

Statistics	Monthly Money and Banking Statistics
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The Data: Coverage, Periodicity, and Timeliness

Coverage characteristics	<p>Purpose of the study: Through the sectoral accounts and analytical tables in Money and Banking statistics, banking sector’s asset/ liability structure which is major part of the financial sector is revealed and the target is to produce comparable, reliable and quality data at the level of international standards.</p> <p>Data description: Money and Banking Statistics is a group of stock data analyzing money, deposit and other monetary liabilities of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (CBRT) and banks and also loans extended by these institutions and their external positions. It includes balance sheets, sectoral balance sheets and detailed tables of deposits, loans and securities of the CBRT and banks and monetary survey and monetary aggregates. All statistical presentations, which consist of transactions in Turkish Lira and foreign exchange, are published in Turkish Lira.</p> <p>The concepts and classifications in the money and banking statistics are based on the principles of the IMF's Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, 2000 (MFSM 2000). Sector classifications are also in line with the United Nations’ System of National Accounts (SNA 93) and European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010).</p> <p>Statistical concepts and definitions:</p> <p>Monetary sector covers CBRT, deposit money banks, investment and development banks, participation banks, and money market funds .</p> <p>Residency: Foreign and domestic positions are sectorized on the basis of residency according to the guidelines of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6th Edition. The concept of “residence” refers to an individual who regularly resides in an economic territory for more than one year or an institutional unit who engages in economic activities and transactions within an economic territory. Branches of foreign banks in Turkey are regarded as “residents”, whereas branches of domestic banks abroad are classified as “non-residents”. In this context, money and banking statistics covers only activities of resident branches of domestic banks. In this respect, the CBRT’s banking statistics are not comparable with banking statistics produced by Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) and Turkish Banking Association.</p> <p>The definitions of financial instruments used in Money and Banking Statistics are given below;</p> <p>Gold: This category includes international standard gold.</p> <p>Currency: This category includes cash in circulation as banknotes and coins. It is formed by assets like Vault Cash, Cash in Transit and Foreign Banknotes.</p> <p>Deposit: Deposits in Turkish lira are followed in accounts “Saving Deposits”, “Official Deposits”, “Commercial Corporations’ Deposits”, “Banks Deposits”, “Other Corporations’ Deposits”; and foreign exchange deposits are followed in “Banks Deposit-FX”, “Foreign Exchange Deposits” accounts. Maturity of deposits is divided into demand deposits and time deposits according to relevant regulations.</p>
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Loans: Loans are financial assets created when creditors lend funds to debtors, to be repaid on the maturity date along with the interest they incur. This category includes cash and noncash loans, mortgage loans, past due loans, reverse repurchase agreements (repos), consumer loans and trade credits, financial leasing agreements etc.

Securities: This category includes financial instruments that are traded on secondary markets or instruments that are standardized to be traded on these markets. This category also includes Securities At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, Securities Available For Sale and Securities To Be Held Till Maturity. Treasury bills, government bonds, revenue indexed bonds issued by Undersecretariat of Treasury, CBRT liquidity bills, shares, investment funds and bills and bonds issued by banks are also showed under this category.

Financial Derivative Assets/Liabilities: A derivative is a financial instrument the value of which is derived from one or more underlying assets, which enables the transfer of the rights and obligations related to that asset without necessarily having a change in ownership. Financial derivative instruments (off-balance sheet items) are valued in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards, appreciation and depreciation emerge from this valuation are reported in these accounts.

Subsidiaries and Associated Companies:

Subsidiaries: It is an asset account which includes share of banks on their partnership that have important power on partnership but not in capital or management control. It is accounted by bid price.

Associated Companies: It is an asset account which includes share of banks on their partnership that have important power on partnership, capital and management. It is accounted by bid price.

Shareholders' Equity: It includes paid up capital which shows total capital investments invested by owner or partners of banks in balance sheet date, capital reserves, profit/loss for the previous year and profit/loss for the period.

Other Accounts Receivable / Payable: This category includes other outstanding financial assets and liabilities. The assets under this category are distinguished by a timing difference between the transaction that creates these assets/liabilities and the corresponding payment. This category also includes transitory liability and asset accounts, miscellaneous receivables and payables, prepaid taxes, etc.

Classification system:

Sector Classification: In an economy, financial transactions within residents, and between residents and non-residents, are mostly realized through banks which constitute the major part of financial sector. Classification of receivables and payables arising from financial transactions based on sectors is important to follow the distribution of sources and uses between institutional units. For this reason, institutional sectors are classified according to main functions in the economy. In the compilation of money and banking statistics, as guidance to reporting banks, the CBRT has prepared the "Institutional Sector List" mostly in line with the international standards. Institutional units classified in this framework are as follows:

- A. Domestic
 - General Government
 - Central Government
 - Local Governments
 - Social Security Institutions
 - Non-financial Corporations
 - Non-financial public companies
 - Non-financial private companies
 - Financial Corporations
 - Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey
 - Banks
 - Non-bank Financial Institutions
 - Insurance Companies and Pension Funds
 - Financial Intermediaries
 - Financial Auxiliaries
 - Households
 - Non-profit Institutions Serving Households

B. Abroad

Financial Instruments: Financial instruments used in monetary and financial statistics are broadly consistent with the international standards.

- Currency
- Deposits
- Loans
- Securities
- Financial Derivatives
- Subsidiaries and Associated Companies
- Shareholders' Equity
- Other Accounts Receivable / Payable

Statistical population: Public institutions and organizations, international organizations (for example; IMF, OECD, Eurostat, BIS), private sector and academicians.

Reference area: Turkey.

Geographical level: None.

	<p>Sector coverage: Transactions of resident banks in Turkey with domestic sectors and non-residents.</p> <p>Time coverage: Data begins with August 1986.</p> <p>Coverage, n.e.s.: None.</p> <p>Exceptional circumstances on coverage: None.</p> <p>Statistical unit: Reporting units.</p> <p>Base period: None.</p> <p>Reference period: Previous month.</p> <p>Unit of Measure:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="448 674 1418 815"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="448 674 1150 741">Variable/Indicator</th> <th data-bbox="1150 674 1418 741">Unit of measure</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 741 1150 815">All Variables</td> <td data-bbox="1150 741 1418 815">Thousand TRY</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Variable/Indicator	Unit of measure	All Variables	Thousand TRY
Variable/Indicator	Unit of measure				
All Variables	Thousand TRY				
Periodicity	<p>Frequency of data collection: Monthly.</p> <p>Frequency of dissemination: Monthly.</p>				
Timeliness	<p>Average production time for each release of data: 7 days.</p> <p>Time lag - first results (days): 30.</p> <p>Time lag - final results (days): 60.</p>				
<h2>Access by the Public</h2>					
Advance dissemination of release calendar	<p>Link to advance release calendar:</p> <p>http://www3.tcmb.gov.tr/veriyaytakvim/calendar.php?yayim_id=25</p> <p>Data release policy: Monthly Money and Banking Statistics are disseminated on the CBRT's web page monthly and subscriber institutions are informed via email after every release.</p>				
Simultaneous release to all interested parties	<p>Simultaneous release: Yes.</p> <p>Pre-release data share with press or other specific users under special agreements: No.</p>				

Integrity

Dissemination of terms and conditions under which official statistics are produced, including those relating to the confidentiality of individually identifiable information

Responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics: Monetary and Financial Statistics Division of the Statistics Department of the CBRT is responsible for collecting, processing and disseminating statistics.

Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies: Data are reported to the following institutions: BIS, IMF, OECD, Undersecretariat of Treasury.

Confidentiality of individual reporters' data: Article 43 of the Law No. 1211 on the CBRT, as amended by the Law No. 4651 of April 25, 2001; requires that the Bank may not publish or disclose the statistical information having a private and personal nature nor may it submit these to any official authority or private body other than the BRSA. This information shall not be used for purposes other than those of statistical nature nor as means of evidence. Data released will be evaluated confidential accordingly and will not be disclosed to third parties.

Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing: 13 employees are responsible for collecting, processing and disseminating monetary and financial statistics data. All employees have either undergraduate or graduate degrees. Hardware, software and automation needs are provided by the IT department in line with work plans.

Monitoring user requirements: Internet based "Statistics User Survey" is conducted once a year.

Quality policy: Our policy is determined to disseminate data according to internationally accepted standards and maintain consistency and timeliness of the data.

Quality monitoring: Having received TURKSTAT Quality Logo 2015, Monthly Money and Banking Statistics are produced in conformity with the international standards and subject to control every 3 years for validation of Quality Logo. Moreover, the Report on Observance of Statistical Codes and Practices disseminated by the IMF in 2009 recognized that Monthly Money and Banking Statistics of Turkey meet the quality standards to a large extent.

Impartiality of statistics: Data from trial balances and detailed balance sheets of reporting banks are cross checked and corrected prior to release. Statistics are unbiased.

Data sources: Data source for the CBRT is based on the accounting records of the CBRT. Data sources for banks are based on the monthly reporting forms in the "Supervisory Reporting Package of Banks and Participation Banks" based on the Uniform Chart of Accounts prepared by the BRSA and provided by deposit money banks, participation banks, investment and development banks. Data source for money market funds is the Capital Market Board.

Methodology: In the process of creating Monetary Survey and Monetary Survey Balance Sheet tables, starting from the balance sheets of the CBRT, Deposit Money Banks, Investment and Development Banks and Participation Banks in line with Uniform Chart of Accounts which classify assets and liabilities, detailed sectoral balance sheets are prepared distinguishing sources and uses of financial sector according to sectors of the economy. Sectoral accounts are the balance sheets

classified according to assets and liabilities of banking sector in relation with other sectors and serves as a basis for Monetary Survey table. Aggregates in the balance sheets presented according to accounts (deposits, loans, securities, participations and subsidiaries etc.) are arranged so as to reflect all receivables and payables of banking sector from/ to other sectors.

Monetary Survey table is an analytical presentation of aggregated sectoral balance sheets of monetary authorities (CBRT and Treasury)¹ and banking sector. In this table, receivables and payables between monetary sector are netted and the amount of resources used by other sectors can be followed. Monetary Sector Analytical Balance Sheet table is presented to identify monetary liabilities and counterpart items of money supply.

In official monetary aggregates prepared in line with CBRT balance sheet and detailed accounts, and banking system data, liabilities of monetary sector are identified in terms of degrees of liquidity. In this content, monetary liabilities within monetary sector and with central government are excluded from monetary aggregates and this is in harmony with the definitions of the European Central Bank.

MONETARY AGGREGATES
M1=
Currency in Circulation (Coins and Banknotes in Circulation- Banks' Vaults) Demand Deposits (TRY, FX)
M2= M1+
Time Deposits (TRY, FX)
M3= M2+
Funds Received From Repo Transactions Money Market Funds Debt Securities Issued (maturity up to 2 years)

Recording: Data from banking system is provided within the context of the Uniform Chart of Accounts, which is prepared according to the International Financial Reporting Standards and recorded on accrual basis. Loans and deposits are recorded at nominal value.

Valuation: Securities in domestic currency are valued at prevailing market prices at the end of the reference period. Regarding the valuation of foreign-currency-denominated instruments, each bank uses its own rate to convert foreign-currency-denominated assets and liabilities into national currency. CBRT uses CBRT buying rate. "Gold at International Standard" is valued on monthly basis.

Grossing/Netting: In the Monetary Survey, financial assets and liabilities of the

	<p>financial sector is shown in gross terms, however, “Foreign Assets” and “Claims on Central Government” is shown in net terms. Transactions between monetary sector are netted under “Other Items.”</p> <p>Deviations from International Standards: In the Monetary Survey, accrued interests regarding financial transactions are shown separately under “Other Items (net)”. However, in the MFSM 2000, it is recommended to include accrued interests in the underlying instrument.</p> <p>Modes of dissemination: Data are disseminated on the CBRT’s website in excel and pdf formats.</p> <p>Commenting on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics: After dissemination of data, regular controls and follow-ups are made to avoid erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics in the media.</p> <p>Disclosure of terms and conditions for statistical collection, processing, and dissemination: Punctual dissemination of the data according to the advance release calendar.</p> <p>Seasonal adjustment: There is no seasonal adjustment on existing data, however studies for seasonally adjusting the money supply have started.</p> <p>Legal acts and other agreements on collection, processing, and dissemination of statistics: The Law on the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, No.1211, Article.43.</p>
<p>Identification of internal government access to data before release</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>Identification of ministerial commentary on the occasion of statistical releases</p>	<p>Published without any comment.</p>
<p>Provision of information about revision and advance notice of major changes in methodology</p>	<p>Revision schedule: Money and banking statistics are disseminated 1 month after the reference period as provisional and are revised and finalized next month. Advance notice is provided for exceptional revisions to the data for the previous months when needed.</p> <p>Identification of preliminary and/or revised data: Money and banking statistics are disseminated 1 month after the reference period (except year-end). When provisional data are disseminated, revisions on the data related to previous month are reflected.</p> <p>Advance notice of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques: Amendments to the tables and methodology are announced in advance on the Money and Banking Statistics website at “Announcements on Revision Studies”.</p>

Quality

Dissemination of documentation on methodology and sources used in preparing statistics	Methodology used in compilation of these statistics is explained at the above part of this document.
Dissemination of component detail, reconciliations with related data, and statistical frameworks that support statistical cross-checks and provide assurance of reasonableness	<p>Internal consistency: The data sets are consistent with each other.</p> <p>Temporal consistency: Comparable time series begin with January 1986. Breaks in the respective series are explained in the footnotes.</p> <p>Intersectoral and cross-domain consistency: Data are mostly consistent with Financial Accounts.</p>

Notes

Last posted	
Last certified	
Last updated	19/06/2017