Done. Law submitted to parliament on June 14.
102. Submit to the parliament by end-March 2002 a draft law on work permits prepared by Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and issue a communiqué by end-April 2002 on the implementation procedures for employing foreign personnel employed by foreign capital companies as soon as the new law is approved by parliament		46	A draft law on work permits has been submitted to parliament and is currently with the relevant commission.
103. Complete by end-February 2002 legislation reducing the number of documents needed to obtain investment incentives		46	Done.
104. Establish and implement by end-February 2002 an employee code of ethical conduct for proceedings at customs		46	Being implemented. A communiqué was issued on September 11, 2001.
105. Submit to the Council of Ministers by end-January 2002 legal amendments to strengthen the Turkish Patent Institute		46	Draft law has been submitted to the Prime Ministry and is expected to be submitted to CoM for signatures soon.

Action	Type	LOI Para ^{1/}	Status June 19, 2002
106. The Council of Ministers to adopt a strategy by end-January 2002 for increasing transparency and combating rent-seeking activities	BM	47	<i>Done.</i> Decree signed on February 13
107. Define and include as program conditionality concrete follow-up actions for the remainder of the 2002-04 program period based on the plan in #106:		47 and 18 of April 2002 LOI	<i>Done.</i>
a. Establish by end-April 2002 a Steering Group for public sector reform, as well as a subcommittee to provide support to the Steering Group in implementing the plan to enhance transparency and good governance	BM		<i>Done</i>
b. Publish (i) the above-mentioned action plan to enhance transparency and good governance, and (ii) the Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC) on the quality of economic data, carried out in consultation with the IMF			<i>Done.</i>
c. Improve the public sector personnel system, including passage of legislation to establish a code of ethical conduct for civil servants and public administrators by end-2002	BM		.
d. Increase access to information, through the preparation of an Information Act, defining the rights of citizens to request information and the obligation of public organizations to provide information by end-2002			
108. Establish an Investor Relations Office by February		48	<i>Done.</i>
109. Establish an Investor Council consisting of prominent business representatives from Turkey and abroad		48	Inaugural meeting scheduled for July 18
110. Further strengthen the efforts of the Treasury, the CBT, and the BRSA to explain policies under the economic program in their respective areas, including through the arrangement of regular (bimonthly) press conferences by the Treasury		48	<i>Ongoing</i>
Safeguards Assessment			
111. Follow-up measures in the context of Safeguards Assessment:		19 of April 2002 LOI	
a. With effect from 2001 financial statements the CBT to publish audited financial statements consistent with IAS			<i>Done</i>
b. Starting with the 2002 financial statements, the CBT to clarify disclosures of the Fund position and the relationship with the Treasury, and limit the amount of profits available for distribution to realized profit, less unrealized losses			<i>Ongoing</i>

Action	Type	LOI Para ^{1/}	Status
			June 19, 2002
c. CBT to expand the role of its existing audit committee			The Audit Committee will meet twice a year with the external audit firm and, once established, with the internal audit department. It will also review the CBT's overall risk management practices and systems of internal control.
d. Include among the duties of the external auditor to issue a report reviewing the consistency between program data reported to the IMF (specifically covering base money, net international reserves, and net domestic assets) and the audited financial statements			<i>Done</i>
e. By May 15, 2002 the CBT to ask the existing audit firm to prepare such a report, to be issued by July 15, 2002	PC (issuance of report)		
f. By May 15, 2002, the CBT to issue a Memorandum of Understanding to clarify the Treasury/CBT relationship with the Fund.			<i>Done.</i> Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Treasury and CBT on May 6, 2002.
g. The CBT to reorganize by end-2002 the internal audit function. To this end, it will (i) adopt a new charter, which will detail the mission, scope, accountability, independence, responsibility, and authority of the audit function in line with the Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing of the Institute of Internal Auditors, and (ii) formulate an implementation plan identifying staffing levels, reporting lines, scope of audits, risk assessment methodologies, and developing an internal audit manual and training programs	PC (measure (i) and (ii))		
i. Internal audit department to conduct an audit of foreign exchange management and program data as of end-2002 by May 15, 2003	M		

1/ Unless otherwise noted, paragraph numbers refer to January 18, 2002 Letter of Intent.

Table 1. Turkey: Indicative Target on Cumulative Privatization Proceeds of the Consolidated Government Sector

	Floor (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Cumulative privatization proceeds from January 1, 2002, to:	
September 30, 2002	220
December 31, 2002	700

1. The consolidated government sector is defined in Annex D of the January 18, 2002 Letter of Intent for the Stand-by Arrangement.
2. Privatization proceeds are measured in cash terms, except in the case of conversion of an exchangeable bond (proceeds exclude amounts realized from the sale of convertible bonds).
3. Privatization proceeds exclude sales of immovables and movables, and any other items already captured in the performance criteria for the consolidated public sector (see Annex D, referenced above).
4. Privatization proceeds exclude any sale of assets to entities in the consolidated government sector, to the local governments, or to state economic enterprises not captured in the program definition of the consolidated government sector.
5. Privatization proceeds exclude receipts from the sale of transfer of operating rights (TOORs).

Statement by the IMF Staff Representative
June 28, 2002

1. **This statement provides an update on economic and policy developments since the staff report (EBS/02/109, 6/20/02) was issued.** The new information does not change the thrust of the staff appraisal, but underscores two of its key messages: (i) vulnerabilities remain, calling for an unwavering commitment to the program; and (ii) for the authorities' efforts to be fully successful, lessening market concerns about domestic political uncertainty will be critical.
2. **Latest indicators continue to suggest that the macroeconomic objectives for 2002 remain within reach.** Both exports and imports showed strong performance in April (seasonally adjusted monthly increases of 15 and 24 percent, respectively), confirming a pick-up in activity. Capacity utilization remained unchanged in May on a seasonally adjusted basis, but was up by 5 percentage points from a year earlier. The CBT's most recent survey shows a slight increase in the mean inflation expectation for the end of the year to 35.6 percent, still close to the 35 percent end-year target.
3. **Market indicators have, however, weakened further over the past week.** The impact of favorable news—including completion of the prior actions and the announcement of the Board date—has been more than offset by continued political uncertainty, market concerns about the implications of the bank audit results, and contagion from weak global markets and Brazil. Since June 19, the interest rate on the benchmark bond has risen 5 percentage points to 75 percent, the Turkish lira has depreciated by 2½ percent against the U.S. dollar, stock prices have fallen by 4 percent, and the spread on Turkish Eurobonds has widened by another 100 basis points. On June 26, Standard and Poor's lowered the outlook to stable from positive on its B– sovereign rating for Turkey.
4. **The authorities have followed up on the private bank audit and recapitalization exercise.** As noted in Box 4 in the staff report, the targeted assessments (based on two audits) showed the level of nonperforming loans (NPLs) in 26 privately owned banks to be 16 percent of total loans at end-2001, compared with the earlier reported 5 percent. The NPL estimate has now been updated to reflect two developments. First, the intervened Pamuk bank has been excluded, leaving 25 banks to be covered. Second, given uncertainties about the financial condition of the common shareholder in Pamuk and Yapi Kredi, the BRSA decided that out of prudential caution Yapi Kredi needed to classify all its connected loans as doubtful and make provisions (net of collateral) equal to 50 percent of the outstanding amount of connected loans. These two changes raised the NPL ratio for private banks to 25 percent. Even with the increased provisioning requirements, Yapi Kredi's capital adequacy ratio is 10.2 percent.
5. **Further progress has been made in meeting structural conditionality in banking.** On June 22, the BRSA issued a revised regulation on the new accounting standards to ensure that banks' end-2002 balance sheets comply with IAS, meeting an end-June structural performance criterion. Considerable progress has also been made toward meeting the end-June structural performance criterion on reducing the number of state bank branches by 800.

With 80 branches closed between April 4, 2001 (when the restructuring of state banks started) and end-2001 and 679 more closed through June 25 this year, the authorities will, however, likely miss the performance criterion by a small margin. The staff will follow up on branch closures in the context of the third program review.

6. **End-June monetary targets are likely to be met.** By all indications, the performance criterion on net international reserves and the indicative target on net domestic assets will be observed with considerable margins. The authorities report, however, that the performance criterion on base money is likely to be met by only a small margin, since currency demand has been higher than anticipated, both because of stronger than usual seasonal factors (in agriculture and tourism) and the effects of the intervention in Pamuk bank. The staff will monitor developments and seek continued compliance with the monetary targets in the context of the third review.

7. **The authorities have also taken measures to keep fiscal policy on track.** Between late May and June 26, the authorities raised sugar prices by 4 percent, natural gas prices by 8 percent, and prices for alcohol, tobacco, tea, and pulp and paper by 10–15 percent. The staff estimates that these measures have a direct impact of about $\frac{1}{2}$ percent on the CPI, and that they close about one third of the full-year fiscal gap of $\frac{1}{2}$ percent of GNP. Increases in telecommunication charges, which would close the bulk of the remaining gap, are expected shortly. Further increases in alcohol, tobacco, and sugar prices are scheduled for September.

8. **The staff supports the authorities' request to waive the applicability of the end-May performance criterion on the cumulative primary balance of the consolidated government sector.** The relevant full information is not yet available. However, as discussed in paragraph 2 of the staff report, preliminary data strongly suggest that the performance criterion was met.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

NEWS BRIEF

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

News Brief No. 02/57
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 28, 2002

International Monetary Fund
700 19th Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20431 USA

IMF Approves US\$1.15 Billion Tranche to Turkey under Stand-By Credit

The Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) today completed the second review of Turkey's economic performance under the three-year stand-by credit. The decision will enable Turkey to draw up to SDR 867.6 million (about US\$1.15 billion) immediately.

The stand-by credit was approved on February 4, 2002 (see Press Release No. 02/7) in a total amount of SDR 12.8 billion (about US\$17 billion). So far, Turkey has drawn SDR 8.2 billion (about US\$11 billion).

After the Executive Board discussion on Turkey, Horst Köhler, Managing Director and Chair, said:

"The Turkish authorities are to be commended for their strong policy performance. Fiscal policy has remained on course; the Central Bank of Turkey (CBT) has adhered to a prudent monetary policy; and structural reforms in banking and in the public sector have been impressive. These policies have delivered a sharp drop in inflation and inflation expectations, and the beginnings of an economic recovery.

"The significant fiscal adjustment of the last two years has been one of the main achievements of the program. The authorities' commitment to maintaining the present strong fiscal stance in 2003 and over the medium term will play a crucial part in ensuring debt sustainability. The recent decisions to bring price increases in state economic enterprises back on track are a strong signal of this commitment. Going forward, this should be reinforced with reforms in direct taxes, a prudently managed reduction of

EXTERNAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

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redundant staff positions in state economic enterprises, and improved tax administration and procurement procedures.

"The central bank's contribution to reducing inflation and inflation expectations is a further major achievement. This should now be strengthened by advancing with the technical preparations for inflation targeting. The central bank should continue its policy of gradually building up its foreign exchange reserves, as long as the underlying balance of payments position permits. The authorities should also move further to reduce tax distortions in financial markets.

"The Bank Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) has handled skillfully the private bank audit and recapitalization exercise and has demonstrated, through its recent action, its commitment to strengthening Turkey's financial system. Together with adoption of the Istanbul Approach for corporate debt restructuring, and planned improvements in the legal framework for bankruptcy, this will set the stage for a lasting recovery in credit growth.

"Greater attention needs to be devoted to structural reform, especially privatization, in the period ahead. In the light of the inefficiencies in state enterprises and the burden they place on the budget, the authorities should intensify their efforts to privatize these enterprises. The recent presentation to parliament of a new Foreign Direct Investment Law is an important step in improving the business environment and supporting the privatization efforts.

"Overall, the authorities' impressive policy implementation has been producing tangible gains. Vulnerabilities remain, however, as evidenced by recent financial market developments. Full implementation of the program strategy is therefore essential to create sustained economic growth. For these efforts to be fully successful, a critical priority will be to provide reassurance to markets about economic, financial, and political stability, and thus the long-term credibility of Turkey's reform efforts," Mr. Köhler said.

Turkey—The Authorities' Statement on the Staff Report for the Second Review Under the Stand-By Arrangement

♦ Page 28/Box 4/Paragraph 4/paragraph 4 and 7:

Paragraph 4 analyses the provisioning of banks for NPLs and reaches the conclusion that banks have been cautious in valuing collateral and that even though the average of reserves put aside equals to 40% of NPLs, the range of provisioning for NPLs among banks vary from 30% of NPL to more than 50% of NPL. The paragraph further asserts that with the introduction of inflation accounting, some banks were able to increase provisioning without having to raise capital. In support of this argument, it is stated in the paragraph that shareholders equity increased by roughly USD 1.5 billion. It is claimed also that of this amount only 40% come from an increase in paid-in capital and that the rest come from increased asset valuation due to inflation accounting. Similarly, a reference to the impact of the introduction of inflation accounting is made in the paragraph 7 and it is concluded that this implementation reduced the amount of capital some banks had to raise.

Yet, the capital increase of US\$1.5 billion was realized in 2001, prior to the inflation accounting application which was required only within the recapitalization scheme. Therefore, the analysis and conclusions in these paragraphs lacks accurateness and creates confusion. Indeed, as explained in detail in the “Bank Capital Strengthening Program Progress Report” (which is available at the BRSA’s web site www.bddk.org.tr), inflation accounting has not been used as an instrument to reduce banks’ capital need in a fictitious way. In contrast, it has been applied to financial statements dated December 31, 2001 in order to determine the banks’ need for capital in a correct manner. There has not been a single bank, of which the CAR was initially below 8 % and exceeded this ratio upon the application of inflation accounting. Furthermore, banks included in the program had to announce high amounts of losses due to inflation accounting.

♦ Page 28/Box 4/Paragraph 5:

The above-referred paragraph entails a comparison of profitability figures before and after the audits. However, the audits conducted on a three stage basis all in compliance with international standards use different principles and methodologies than those before the audits. Therefore, the comparison of before and after profit figures are not meaningfully comparable.

♦ Page 28/Box 4/ Paragraph 6/last sentence:

The above-referred paragraph expresses the capital shortfall of the banks with regard to BRSA’s assessment under the result of the audits and it states that capital shortfall in banks amounted to TL 1,326 trillion as of end-2001, which is less than the preliminary figure of USD 1 billion. Following these expressions, it is stated that banks have already raised or

committed to raise roughly US \$ 0,8 billion, with a considerable portion of this coming from retained earnings.

The increase in the capital raised or committed, however, does not stem mainly from the retained earnings. The main measures include a cash capital injection of TL 162 trillion (\$ 106 mn) and a non-performing loan collection of TL 738 trillion (\$ 482 mn), with TL 468 trillion (\$ 305 mn) part of the latter amount constituting the collection of non-performing loans extended to majority shareholders. The 14 % decrease in exchange rate risk due to banks closing their balance sheet open position during the December 2001-May 2002 period reduced the capital requirements for market risk by TL 72 trillion (\$ 47 mn). Together with the above-mentioned measures, the increase in the value of government papers in the securities portfolio by TL 130 trillion (\$ 85 mn) has been an important development that reduced capital needs. Therefore, the sentence "... with a considerable portion of this coming from retained earnings." does not reflect the actual sources of capital injections made by banks.

Page 37/Table 1/Article 1/Status section:

This part of the report states that BRSA sent letters to banks with four-week delay. This four-week delay, however, was due to the extension given to the independent auditors upon their request, with the aim of enabling them to complete the audit work with due care and in full compliance with the pre-determined principles, procedures and methods as set by the related regulation of the BRSA.

Factual corrections in the report are as follows:

Page 26, Para 19:

The sentence concerning the cost of financial intermediation makes a reference to a levy of 10 percent of interest income on bank loans. However, this levy of 10 percent [-the Resources Utilization Support Fund (RUSF)] deduction—applies to lending rates on consumer loans **not bank loans** (3 percent for other loans) and the borrowers pay the deductions.

Table 12. Turkey: Public Sector Financing Indicators, 2001-02 (p.60)*

The domestic debt figures pertaining to the total and private roll over ratios for January–June 2002 need to be corrected. The corrected data given in the attached table for the "Net domestic borrowing/redemptions" item reflects the realization figures for the January–July 2002 period and is derived from monthly realizations for domestic debt service and borrowing amounts.

***These figures should be revised as follows:**

Ratio of new domestic borrowing to redemptions	Total	Private Sector
2001	76%	97%
2002		
January	99%	114%
February	61%*	101%
March	96%	117%
April	104%	131%
May	56%	88%
June	93%	99%
July	99%	104%

* In February, ratio of new domestic borrowing to redemptions does not include early redemptions made of IMF credit.