

The World Bank-IMF Annual Meetings

Erdem Başçı Governor

September, 2011





I. Global Monetary Expansion

II. Price Stability

III. Financial Stability

IV. External Balance



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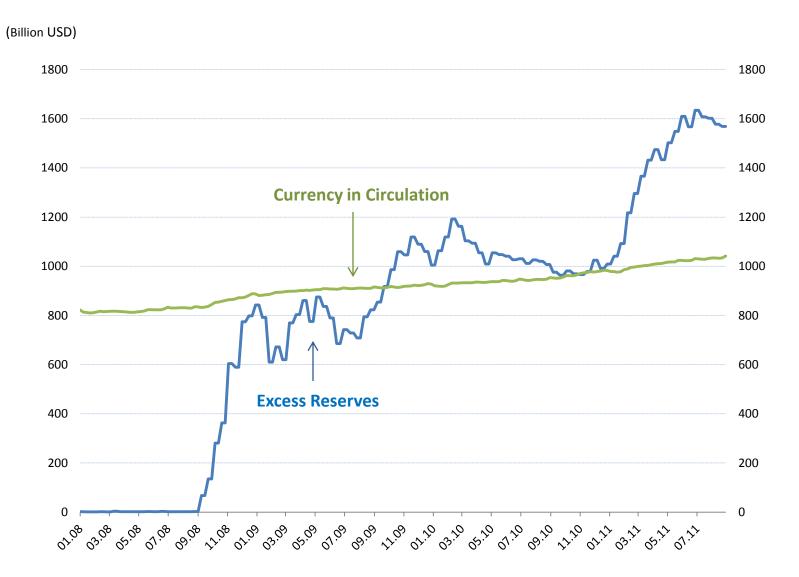


Large-Scale Asset Purchases

- 1. Large-Scale Asset Purchase Programs (LSAPP): FED and BoE
- 2. Unprogrammed Large-Scale Asset Purchases (ULSAP): ECB, BoJ, SNB



Official Liquidity (US)





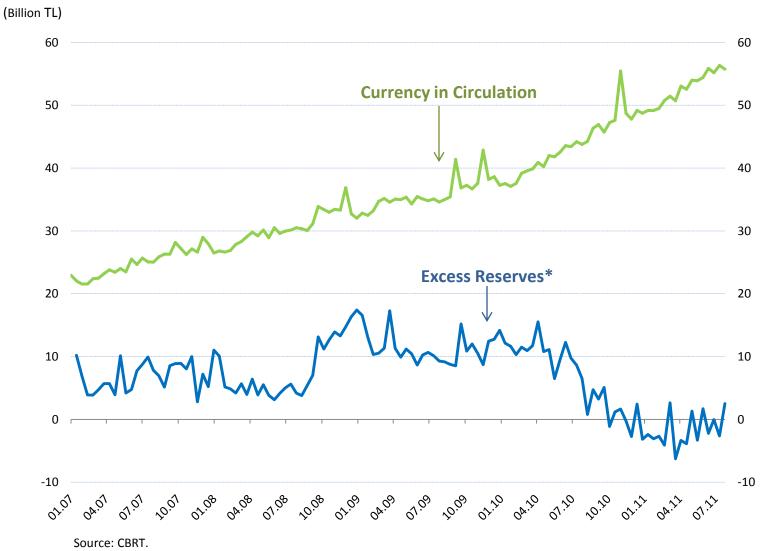
Official Liquidity (Eurozone)



Source: ECB, CBRT. *Excess Reserves=ECB Balance Sheet Deposit Facility + Fixed Term Deposits



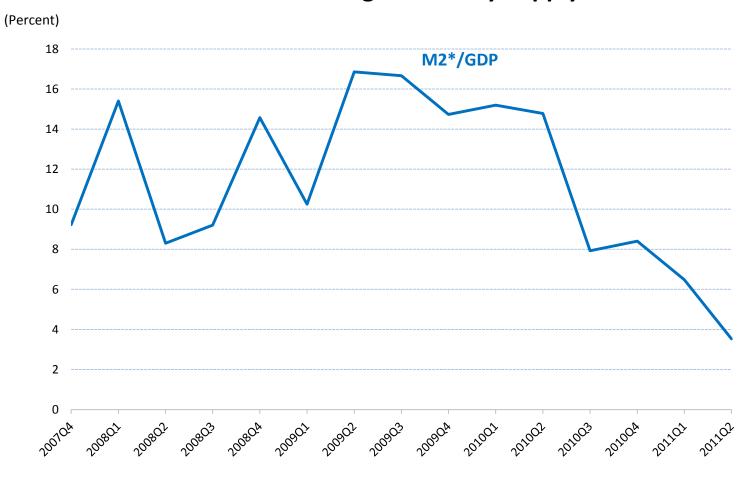
Official Liquidity (Turkey)



* Excess Reserves =Sterilization through ON Borrowing + Banking Sector Free Deposit - Banking Sector Required Reserves



Private Liquidity (Turkey)



Annual Change in Money Supply

Source: TurkStat, CBRT.

* Reported M2 excludes foreign currency deposits.



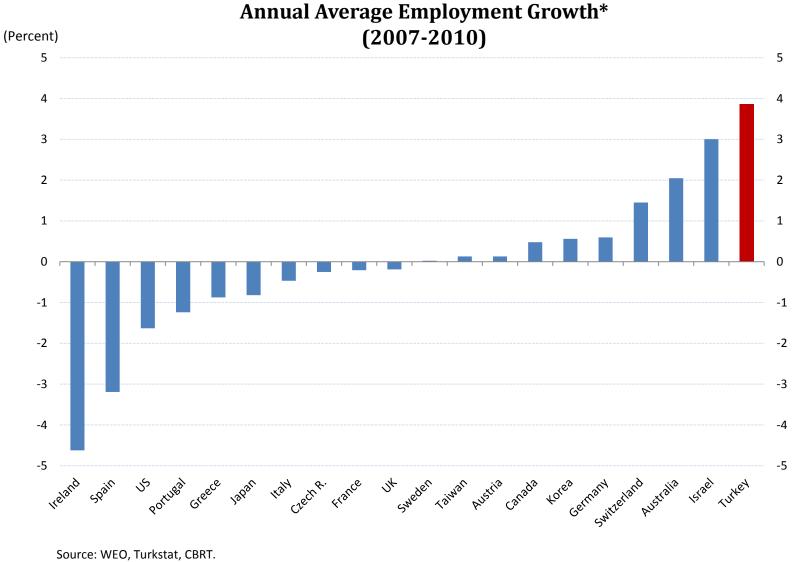
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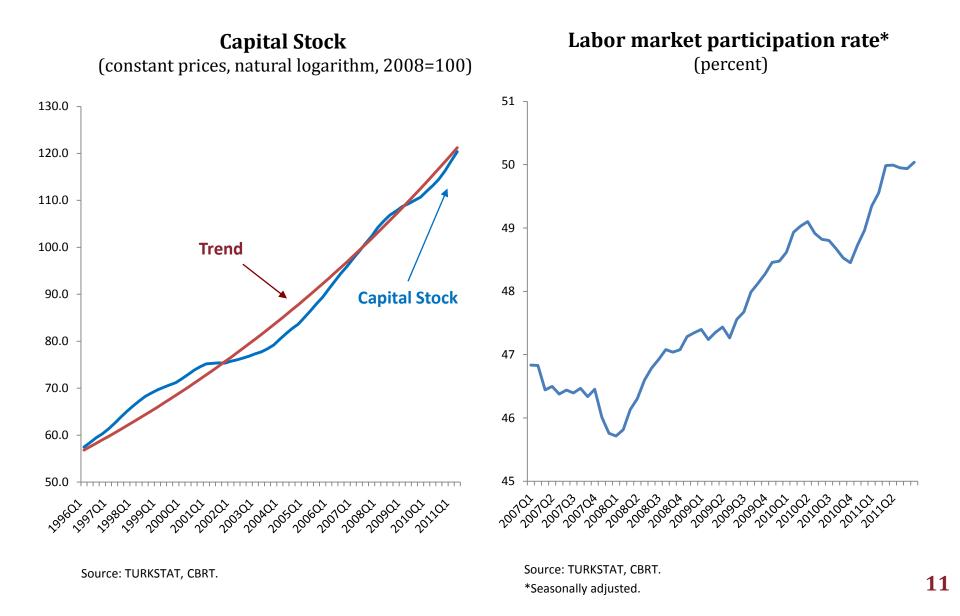




*Difference of natural logarithms.



Potential Output: Capital and Labor





Policy Dimension

Current Stance

1. Policy Rate

Accommodative

2. Liquidity Policy

Non-Accommodative

3. Financial Sector Policy

Non-Accommodative

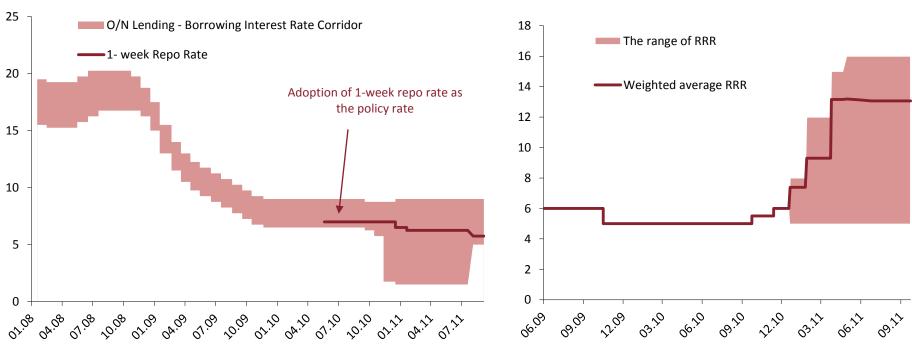
Net Policy Stance

Non-Accommodative



CBRT Policy Rate

TL Reserve Requirement Ratios (RRR)

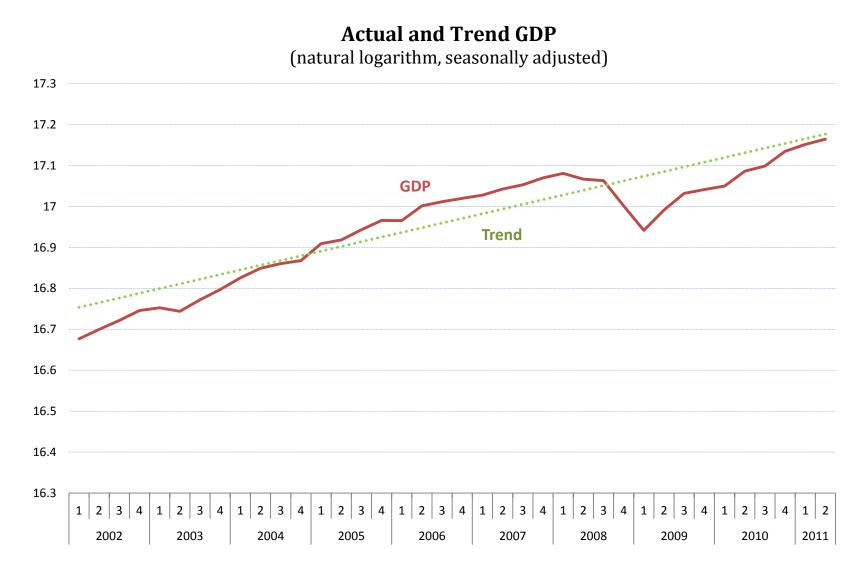


Source: CBRT.

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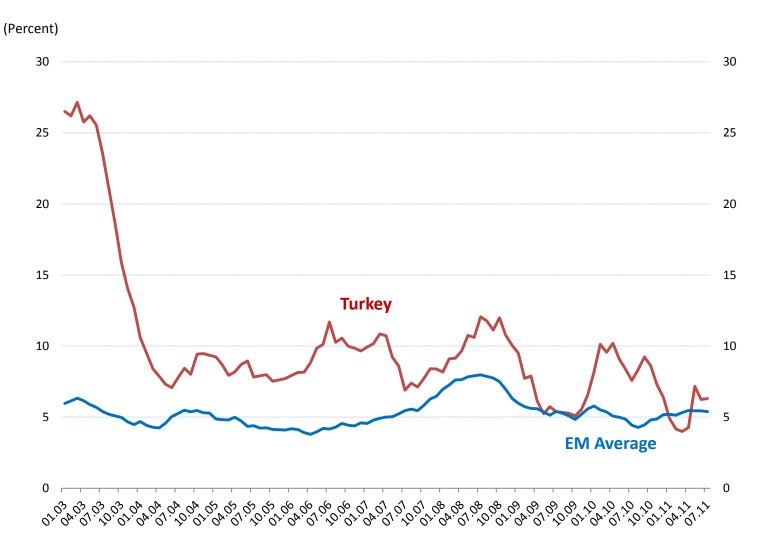


Gross Domestic Product





Inflation in Turkey and EMs

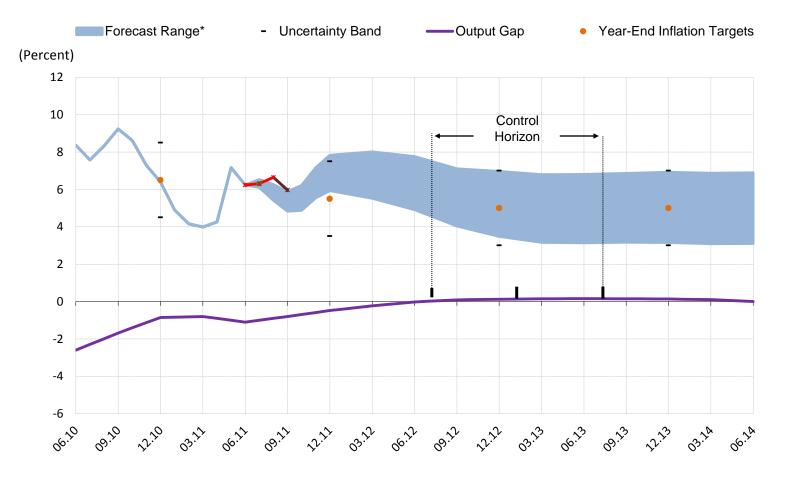


Source: CBRT and Bloomberg.

Average of EM countries: Brazil, Mexico, Czech Rep., Hungary, Poland, S. Africa, China, India, Russia.



Inflation Forecasts and Realizations



Source: CBRT.

* Shaded region indicates the 70 percent confidence interval for the forecast.

**September data is forecast.



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Global monetary expansion (LSAPP and ULSAP) fuels inflows to emerging economies with a tendency towards;

- a) More debt, less equity,
- b) More foreign currency, less domestic currency,
- c) More short term, less long term.



In contrast, emerging economies should provide incentives for financial inflows with a tendency towards;

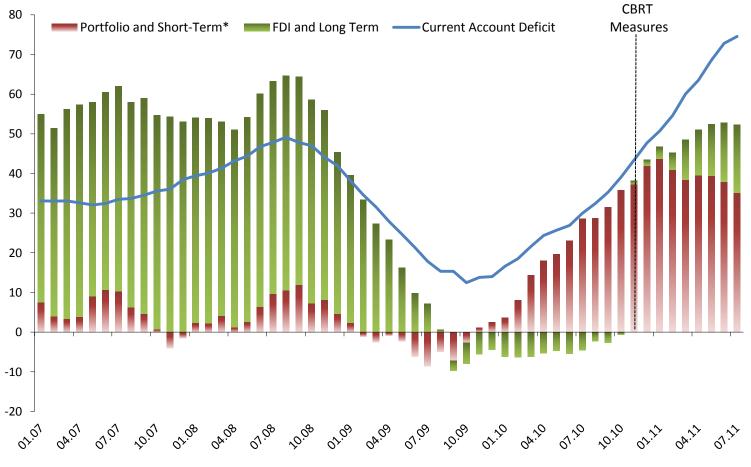
- a) More equity, less debt,
- b) More domestic currency, less foreign currency,
- c) More long term, less short term.



Composition of Capital Inflows

Main Sources of Current Account Deficit Finance

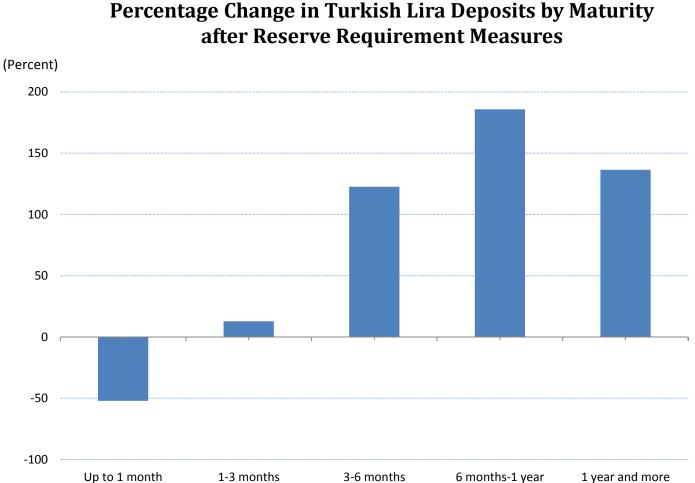
(12-months Cumulative, Billion USD)



Source: CBRT. *Short-term capital movements consist of banking and real sector short term net borrowing and deposits in banks.



Maturity Extension



Source: CBRT.

Note: Period covers from November 2010 to September 2011.



Foreign Currency Loan Growth

(Annualized, percent, 20 days moving averages)

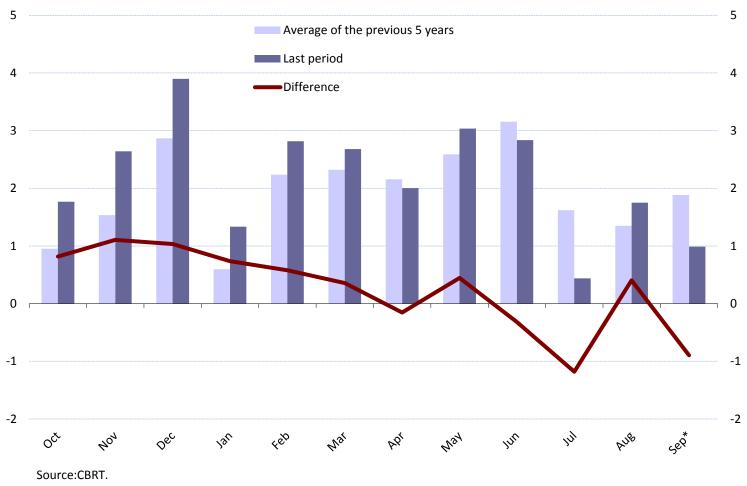


Source: CBRT.



Total Loans*

(monthly change, percent)



*Adjusted for the exchange rate effect.

** Monthly percentage change in credit volume as of 13 September,2011.



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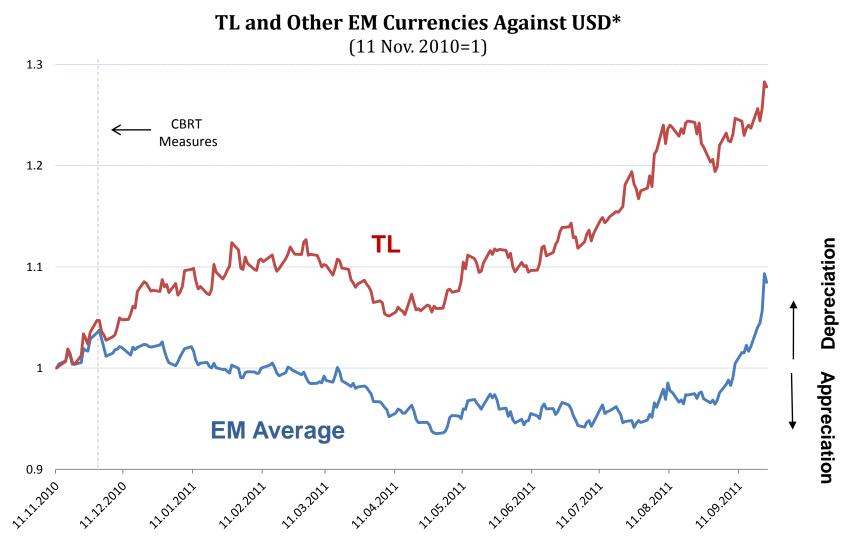


Consumer Loans (Annualized growth, percent, 4 weeks moving average)

Source: CBRT



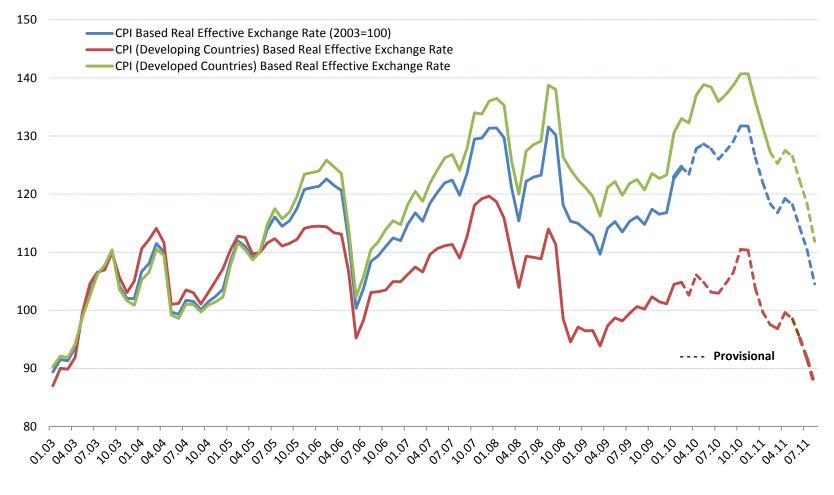
Currency



Average of EM countries: Brazil, Chile, Czech Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, S. Africa, Indonesia, South Korea and Colombia. Latest observation: September 23, 2011. Source: CBRT and Bloomberg.



CPI Based Real Effective Exchange Rate (2003=100)



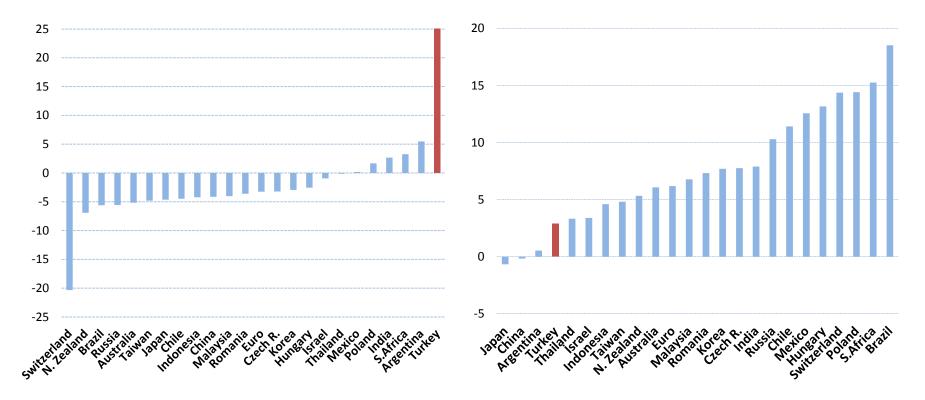


Exchange Rates

Percentage Changes in Exchange Rates

01.11.2010 - 22.08.2011

23.08.2011 - 23.09.2011



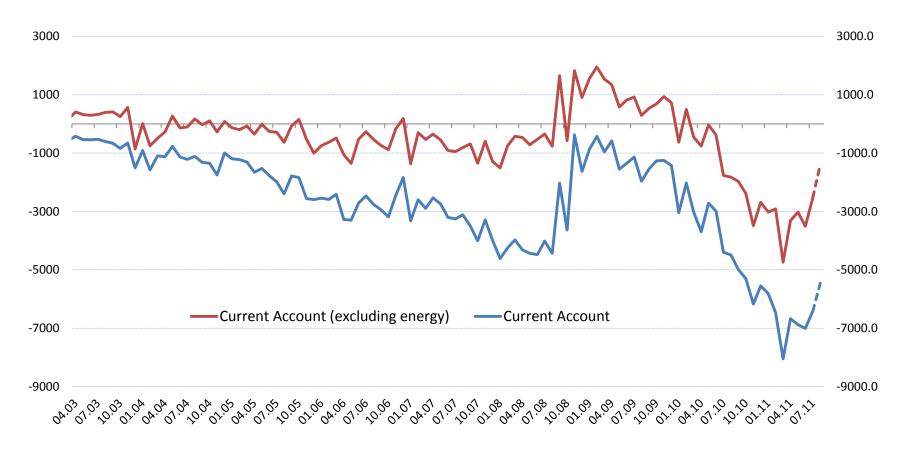
Source: Bloomberg, CBRT. Note: Positive change means depreciation against US dollar.



External Adjustment

Current Account Balance

(Seasonally Adjusted, Million USD)



Source: TURKSTAT, CBRT. Note: August data is forecast.



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