





Main Points

Researches on credit cycles shows that financial crises follow credit expansions, are long time coming, and in part predictable.

US housing bubble and the crisis of 2008 look very much like a standard credit boom followed by a crisis and a recession.

 2018 Turkish Currency & Interest rate crises is also a standard boom & bust type of foreign currency & local credit cycle roots which starts from 2009.

World Economic History

A Timeline of the World's Economic History
World's GDP by Year and Major Economic Events

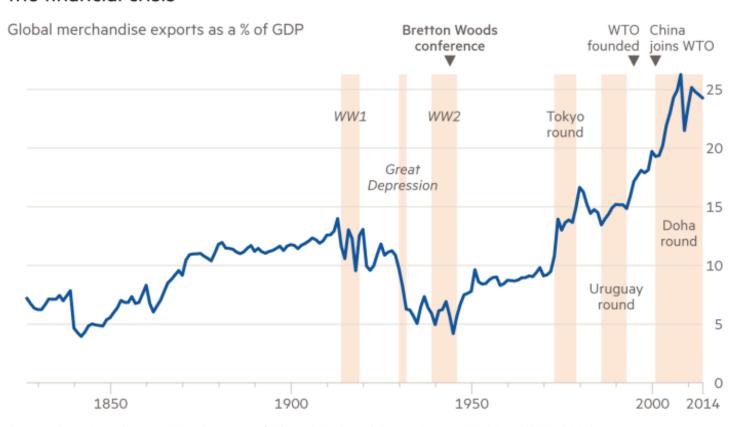
Trade War begins The "Marshall Plan" 2018 is enacted WORLD'S GDP (\$) 1948 The Bank of Amsterdam issues the first fiat > \$100T Internet is created money in Europe 1991 1683 \$50T - \$100T WORLD'S GDP (\$) \$10T - \$50T \$120T www \$1T - \$10T \$110T Great Depression 1921 Christopher Columbus U.S. dollar loses its \$100T makes it to America, direct convertibility to gold flooding Europe with 1971 1492 \$90T Dollar is born \$87.33T 1792 \$80T \$70T \$58.61 China prints the first paper money \$60T 618-907 Diners Club create the \$50T first general purpose card 1950 Adam Smith \$40T Bitcoin is born considered the father of 2009 Bartering is born \$30T Prior to 3000 BC 1723 \$20T \$10T \$648.2B \$433.8B \$578.8B 00 \$1T \$211.7B \$1.21T 650-600 BC 1602 1821 1973 2007 The Dutch East India Company becomes the first formally public First metal coins appea Gold Standard OPEC Great Recession Oil embargo in Lydia (Turkey) is established

traded company



World Trade Levels

The world's openness to trade reached record levels before the financial crisis



Sources: Fouquin and Hugot, "Two Centuries of Bilateral Trade and Gravity Data: 1827-2014" (CEPII 2016); ourworldindata.org



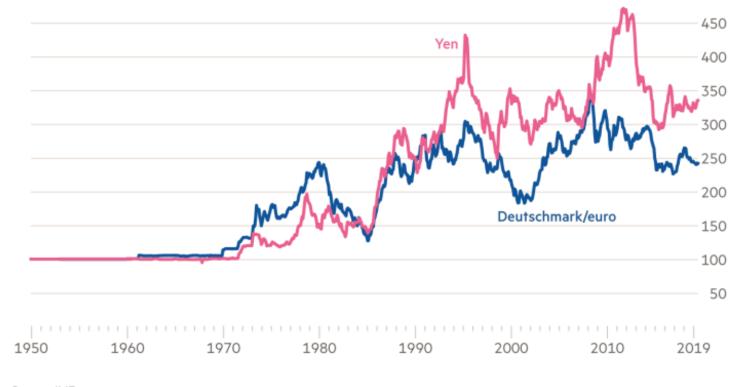




Exchange Rates Volatility

Big fluctuations followed the end of the era of fixed exchange rates

Currencies against the dollar (\$ per currency, rebased 1950 = 100)



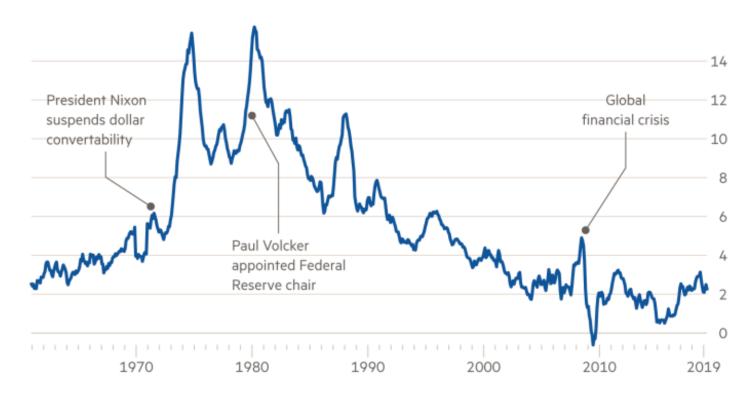
Source: IMF © FT



Inflation Under Control

Inflation was brought back under control after the turbulent 1970s

Inflation in developed countries (annual % change)

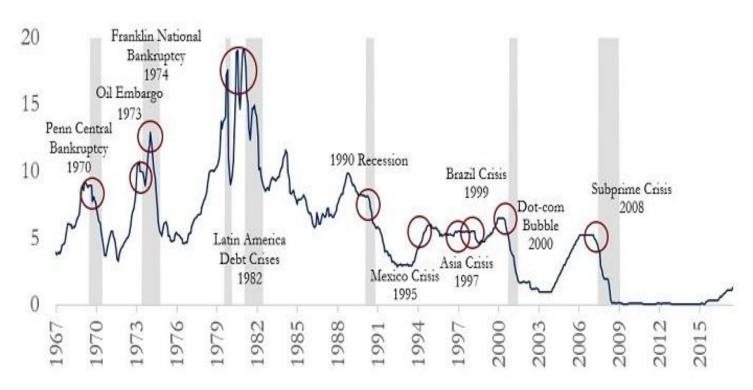


Source: OECD © FT



FED Target Interest Rates

Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) target federal funds rate (%)



Source: St. Louis Fed. Gray areas show recessions.

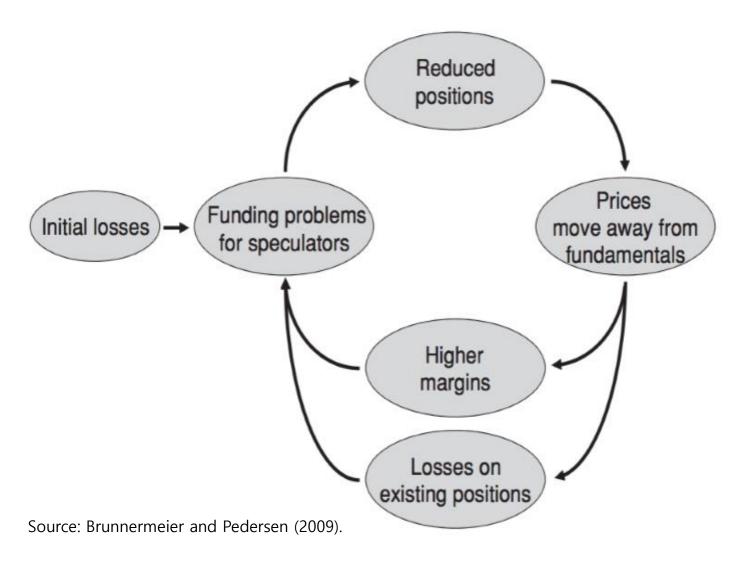


Financial Regulations



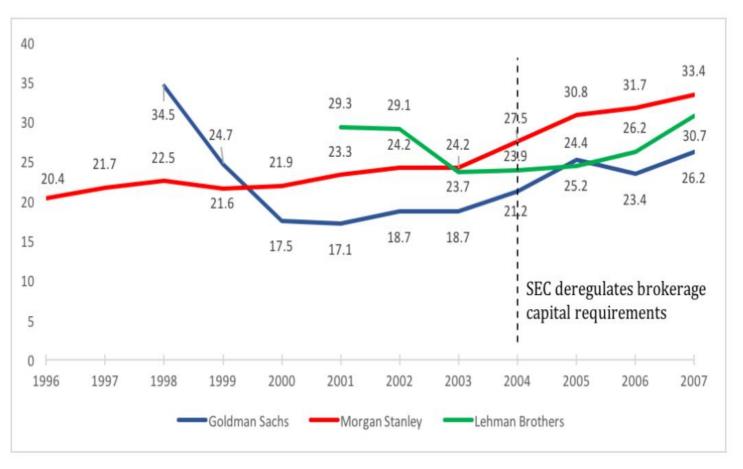


Liquidity Spirals





Evolution of leverage ratios at major investment banks



Note: Leverage ratio = Total Assets / Shareholders' Equity.

Source: Company 10K reports.

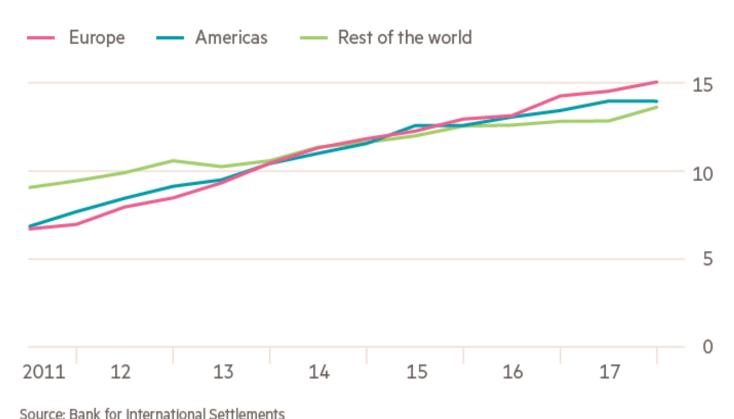


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Banks Capital Ratios

Banks have higher capital ratios

Ratio of tier 1 capital (equity capital plus disclosed reserves) to risk-weighted assets, by region, %)



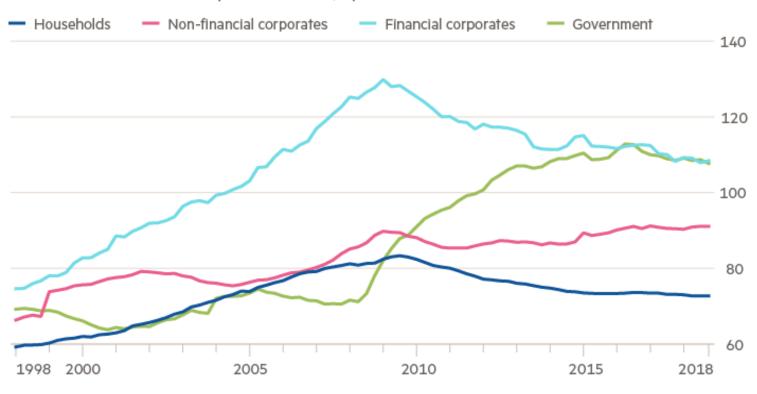
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Government Debt Problem

Government debt jumps as financial and household debt shrinks

Debt as a % of GDP in developed economies*, by sector



^{* 21} countries, weighted by GDP Source: Institute of International Finance © FT



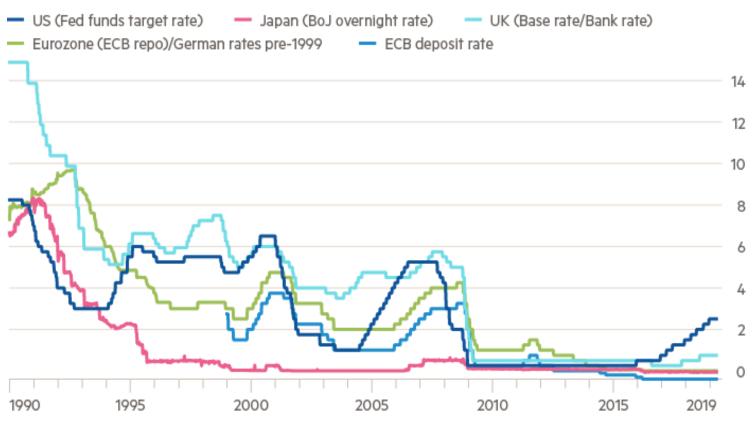
Central Bank's Policy Rates

Crises have led to interest-free lending by central banks to banks

Central bank policy rates (%)

Source: Refinitiv

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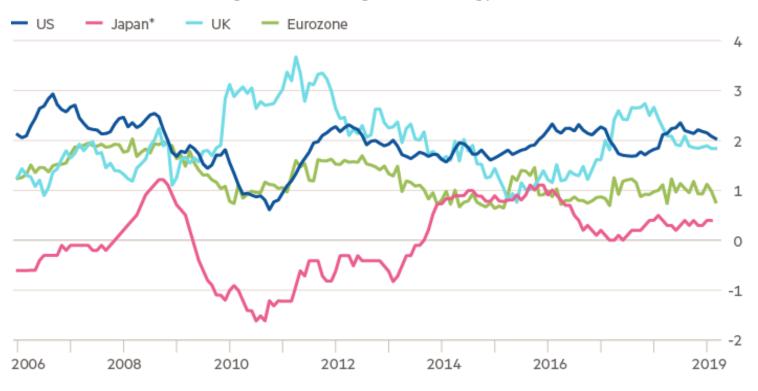
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Low Inflation Rates

Inflation stays low despite the attempted monetary loosening

'Core' Inflation - annual % change in CPI excluding food and energy



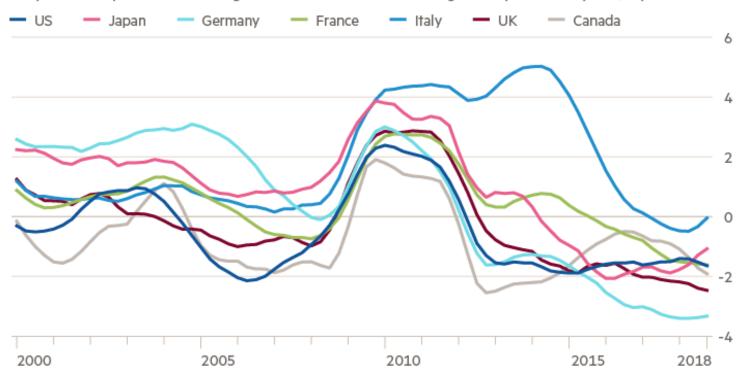
^{*} Excluding effect of sales tax, 2014-15 Source: Refinitiv © FT

Low Interest Rates

Low interest rates make debt more sustainable

Debt sustainability

10-year bond yield less annual growth in nominal GDP (average over past three years, % points)



Source: Refinitiv

© FT



Growth Forecasts

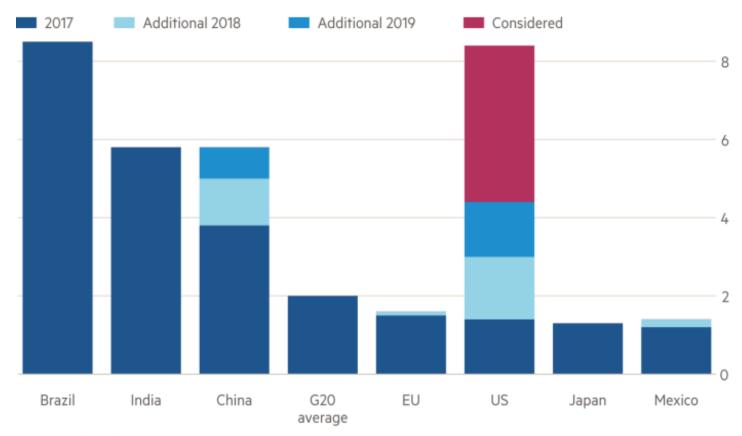
(%)	Annual Average 2014-2018	2018	2019f	2020f	2021f
GDP Growth					
US	2.5	2.9	2.3	1.7	1.7
Eurozone	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.2
China	6.9	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.7
Japan	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.6
UK	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.7
Developed ^a	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.5
Emerging ^b	4.7	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.8
World ^c	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.7
Inflation (end of period)					
US	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5
Eurozone	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
China	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.1
Japan	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.8
UK	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.2

Source: FITCH Ratings, Global Outlook September 2019

USA-CHINA Trade War...

The US is on its way to becoming a highly protectionist country

Average trade-weighted import tariffs in G20 countries (%)

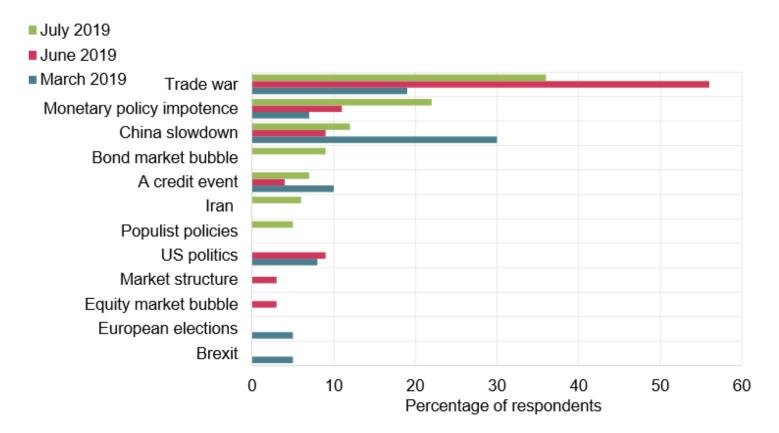


Source: World Bank

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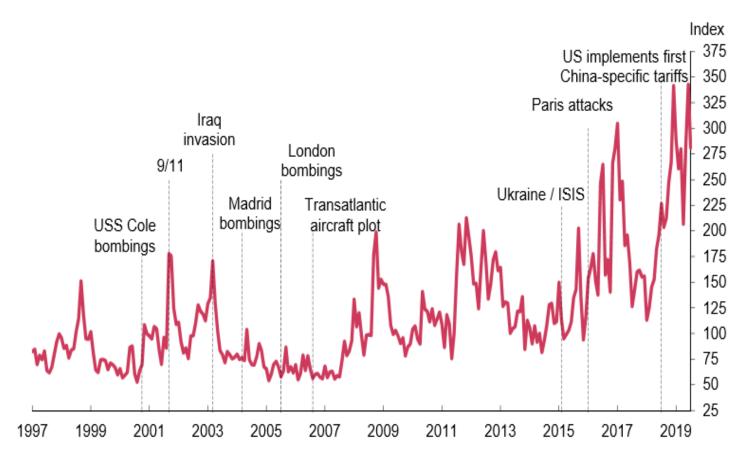
Trade war is the top tail risk affecting global investors



Sources: Bank of America Merrill Lynch Global Fund Manager Survey.

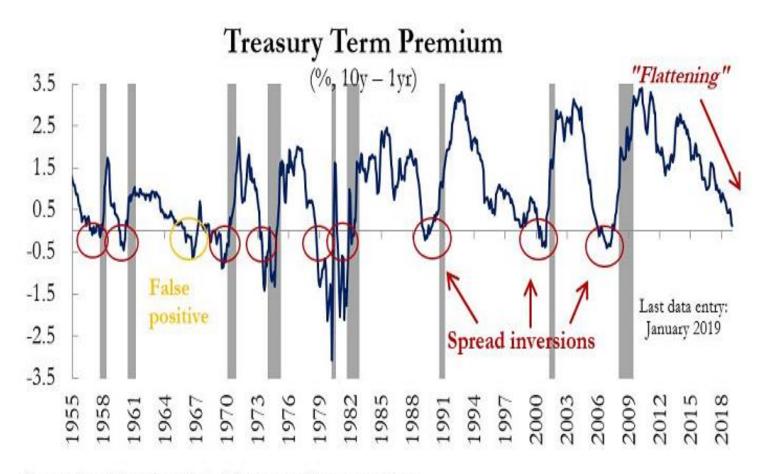


Global economic policy uncertainty has reached record highs



Source: Baker, S, Bloom, N and Davis, S (2015), 'Measuring economic policy uncertainty', NBER Working Paper No. 21633.

USA Treasury Term Premium



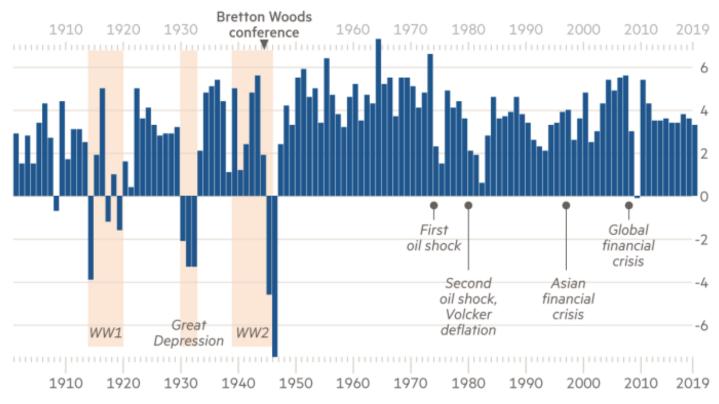
Source: San Francisco Fed. Gray areas show recessions.



Bretton Woods II-III?

The post-Bretton Woods world economy has been much less unstable

Growth in global GDP (in purchasing power parity, %)



Sources: Angus Maddison; IMF; FT research © FT



Challenges for Monetary Policy in the current IMFS

Figure 1: The US dollar continues to be as important today as it was during the Bretton Woods era



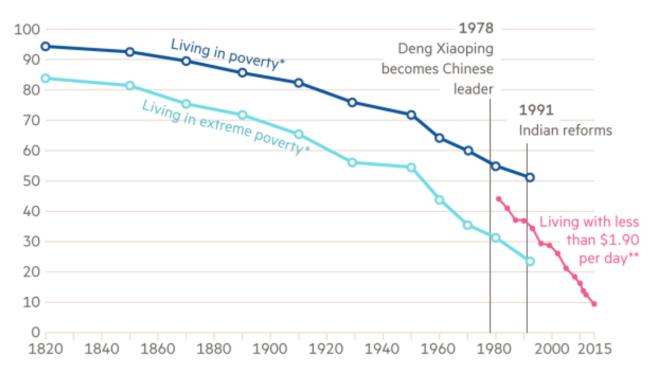
Source: Mark Carney: The Growing Challenges for Monetary Policy in the current International Monetary and Financial System, Jackson Hole Symposium 2019



Extreme Poverty Proportion

The proportion of people in extreme poverty has fallen dramatically

Share of world population (%)



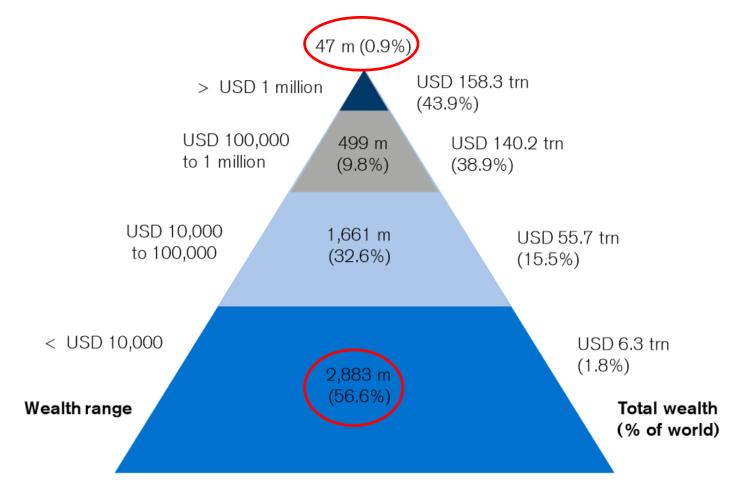
^{*} Living with less than \$2 per day (poverty) or \$1 per day (extreme poverty)



^{**} World Bank measure of poverty introduced in 2015 Sources: Bourguignon and Morrisson; World Bank; ourworldindata.org © FT



Global Wealth Pyramid 2019

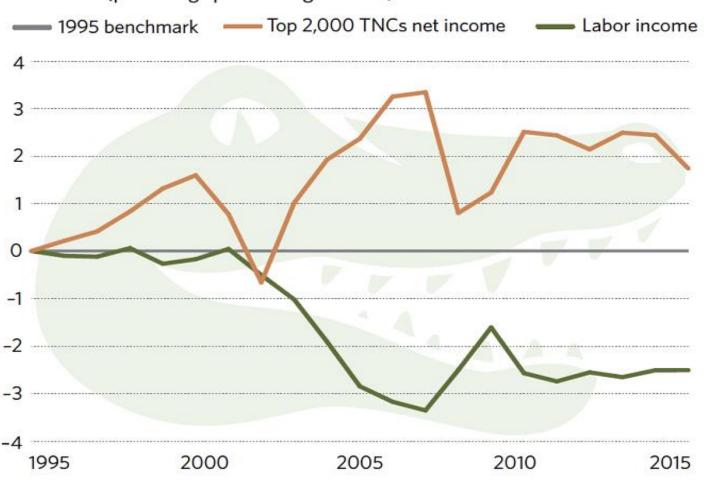


Number of adults (percent of world adults)

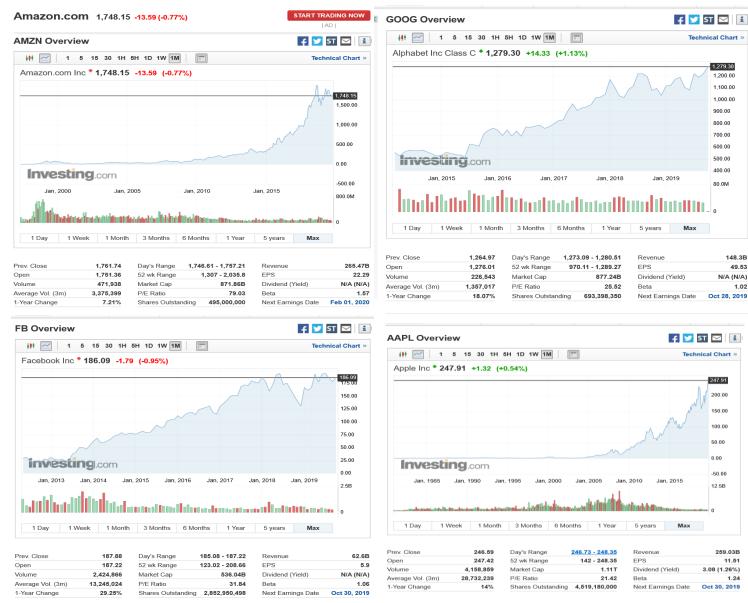
Source: Credit Suisse, Global Wealth Report 2019

Corporate Profits

Top 2,000 transnational corporations' profit and the global labor income share, 1995-2015 (percentage point change in GDP)

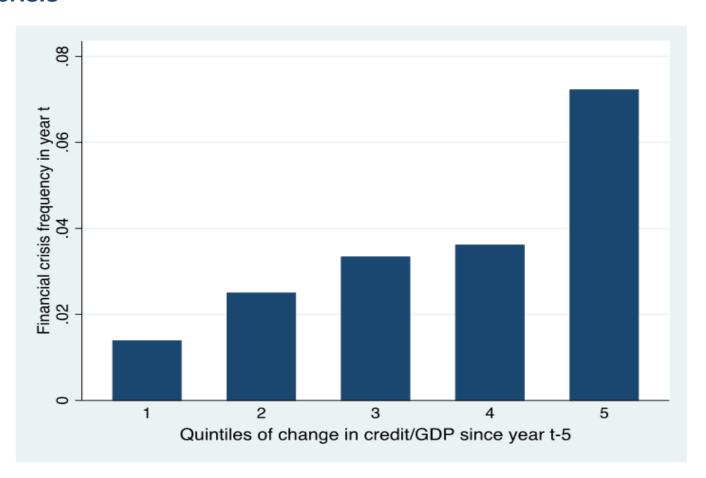


AMZN-GOOG-FB-AAPL: \$3.4T.tn



Credit Cycle Facts

Rapid credit growth is associated with higher risk of a financial crisis



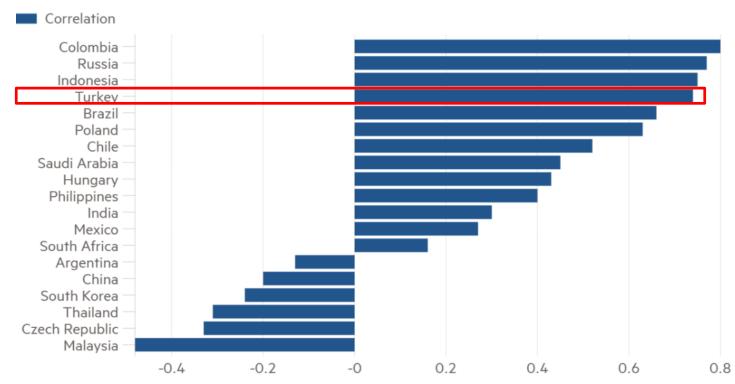
Source: Schularick and Taylor (2012).



EM's Credit Growth Cycle

Turkey is not alone in relying on credit as a driver of growth

Correlation of credit impulse with subsequent GDP growth, 2010-2018

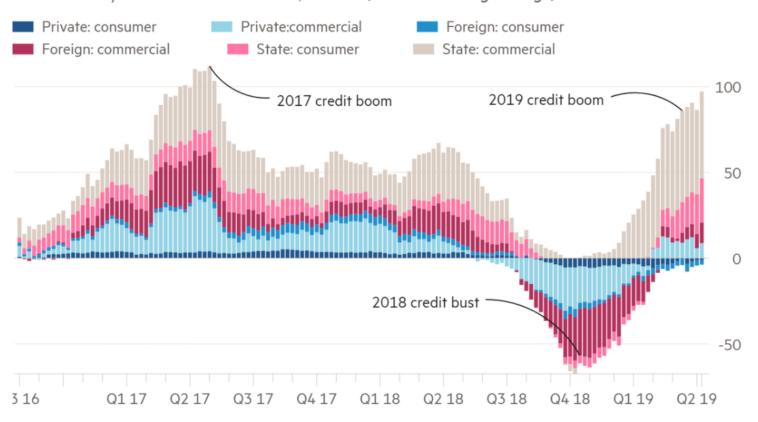


Source: Institute of International Finance © FT

Turkey's Credit Habit

Turkey's credit habit has been fed by private and public banks

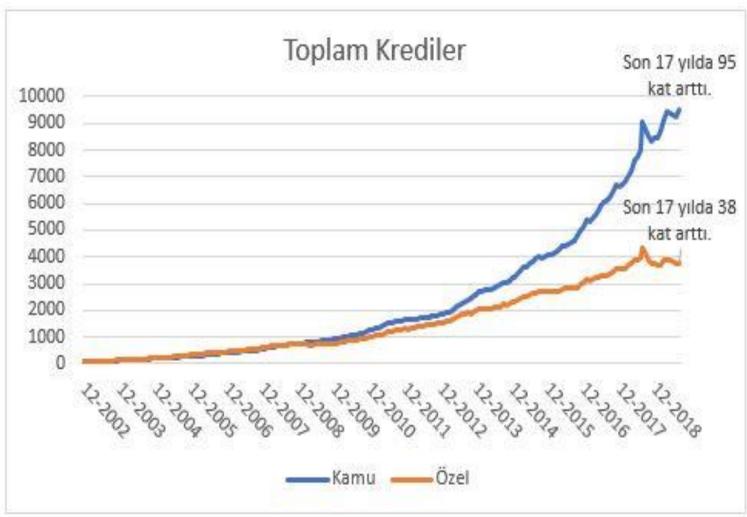
Local currency-denominated credit flow, TRY bn (3 month moving average)



Source: Institute of International Finance © FT



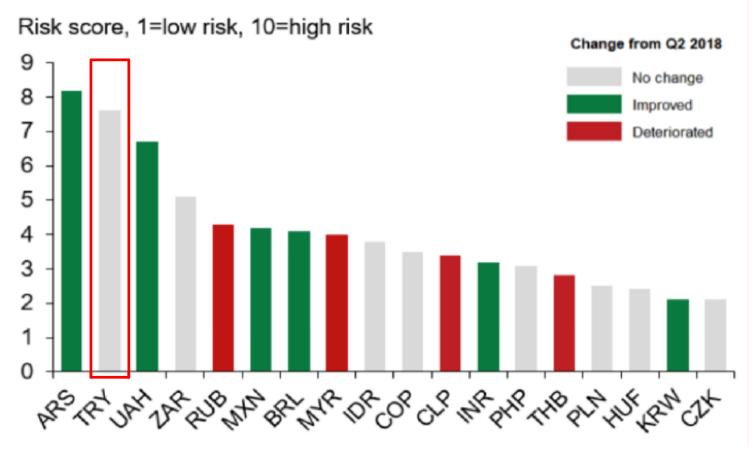
Turkey Total Credit Cycle





FX Risk Ranking

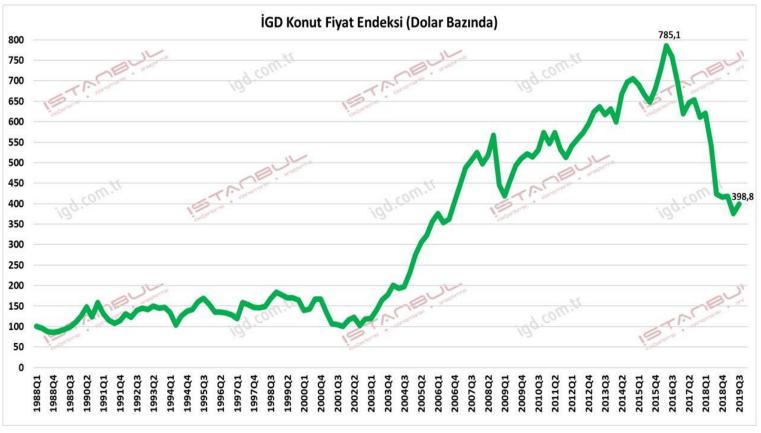
FX risk of floating EM currencies, Q1 2019





İstanbul Konut Fiyat Endeksi

• İstanbul için 2019 3.Çeyreği itibariyle USD bazında konut fiyat endeksi 2016 2.Çeyrekteki zirvesinde %49,2 gerisindedir.



Kaynak: www.igd.com.tr



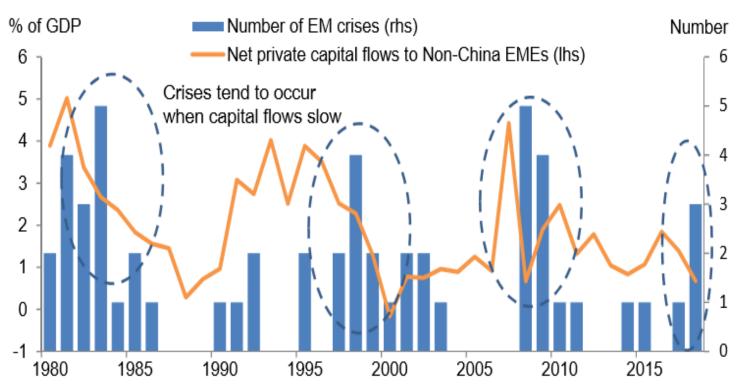
Summary of the Financial Crisis

- Extrapolative expectations central to the housing bubble.
- Continued neglect of downside risks central to understanding 2007-2008.
- Central Bank's policies are fantastic after Lehman, behind the curve before Lehman.
- Hard to tell the story of the crisis without beliefs.



Volatile capital flows amplify domestic imbalances in EMEs

Net private capital flows to emerging market economies and incidences of crises

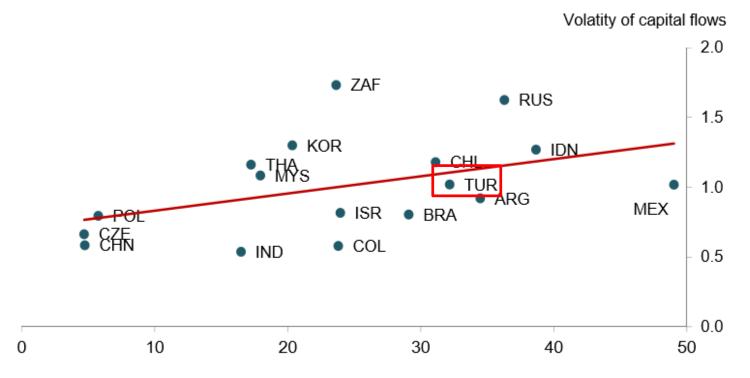


Source: IMF. Notes: Excludes China



Greater reliance on foreign investors increases capital flow volatility

Correlation of capital flow volatility and the share of FX-denominated corporate debt



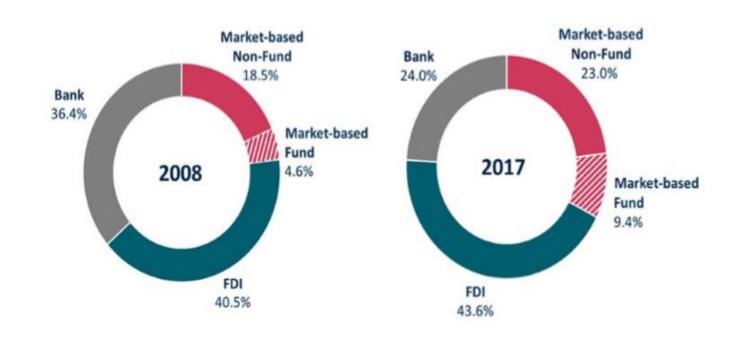
Share of non-financial corporate debt denominated in USD

Sources: IMF and IIF. Notes: Measured as coefficient of variation of gross inflows scaled by extern al liabilities



For EMEs, market-based finance accounted for all the increase in foreign lending since the crisis

Structure of external liabilities for emerging market economies



Sources: IMF, EPFR and Bank of England calculations



Financial Crises Responses





Reforming EM Financial Systems

- EME's can increase sustainable capital flows by addressing "pull" factors including:
- reinforcing monetary policy credibility including safeguarding the **operational independence** of central banks;
- building the resilience of their banks;
- deepening their domestic capital markets to reduce the reliance on foreign currency debt; and
- expanding the scope and application of their macroprudential
 toolkits to guard against excessive credit growth during booms.

Financial Crises of Thoughts: Investors Psychology & Financial Stability

Teşekkür Ederim...

Doç.Dr.Evren Bolgün

