

**CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY**

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**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS  
REPORT**

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**February 2003**

**SUMMARY**

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (USD million)						
	February			January-February		
	2001	2002	% Change	2001	2002	% Change
Current Account Balance	-324	-1145	..	-286	-1178	..
Foreign Trade Balance	-619	-1189	92,1	-1394	-2087	49,7
Exports	2384	2725	14,3	4993	6047	21,1
Imports	-3003	-3914	30,3	-6387	-8134	27,4
Exports/Imports	-79,4%	-69,6%	..	-78,2%	-74,3%	..
Capital and Financial Accounts	574	2178	..	1075	3390	..
Financial Account (Excl. Off. Reserves)	2048	572	..	2953	3793	..
Change in Official Reserves†	-1474	1606	..	-1878	-403	..

Source: CBRT.

† (-) sign refers to the increase in official reserves.

**In February 2003;**

Exports increased by 14.3 percent compared to the same month of previous year and rose to 2.7 billion US dollars from 2.4 billion US dollars. During the same period, imports rose by 30.3 percent from 3 billion US dollars to 3.9 billion US dollars. Hence, foreign trade deficit realized as 1.2 billion US dollars and the ratio of exports to imports declined to 69.6 percent. In February, current account produced a deficit of 1.1 billion US dollars, whereas financial account excluding official reserves provided a surplus of 572 million US dollars.

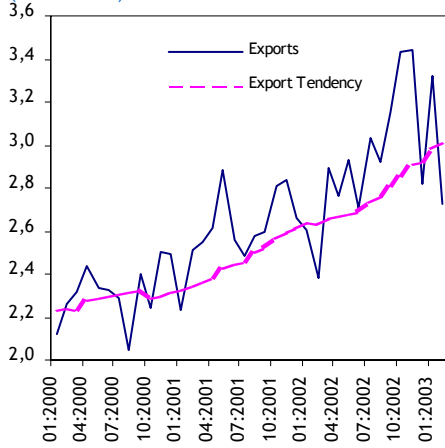
**In January-February 2003;**

Exports increased by 21.1 percent compared to the same month of previous year and rose to 6 billion US dollars from 2.5 billion US dollars. During the same period, imports rose by 27.4 percent from 6.4 billion US dollars to 8.1 billion US dollars. Hence, foreign trade deficit realized as 2.1 billion US dollars and the ratio of exports to imports declined to 74.3 percent. In January-February period, current account produced a deficit of 1.2 billion US dollars, whereas financial account excluding official reserves provided a surplus of 3.8 billion US dollars.

**SUMMARY**

**EXPORTS**

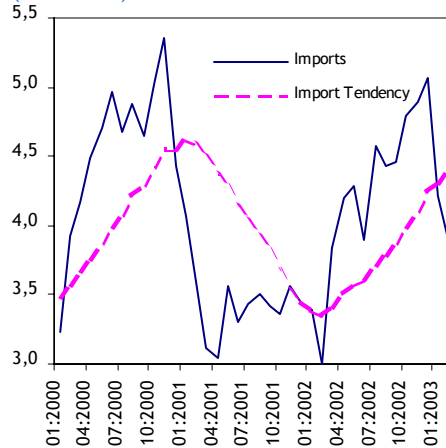
(USD billion)



Source: SIS.

**IMPORTS**

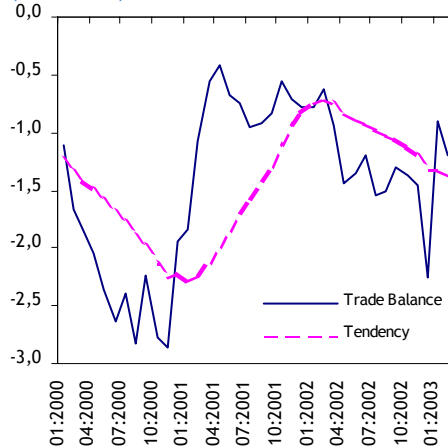
(USD billion)



Source: SIS.

**TRADE BALANCE**

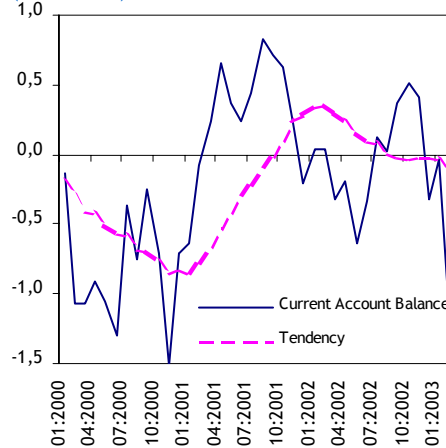
(USD billion)



Source: SIS.

**CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE**

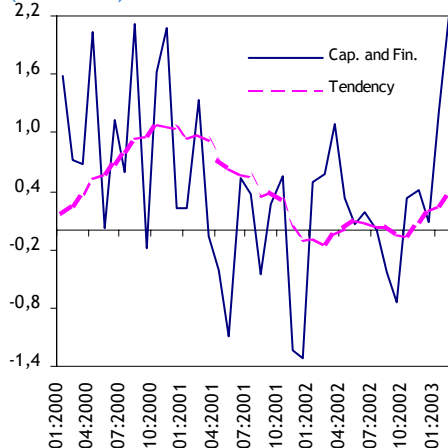
(USD billion)



Source: CBRT.

**CAPITAL and FINANCIAL ACCOUNT**

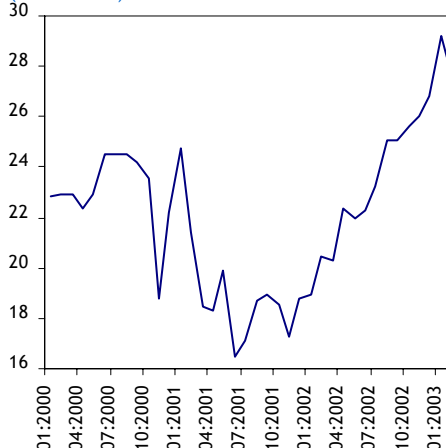
(USD billion)



Source: CBRT.

**CBRT INTERNATIONAL RESERVES**

(USD billion)



Source: CBRT.

Trends are calculated with 12-month moving averages.

## I. FACTORS AFFECTING FOREIGN TRADE

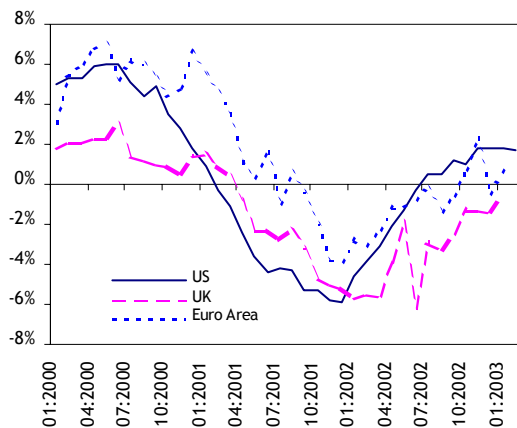
### Foreign Trade Developments

1. Since the beginning of 2003, data on the US and European economies have been displaying a rather limited recovery trend. The said trend is drastically below the level that may sustain the growth of developing countries.

2. The upward acceleration observed in the US economy in the second half of 2002 started to pursue a sluggish course as of the beginning of 2003. Industrial production index increased by 0.1 percent compared to the previous month, whereas it dropped by 0.5 percent in March. The US imports, which has been showing an upward trend since February 2002, maintained its trend progressively in January and February as well. While no sign of recovery was noted in the economic activities in Euro Area, labor force markets also failed to display a favorable picture. In January, Euro Area industrial production index rose by 0.3 percent compared to the same month of the previous year.

#### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

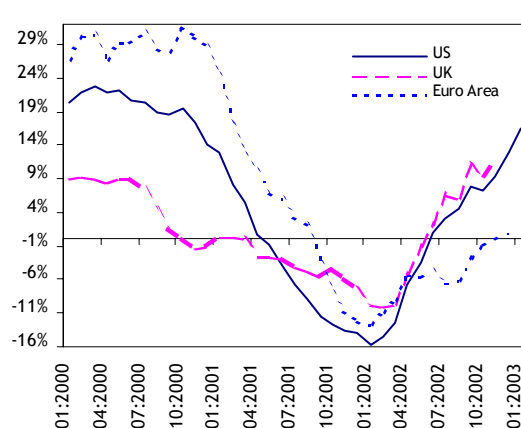
(seasonally adjusted, 3 month-moving average, annual percentage change)



Source: IMF, ECB.

#### IMPORTS

(3 month-moving average, annual percentage change)



Source: IMF, ECB.

3. The annualized 6-month growth rate of CLI<sup>1</sup> (Composite Leading Indicator), leading indicator for cyclic movements in economic activities of OECD countries issued by OECD, recorded an increase in three successive months in the last quarter of 2002. However, the six-month growth rate of the indicator lost pace in January and February 2003. In other words, CLI points out that OECD economies will fail to show any recovery in the following period.

4. While EU indicators remained unchanged in the last quarter according to the February 2003 data, leading indicators on the USA and United Kingdom have been declining for the last two months. No favorable development is expected for the US and United Kingdom economies in the following period.

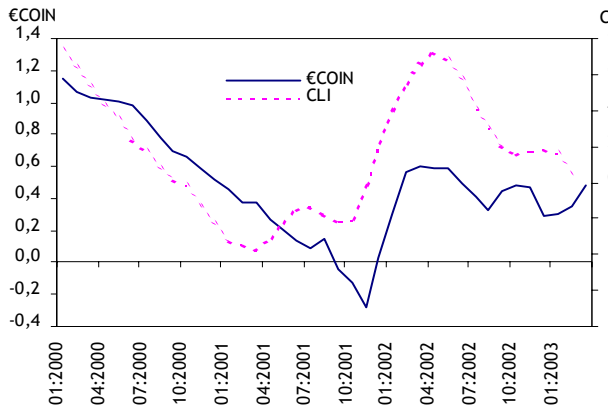
5. EUROCOIN<sup>2</sup> (Coincident Indicator) indicator issued by CEPR (Centre for Economic Policy Research) shows the seasonally adjusted three-month GDP (Gross Domestic Product) growth expectations for the Euro Area. Growth rate, which regressed successively in the last quarter of 2002 and pursued a horizontal course according to the January and February data, increased, albeit slight, in March. Accordingly, GDP growth rate in Euro area is expected to increase to some extent especially in the second quarter of the year.

<sup>1</sup> Visit the following website for detailed information on CLI:

<http://www.oecd.org/oecd/pages/home/displaygeneral/0,3380,EN-statistics-509-15-no-no-no-509,00.html>.

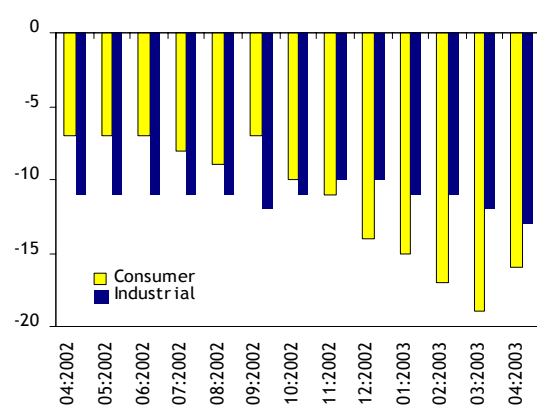
<sup>2</sup> Visit the following website for detailed information on EUROCOIN: <http://www.cepr.org/data/Eurocoin/>.

LEADING INDICATORS: €COIN (3-month % change)  
OECD CLI (annualized 6-month % change)



Source: CEPR, OECD.

CONSUMER & INDUSTRIAL CONFIDENCE: EU  
(seasonally adjusted)

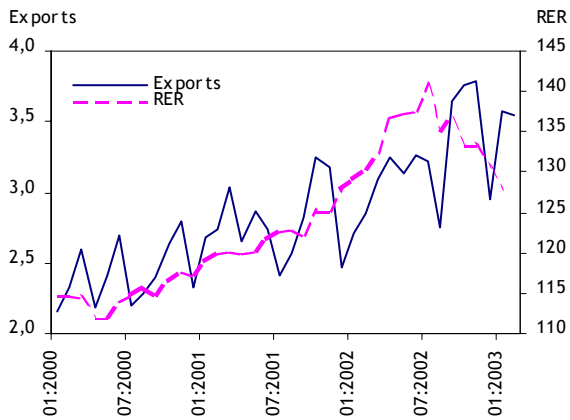


Source: Eurostat.

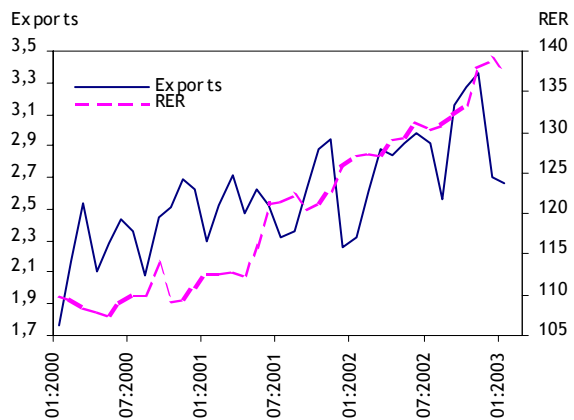
6. Deterioration in EU industrial confidence index persisted in April as well. It is assumed that global stagnation has a negative impact on confidence in EU. Hence, industrial confidence index that maintained its horizontal course of 2002 in the beginning of 2003 deteriorated in March and April. This deterioration, which accelerated in January, February and March, lost its pace in April.

EXPORTS AND REAL EXCHANGE RATE IN EU CANDIDATE COUNTRIES (1995=100)†

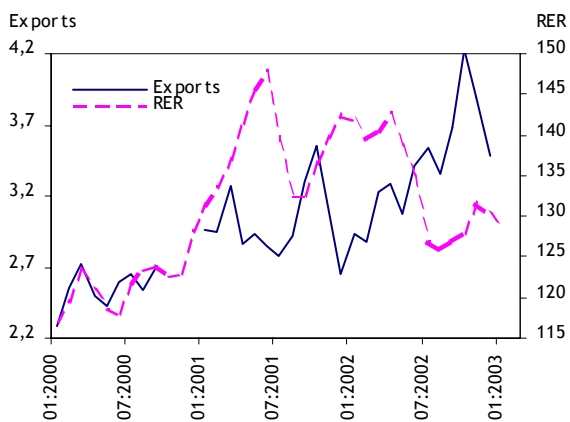
CZECH REPUBLIC



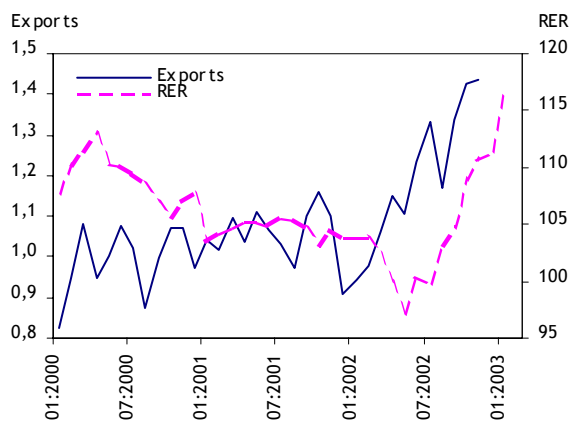
HUNGARY



POLAND



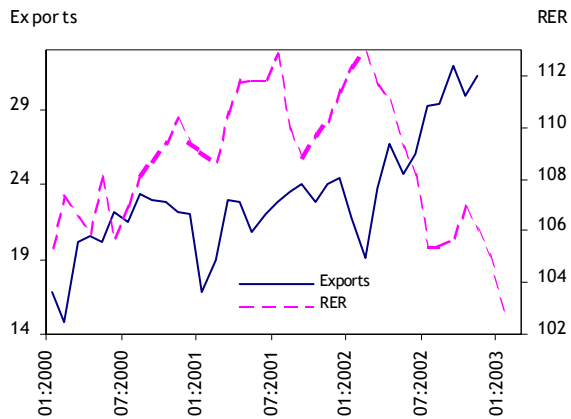
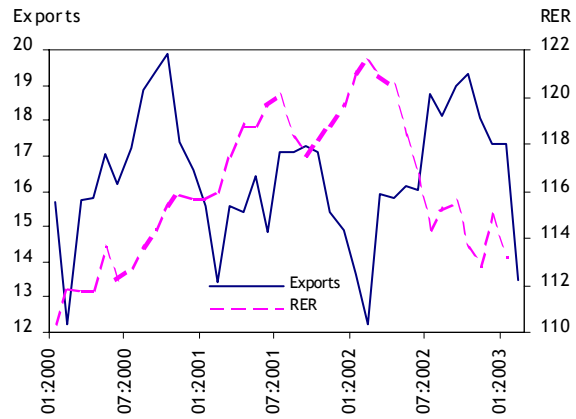
SLOVAK REPUBLIC



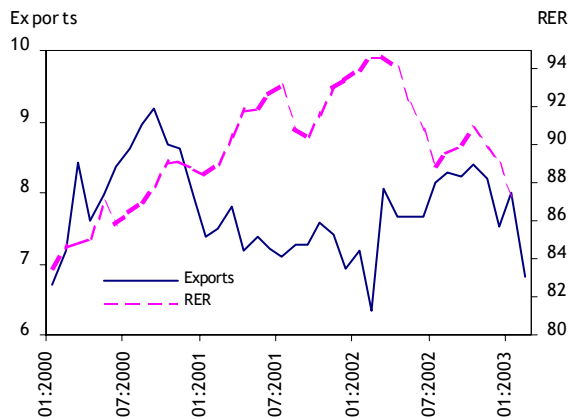
† Increase in real exchange rate index signifies the strengthening of domestic currency.  
Source: IMF.

EXPORTS IN RIVAL COUNTRIES (billion US dollars) AND REAL EXCHANGE RATE (1995=100)<sup>†</sup>

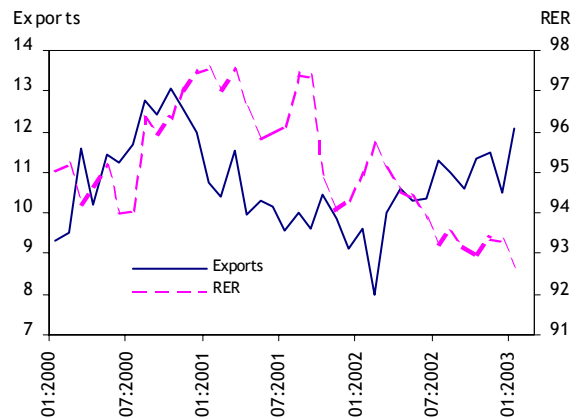
## CHINA

HONG KONG<sup>††</sup>

## MALAYSIA



## SINGAPORE



<sup>†</sup> Increase in real exchange rate indicates the strengthening of domestic currency.

<sup>††</sup> Nominal effective exchange rate has been used since real exchange rate for Hong Kong is not available.

Source: IMF.

7. EU's trade volume with Turkey showed a substantial increase in January 2003. During the said period, EU imports from Turkey became the highest rate of increase after Norway and Russia. In January, EU exports to Turkey increased by 37 percent compared to the same month of the previous year, thus recording the highest increase in exports compared to other countries.

8. In the Czech Republic, one of the EU candidates, Czech koruna started to depreciate in real terms starting from August 2002, whereas Hungary and Slovak Republic currencies, which appreciated in real terms in 2002, maintained this trend in January 2003.

9. In 2002, China and Singapore currencies depreciated sharply in real terms. In January 2003, Chinese currency declined by 2.1 percent in real terms compared to the previous month.

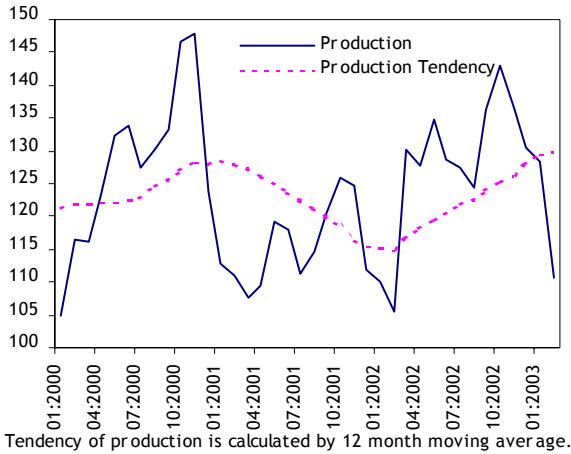
### Developments in Domestic Demand and Production

10. Increase in GDP accelerated in the last quarter of 2002 and reached 11.5 percent, resulting in a 7.8 percent increase in 2002. In the last quarter of the year, investment expenditures increased substantially and the limited rise in private consumption expenditures continued.

11. Industrial production, which showed a high-rated increase since March 2002, maintained this trend in January 2003 as well. However, a significant slowdown was observed in the increase of rate in production in February. In February, overall industrial production rose by 4.4 percent and manufacturing industry production by 5 percent compared to the same month of the previous year. Seasonally adjusted manufacturing industry production boosted by 2.8 percent compared to the previous month.

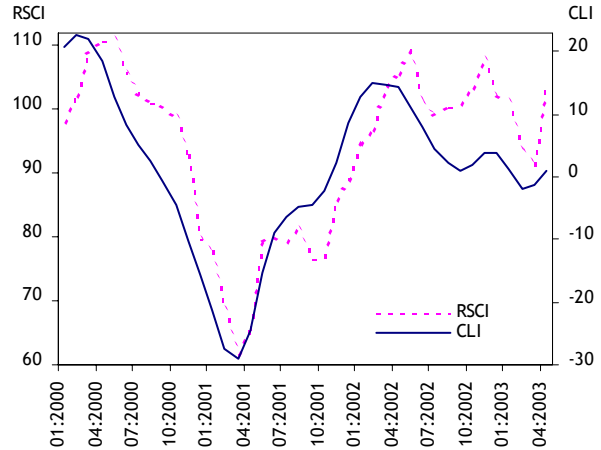
12. High rates of increase in manufacture of printing and publishing, basic metals industry, manufacture of machinery-equipment, manufacture of radio, TV communication devices, manufacture of office machinery and motor vehicles industry continued in February as well.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY PRODUCTION  
(1994=100)



Source: SIS.

LEADING INDICATORS for TURKEY: RSCI, CLI  
(6-month % change)



Source: CBRT.

13. Composite leading indicators index (CBLEADING-IPI)<sup>3</sup> compiled by Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (CBRT) for the purpose of early monitoring of growth and contraction periods in economic activity entered in downward trend starting from January 2003. Annualized six-month rate of change of the said leading indicator turned into minus in February and continued this trend in March and April as well.

14. Real Sector Confidence Index (CBRSCI)<sup>4</sup>, the other indicator compiled by CBRT, provides information about the assessments of top managers of private sector institutions on the present situation of their business and their expectations for future. The indicator, which was above 100 in January, dropped below 100 due to political developments in Iraq and the negative impact of these developments on foreign exchange rates and interest rates. However, the index improved significantly in April due to the favorable developments observed in interest rates after the war ended.

15. According to the Consumer Confidence Index compiled by CNBC-e<sup>5</sup>, developments about Iraq as of January 2003 had a negative impact on domestic consumer confidence. After the war ended, CNBC-e Consumer Confidence Index rose to 91.32 from 69.75 in April.

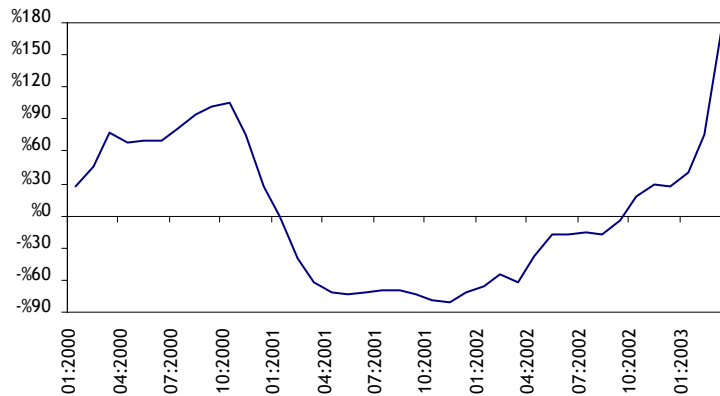
16. The number of registered motor vehicles declined by 66 percent and 27.2 percent in 2001, during which domestic demand had reduced in considerable terms and in 2002 during which it showed a limited recovery, respectively. With the recovery tendency in domestic demand, the number of registered motor vehicles increased by 89.5 percent in January and February 2003 compared to the same period of the previous year. Similarly, in the first quarter of the year, the number of motor vehicles sold in Turkey rose by 177.6 compared to the same period of 2002.

3 Visit the following website for detailed information about CBLEADING-IPI:  
[http://www.tcmb.gov.tr/yeni/evds/yayin/oncu\\_gos/oncu\\_eng.html](http://www.tcmb.gov.tr/yeni/evds/yayin/oncu_gos/oncu_eng.html).

4 Visit the following website for detailed information about CBRSCI:  
[http://www.tcmb.gov.tr/yeni/evds/yayin/oncu\\_gos/yontemselaciklama\[1\].pdf](http://www.tcmb.gov.tr/yeni/evds/yayin/oncu_gos/yontemselaciklama[1].pdf).

5 Visit the following website for detailed information about Consumer Confidence Index compiled by CNBC-e:  
<http://www.ntvmsnbc.com/news/171785.asp>.

**TRANSPORTATION VEHICLES SALES: GROWTH RATE**  
(3-month moving average, annual % change)



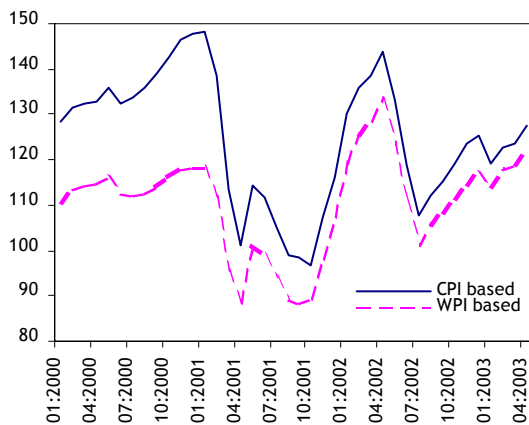
Source: Automobile Industry Association.

Prices

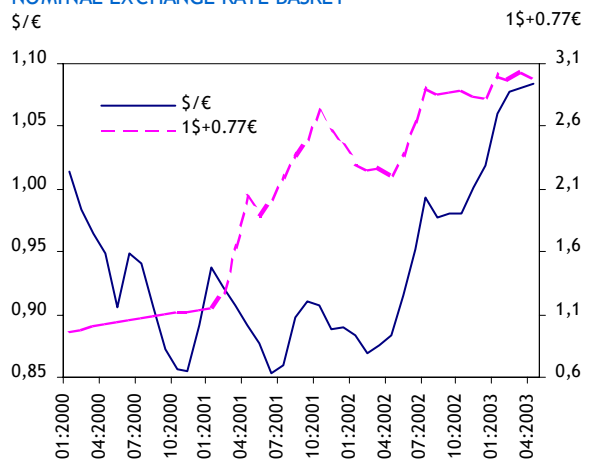
17. Increase in nominal exchange rates due to the tense atmosphere created by a likely military operation against Iraq in January 2003 led to depreciation of Turkish lira in real terms. On the other hand, nominal value of Turkish lira remained almost unchanged in February and March. In April, Nominal foreign exchange basket comprising of USD 1 + 0.77 euro declined by 1.5 percent compared to the previous month. In the first four months of the year, nominal foreign exchange basket appreciated by 5.6 percent compared to the December average. During the same period, owing to the inflationary developments, Turkish lira appreciated by 1.7 percent according to the consumer price-based index and by 4.4 percent according to the wholesale price-based index.

18. Strengthening tendency of euro against US dollar continued in April as well. In this period, US dollar/euro parity rose by 22.6 percent compared to the same month of the previous year and reached an average of 1.0840.

**REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE**  
(1995=100)†



**USD/EURO PARITY and**  
**NOMINAL EXCHANGE RATE BASKET**



† Increase in real exchange rate index indicates strengthening of Turkish lira.  
Source: CBRT.



REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE (monthly percentage change)†												
	2002								2003			
	May	Jun	Jul	Agu	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Turkey												
CPI based	-7,2	-10,9	-9,5	4,3	2,7	3,3	3,9	1,4	-4,9	2,9	0,7	3,2
WPI based	-7,3	-10,4	-8,6	4,2	2,3	3,0	2,7	2,5	-2,9	3,7	0,6	3,0
Czech Republic	0,2	0,2	2,3	-4,0	1,2	-2,4	0,0	-2,0	-2,1			
Slovakia	-2,8	3,3	-0,6	3,3	1,6	3,9	1,7	0,6	4,8			
Hungary	0,2	1,6	-0,8	0,5	1,0	0,8	3,6	0,8	-1,2			
Poland	-2,6	-2,8	-5,9	-0,9	0,7	0,8	2,9	-0,8	-1,1			
Hong Kong ††	-1,8	-1,4	-1,9	0,7	0,3	-1,7	-0,6	1,9	-1,5			
Malezia	-2,0	-1,5	-2,0	0,8	0,5	0,9	-1,2	-1,0	-2,0			
Singapore	-0,1	-0,6	-0,7	0,3	-0,4	-0,2	0,4	-0,1	-0,7			
China	-1,6	-1,1	-2,4	0,0	0,3	1,1	-0,8	-0,9	-2,1			

Source: CBRT, OECD, IMF.

† increase implies real appreciation of the currency.

†† Due to data limitations, nominal effective exchange rate is substituted for Hong Kong.

## EXPORT and IMPORT PRICE INDICES (1994=100)

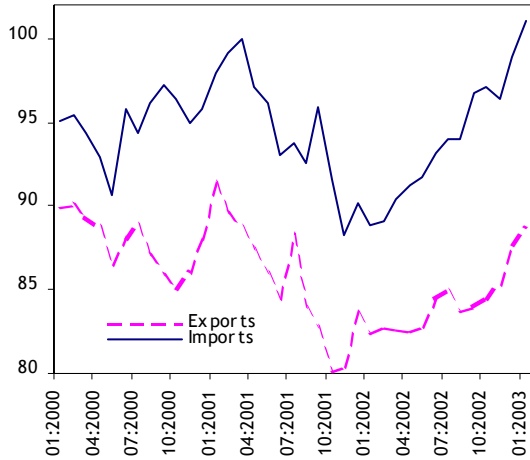
	2002												2003
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Agu	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
Export Price Index	82,8	82,6	82,5	82,8	84,4	84,9	83,7	83,9	84,4	85,3	87,7	88,6	
Manufacturing	81,8	81,5	81,1	81,9	84,2	85,0	83,6	84,4	84,3	85,1	87,7	88,9	
Textiles	77,6	77,8	77,5	79,6	82,8	82,2	78,7	79,0	78,7	82,0	85,2	86,9	
Wearing Apparel	83,5	86,1	85,1	85,9	87,8	89,8	89,1	86,6	83,8	85,0	91,7	94,5	
Chemicals & Products	81,0	79,3	80,0	83,9	84,1	86,6	85,8	85,4	86,4	87,3	88,2	89,9	
Manufacture of Basic Metals	79,7	77,1	77,7	78,0	82,7	85,9	89,8	87,0	88,5	90,6	89,3	90,0	
Manufacture of Mach. & Equ.	80,3	79,4	79,8	79,3	79,4	80,0	77,8	80,1	81,2	79,9	83,7	85,3	
Electrical Mach. & Apparatus	69,3	69,1	67,1	70,4	69,4	68,8	67,4	72,5	74,1	72,9	75,6	75,5	
Motor Vehicles & Trailers	81,7	83,3	85,4	85,1	89,5	91,3	87,7	91,4	93,5	93,5	95,0	91,9	
Import Price Index	89,1	90,4	91,2	91,7	93,2	94,0	94,0	96,7	97,1	96,4	98,9	101,1	
Mining & Quarrying	123,6	133,7	143,3	140,0	141,7	148,4	153,7	153,9	161,0	145,0	157,1	169,9	
Crude Oil & Natural Gas	127,5	139,8	149,5	145,6	147,2	156,4	162,0	163,0	170,2	151,3	166,6	178,5	
Manufacturing	85,0	85,7	86,4	87,2	88,1	88,5	87,6	90,3	90,2	91,3	92,4	92,0	
Textiles	79,7	86,9	81,1	83,2	81,2	80,6	78,4	82,7	84,8	85,0	88,1	84,0	
Chemicals & Products	86,3	86,1	90,3	89,4	91,5	93,6	91,6	94,1	92,9	95,2	97,4	96,9	
Manufacture of Basic Metals	79,9	78,3	81,4	81,4	83,8	85,4	86,4	85,2	84,2	89,0	91,5	92,3	
Manufacture of Mach. & Equ.	87,4	86,3	89,2	89,3	88,2	87,2	86,8	91,6	91,6	94,7	97,5	92,8	
Electrical Mach. & Apparatus	62,6	66,6	66,1	69,8	71,3	69,5	68,8	70,2	70,7	67,7	67,9	66,8	
Motor Vehicles & Trailers	78,0	77,0	80,1	86,7	86,8	85,4	90,2	90,3	86,4	85,7	88,7	89,6	

Source: SIS.

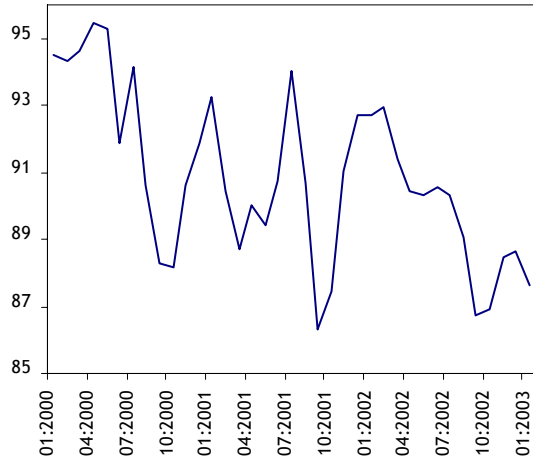
19. In January 2003, export prices fell by 0.4 percent on 12-month averages, whereas import prices increased by 0.6 percent. Thus, the favorable trend observed in the terms of trade in the last quarter of 2002 did not continue.

20. The highest increases in export prices were recorded in textile, clothing, basic metals and motor vehicles in January. Import prices of crude oil, natural gas and petroleum products as well as basic metals and motor vehicles recorded substantial increases during the same period.

**EXPORT and IMPORT PRICE INDICES**  
(1994=100)



**TERMS OF TRADE (Export Prices/Import Prices) (1994=100)**



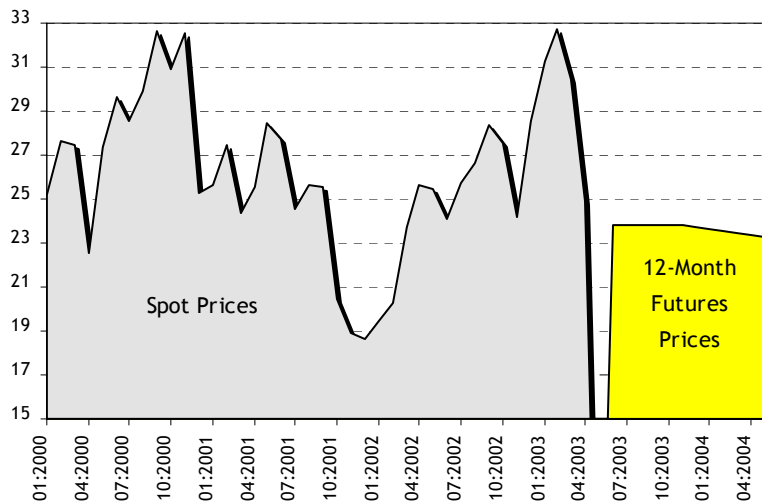
Source: SIS

21. The rise in crude oil prices during December 2002-February 2003 period mainly stemmed from the low level of crude oil stocks in OECD countries and output gap in Venezuela due to the strike. With the starting of military operation against Iraq and improvement in expectations that the war would not lead to an interruption in oil supply, crude oil prices both in spot markets and futures markets entered in a downward trend. The downtrend in crude oil prices gained pace after the war has ended. The price of Brent oil fell by 6.9 percent in March and 18.3 percent in April compared to the previous month.

22. World crude oil production reached daily 740 thousand barrels following the daily increase by 2.25 million barrels in February.

23. At the meeting held on April 24, 2003, OPEC members decided to reduce their production to daily 25.4 million barrels as of June 1, 2003, which means a daily decrease by 2 million barrels, because of the seasonal decline in oil demand.

**CRUDE OIL PRICES: BRENT SPOT and 12-MONTH FUTURES (monthly average, US dollar/barrel)**



Future Prices	
	01.05.2003
June 2003	23.82
July 2003	23.83
August 2003	23.86
September 2003	23.86
October 2003	23.85
November 2003	23.80
December 2003	23.71
January 2004	23.61
February 2004	23.53
March 2004	23.45
April 2004	23.37
May 2004	23.29

Source: oilnergy.com.

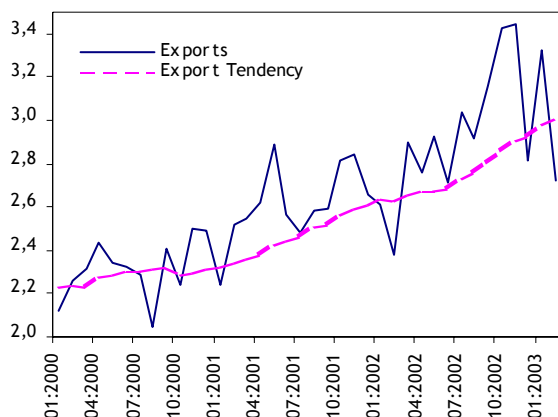
Note: 01.05.2003 future prices of International Petroleum Exchange

## II. EXPORTS

### General Evaluation

24. Compared with the figures of the same month of the previous year, exports rose by 14.3 percent in February 2003 and reached US dollar 2.7 billion. In the same month, while exports of manufacturing goods and exports of agricultural and forestry products increased by 15.6 percent, exports of agricultural and forestry products decreased by 5.4 percent.

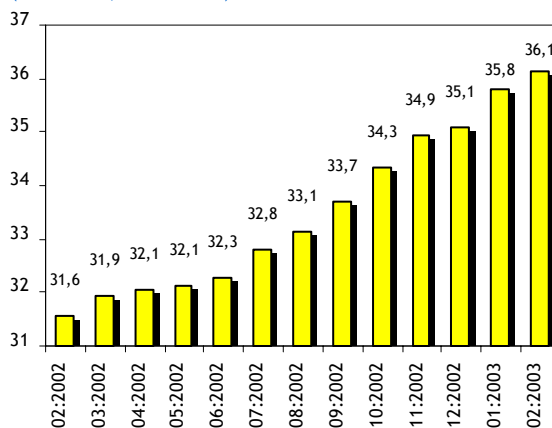
EXPORTS and EXPORTS TENDENCY†  
(USD billion)



† Exports tendency is calculated with 12-month moving average.

Source: SIS.

EXPORTS  
(12 month, USD billion)



Source: SIS.

### EXPORTS (USD million)

	February				January-February			
	2002	2003	% Change	% Contrib.	2002	2003	% Change	% Contrib.
<b>Total</b>	<b>2384</b>	<b>2725</b>	<b>14,3</b>		<b>4993</b>	<b>6047</b>	<b>21,1</b>	
Agriculture and Forestry	162	153	-5,4	-0,4	350	381	9,0	0,6
Fishing	3	3	3,3	0,0	5	9	71,6	0,1
Mining and Quarrying	17	23	37,0	0,3	47	47	0,4	0,0
Manufacturing	2197	2539	15,6	14,4	4583	5596	22,1	20,3
Other	5	7	29,8	0,1	8	14	73,7	0,1
<b>Important Items:</b>								
Articles of Apparel-Clothing; Knitted	311	357	14,8	1,9	644	834	29,6	3,8
Articles of Apparel-Clothing; Not Knitted	234	257	10,0	1,0	480	591	23,0	2,2
Motor Vehicles and Spare Parts	197	239	21,0	1,7	381	486	27,6	2,1
Electronic Machinery and Equipment	176	200	13,6	1,0	372	433	16,2	1,2
Boilers, Machinery, Mechanical Equipment	126	168	32,8	1,7	251	361	43,6	2,2
Iron and Steel	136	165	21,9	1,2	334	347	3,9	0,3
Articles of Iron and Steel	103	77	-25,2	-1,1	209	172	-17,7	-0,7
Other made-up textile articles, sets, worn clothing	84	97	16,1	0,6	162	218	33,9	1,1
Edible fruits	69	71	2,3	0,1	174	192	10,7	0,4
Cotton, cotton yarn and cotton fabrics	58	62	6,3	0,2	130	148	14,5	0,4

Source: SIS.

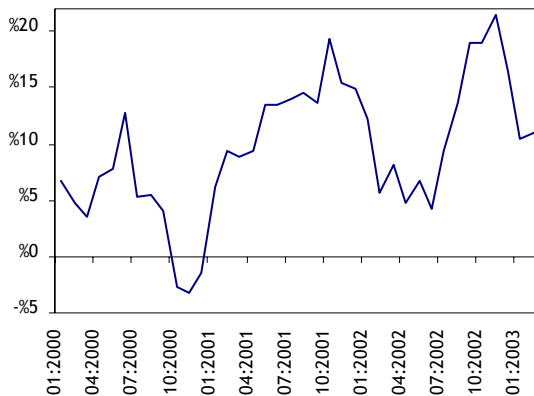
25. Preliminary indicators point out that there will not be a notable recovery in the following period. However, a slight improvement is expected in GDP growth rate of Euro Area, especially in the second quarter of the year. Nevertheless, the slowdown observed in

the increase of rate in manufacturing industry in February is predicted to continue in March as well. Because of the limited revival in domestic demand, excess production continues to be directed to foreign markets. Low level of unit wages and rise in productivity per hour sustain this tendency.

26. Growth rate of exports (annual percentage change of three-month moving averages), which declined in December and January, displayed a slight increase in February 2003. The growth rate started to rise in agriculture and forestry exports in November and to acquire positive values as of November in line with agricultural and forestry cycles. In February, growth rate of manufacturing industry exports remained at the January level.

#### EXPORTS: GROWTH RATE

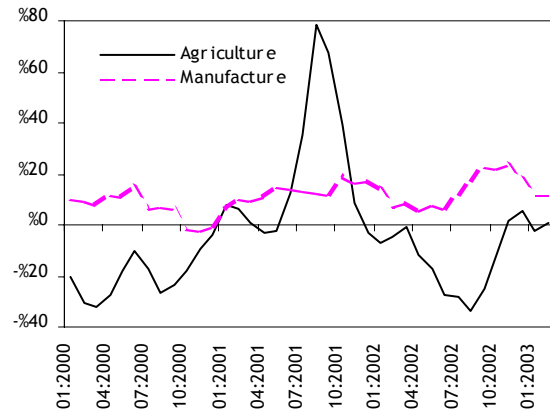
(3 month moving average, annual % change)



Source: SIS.

#### EXPORTS: SECTORAL GROWTH RATES

(3 month moving average, annual % change)



Source: SIS.

#### EXPORTS: BY COUNTRY GROUPS (USD million)

	February					January-February				
	2002		2003		%	2002		2003		%
	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)		Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
<b>Total</b>	2384	..	2725	..	14,3	4993	..	6047	..	21,1
<b>OECD Countries</b>	1540	53,2	1845	50,0	19,8	3192	40,5	4088	40,8	28,1
European Union Countries	1208	41,7	1476	40,1	22,2	2512	31,8	3259	32,5	29,7
EFTA Countries	29	1,0	31	0,8	8,9	56	0,7	67	0,7	20,2
Other OECD Countries	304	10,5	337	9,1	11,1	624	7,9	762	7,6	22,2
<b>Non-OECD Countries</b>	770	26,6	786	21,3	2,0	1648	20,9	1725	17,2	4,7
European Countries	244	8,4	245	6,6	0,3	490	6,2	538	5,4	9,8
African Countries	123	4,2	112	3,0	-8,8	261	3,3	274	2,7	5,0
American Countries	29	1,0	14	0,4	-50,6	52	0,7	42	0,4	-18,6
Middle East Countries	246	8,5	287	7,8	16,6	560	7,1	582	5,8	4,0
Other Asian Countries	111	3,8	122	3,3	10,0	246	3,1	274	2,7	11,5
Other Countries	16	0,6	5	0,1	-68,7	39	0,5	13	0,1	-65,9
<b>Selected Countries</b>										
Germany	398	13,7	469	12,7	18,1	827	10,5	1081	10,8	30,7
USA	227	7,8	243	6,6	7,1	468	5,9	543	5,4	16,1
UK	167	5,8	215	5,8	28,7	355	4,5	468	4,7	31,7
Italy	150	5,2	181	4,9	20,6	344	4,4	400	4,0	16,3
France	149	5,2	160	4,3	7,3	290	3,7	349	3,5	20,5
Russia	98	3,4	73	2,0	-25,0	189	2,4	153	1,5	-18,8

Source: SIS.

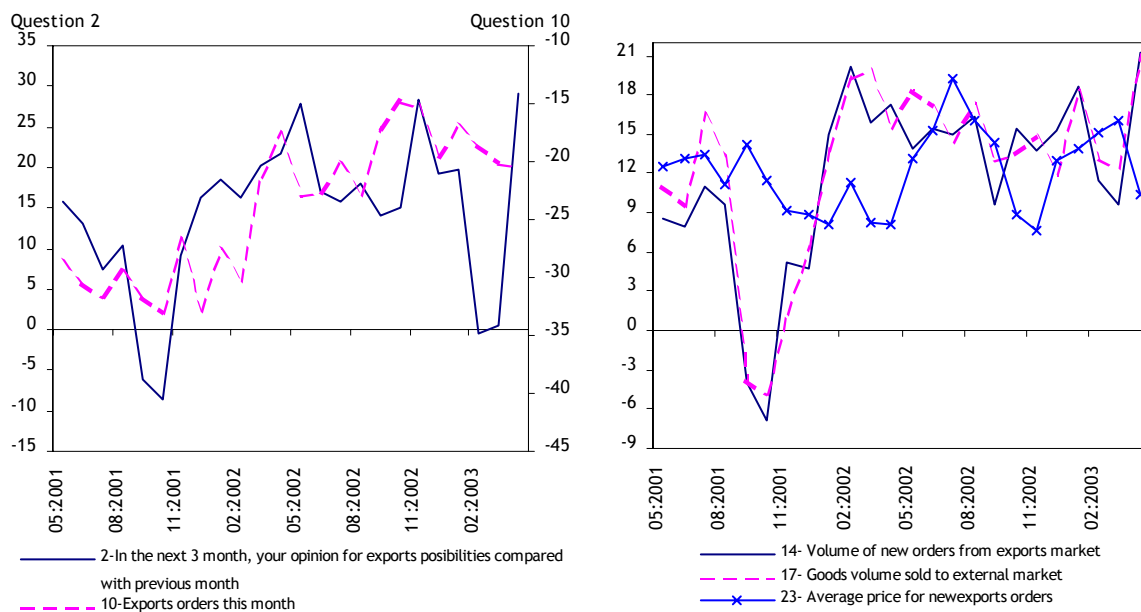
27. The largest contribution to exports growth in February was made by exports of articles of apparel knitted, articles of apparel not knitted, highway vehicles, boilers, machinery and mechanical devices. Exports of these sectors comprised 28 percent of overall exports. In February, exports of articles of iron and steel maintained its downtrend that has started in the last quarter of 2002.

### Outlook

28. According to the April results of CBRT Business Tendency Survey, the probability of improvement in export facilities in the next quarter compared to the previous month has increased especially due to the removal of uncertainties created by Iraq war. Accordingly, the share of foreign business cycles, one of the factors that restrict receiving export orders, which has grown since December, dropped drastically in April.

29. While the total quantity of export orders decreased slightly in April compared to the previous months, export orders are expected to increase in the next quarter.

### EXPORT EXPECTATIONS



Source: CBRT Business Tendency Survey.

Source: CBRT Business Tendency Survey.

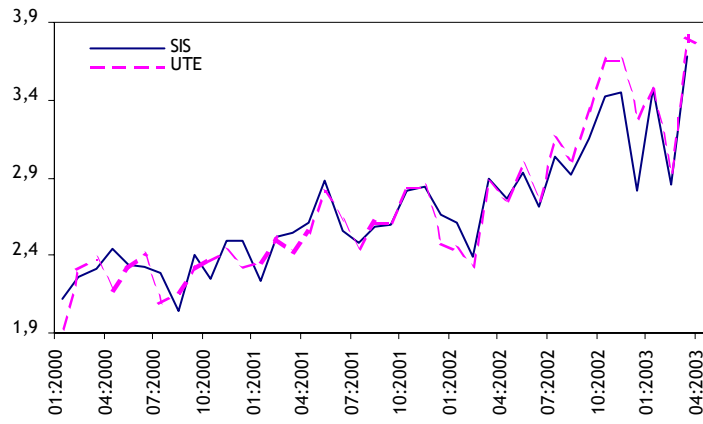
30. Turkish lira appreciated by 1.7 percent according to the consumer-prices-based real effective exchange rate index and by 4.4 percent according to the index calculated on basis of wholesale/producer prices in the first quarter of the year. Moreover, the appreciation of euro by 6.4 percent against US dollar has favorable effects on exports to Euro Area, increasing the value of these exports in terms of US dollar.

31. According to Union of Turkish Exporters' Association (UTE) data, exports rose by 33.2 percent in March compared to the same month of the year, reaching US dollar 3.8 billion. In April, exports boosted by 36.6 percent compared to the same month of the previous year and realized as US dollar 3.7 billion. The twelve-year exports reached US dollar 39.8 billion in April.

32. According to UTE's own classification, exports of agricultural products grew by 30.2 percent in March and 41.4 percent in April compared to the same months of the previous year.

33. According to UTE records, exports of industrial products rose by 33.4 percent in March and 36.2 percent in April compared to the same months of the previous year. Exports of ready-made clothing and iron and non-iron metals maintained their favorable trend of previous months in April. In April, export of motor vehicles increased by 85.9 percent compared to the same month of the previous year. These sectors comprised 54.4 percent of total exports in April.

EXPORTS: SIS-UTE COMPARISON (USD billion)



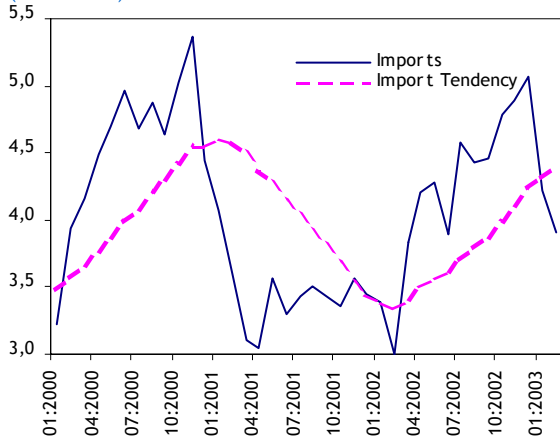
Source: SIS, UTE.

### III. IMPORTS

#### General Assessment

34. Compared with the same month last year, imports increased by 30.3 percent and reached 3.9 billion US dollars in February 2003. In the same month, exports of capital goods increased by 14.7 percent, intermediary goods by 31.2 percent and consumption goods by 48.1 percent.

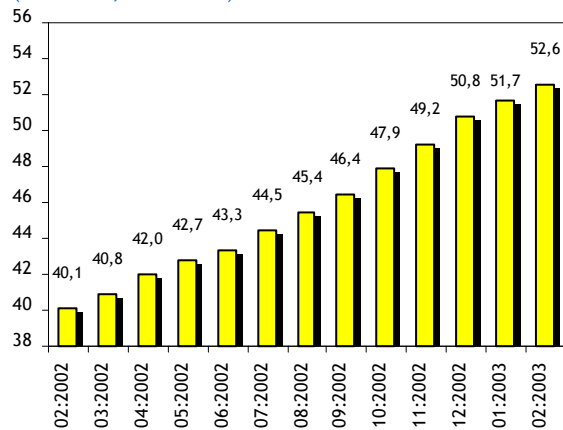
IMPORTS and IMPORTS TENDENCY†  
(USD billion)



† Imports tendency is calculated using 12 month moving average.

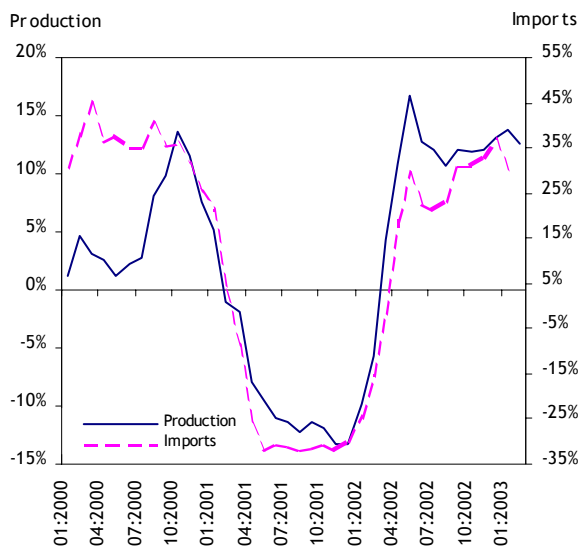
Source: SIS.

IMPORTS  
(12 month, USD billion)



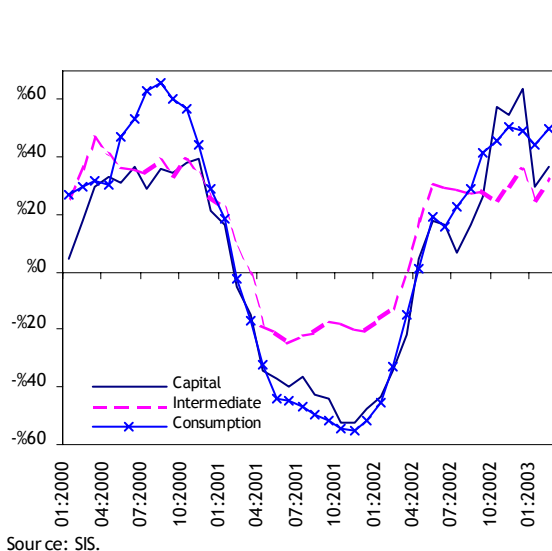
Source: SIS.

MANUFACTURING IND. PROD. and IMPORTS  
INDICES: GROWTH RATES  
(3 month moving average, annual % change)



Source: SIS.

IMPORTS: GROWTH RATES  
(3 month moving average, annual % change)



Source: SIS.

35. Growth in exports of intermediary goods declined due to the slowdown in manufacturing industry production in the second half of 2002.

## IMPORTS (USD million)

	February				January-February			
	2002	2003	% Change	% Contrib.	2002	2003	% Change	% Contrib.
Total	3003	3914	30,3	..	6387	8134	27,3	..
Capital Goods	427	489	14,7	2,1	832	966	16,2	2,1
Intermediate Goods	2284	2997	31,2	23,7	5003	6318	26,3	20,6
Consumption Goods	265	392	48,1	4,2	513	793	54,4	4,4
Other	28	36	29,0	0,3	39	57	46,8	0,3
Important Items:								
Mineral fuels,mineral oils and products of their dist.	629	795	26,3	5,5	1433	1684	17,5	3,9
Crude Oil	275	380	38,1	3,5	567	826	45,8	4,1
Boilers, Machinery, Mechanical Equipment	457	502	9,8	1,5	831	982	18,2	2,4
Electronic Machinery and Equipment	273	310	13,5	1,2	535	655	22,4	1,9
Iron and Steel	97	254	160,6	5,2	224	554	147,0	5,2
Plastics and articles thereof	127	197	55,8	2,4	272	428	57,5	2,4
Motor Vehicles and Spare Parts	83	193	131,5	3,7	160	372	132,9	3,3
Organic chemicals	118	145	22,8	0,9	274	321	17,2	0,7
Pharmaceutical products	92	151	64,4	2,0	173	299	73,0	2,0
Cotton, cotton yarn and cotton fabrics	89	94	4,6	0,1	184	192	4,7	0,1
Optical, photographic, cinematographic	57	74	28,2	0,5	125	155	23,9	0,5

Source: SIS.

## IMPORTS: BY COUNTRY GROUPS (USD million)

	February						January-February					
	2002		2003		%	Change	2002		2003		%	Change
	Value Share (%)	Value Share (%)	Value Share (%)	Value Share (%)			Value Share (%)	Value Share (%)				
Total	3003	..	3914	..	30,3	6387	..	8134	..	27,3		
OECD Countries	1853	48,3	2354	42,4	27,0	3968	38,8	4809	34,1	21,2		
European Union Countries:	1305	34,0	1710	30,8	31,1	2582	25,3	3511	24,9	36,0		
EFTA Countries	142	3,7	213	3,8	49,4	315	3,1	370	2,6	17,4		
Other OECD Countries	406	10,6	431	7,8	6,2	1071	10,5	928	6,6	-13,4		
Non-OECD Countries	1125	29,3	1530	27,5	36,0	2365	23,1	3258	23,1	37,8		
European Countries	331	8,6	473	8,5	42,9	791	7,7	1050	7,5	32,8		
African Countries	267	7,0	331	6,0	23,8	461	4,5	583	4,1	26,3		
American Countries	42	1,1	47	0,8	12,3	86	0,8	90	0,6	5,4		
Middle East Countries	220	5,7	295	5,3	33,9	458	4,5	717	5,1	56,6		
Other Asian Countries	234	6,1	381	6,9	62,5	508	5,0	810	5,7	59,3		
Other Countries	31	0,8	4	0,1	-86,8	62	0,6	8	0,1	-86,4		
Selected Countries												
Germany	361	9,4	480	8,6	32,8	734	7,2	981	7,0	33,6		
Russia	209	5,4	285	5,1	36,6	523	5,1	635	4,5	21,5		
Italy	229	6,0	331	6,0	44,5	449	4,4	640	4,5	42,5		
France	188	4,9	234	4,2	24,4	346	3,4	454	3,2	30,9		
USA	181	4,7	184	3,3	1,8	419	4,1	396	2,8	-5,6		
United Kingdom	108	2,8	201	3,6	86,2	258	2,5	409	2,9	58,6		

Source: SIS.

36. Volatility in exchange rates and interest rates due to domestic and external political developments in January adversely affected domestic investment activities. Therefore, rate of increase in imports of capital goods calculated by quarterly moving averages decelerated in January to be followed by an increase of 35 percent in February.



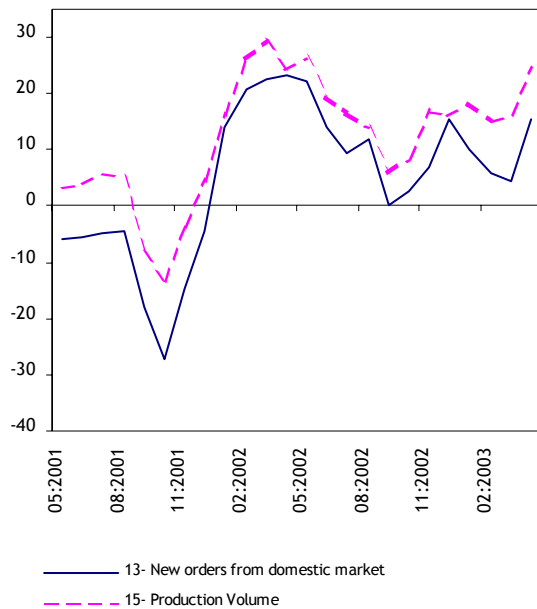
37. Imports of consumption goods started an upward trend parallel to the revival in economy. In the first two months of the year, imports of consumption goods increased by 54.4 percent compared with the same period last year.

38. Mineral fuel and grease group made the highest contribution to increase in imports in February. Increase in the said group was 26.3 percent compared with the same period last year. The referred increase can be attributed to the tension incited by the war in Iraq and rise in international crude oil prices. Besides these, rapid increase in imports for iron and steel continued in February as well. Increase in two the mentioned groups constituted two thirds of the entire increase in imports in February.

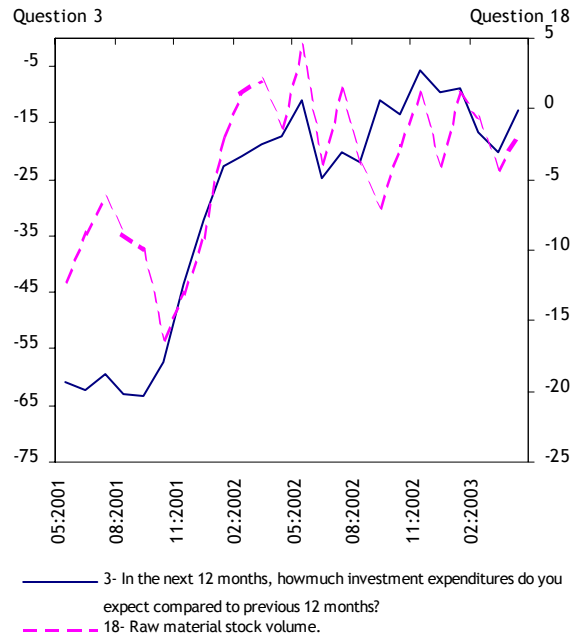
**Outlook**

39. According to results of the CBRT Business Tendency Survey conducted in April, the amount of new orders expected to be received from domestic markets over the next three months, which had decreased in February and March, increased again in April. Decline in expected investment expenditure over the next twelve months was reversed in April and started an upward trend.

**IMPORT EXPECTATIONS**



Source: CBRT Business Tendency Survey.



Source: CBRT Business Tendency Survey.

40. According to “Value Added Tax levied on imports”, imports excluding exports of crude oil is expected to be 5 billion US dollars.

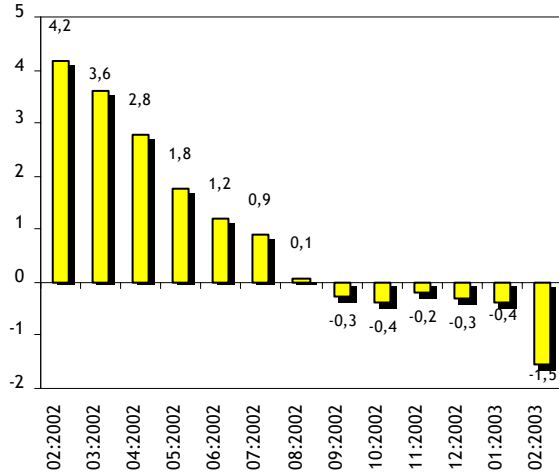
41. In April, price of Brent oil decreased by 18.3 percent and came down to 24.9 US dollars per barrel in April. The growth rate of crude oil imports is expected to decrease in April due to the significant decline in oil prices.

### IV. CURRENT ACCOUNT

42. Turkey ran a current account deficit of 1.1 billion US dollars in February and 1.2 billion US dollars in January-February period. In annual terms, current account balance reached 2.9 percent of Gross National Product (GNP) by the end of 2001 while it was 0.9 percent in the last quarter of 2002. Current account for twelve months registered a deficit of 1.5 billion US dollars in February.

#### CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE

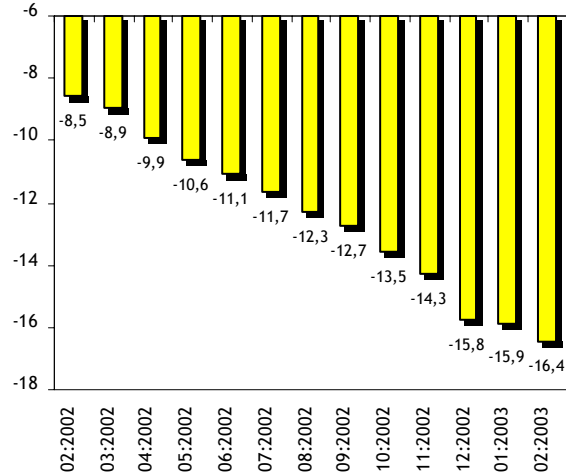
(12 month, USD billion)



Sour ce: CBRT.

#### FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE

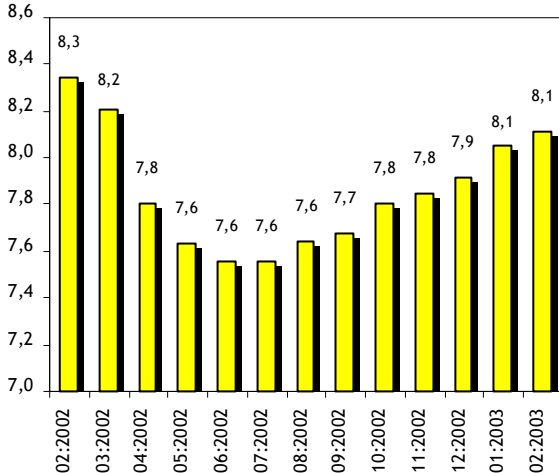
(12 month, USD billion)



Sour ce: CBRT.

#### SERVICES BALANCE

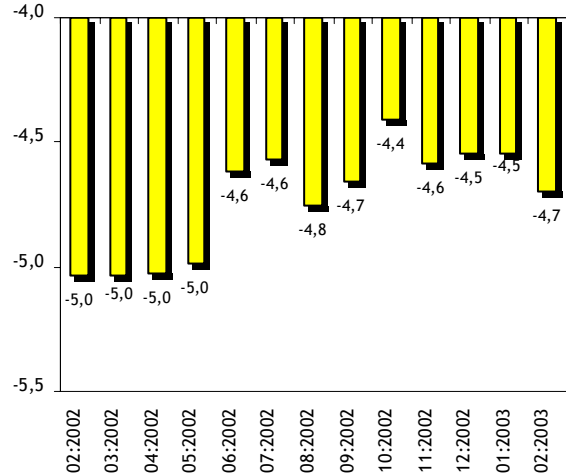
(12 month, USD billion)



Sour ce: CBRT.

#### INVESTMENTS REVENUES BALANCE

(12 month, USD billion)



Sour ce: CBRT.

43. Demand for imports showed a sizeable increase due to several factors such as increase in industrial production, relative improvement in total domestic demand, appreciation of Turkish lira and rise in imports prices. Growth rate of exports remained lower than that of imports. Therefore, foreign trade (exports FOB – imports CIF) ran a deficit of 2.1 billion US dollars in January-February period and foreign trade deficit for twelve months reached 16.4 billion US dollars by February.

CURRENT ACCOUNT (USD million)								
	2002							2003
	Jan-Feb	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Jan-Feb
Current Account Balance	-286	508	417	-315	-1450	-33	-1145	-1178
Foreign Trade Balance	-456	-615	-665	-777	-1619	-494	-770	-1264
Total Exports	5547	3572	3841	3825	3144	3473	2909	6382
Total Imports	-6003	-4187	-4506	-4602	-4763	-3967	-3679	-7646
Services Balance	442	1227	1018	547	370	381	263	644
Credit	1434	1744	1493	1011	914	937	817	1754
Debit	-992	-517	-475	-464	-544	-556	-554	-1110
Income Balance	-896	-348	-238	-570	-425	-227	-821	-1048
Credit	435	110	229	201	260	179	163	342
Debit	-1331	-458	-467	-771	-685	-406	-984	-1390
Current Transfers	624	244	302	485	224	307	183	490
Wrokers' Remittances	332	159	118	152	145	158	114	272
<i>Memo items:</i>								
Shuttle Trade	554	416	412	382	329	151	184	335
Non Monetary Gold (net)	-186	-101	-193	-44	-73	-105	-146	-251
Travel Revenues	475	1237	978	435	272	253	271	524
Interest Income	202	41	53	65	95	41	55	96
Interest Expenditure	-758	-344	-280	-545	-335	-209	-471	-680

Source: CBRT.

44. Shuttle trade, data for which has been compiled by the State Institute of Statistics (SIS) since January 2003, decreased by 39.5 percent compared with the previous month and came down to 335 million US dollars in January-February 2003 period. The SARS epidemic in East Asian countries is expected to make an adverse impact on imports of textile and clothing products from these countries. In case the supply deficit is compensated by Turkey, exports of textile and clothing products, especially through shuttle trade, would make a sharp increase.

45. In January-February 2003 period, non-monetary gold imports increased by 34.9 percent compared with the same period last year and reached 251 million US dollars. Price of gold increased by 24.3 percent in London gold market in the same period. Compared with the previous month, the price of one ounce of gold decreased by 5.4 percent down to 339.2 US dollars/ounce in March.

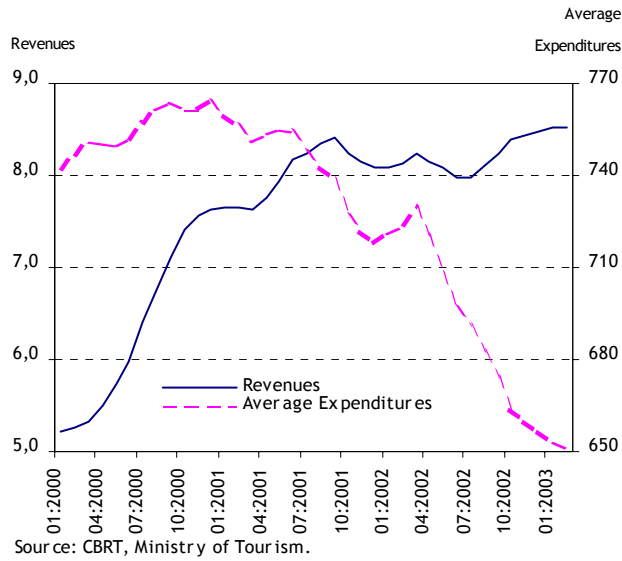
46. Services account ran a surplus of 644 million US dollars in January-February period. Freight and income and expenditure pertaining to other transportation services increased due to growth in foreign trade volume. However, transportation services rolled down to 130 million US dollars in the same period.

TRAVEL REVENUES								
	2002							2003
	Jan-Feb	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Jan-Feb
Travel Revenues (USD million)	475	1237	978	435	272	253	271	524
Number of Visitors (thousand)	693	1797	1664	770	499	424	444	868
Average Spending (USD)	686	688	588	565	545	596	610	603

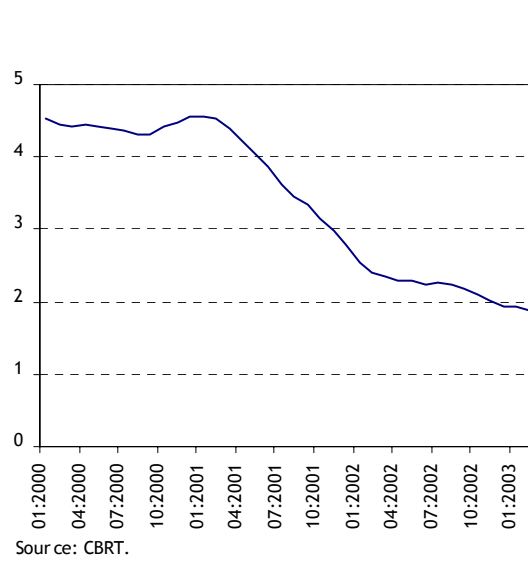
Source: CBRT, Ministry of Tourism.

47. Compared with the same period last year, tourism revenues increased by 10.3 percent and reached 524 million US dollars. In the same period, the number of departures from Turkey went up by 25.4 percent. Thus, the downward trend in consumption expenditure per tourist continued in this period as well. In March, the number of foreign visitors departing Turkey decreased by 15.8 percent because of the Iraq war.

TRAVEL REVENUES (12 month, USD billion),  
AVERAGE EXPENDITURES (12 month, USD)



WORKERS REMITTANCES: PRIVATE  
(12 month, USD billion)



48. Construction services revenues, which had increased by 27.4 percent and realized at 833 million US dollars in 2002, displayed a rise of 10.2 percent and reached 130 million US dollars in January-February 2003 period. It is believed that the construction revenues of Turkey would increase provided the Turkish construction companies can participate in the reconstruction process of Iraq.

49. Investment revenues item ran a deficit of 1 billion dollars in the first two months of 2003. The portfolio investment expenditures, which is comprised of the interest paid for the Treasury bonds and dividend payments to foreigner that own securities, increased by 43.3 percent in January-February period compared with the same period last year and reached 642 million US dollars. The interest expenditures item, the most of which is comprised of the interest payments of the long-term credits used by the Central Bank and the Government, came down to 634 million US dollars with a decline of 7.2 percent. The 206 million US dollar-portion of the total interest expenditure belongs to the Central Bank while 253 million US dollars belongs to the Government and 163 million US dollars to the private sector excluding the banking sector.

50. Current transfers declined by 21.5 percent and came down to 490 million US dollars in January-February 2003 period. Decline in workers' remittances item, the most important item in current transfers, persisted in this period as well. In the referred period, workers' remittances decreased by 18.1 percent down to 272 million US dollars.

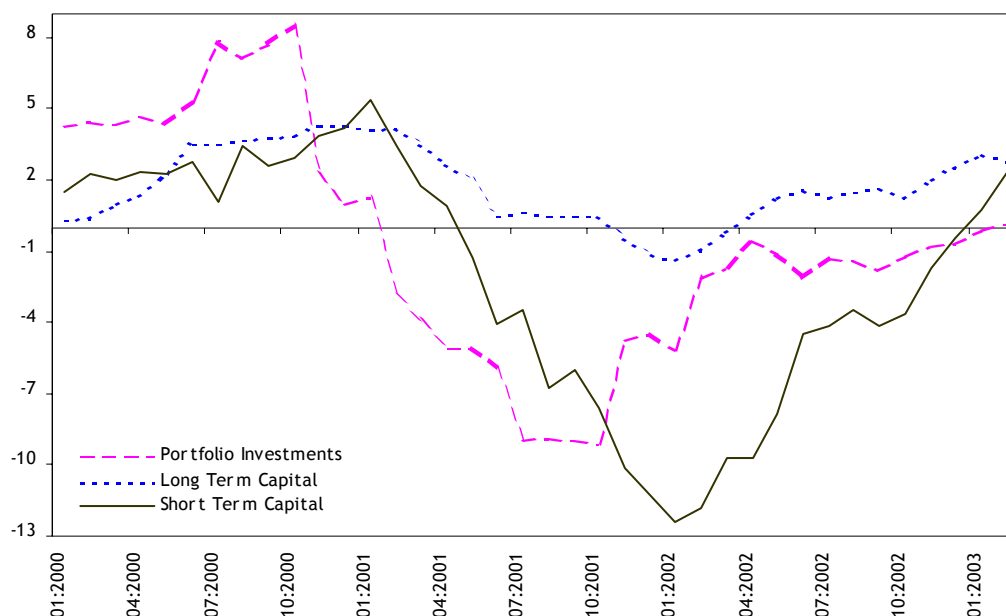
## V. CAPITAL MOVEMENTS

51. In February 2003, finance account ran a surplus of 2.2 billion US dollars. Excluding the IMF loans and official reserves, net capital inflow was 572 million US dollars. When annualized figures are analyzed, it is observed that the recovery in portfolio and short-term capital movements since the turn of 2002 has continued in February 2003 while long-term capital inflow started a downward trend.

CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS (USD million)						
	2002			2003		
	Jan	Feb	Jan-Feb	Jan	Feb	Jan-Feb
Capital and Financial Account	501	574	1075	1212	2178	3390
Financial Account	501	574	1075	1192	2178	3390
Foreign Direct Investment	-5	27	22	6	-4	2
Portfolio Investment	533	-572	-39	1108	-306	802
Other Investment	377	2593	2970	2107	882	2989
Reserv Assests	-404	-1474	-1878	-2009	1606	-403
Net Errors and Omissions	-539	-250	-789	-1179	-1033	-2212
<i>Memo Items:</i>						
Short term	704	-682	22	1863	942	2805
Long term	-327	296	-31	306	-60	246
IMF credits	0	2979	2979	-62	0	-62

Source: CBRT.

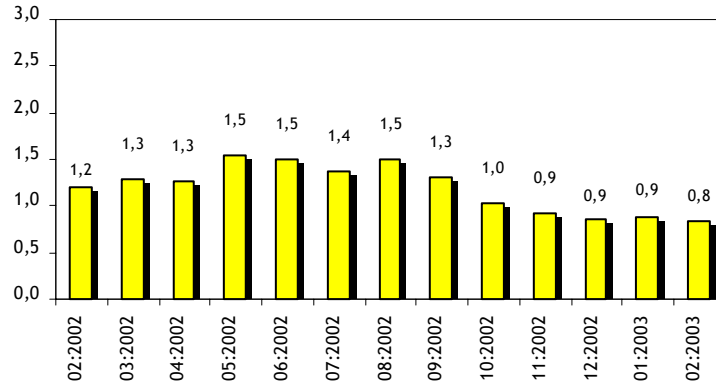
CAPITAL FLOWS (12-month. billion US dollar)



Source: CBRT.

52. Decline in direct investments that started in 2002 persisted in February 2003 as well. The amount of foreign direct investments in January-February 2003 period was 43 million US dollars.

**DIRECT INVESTMENTS**  
(12-month, billion US dollar)

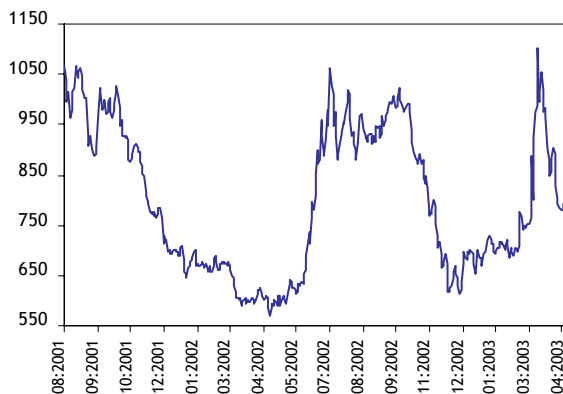


Source: CBRT.

53. Portfolio investment account ran a deficit of 306 million US dollars in February 2003. Although the Treasury issued Eurobonds totaling 350 million US dollars on 4th February, it could not avoid a deficit in the portfolio account because of the payment back of the bills amounting to 1 billion US dollars.

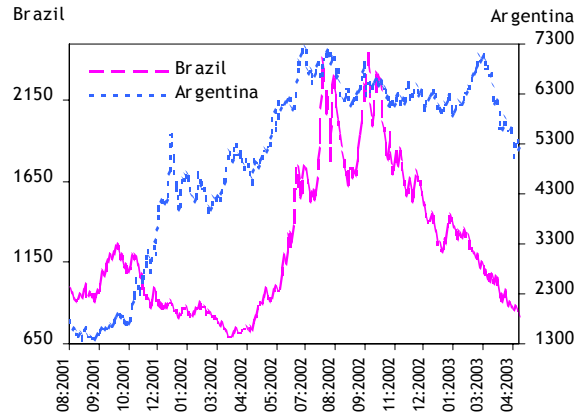
**SECONDARY MARKET BOND SPREADS (basis points)**

**TURKEY**



Source: JP Morgan.

**BRAZIL and ARGENTINA**



Source: JP Morgan.

*Spread: The difference between the returns on relevant country's government bonds and USA Treasury bonds*

54. The spread of Turkish bonds, which started to increase as of December 2002, grew by 23.6 percent in February due to the uncertainties sparked by the military operation in Iraq. In April, however, affected by the termination of the war in Iraq, the spreads decreased by 3.9 percent. Meanwhile, downward trend observed in Brazilian spreads since November continued in February and spreads of Argentina bonds started a decline as of March.

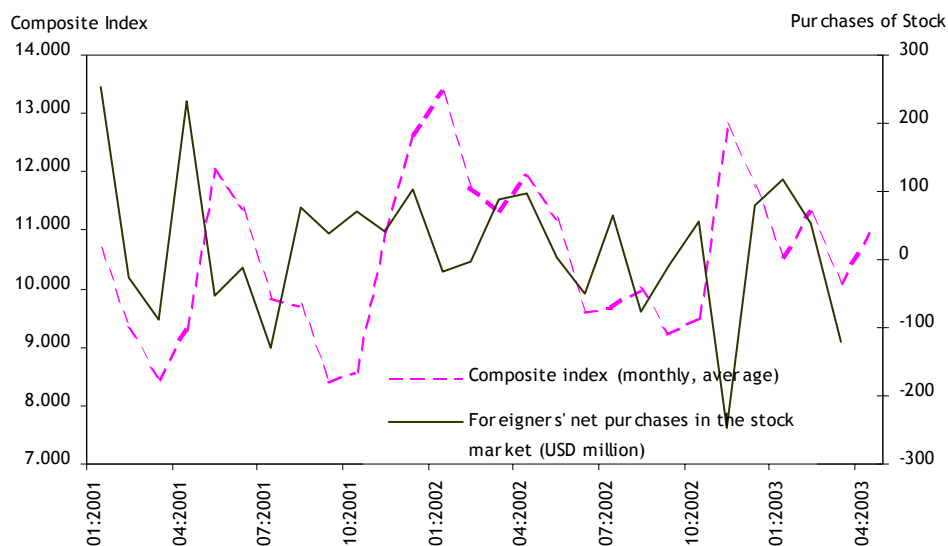
55. The banks sold 168 million US dollars worth of securities to international markets in February. The banks sell/purchase the bills issued abroad by the Treasury at the secondary markets and this situation depends on the spread of the Turkish bonds. In April, demand for the bonds is expected to increase because of the increase in the value of the bonds due to decrease in the spreads.

PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT (monthly, USD million)								
	2002	2002					2003	
	Feb	Agu	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Portfolio Investment	-572	-149	-341	591	-60	178	1108	-306
Assets	-397	-212	-18	220	-426	-109	-218	113
General Government	0	-5	0	-10	0	-6	0	-6
Banks	-350	-135	5	248	-336	-56	-160	168
Other Sectors	-47	-72	-23	-18	-90	-47	-58	-49
Liabilities	-175	63	-323	371	366	287	1326	-419
Equity Securities	-3	-76	-10	56	-247	81	119	52
Debt Securities	-172	139	-313	315	613	206	1207	-471
Monetary Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Government	-60	139	-313	315	865	206	1207	-471
In Turkey	24	139	-313	315	115	420	-81	206
Abroad	-84	0	0	0	750	-214	1288	-677
Banks	-112	0	0	0	-252	0	0	0

Source: CBRT.

56. The portfolio investments of non-residents in Turkey are made through equity or domestic treasury bills/government bonds markets or through bond issues of residents. Parallel to the rise in stock market index in January, foreigners purchased securities worth 119 million US dollars and sold treasury bills and government bonds worth 81 million US dollars. According to the data compiled by the Istanbul Stock Exchange (ISE), the net worth of securities purchased by foreigners was 52 million US dollars. Due to the unfavorable impact of the war in Iraq on global investors and slump in stock exchange in March, foreigners sold securities worth net 119 million US dollars.

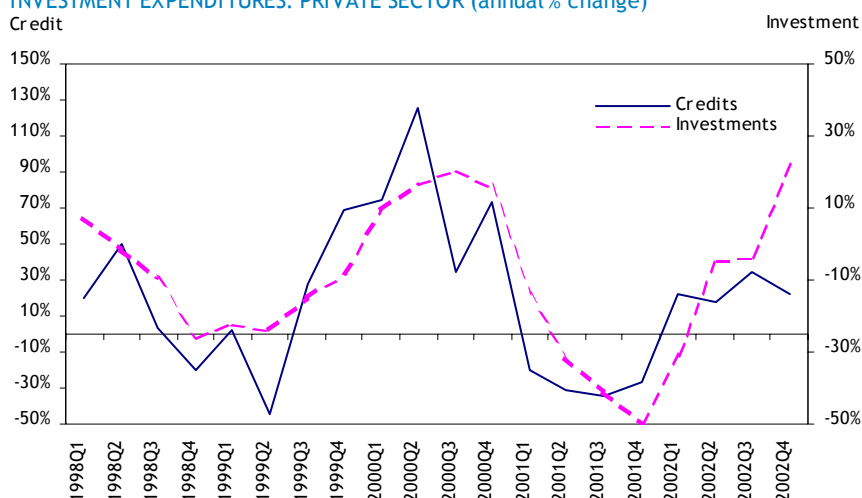
#### ISE COMPOSITE INDEX AND FOREIGNERS' NET PURCHASES IN STOCK MARKET



Source: CBRT, ISE.

57. The Treasury did not issue bonds in March, however in April, a loan agreement of 350 million euro was signed with European Investment Bank. The 150 million euro portion of the subject loan was the last tranche of the credit committed to be extended to Turkey after the Marmara Earthquake. The remaining 200 million euro was extended to be utilized for the financing of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises Project.

LONG TERM CREDIT DRAWINGS and  
INVESTMENT EXPENDITURES: PRIVATE SECTOR (annual % change)



Source: CBRT, SIS.

58. With the recovery signals in growth again, a significant increase was recorded in imports of investment goods, especially in the last quarter of the year. Parallel to this development, the private sector excluding the banking sector is increasing the volume of foreign credit. Net foreign credit utilization of the private sector excluding the banking sector, which was 1.2 billion US dollars in 2002, became 360 million US dollars in January and 96 million US dollars in February.

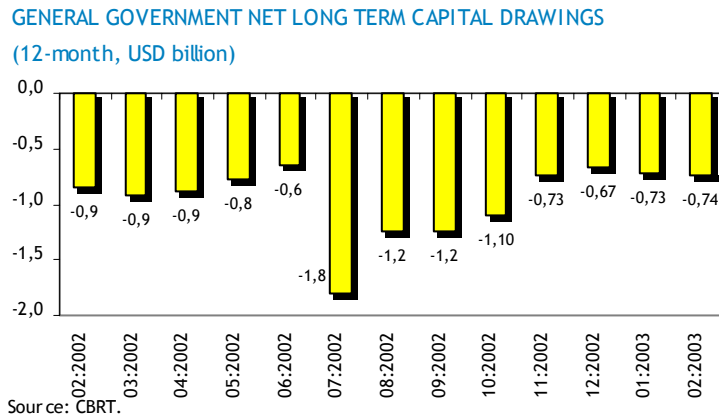
OTHER INVESTMENTS (monthly, USD million)

	2002		2002				2003	
	Feb	Agü	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Other Investment	2593	1336	-468	0	759	52	2107	882
Assets	-12	397	-426	-508	453	-358	1673	503
Credits	-64	-135	-9	-5	328	-36	112	65
Currency and Deposits	90	578	-369	-455	169	-284	1578	459
Other Assets	-38	-46	-48	-48	-44	-38	-17	-21
Liabilities	2605	939	-42	508	306	410	434	379
Trade Credits	-141	129	250	96	282	235	-72	21
Credits	2670	787	-425	113	-97	266	271	158
Monetary Authority	-6138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Government	8952	1675	-122	-69	-91	-143	-168	-182
IMF Credits	9117	1142	0	0	0	0	-62	0
Long Term	-165	533	-122	-69	-91	-143	-106	-182
Short Term	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banks	16	-780	-220	249	-296	395	192	225
Long Term	190	-145	-125	-181	32	187	-19	-35
Short Term	-174	-635	-95	430	-328	208	211	260
Other Sectors	-160	-108	-83	-67	290	14	247	115
Long Term	206	-86	134	-90	282	92	360	96
Short Term	-366	-22	-217	23	8	-78	-113	19
Deposits	75	5	113	293	122	-84	235	200
Monetary Authority	131	276	129	50	24	49	38	31
Drawings	70	150	54	15	12	38	21	14
Repayments	61	126	75	35	12	11	17	17
Banks	-56	-271	-16	243	98	-133	197	169

Source: CBRT.



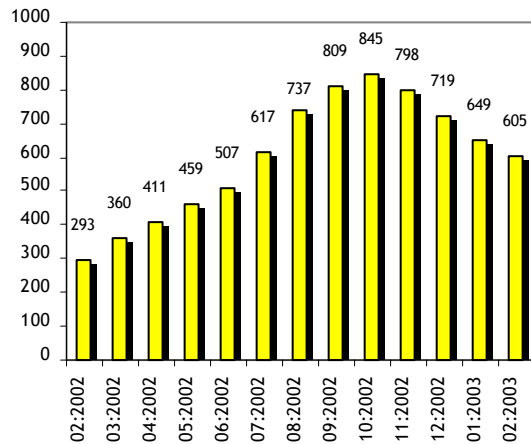
59. While sectors excluding banking sector became the net borrower of long-term credits in February 2003, general government and banking sector were the net payers. According to the annualized figures, general government paid back 742 million US dollars for long-term credits in February 2003.



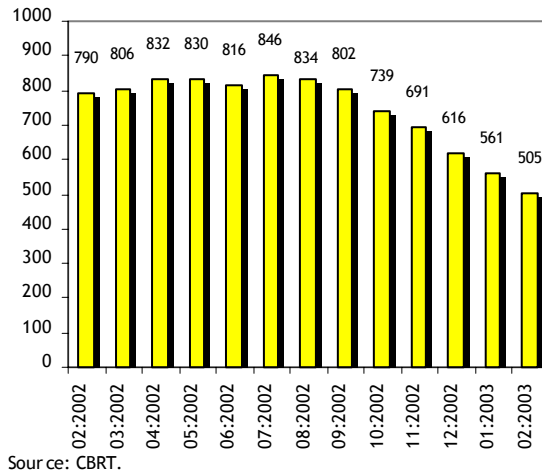
60. Upward trend of 2002 in short-term FX deposit accounts comprising letter of credit accounts and super FX deposits, which are opened at the Central Bank by Turkish citizens working abroad, reversed as of November. Drop in long-term FX deposits since the second half of 2002 persisted in February 2003. Meanwhile, the Central Bank cut down interest rates applicable to FX deposit accounts with credit letters and super FX deposits with its press release dated April 28, 2003.

**LONG AND SHORT TERM FOREIGN CURRENCY ACCOUNTS WITH CREDIT LETTER AND SUPER FX ACCOUNTS**  
(12-month, USD Billion)

**SHORT TERM**

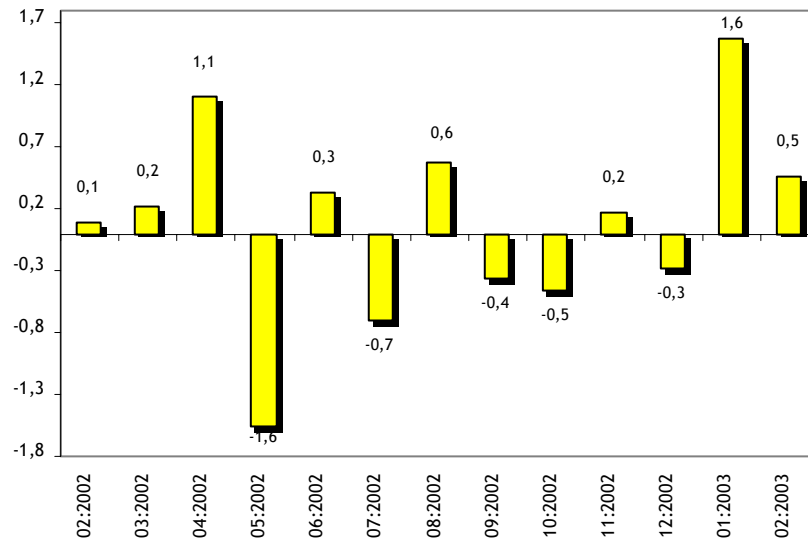


**LONG TERM**



61. The total amount of short-term capital inflow was 2.8 billion US dollars in January-February 2003 period. In this period, the determinant of short-term capital movements was the foreign exchange stocks that the banks kept in their correspondent banks abroad. These stocks, which fluctuated throughout 2002, decreased by 1.6 billion US dollars in January 2003 and 459 million US dollars in February 2003, the total of which was recorded as capital inflow. Meanwhile, the total amount of credits that the banks extended abroad increased by 182 million US dollars in the same period. The credits in question are mainly comprised of short-term investments and fluctuate severely throughout the year.

### DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS' FX HOLDINGS (USD billion)

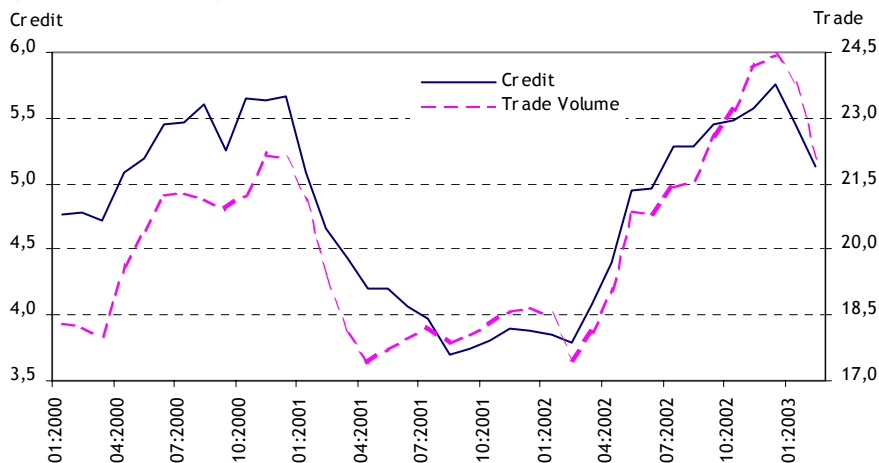


Source: CBRT.

62. Short-term foreign borrowings of banks have been declining since 2001 reached 211 million US dollars in January-February 2003 period. The volume of domestic commercial credits and consumer credits has been expanding since November 2002. Provided that the expansion in the volume of the mentioned credit continues, the volume of short-term foreign borrowing of the banks will increase.

63. Trade credit drawings of the private sector excluding banking sector moves parallel to the foreign trade volume. Although comparably higher than the figures of the same period last year, both foreign trade volume and short and long-term trade credit utilization of non-banking private sector has been declining.

### PRIVATE SECTOR COMMERCIAL CREDIT DRAWINGS and TRADE VOLUME (3-month, USD billion)



Source: CBRT.

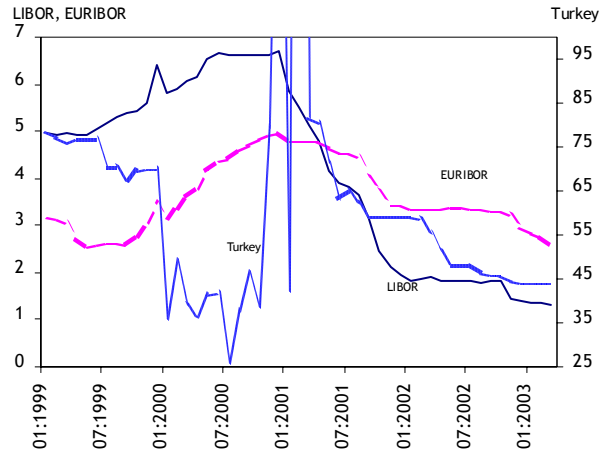
64. In February, Treasury repaid 1 billion US dollars for bills, moreover, Treasury and the Central Bank repaid 214 million US dollars and 143 million US dollars each, of foreign debt interest, therefore, the official reserves decreased by 1.6 billion US dollars.

65. The gross foreign exchange reserves of the Central Bank became 27 billion US dollars by 25th April.

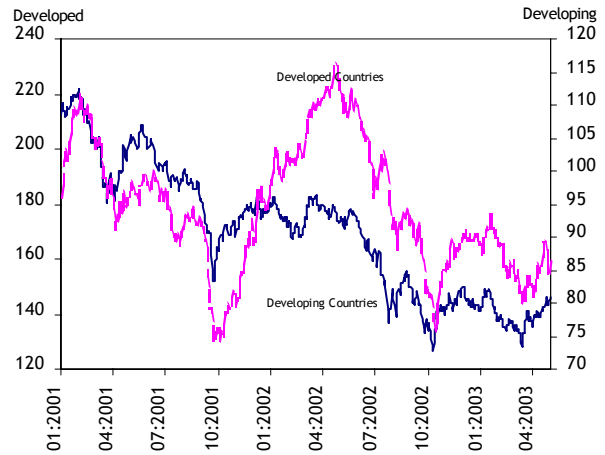
66. According to Dow Jones data, the downward trend in the stock price index since the turn of 2003 due to the operation in Iraq was reversed in April with the termination of war. Developments in developing countries display a similar course to that of developed countries.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL INDICATORS AFFECTING CAPITAL FLOWS

INTEREST RATES (monthly average, %)



DOW JONES STOCK PRICE INDICES



LIBOR: Proposed interest rate for USD deposits with 1-month maturity.  
 EURIBOR: Proposed interest rate for euro deposits with 1-month. For Turkey, overnight interest rate resulted in interbank omney market.  
 Source: IMF, www.euribor.org, CBRT.

Source: Dow Jones.

67. Effects of the trends in stock price indices both in developing and developed countries turned up in Istanbul Stock Exchange index as well. The ISE index, which retreated 12.2 percent in March on US dollar basis, advanced 9.9 percent in April.

STOCK PRICE INDICES (US dollar, monthly percentage change)

	Dow Jones		
	Developed Countries Index	Dow Jones Emerging Countries Index	Turkey ISE National 100 Index
2002 Apr	-3,06	0,60	-1,60
May	0,04	-3,15	-15,70
Jun	-5,99	-8,67	-17,45
Jul	-8,75	-6,32	1,44
Agu	0,09	-0,54	-2,89
Sep	-10,58	-12,18	-9,02
Oct	6,35	6,37	15,10
Nov	5,24	5,46	40,48
Dec	-4,66	-3,27	-27,00
2003 Jan	-2,94	1,38	6,66
Feb	-1,86	-5,90	8,02
Mar	-0,50	-3,09	-12,19
Apr	8,38	6,92	9,88

Source: Dow Jones, ISE.

## VI. APPENDIX

### CURRENT ACCOUNT (USD million)

Current Account											
	Net	Foreign Trade				Services		Income		Transfers	
		Net	Exports (FOB)	Shuttle Trade	Imports (CIF)	Net	Travel Revenues	Net	Interest Exp.	Net	Workers Remitt.
<i>(annual)</i>											
1999	-1360	-10484	26587	2255	-40687	7486	5203	-3537	-4533	5175	4529
2000	-9819	-22410	27775	2946	-54503	11368	7636	-4002	-4825	5225	4560
2001	3390	-4543	31334	3039	-41399	9130	8090	-5000	-5497	3803	2786
2002	-1783	-8635	35082	4065	-50832	7914	8481	-4549	-4417	3487	1936
<i>(quarterly)</i>											
2001 I	-473	-2066	7298	766	-10775	1631	737	-1191	-1405	1153	914
II	1255	-526	8063	714	-9896	2351	2365	-1430	-1473	860	612
III	1968	-1310	7659	772	-10364	3455	3555	-1040	-1307	863	611
IV	640	-641	8314	787	-10364	1693	1433	-1339	-1312	927	649
2002 I	-479	-801	7888	919	-10222	707	896	-1226	-1059	841	477
II	-857	-2313	8398	933	-12387	1700	2087	-1015	-1082	771	505
III	901	-2460	9109	1090	-13467	3572	3813	-1075	-1116	864	539
IV	-1348	-3061	9687	1123	-14756	1935	1685	-1233	-1160	1011	415
<i>(monthly)</i>											
2002 Feb	-324	-108	2384	331	-3003	197	262	-662	-492	249	168
Mar	-193	-345	2895	365	-3835	265	421	-330	-301	217	145
Apr	-641	-809	2759	384	-4204	253	451	-328	-344	243	148
May	-335	-801	2929	297	-4284	702	759	-515	-488	279	187
Jun	119	-703	2710	252	-3899	745	877	-172	-250	249	170
Jul	27	-992	3036	276	-4579	1000	1126	-283	-269	302	204
Aug	366	-853	2917	398	-4434	1345	1450	-444	-503	318	176
Sep	508	-615	3156	416	-4454	1227	1237	-348	-344	244	159
Oct	417	-665	3429	412	-4793	1018	978	-238	-280	302	118
Nov	-315	-777	3443	382	-4896	547	435	-570	-545	485	152
Dec	-1450	-1619	2815	329	-5067	370	272	-425	-335	224	145
2003 Jan	-33	-494	3322	151	-4220	381	253	-227	-209	307	158
Feb	-1145	-770	2725	184	-3914	263	271	-821	-471	183	114
<i>(12-month)</i>											
2002 Feb	3822	-3033	31575	3104	-40120	8340	8126	-5033	-5300	3548	2405
Mar	3384	-3278	31924	3192	-40846	8206	8249	-5035	-5151	3491	2349
Apr	2094	-4158	32067	3265	-42012	7805	8145	-5024	-5017	3471	2304
May	1391	-4710	32111	3350	-42737	7630	8077	-4988	-4942	3459	2290
Jun	1272	-5065	32259	3411	-43337	7555	7971	-4620	-4760	3402	2242
Jul	864	-5525	32811	3472	-44479	7558	7984	-4573	-4598	3404	2252
Aug	401	-5943	33149	3593	-45411	7641	8119	-4751	-4722	3454	2229
Sep	205	-6215	33709	3729	-46440	7672	8229	-4655	-4569	3403	2170
Oct	2	-6825	34326	3846	-47869	7801	8382	-4408	-4281	3434	2112
Nov	-541	-7382	34927	3945	-49206	7849	8433	-4585	-4461	3577	2029
Dec	-1783	-8635	35082	4065	-50832	7914	8481	-4549	-4417	3487	1936
2003 Jan	-1854	-8781	35795	3993	-51668	8050	8521	-4542	-4360	3419	1930
Feb	-2675	-9443	36136	3846	-52579	8116	8530	-4701	-4339	3353	1876

Source: CBRT.

**CAPITAL and FINANCIAL ACCOUNT (USD million)**

## Capital and Financial Account

	Net		Financial Account														
	Net	Foreign Direct Investment	Portfolio Investment					Other Investment									
			Net	Assets	Liabilities		Net	Currency and Deposits	Liabilities						Deposits		
					Equity Securities	Debt Securities			Net	Trade Credits	Credits			Deposits			
						Monetary Authority	General Gov't	Banks			Other Sectors	Monetary Authority	Banks				
	<i>(annual)</i>																
1999	-271	-271	138	3429	-759	428	3760	1888	-1454	4086	719	518	-1932	2187	2284	-229	468
2000	12607	12607	112	1022	-593	489	1126	11827	-1690	13740	805	3348	117	4378	5025	622	-642
2001	-1274	-1274	2769	-4515	-788	-79	-3648	-2222	927	-2066	-1930	10229	-1977	-8076	438	736	-1568
2002	2346	2346	862	-551	-2054	-16	1519	8188	610	8030	2371	-6138	11834	-1027	544	1335	-986
	<i>(quarterly)</i>																
2001 I	1496	1496	1574	-2868	-22	-591	-2255	-348	917	-981	-615	1414	-416	-1240	475	-27	-576
II	-978	-978	109	-348	89	434	-871	-2295	-1430	-859	-447	3809	-1605	-2192	-328	39	-165
III	193	193	427	-741	-135	192	-798	2195	1631	1201	-429	3034	919	-2677	321	325	-335
IV	-1985	-1985	659	-558	-720	-114	276	-1774	-191	-1427	-439	1972	-875	-1967	-30	399	-492
2002 I	2164	2164	95	-59	-1232	66	1107	3828	1778	2363	242	-6138	8751	-442	46	403	-502
II	566	566	311	-735	-264	50	-521	1679	-112	1902	745	0	769	251	235	196	-331
III	-1175	-1175	236	-466	-243	-22	-201	1870	-486	2541	771	0	2617	-1184	26	613	-361
IV	791	791	220	709	-315	-110	1134	811	-570	1224	613	0	-303	348	237	123	208

Source: CBRT.

**CAPITAL and FINANCIAL ACCOUNT (USD million)**

Capital and Financial Account																	
	Net		Financial Account														
	Net	Foreign Direct Investment	Portfolio Investment					Other Investment									
			Net	Assets	Liabilities		Net	Currency and Deposits	Liabilities							Deposits	
					Equity Securities	Debt Securities			Net	Trade Credits	Credits			Deposits			
						Monetary Authority	General Gov't	Banks			Other Sectors	Monetary Authority	Banks				
(monthly)																	
2002 Feb	574	574	27	-572	-397	-3	-172	2593	90	2605	-141	-6138	8952	16	-160	131	-56
Mar	1089	1089	73	-20	-597	87	490	858	211	731	458	0	-151	-127	390	109	50
Apr	332	332	26	602	134	98	370	1416	1109	416	171	0	969	-386	162	84	-590
May	54	54	255	-714	-499	3	-218	-250	-1551	1300	411	0	-59	591	132	56	153
Jun	180	180	30	-623	101	-51	-673	513	330	186	163	0	-141	46	-59	56	106
Jul	-7	-7	-5	24	-13	64	-27	1002	-695	1644	392	0	1064	-184	217	208	-74
Aug	-423	-423	212	-149	-212	-76	139	1336	578	939	129	0	1675	-780	-108	276	-271
Sep	-745	-745	29	-341	-18	-10	-313	-468	-369	-42	250	0	-122	-220	-83	129	-16
Oct	318	318	274	591	220	56	315	0	-455	508	96	0	-69	249	-67	50	243
Nov	401	401	-3	-60	-426	-247	613	759	169	306	282	0	-91	-296	290	24	98
Dec	72	72	-51	178	-109	81	206	52	-284	410	235	0	-143	395	14	49	-133
2003 Jan	1212	1212	6	1108	-218	119	1207	2107	1578	434	-72	0	-168	192	247	38	197
Feb	2178	2178	-4	-306	113	52	-471	882	459	379	21	0	-182	225	115	31	169
(12-month)																	
2002 Feb	-1765	-1765	1192	-2156	-1395	330	-1091	-987	410	-174	-1681	2677	7265	-7165	-477	1083	-1958
Mar	-606	-606	1290	-1706	-1998	578	-286	1954	1788	1278	-1073	2677	7190	-7278	9	1166	-1494
Apr	148	148	1263	-555	-1845	596	694	3688	2275	2560	-743	2677	8321	-7494	454	1243	-1979
May	1296	1296	1533	-1124	-2259	472	663	2195	1526	1897	-236	-1132	8440	-5807	606	1289	-1348
Jun	938	938	1492	-2093	-2351	194	64	5928	3106	4039	119	-1132	9564	-4835	572	1323	-1660
Jul	553	553	1377	-1307	-2059	329	423	5533	918	5673	750	-2635	9554	-3150	1025	1463	-1426
Aug	582	582	1501	-1346	-2347	171	830	6089	2072	5290	1102	-4166	11265	-3810	647	1571	-1416
Sep	-430	-430	1301	-1818	-2459	-20	661	5603	989	5379	1319	-4166	11262	-3342	277	1611	-1686
Oct	-669	-669	1038	-1114	-2126	-112	1124	5706	-1046	7561	1650	-4166	11404	-2103	157	1584	-1070
Nov	966	966	922	-706	-2145	-203	1642	8384	367	8396	1996	-4166	11770	-2800	550	1489	-547
Dec	2346	2346	862	-551	-2054	-16	1519	8188	610	8030	2371	-6138	11834	-1027	544	1335	-986
2003 Jan	3057	3057	873	24	-2034	121	1937	9918	711	9437	2374	-6138	11716	-504	975	1210	-293
Feb	4661	4661	842	290	-1524	176	1638	8207	1080	7211	2536	0	2582	-295	1250	1110	-68

Source: CBRT.