



TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYET
MERKEZ BANKASI

BRIEFING ON 2025-III INFLATION REPORT

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Governor

AUGUST 14, 2025

ISTANBUL



Outline

- **Global Economy**
- **Macroeconomic Outlook**
- **Monetary Policy**
- **Medium-Term Projections**
- **Overview**

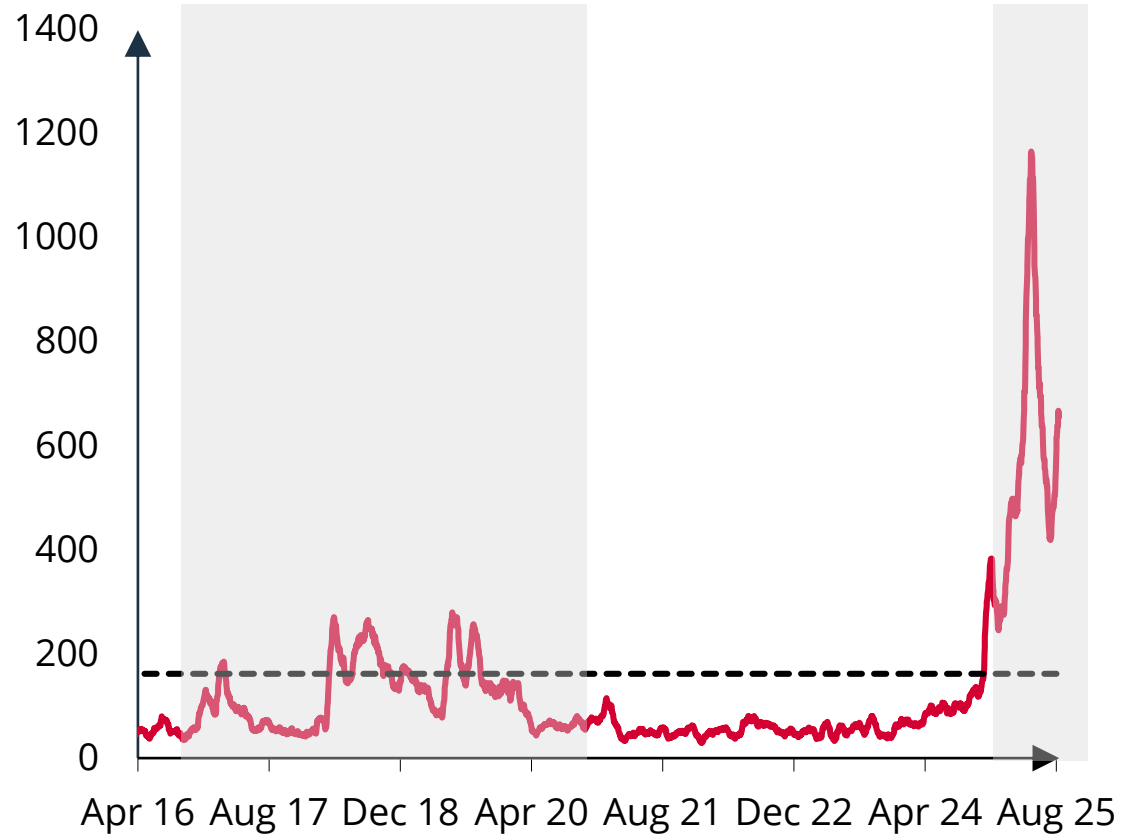
Boxes

- Findings from Interviews with Firms
- Potential Labor Force in Türkiye
- Composite Labor Market Conditions Index (CLMI)
- Survey-Based Economic Uncertainty Indicator
- Monetary Policy Pass-through to Prices

GLOBAL ECONOMY

Global trade policy uncertainty and geopolitical risks have remained high.

Trade Policy Uncertainty Index*

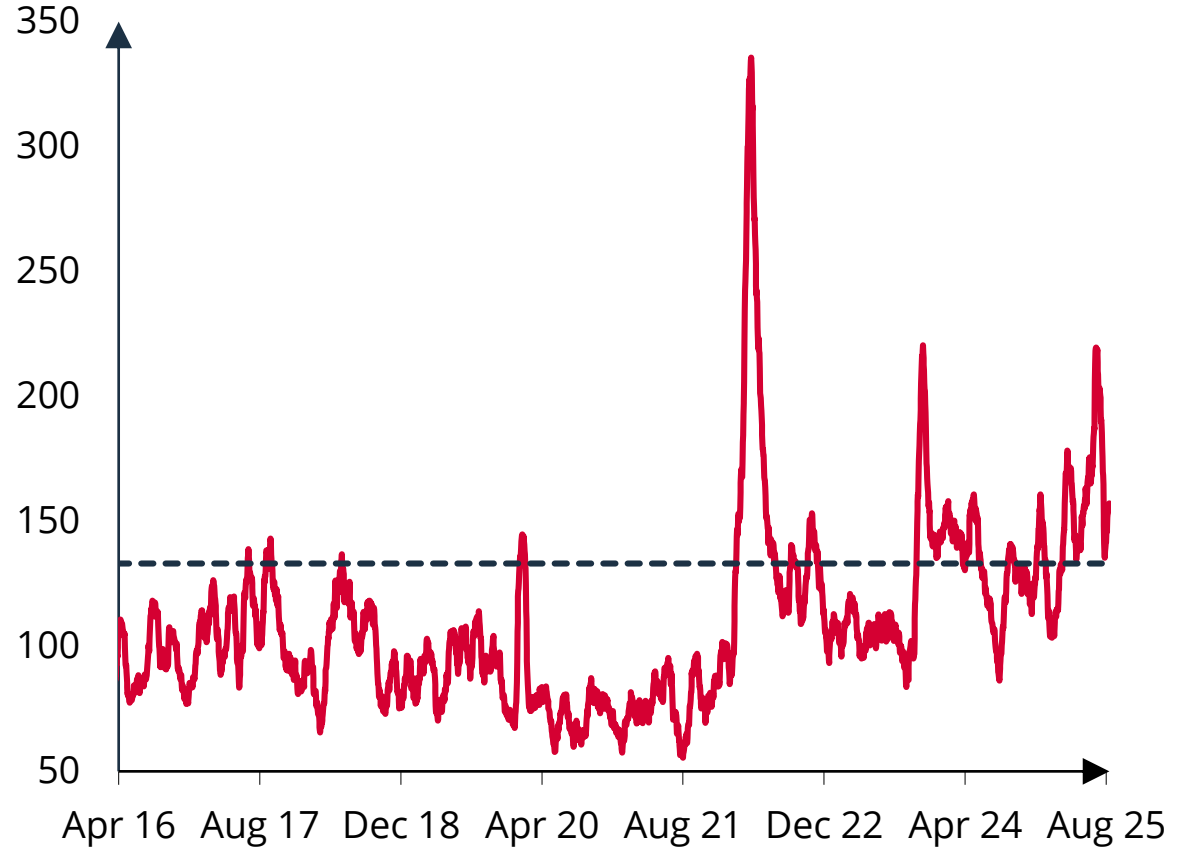


Source: The Economic Effects of Trade Policy Uncertainty, Caldara et al. (2020).

Last Observation: August 11, 2025.

*Dashed lines indicate the average of the last five years. 30 days moving average data is used. Shaded areas show the First (January 2017 – January 2021) and Second (from January 2025 onwards) Tariff Announcement Periods.

Geopolitical Risk Index*



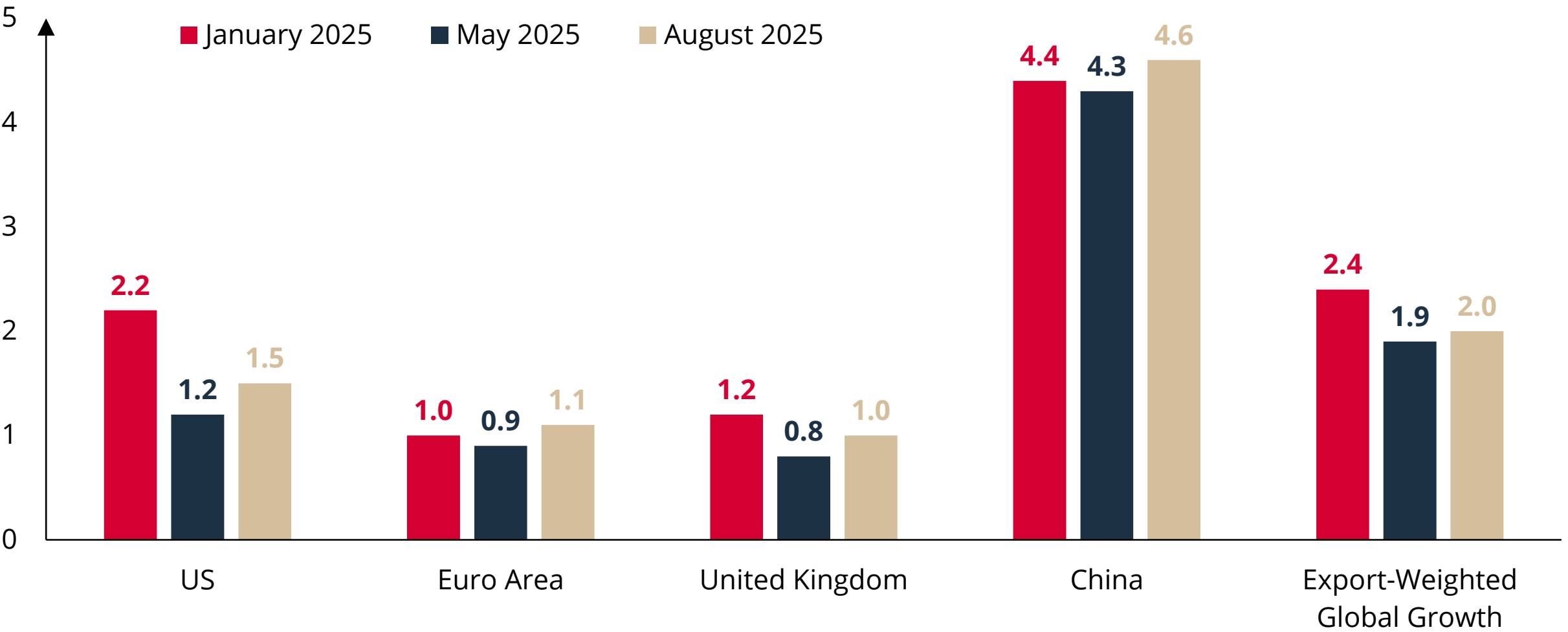
Source: Geopolitical Risk Index, Iacoviello et al. (2021).

Last Observation: August 11, 2025.

* Dashed lines indicate the average of the last five years. 30 days moving average data is used.

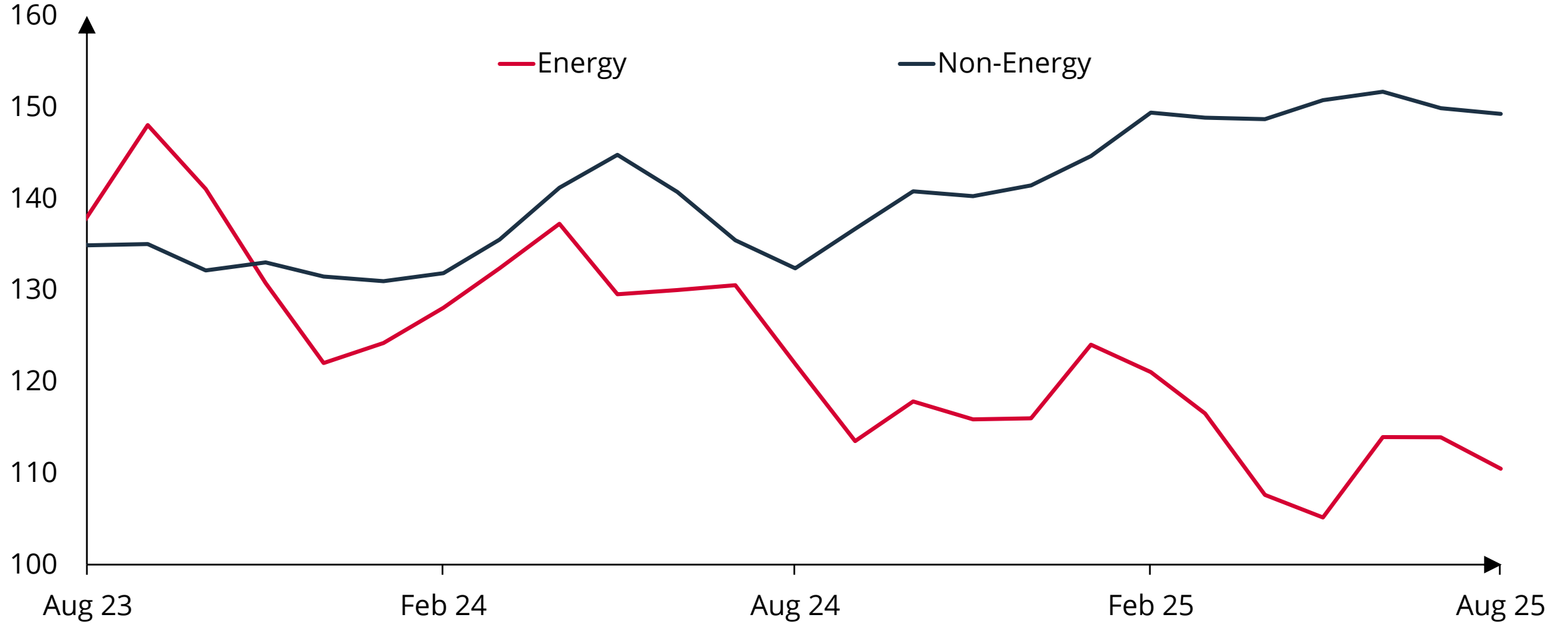
Global growth outlook remains weak compared to the beginning of the year.

Growth Forecasts for 2025 (%)



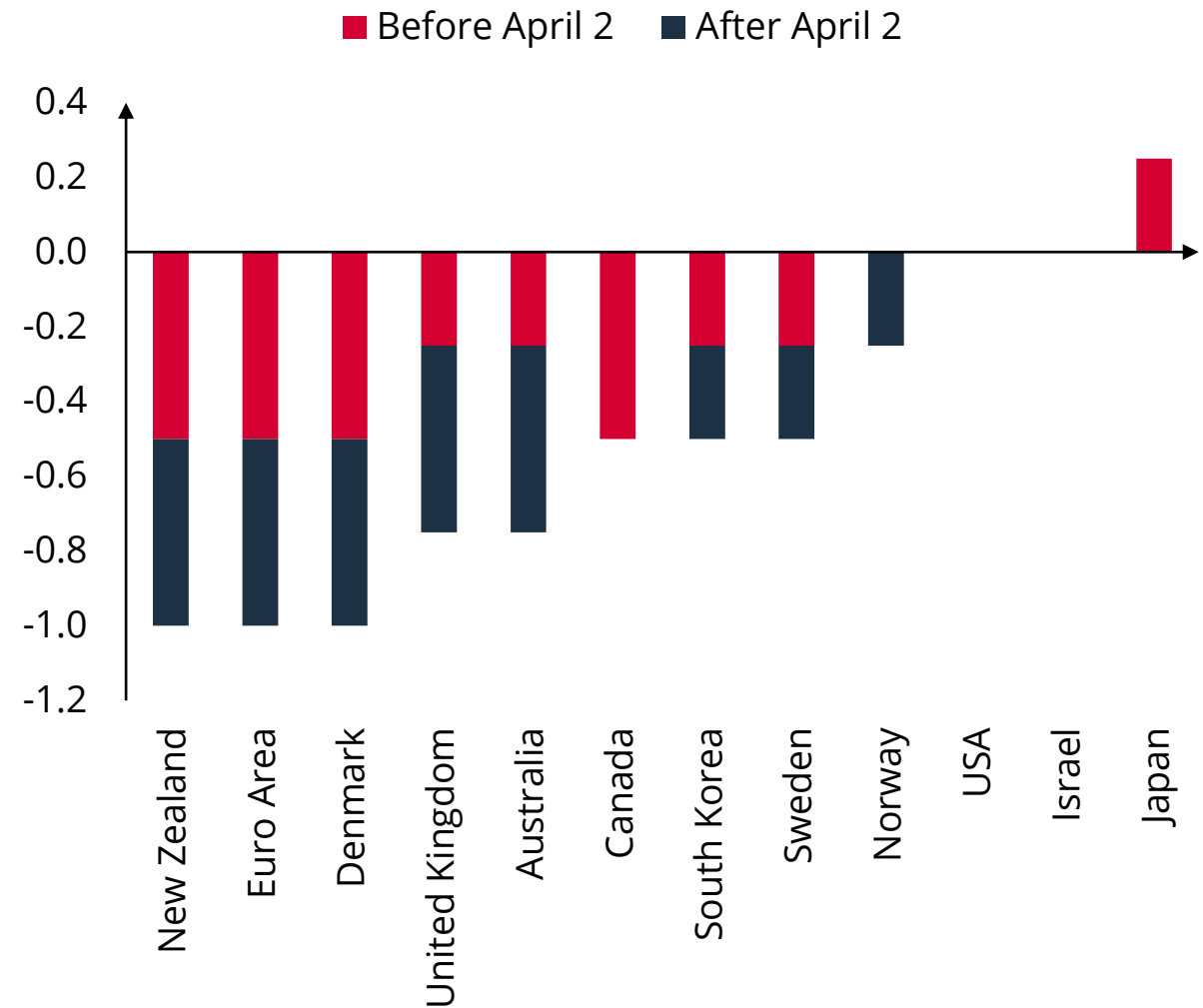
Supply growth has curbed geopolitically driven energy price pressures.

Commodity Price Indices* (Monthly Average)

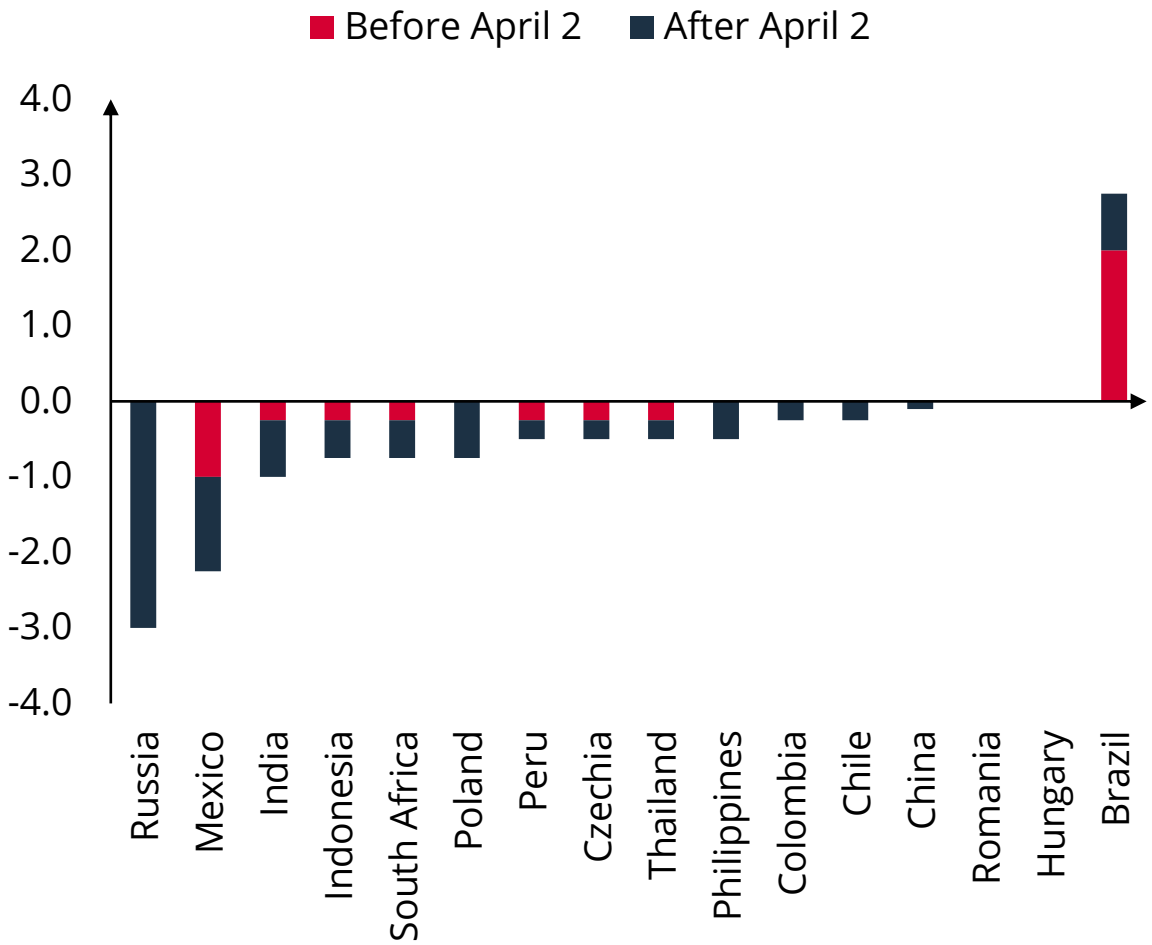


While country dynamics differ, central banks continue to cut policy rates.

2025 Policy Rate Changes in Advanced Economies*
(% Points)



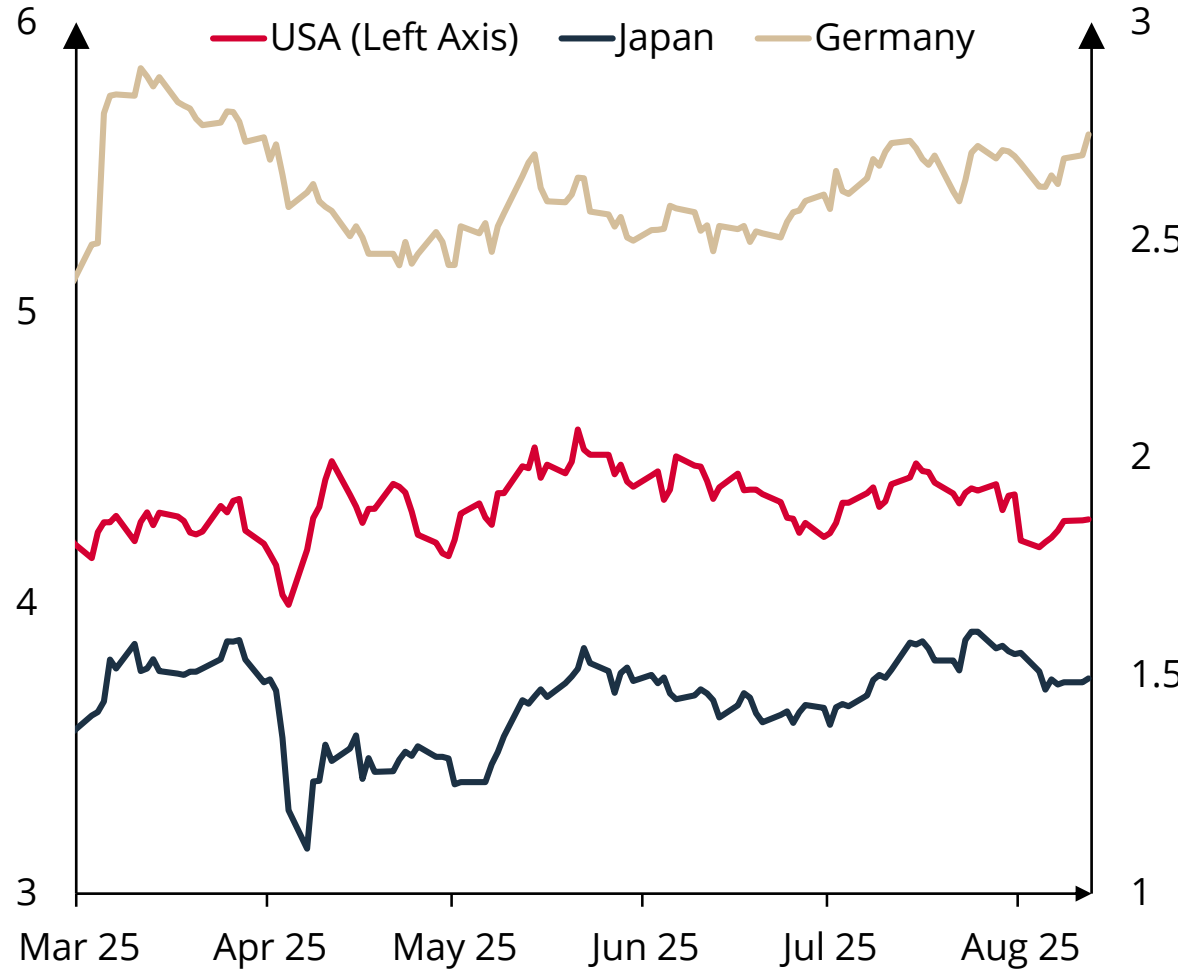
2025 Policy Rate Changes in Emerging Economies*
(% Points)



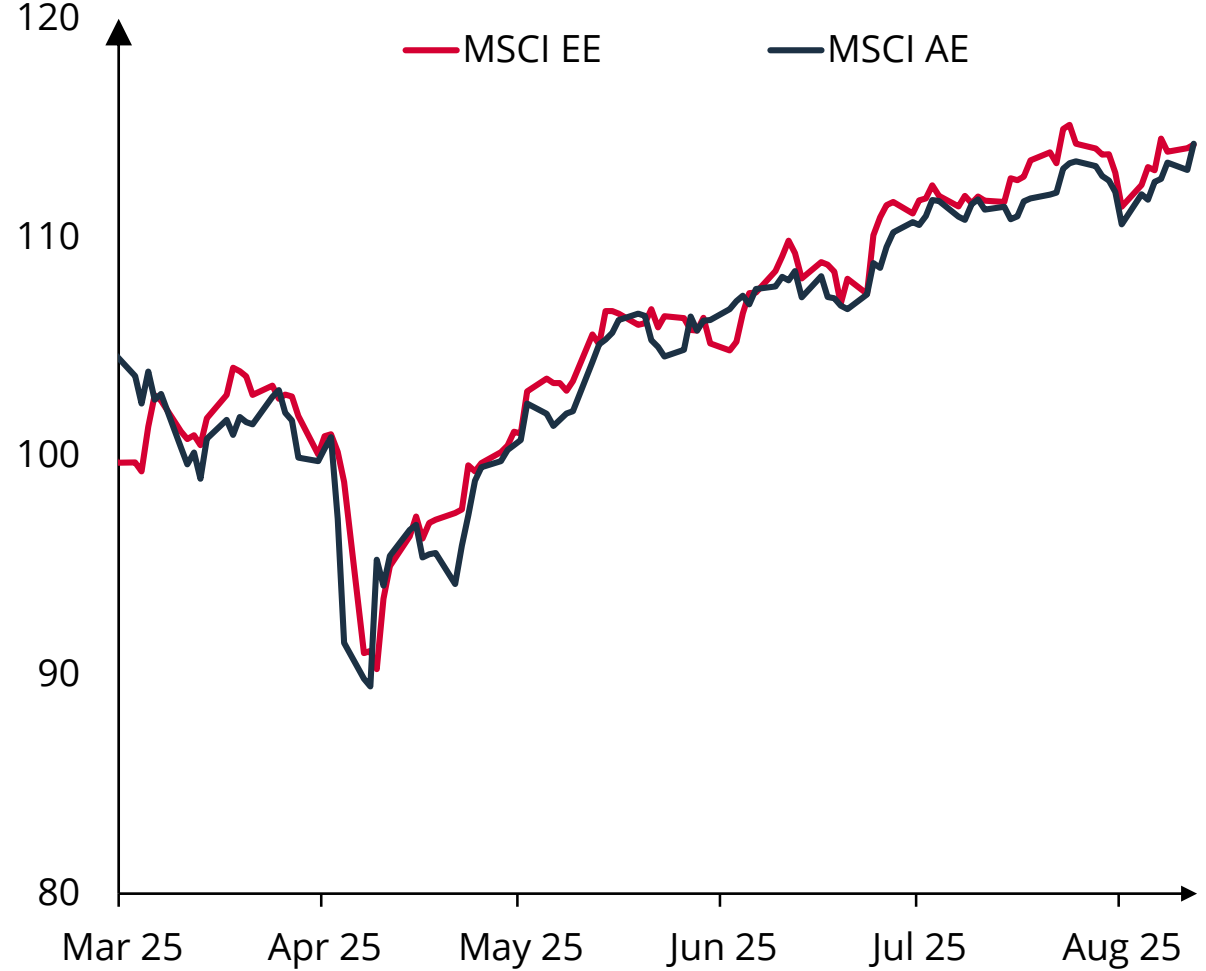
*Shows the changes in policy rates from December 31, 2024 to April 2, 2025 and from April 2, 2025 to August 12, 2025.

In global markets portfolio preferences have shifted towards stocks.

10-Year Government Bond Yields (%)



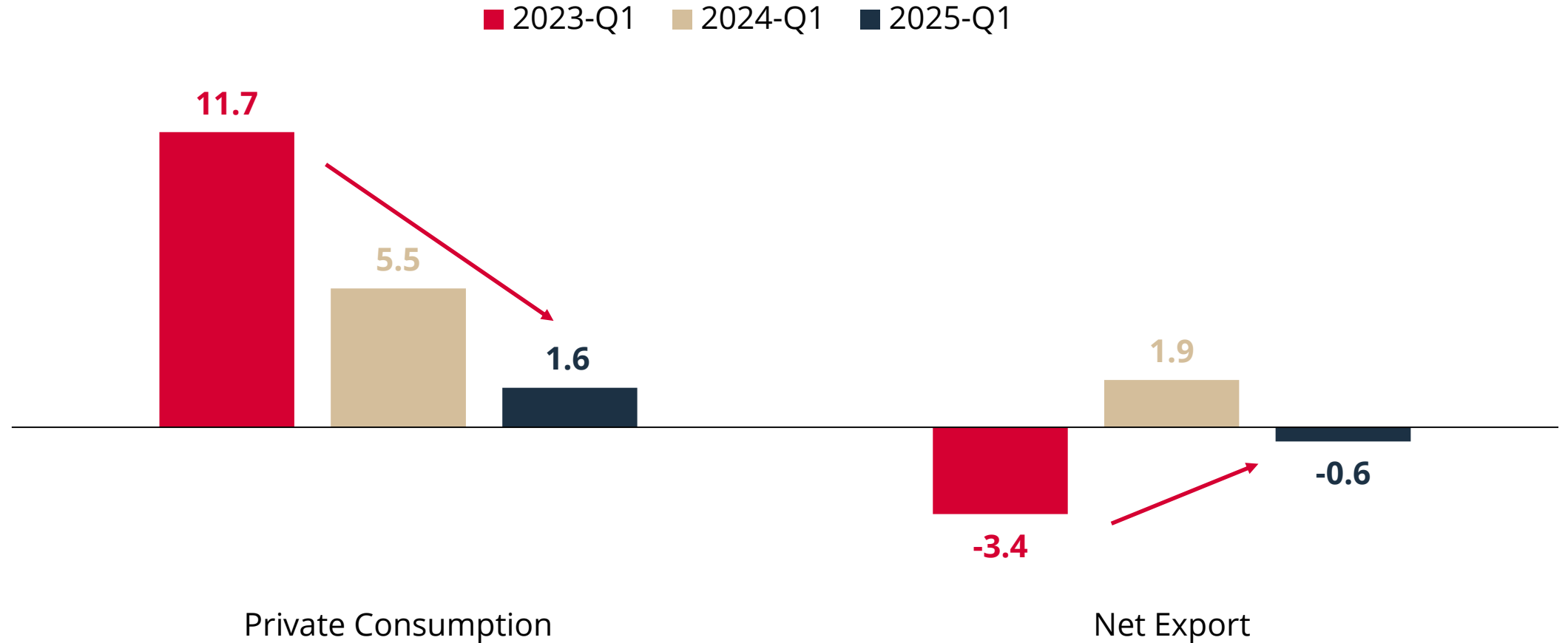
AE and EE Stock Market Indices*



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

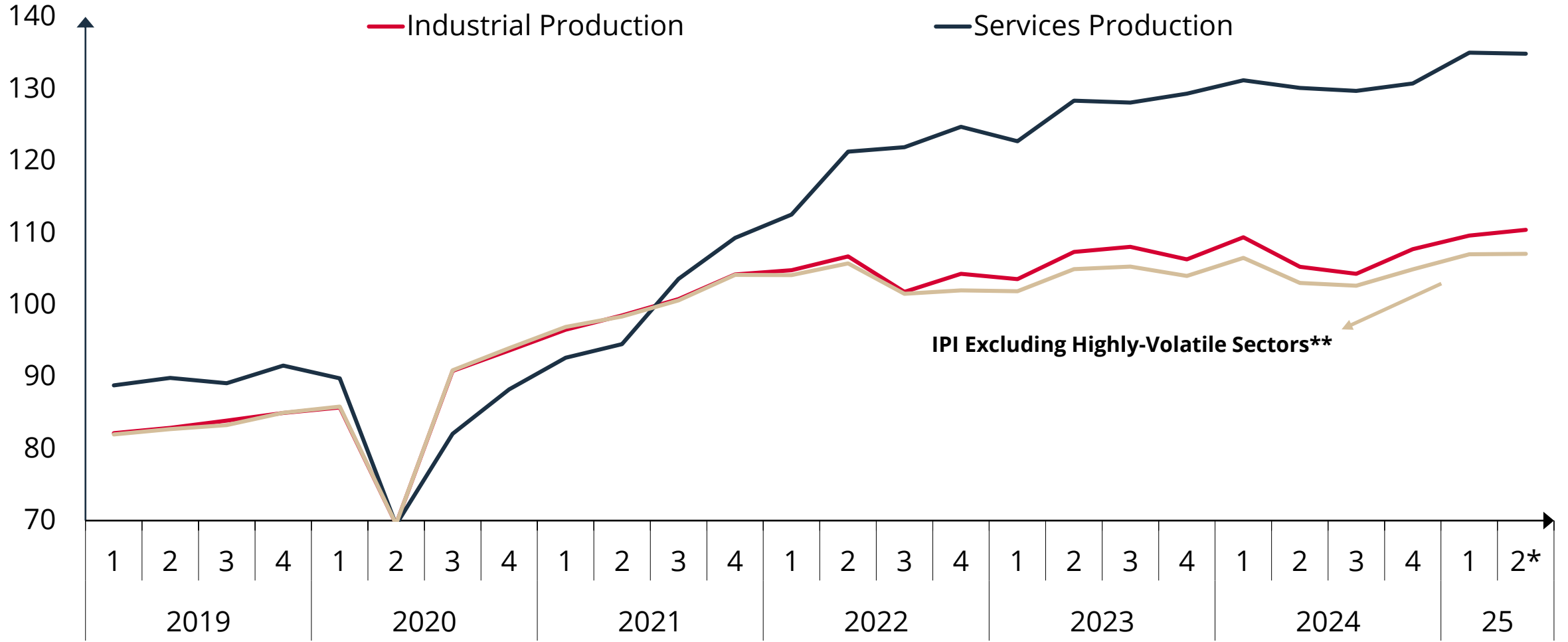
Demand composition has become more balanced amid tight monetary policy.

Contributions to Annual Growth from the Expenditure Method (% Points)



Growth of the production indices slowed down in the second quarter.

Production Indices (Seasonally and Calendar Adjusted, 2021=100)



Sources: CBRT, TURKSTAT.

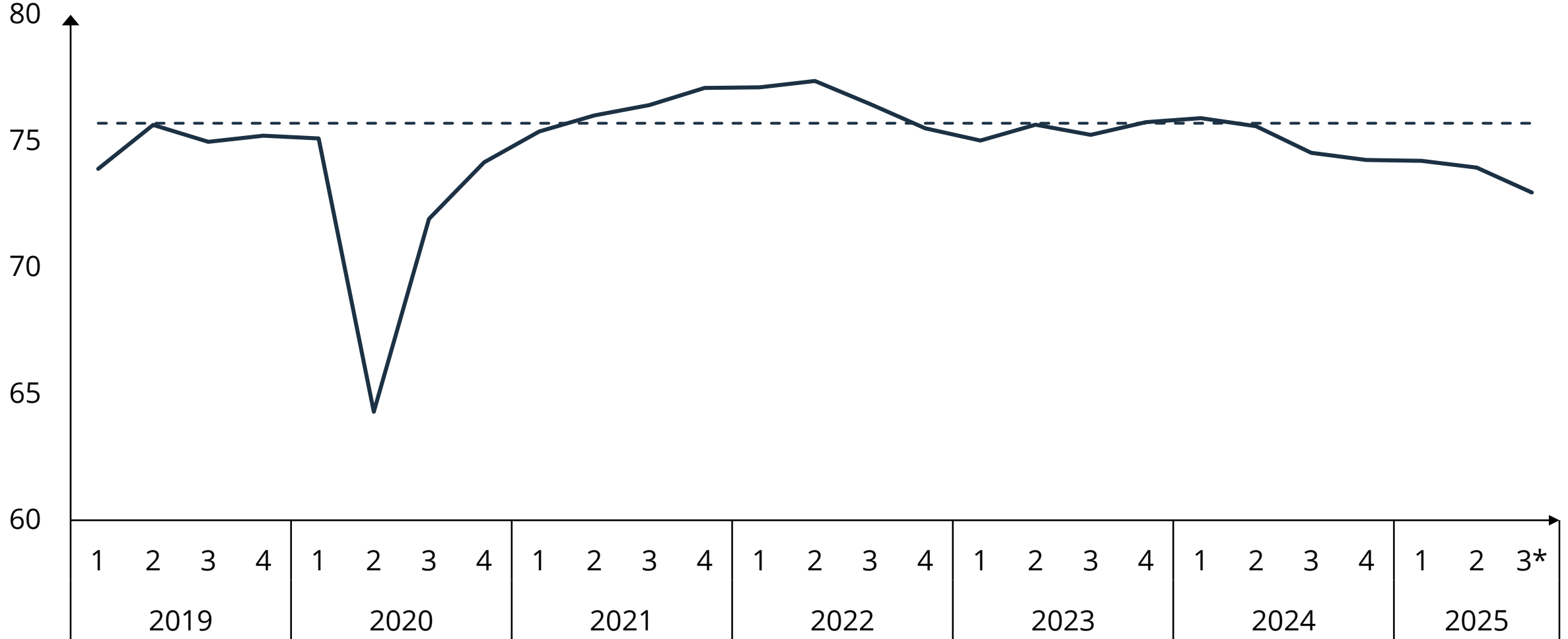
*Services Production Index as of May.

** Industrial production excluding the typically volatile sectors: recorded media, computer-optics, basic pharmaceuticals and other transportation.

Survey-based indicators point to a weakening outlook in the industrial sector.

Capacity Utilization Rate**

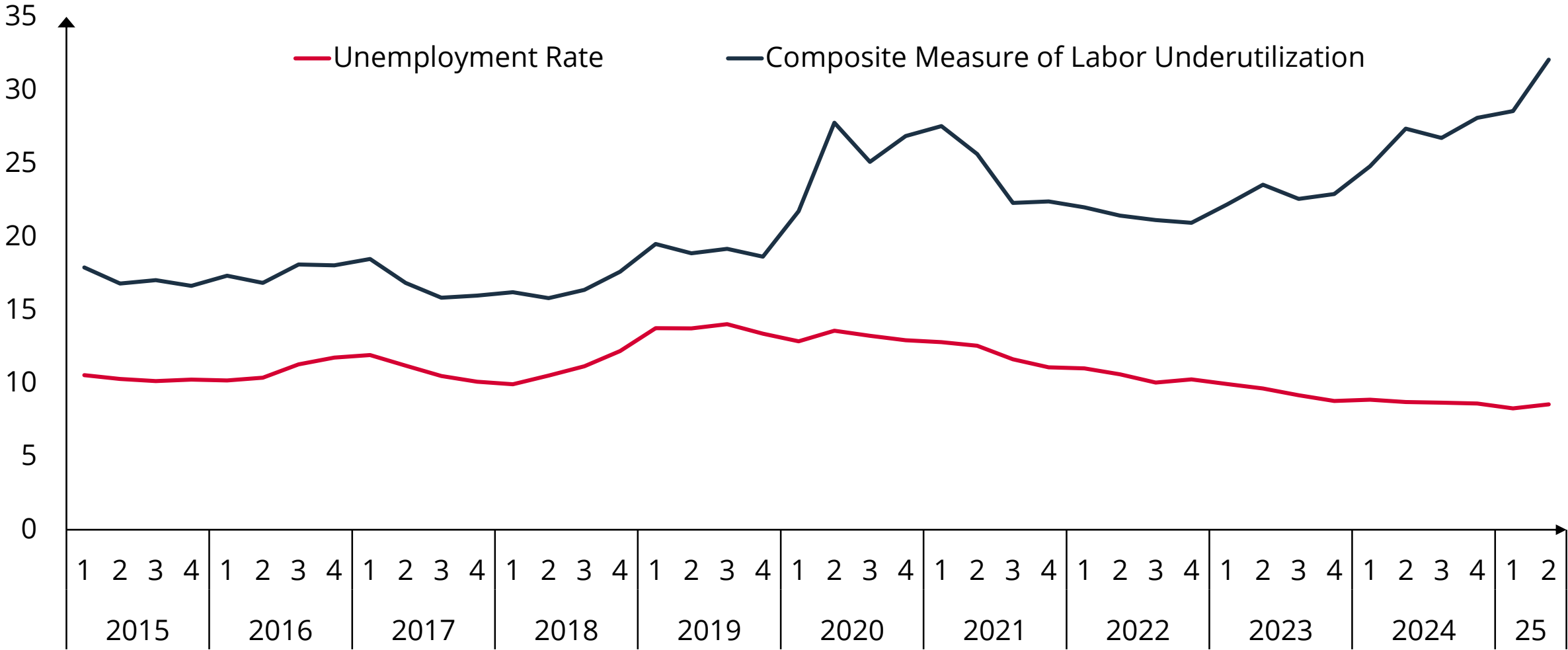
(Seasonally Adjusted, %)



Labor market is less tight than the headline unemployment rate implies.

Labor Market Indicators

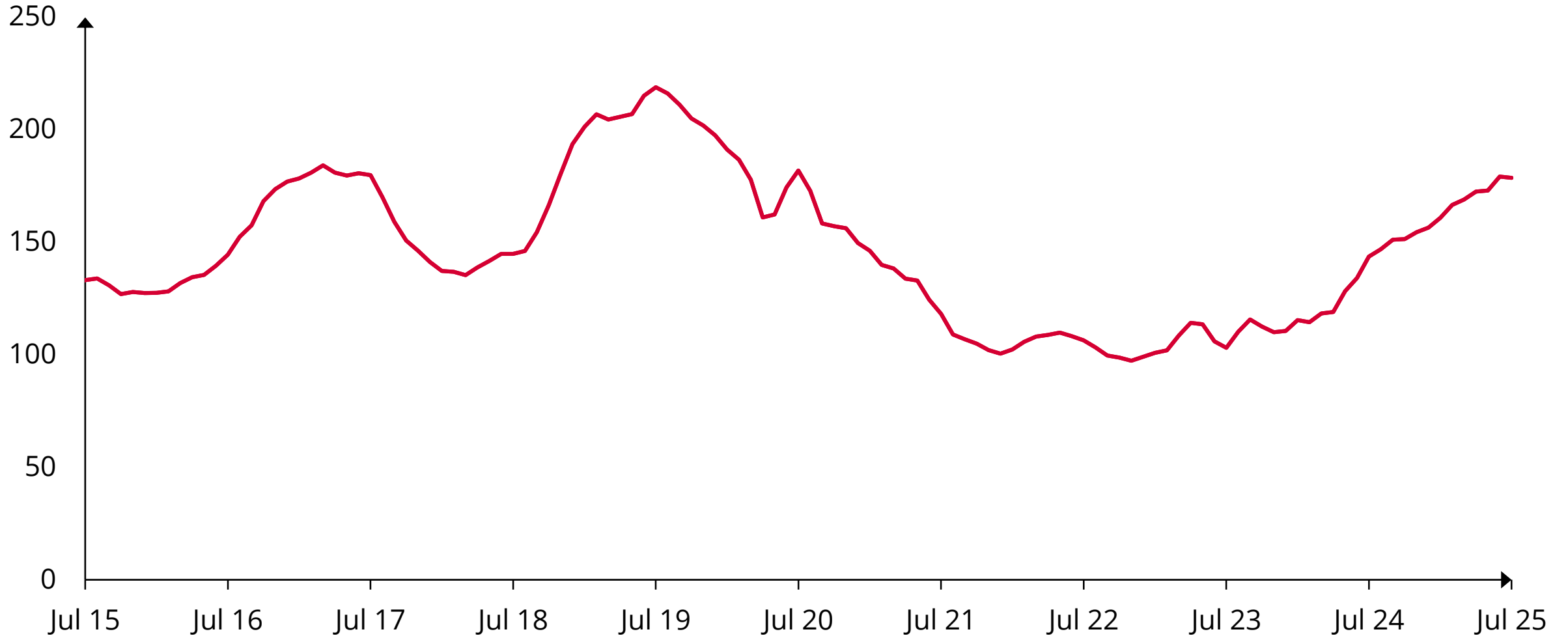
(Seasonally Adjusted, %)



Labor market is less tight than the headline unemployment rate implies.

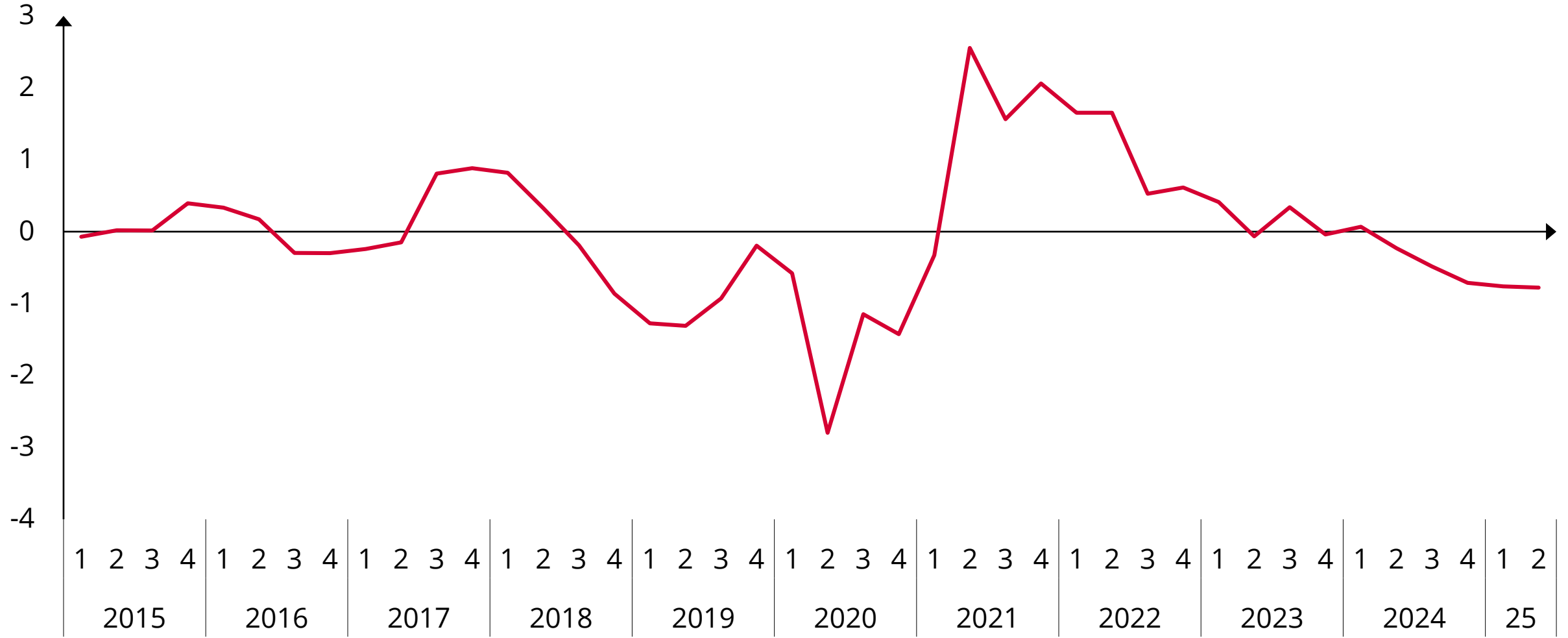
Applications per Job Postings

(Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average)



Labor market is less tight than the headline unemployment rate implies.

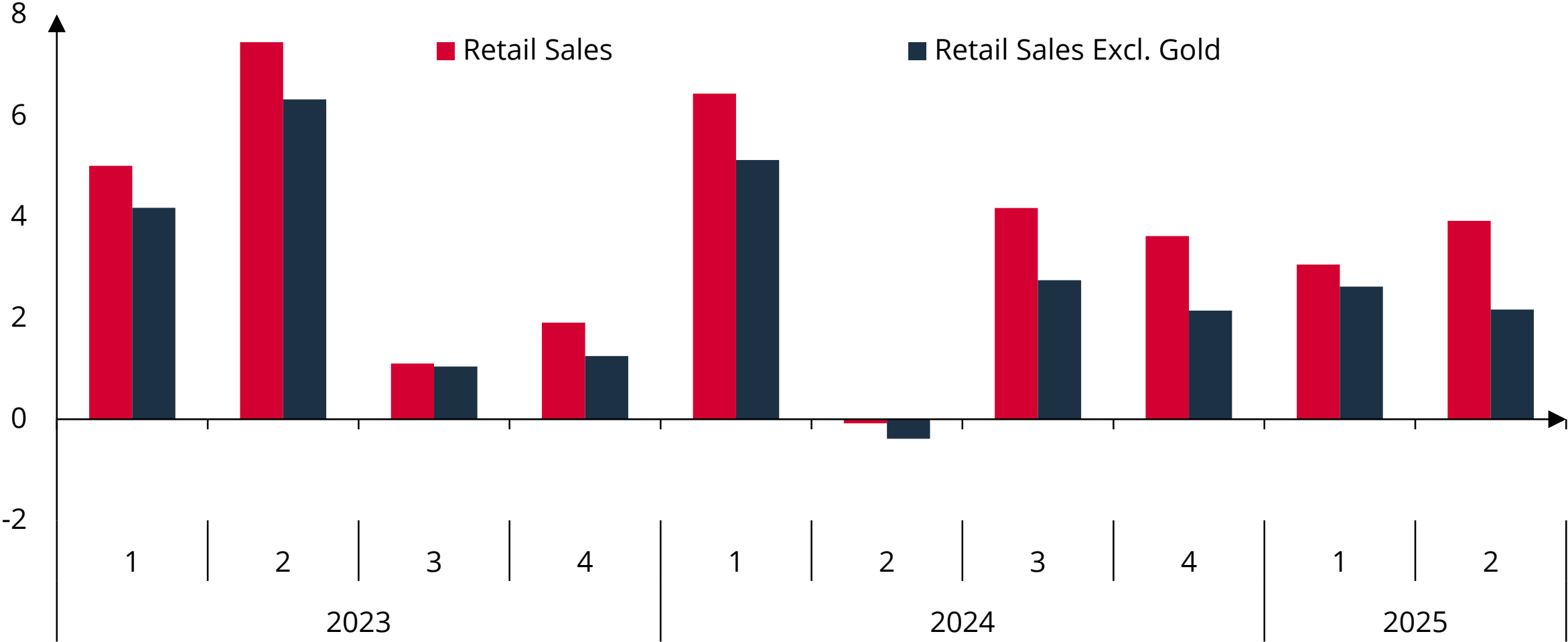
Composite Labor Market Index*



Retail sales excluding gold remain moderate.

Retail Sales Volume Index*

(Seasonally and Calendar Adjusted, Quarterly % Change)



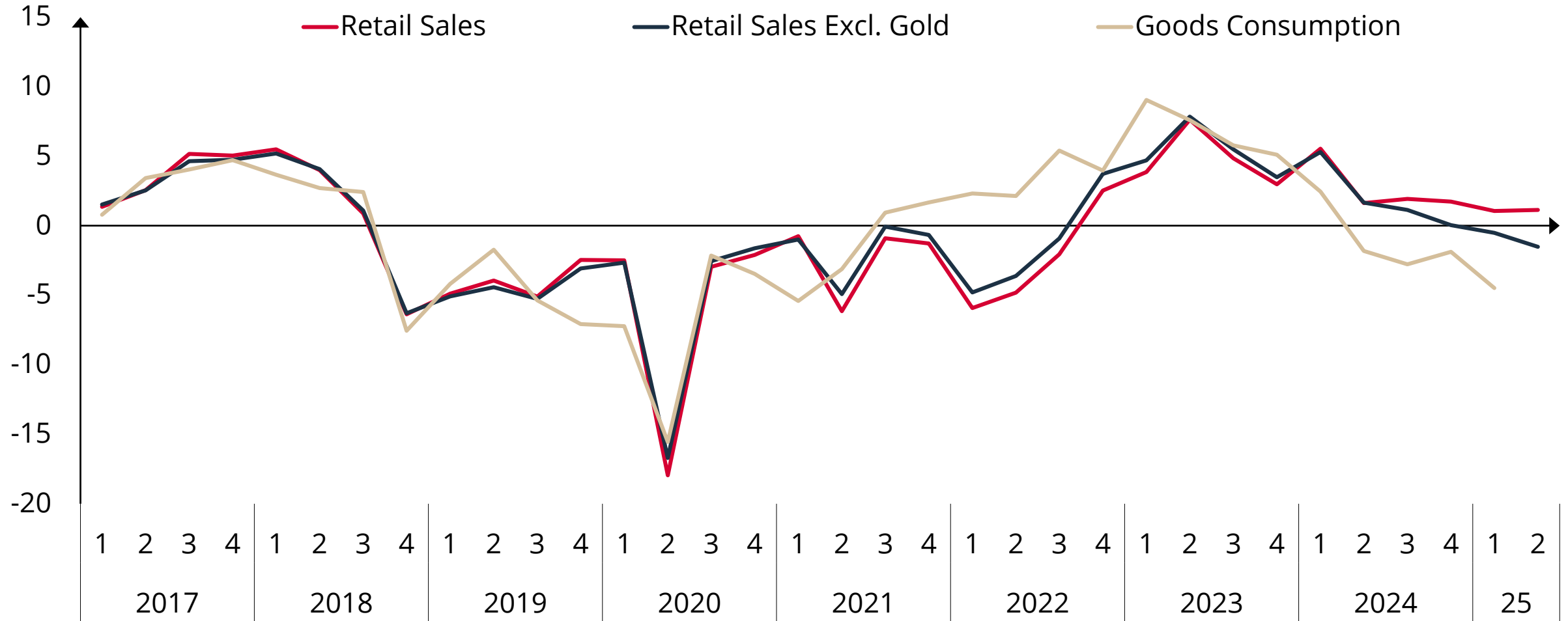
Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT.

*Retail sales volume index excluding gold represents the retail sales volume index excluding watches and jewelry specifically omitting the item "47.77 - Retail sale of watches and jewelry in specialized stores" from retail trade activities.

Retail sales excluding gold remain moderate.

Retail Sales Volume Index and Consumption of Goods*

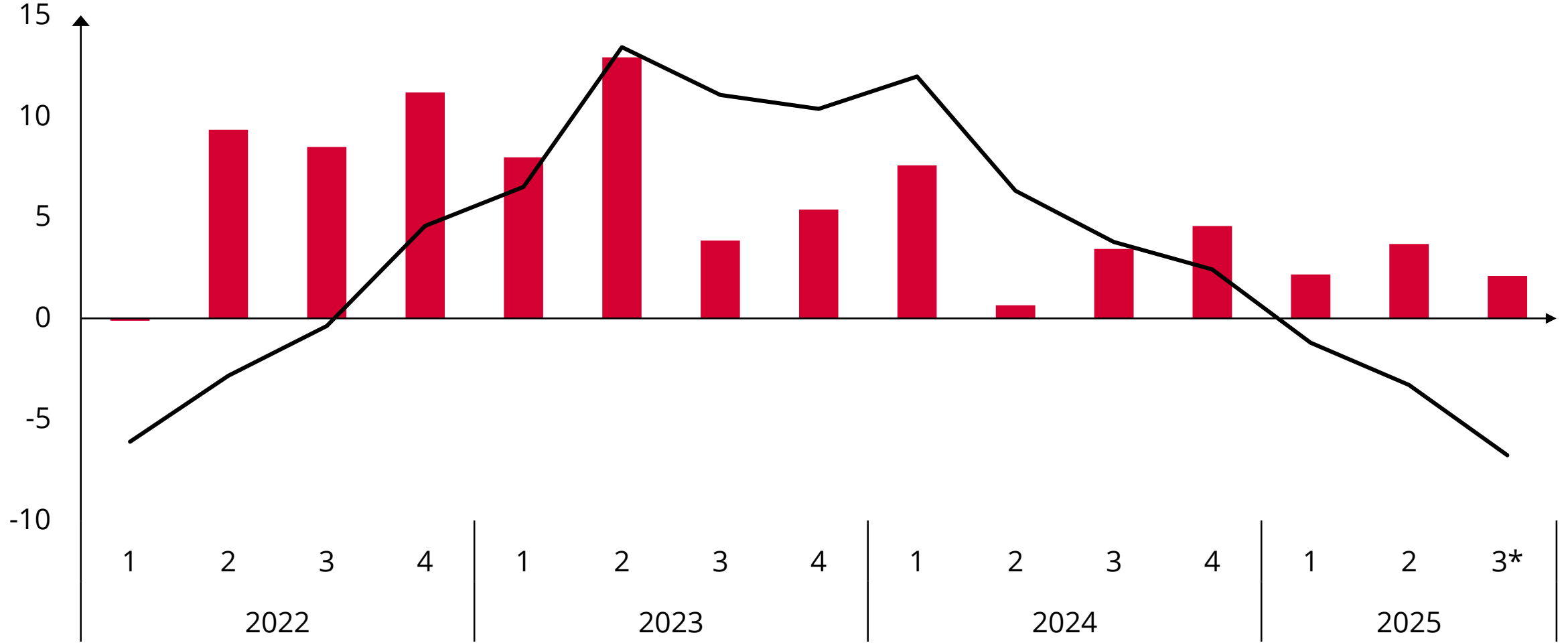
(HP Gap, %)



Card spending suggests that the slowdown in consumption continues.

Card Spending**

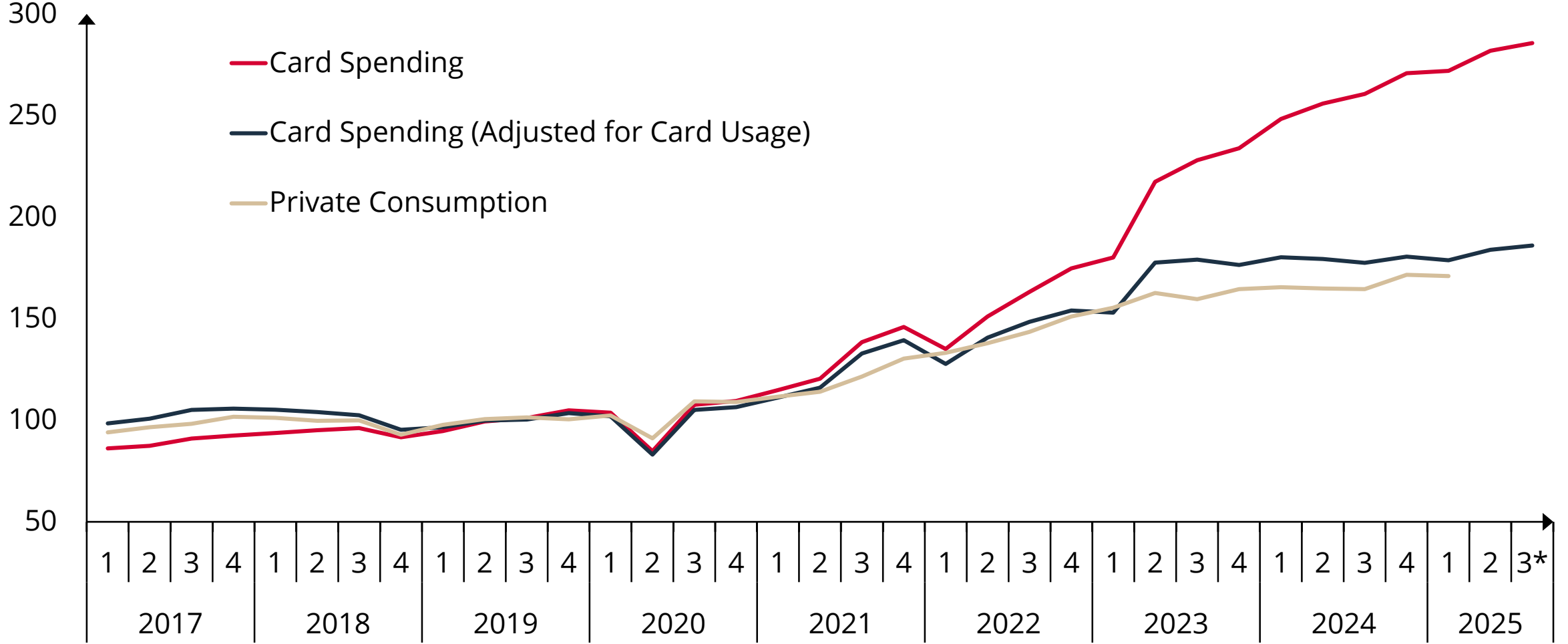
(Real, Seasonally Adjusted, Quarterly % Change, HP Gap, %)



When adjusted for card usage trends, card spending is more moderate.

Card Spending **

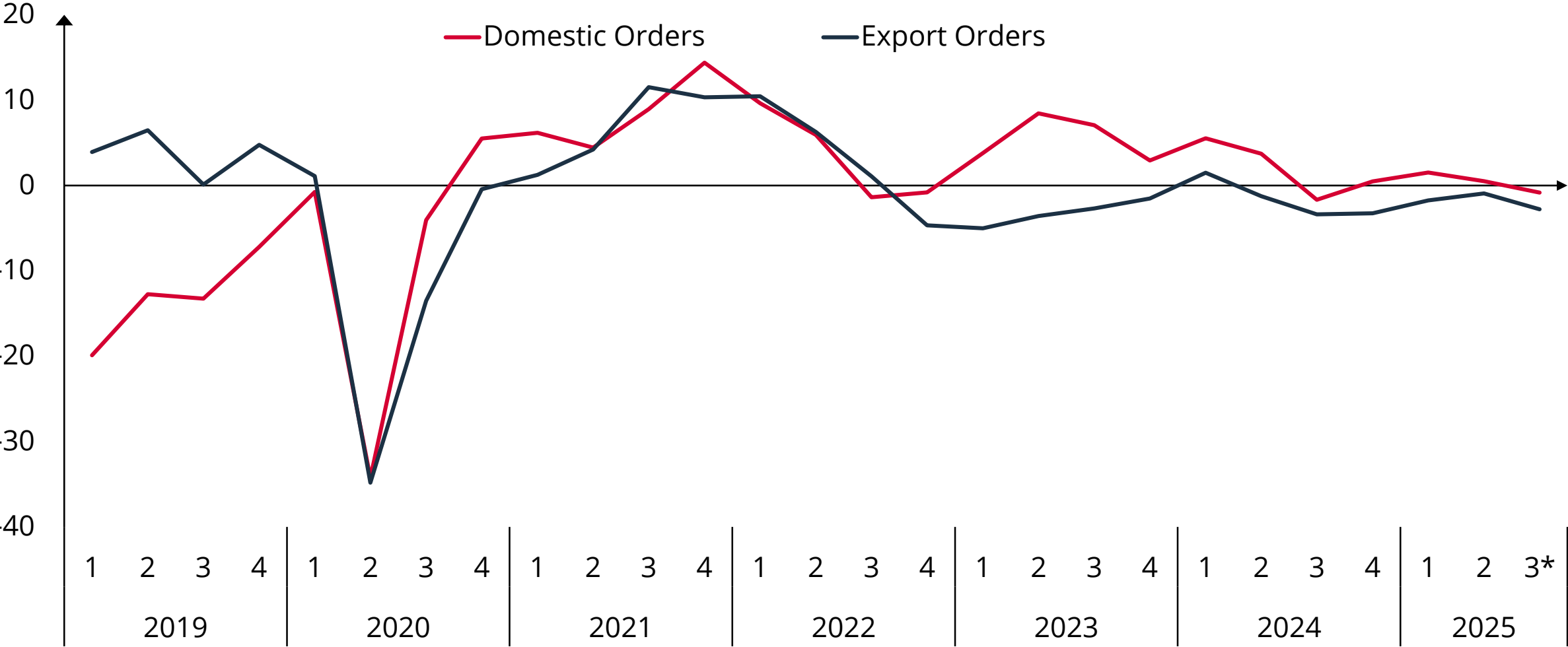
(Real, Seasonally Adjusted, 2019=100)



Registered orders in the manufacturing industry remain moderate.

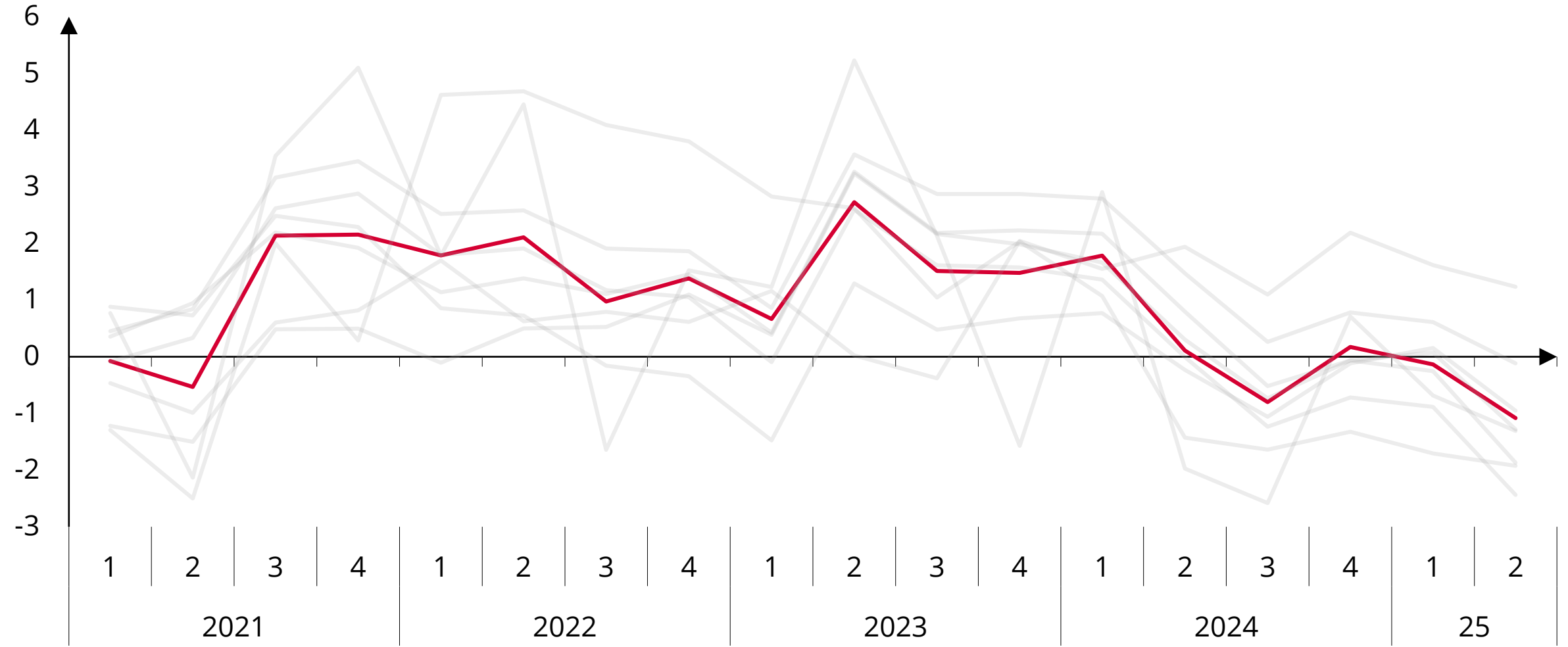
Registered Domestic and Export Orders

(Seasonally Adjusted, Above Normal – Below Normal, Compared to the 2007-2024 Average)



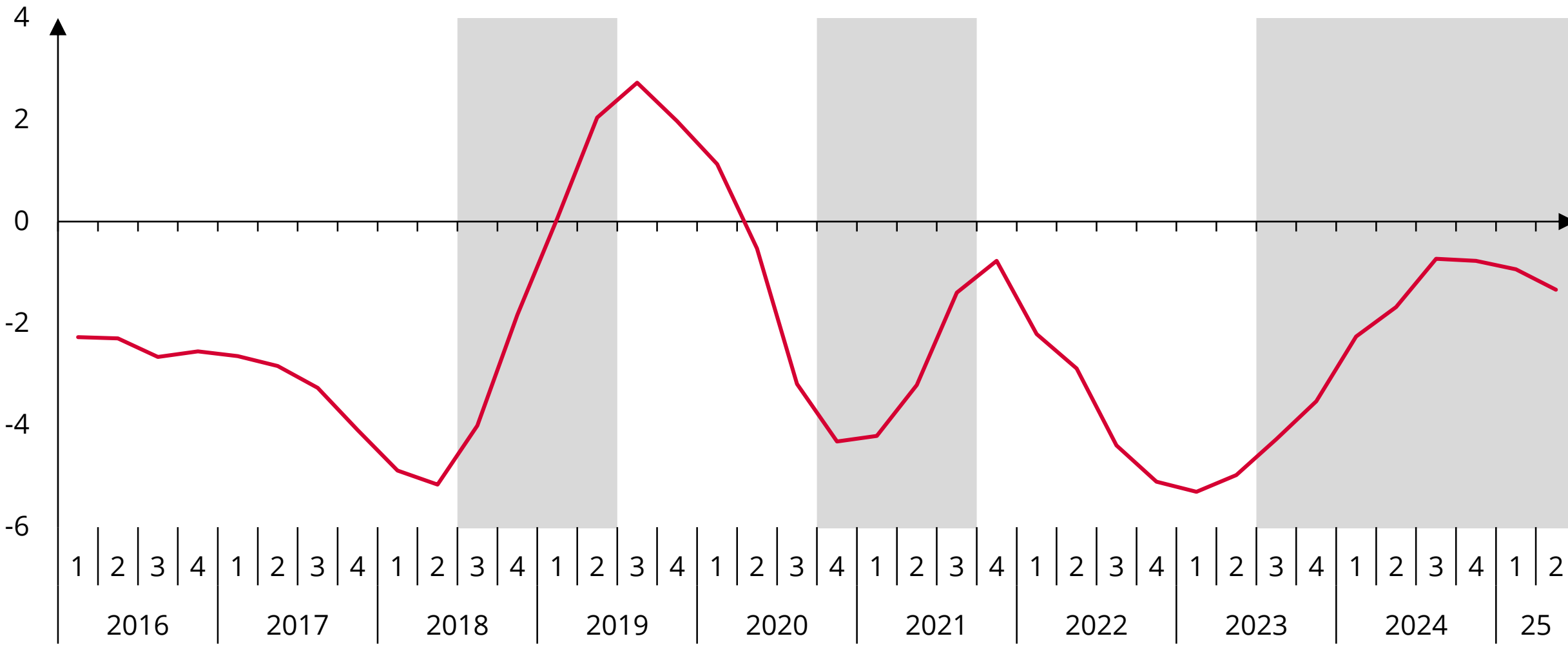
Disinflationary effect of demand conditions has strengthened as projected.

Output Gap*



Current account deficit increased slightly, still remaining below historical averages.

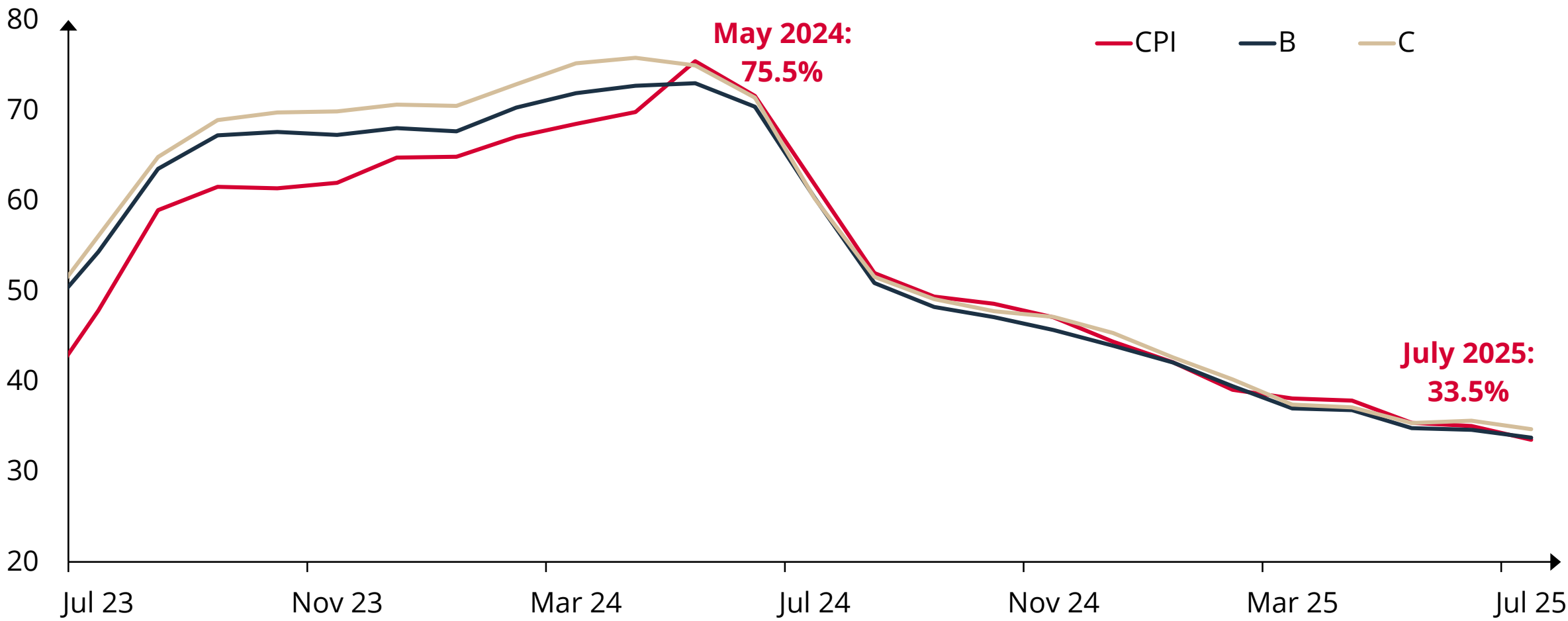
Current Account Balance/GDP* (%)



INFLATION

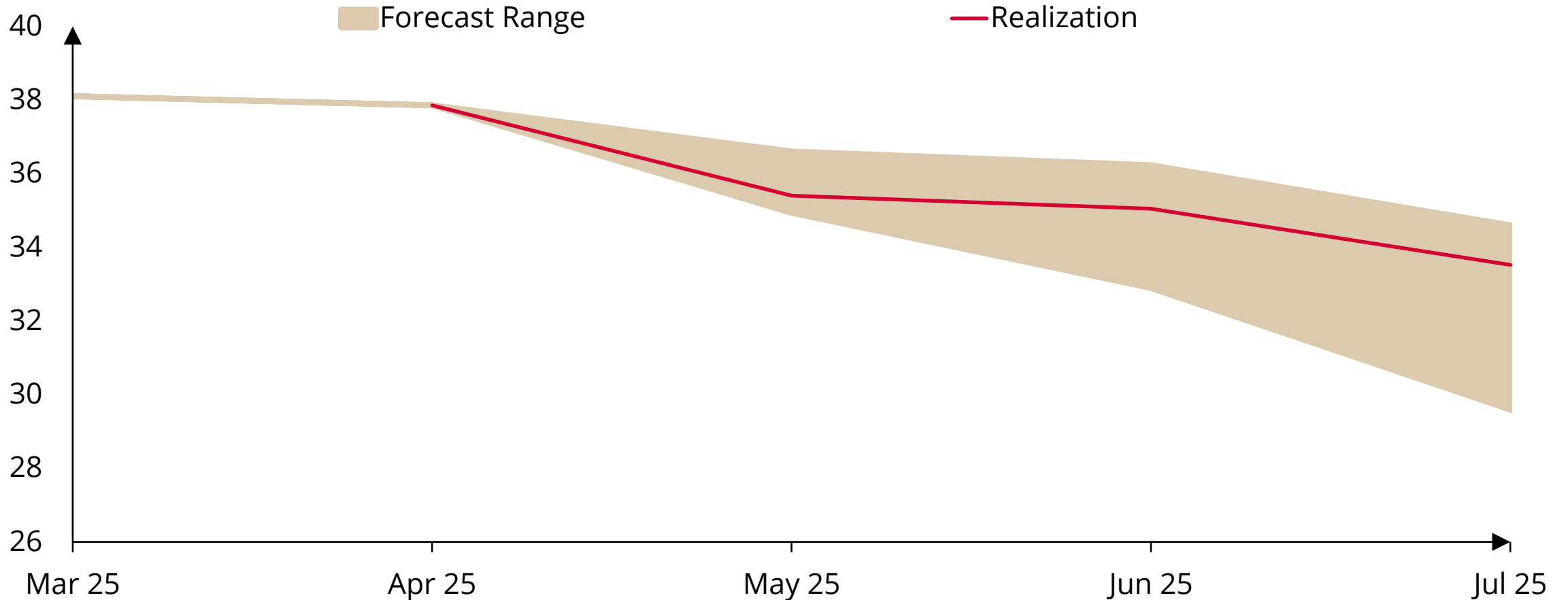
The disinflation process continues.

CPI and Core Indicators
(Annual % Change)



Inflation was slightly below the upper bound of the forecast range.

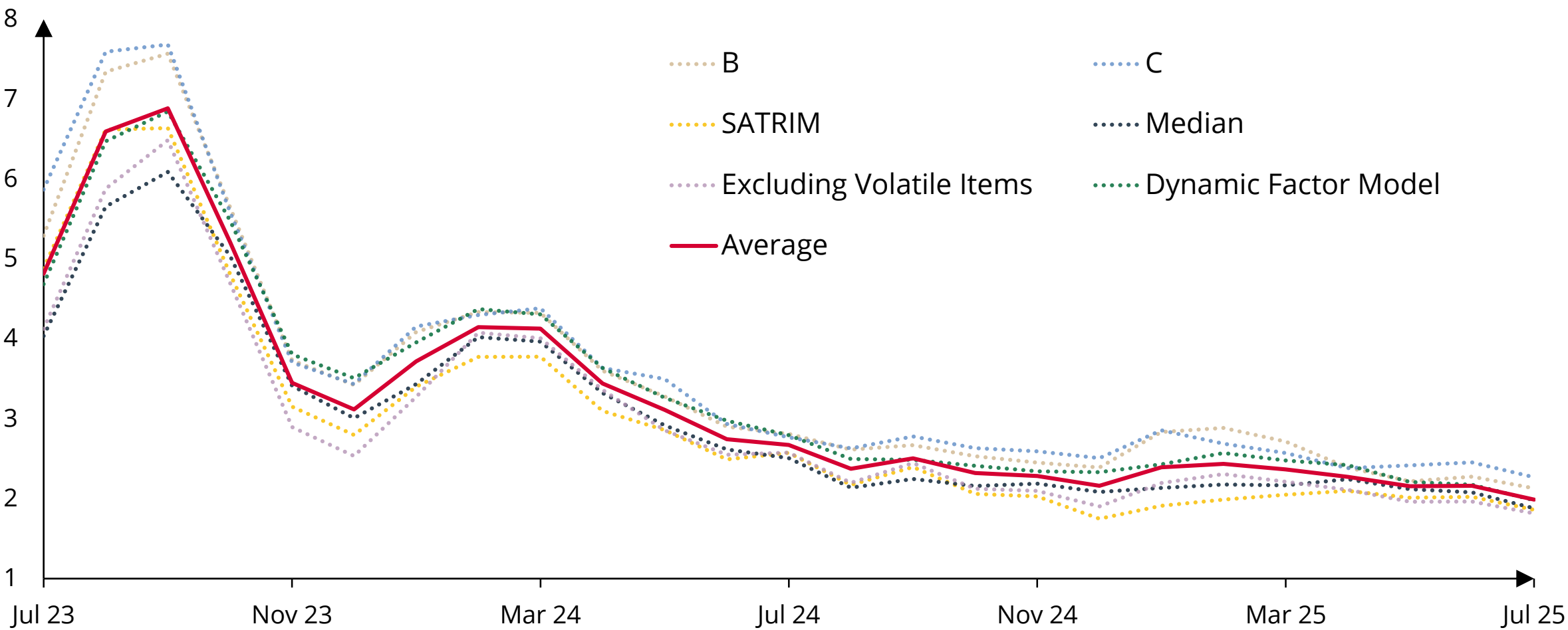
CPI Realization and IR 2025-II Forecasts (Annual % Change)



Last three months' data point to a slowdown in the underlying inflation.

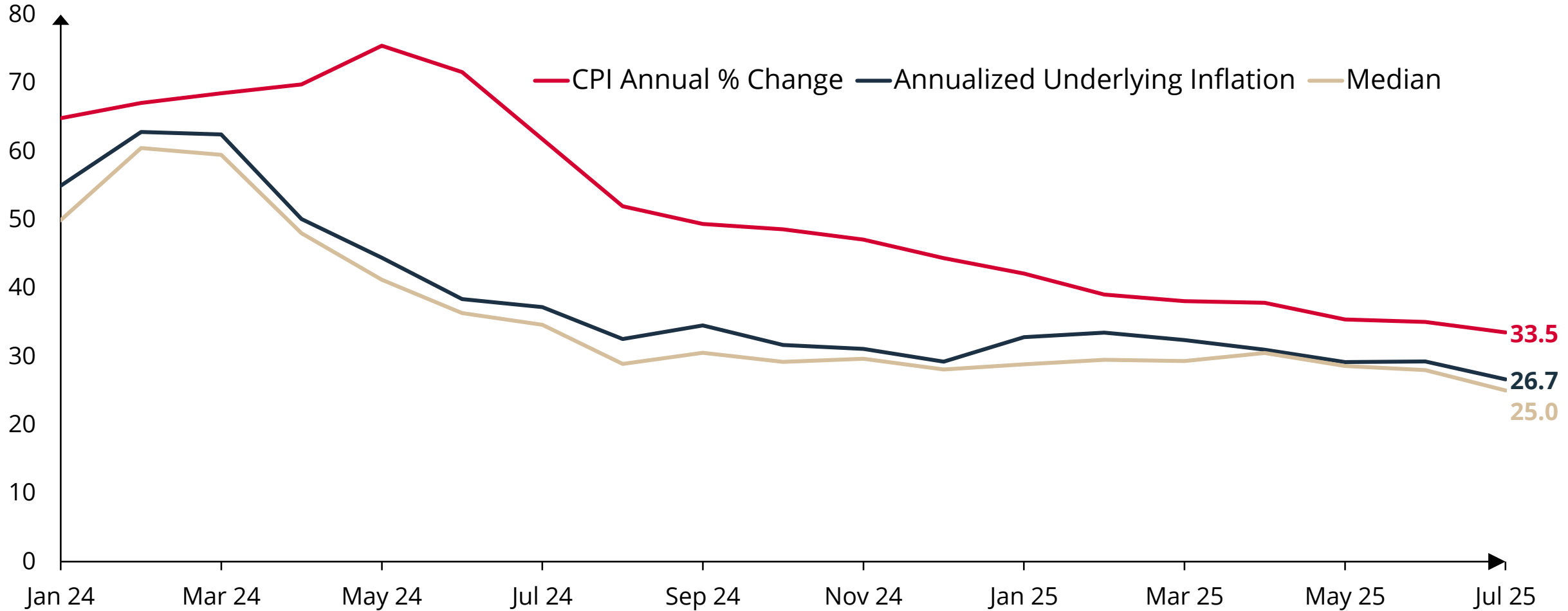
Underlying Inflation Indicators*

(Seasonally Adjusted, Monthly % Change, 3-Month Average)



Underlying inflation indicators point to ongoing disinflation process.

CPI, Median and Underlying Inflation* (% Change)

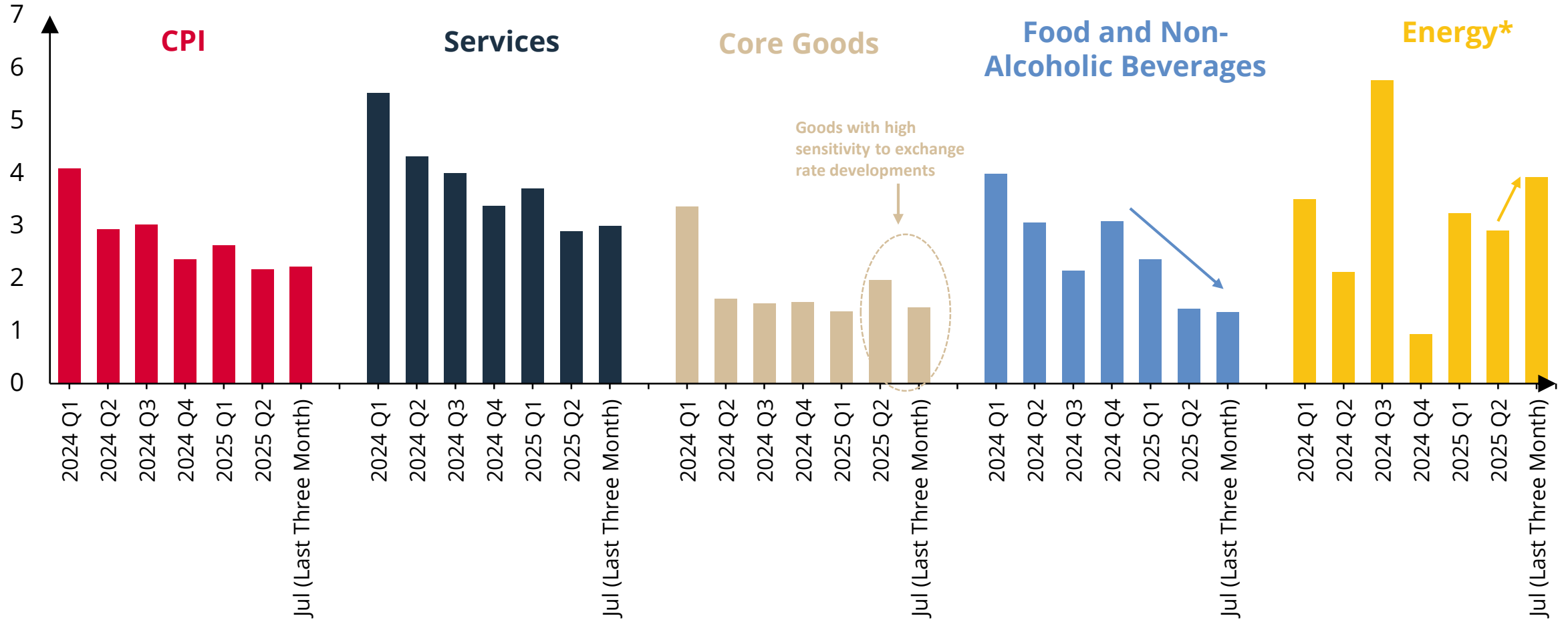


Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT.

* Annualized underlying inflation refers to the annualized value of the 3-month average of 6 different indicators (seasonally adjusted B, C, SATRIM, Median, Excluding Volatile Items and Dynamic Factor Model). The annualized value of the 3-month average of the monthly value is used for the median.

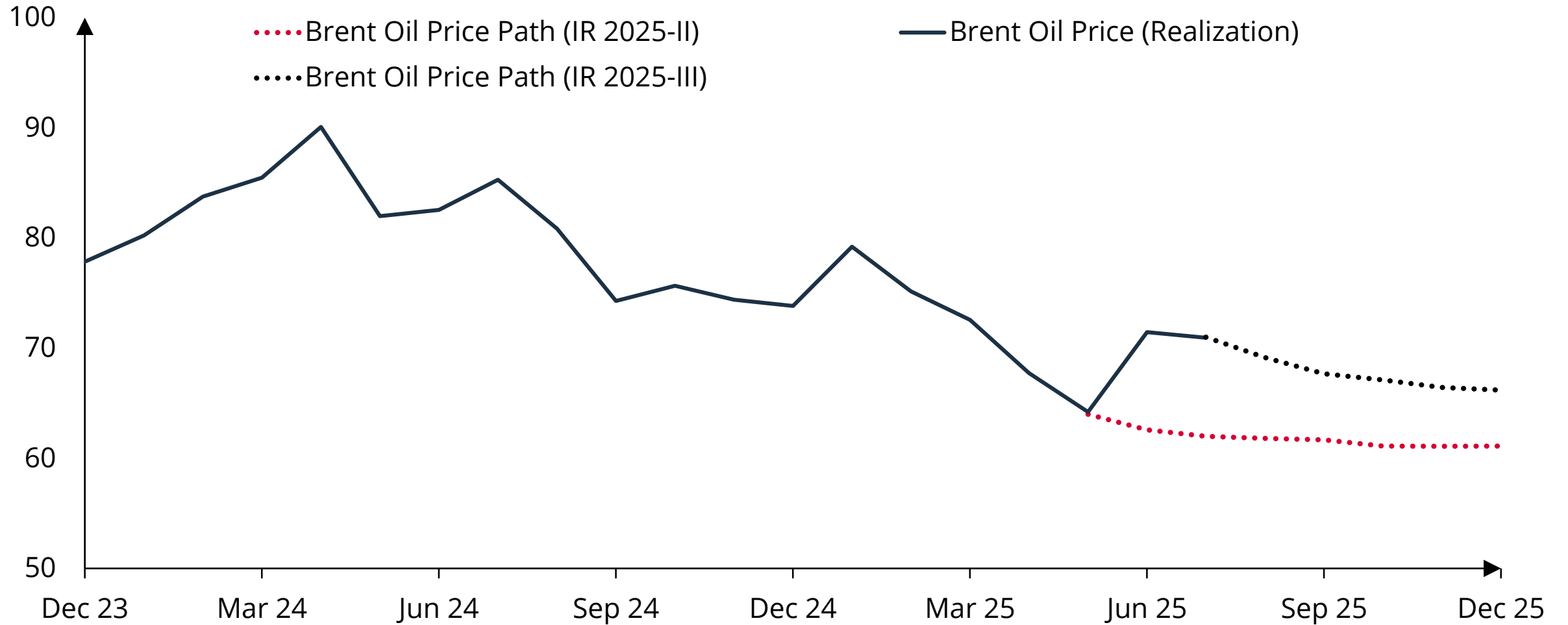
The increase in core goods inflation has been temporary.

Monthly Inflation (Seasonally Adjusted, Quarterly Average, %)



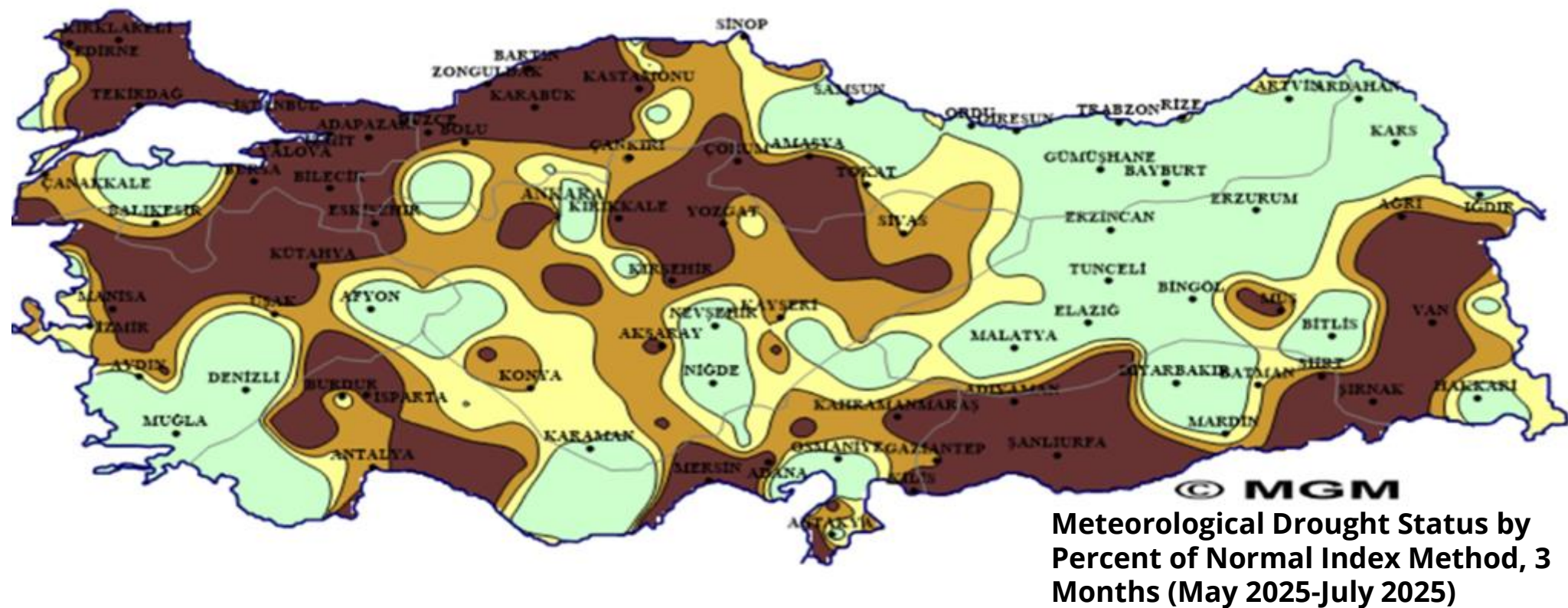
Geopolitical developments have negatively affected global energy prices.

Oil Price Assumption and Realization (\$/Barrel)



Adverse weather conditions have increased upward risks on food prices.

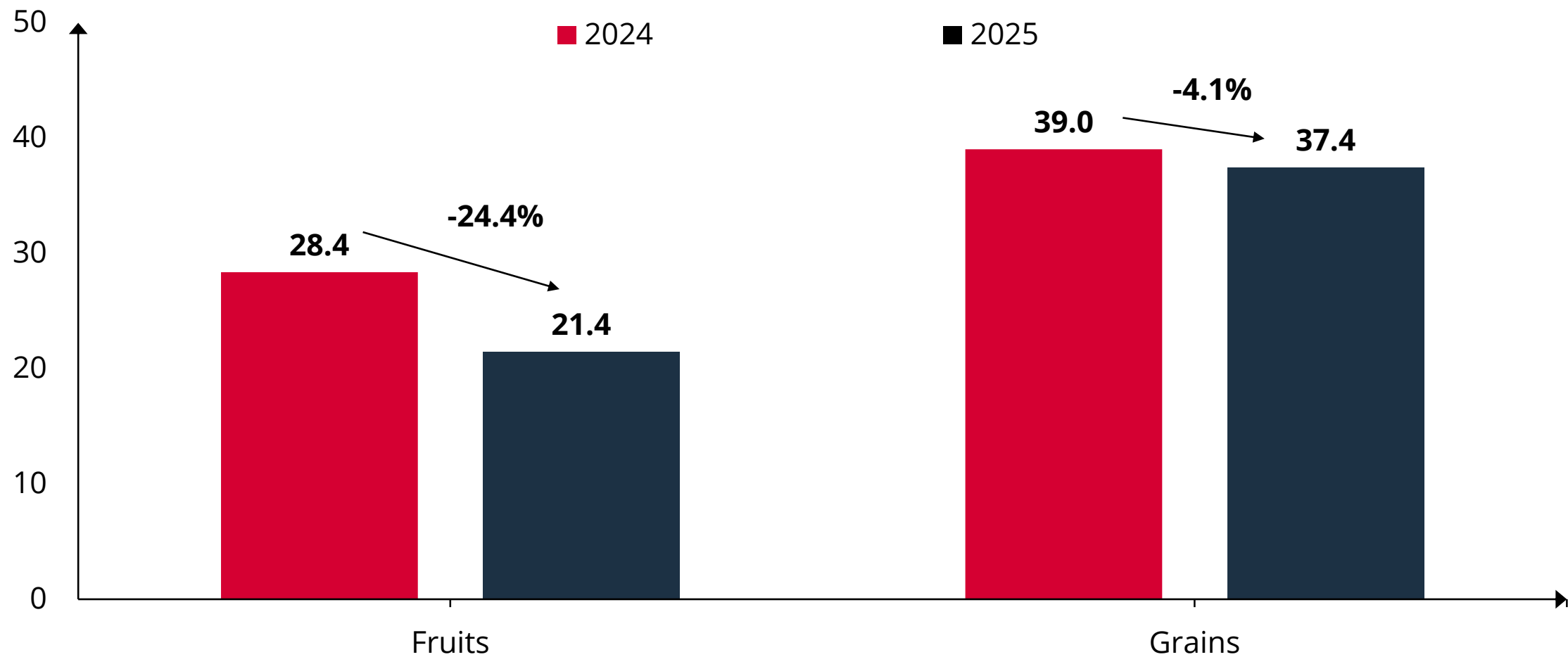
May-July 2025 Meteorological Drought Status
(Percent of Normal Index)



Normal and Above (No risk)	Semi-Dry (Start monitoring)	Moderately Dry (Warning)	Severe Drought (Emergency)
% 75		% 65	% 55

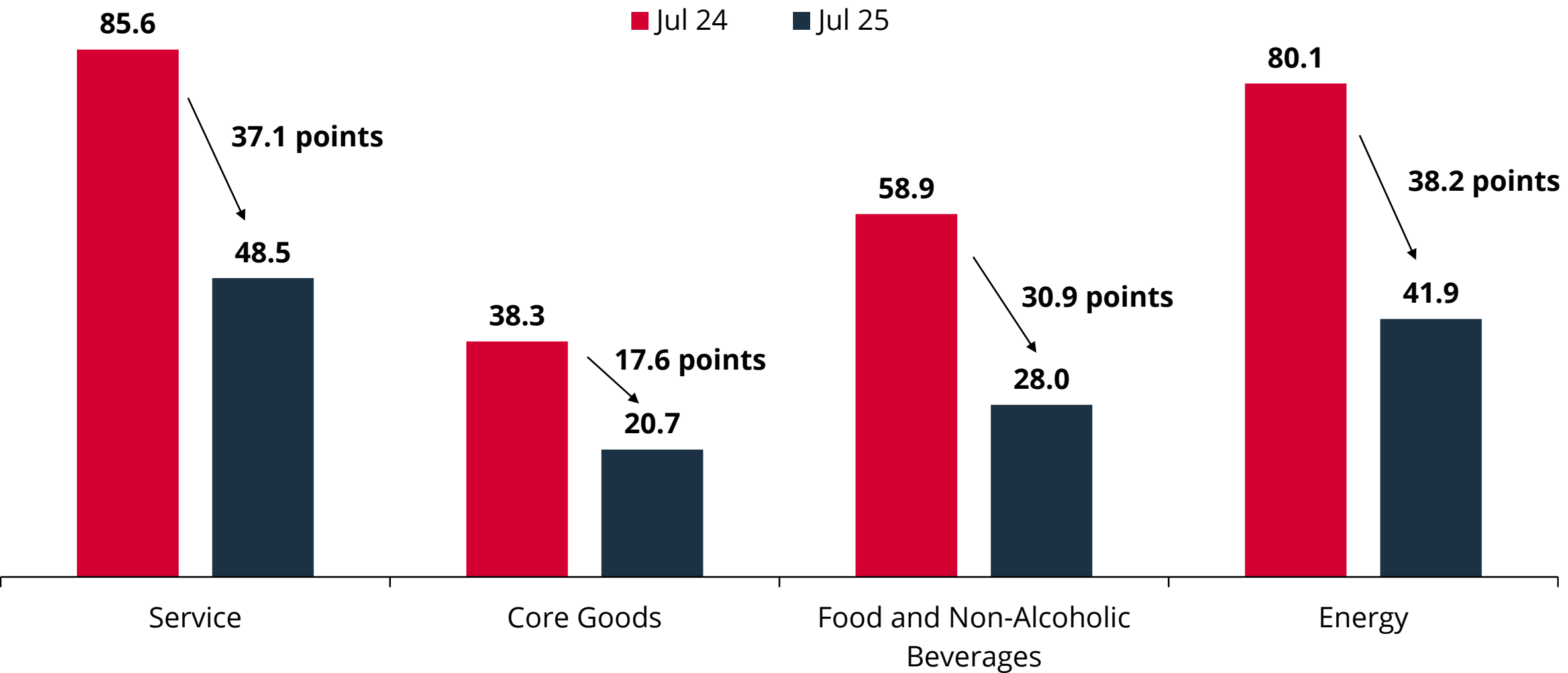
Adverse weather conditions have increased upward risks on food prices.

Fruit and Grain Production* (Millions of Tonnes)



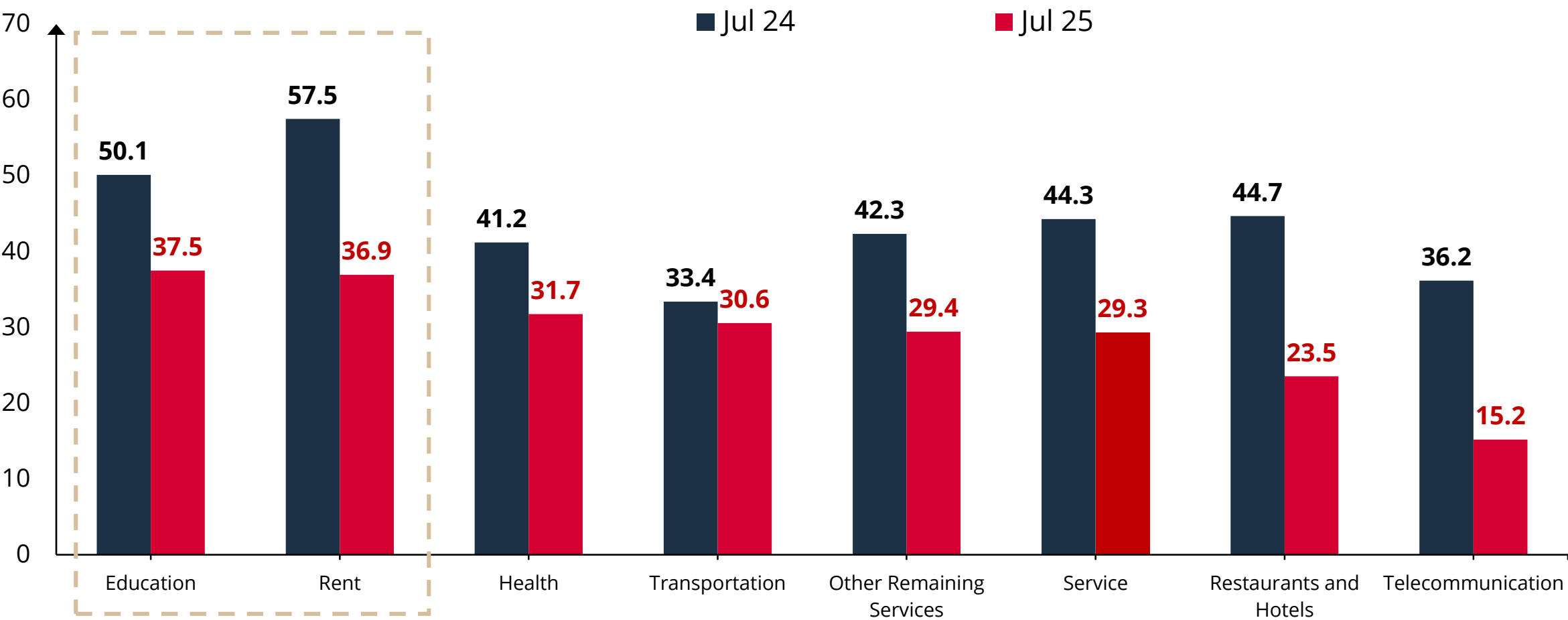
Services inflation, while remaining elevated, has declined notably.

CPI Subcategories (Annual % Change)



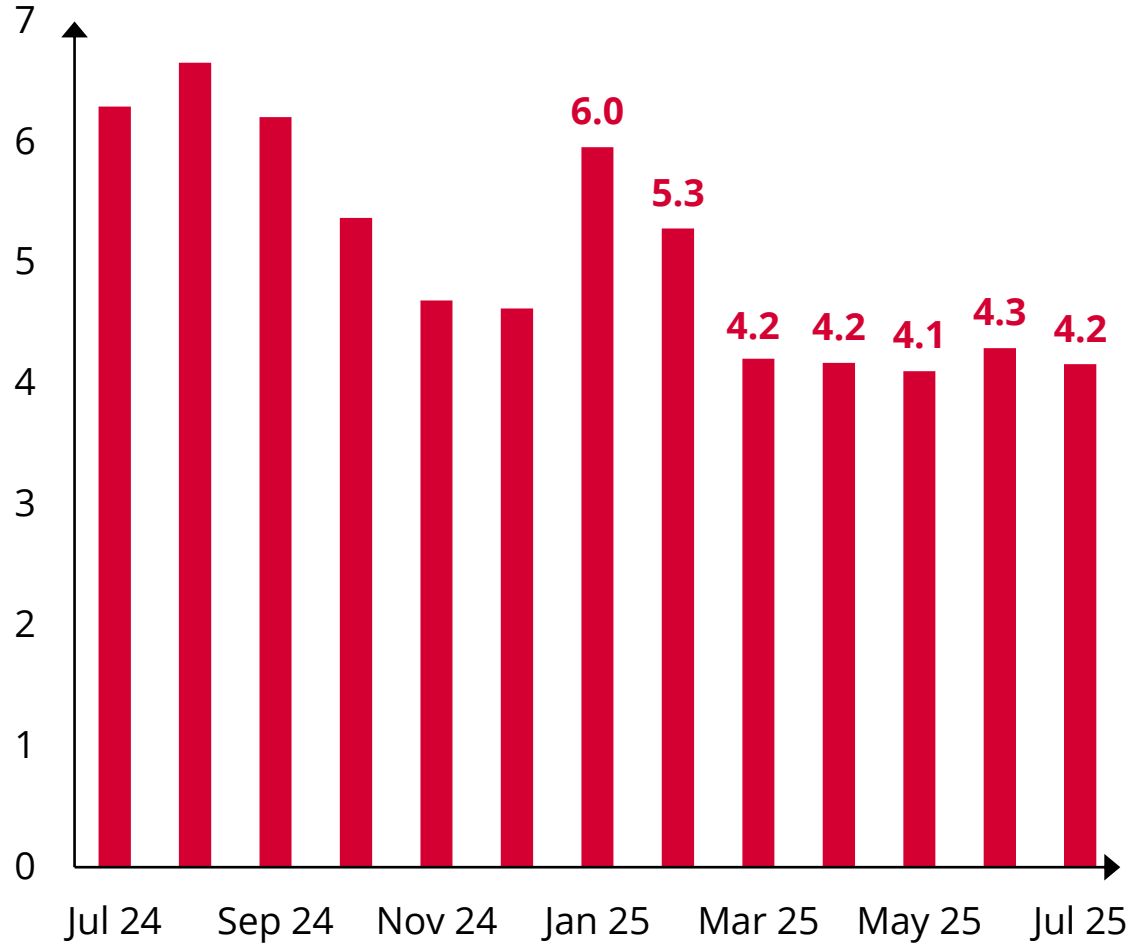
Items with backward indexation are slowing the disinflation process.

Services Subcategories (Cumulative % Change for the First 7 Months)

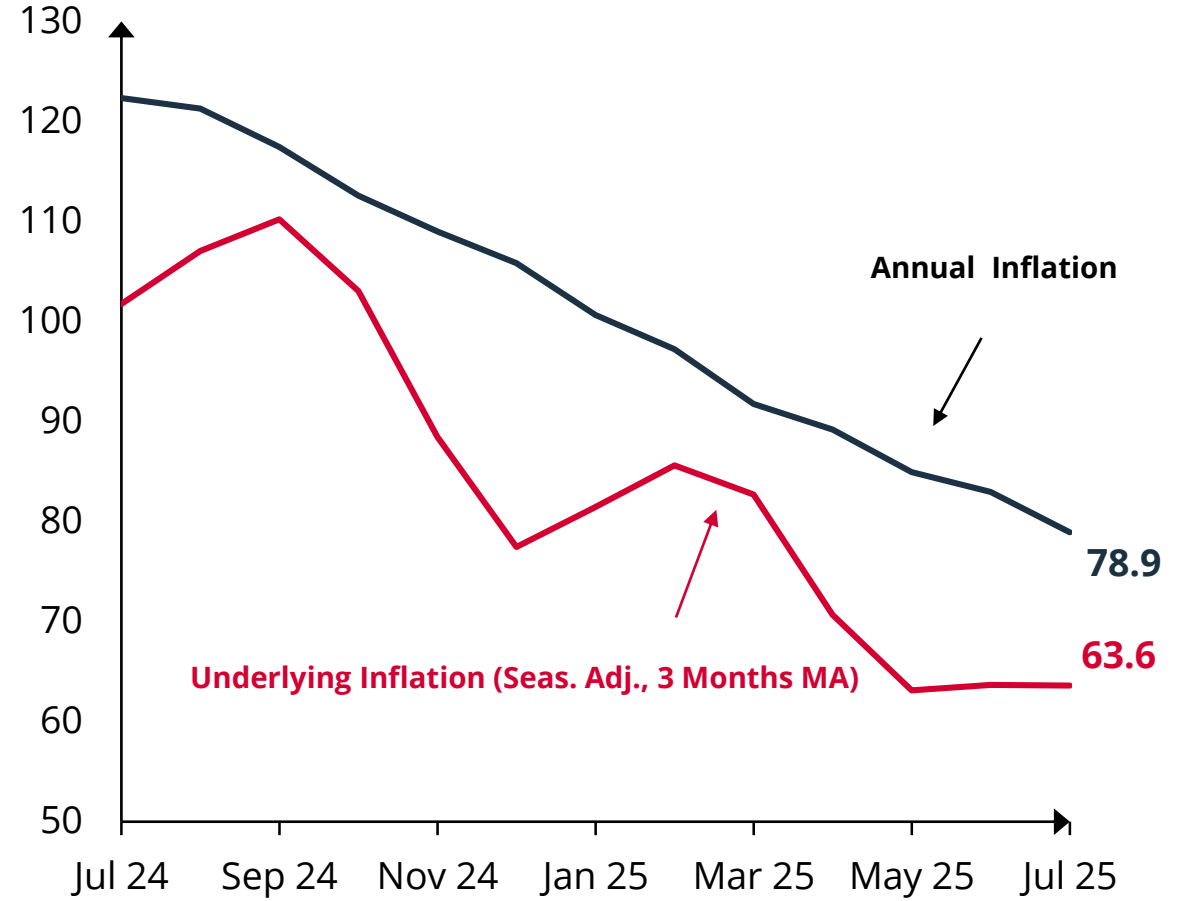


Rent inflation is proving more persistent than forecasted.

Rent (Seasonally Adjusted, Monthly % Change)

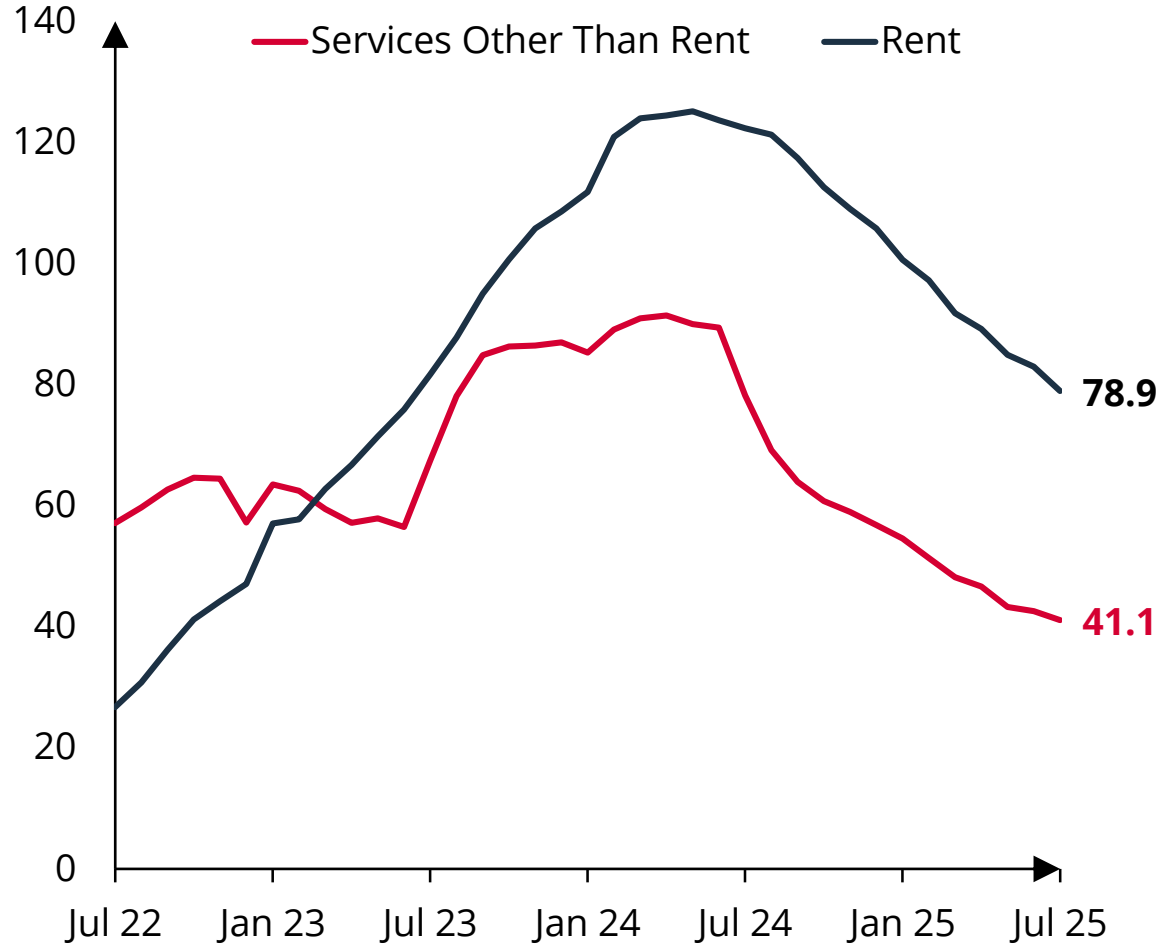


Rent (Annual % Change ve Annualized Underlying Inflation)

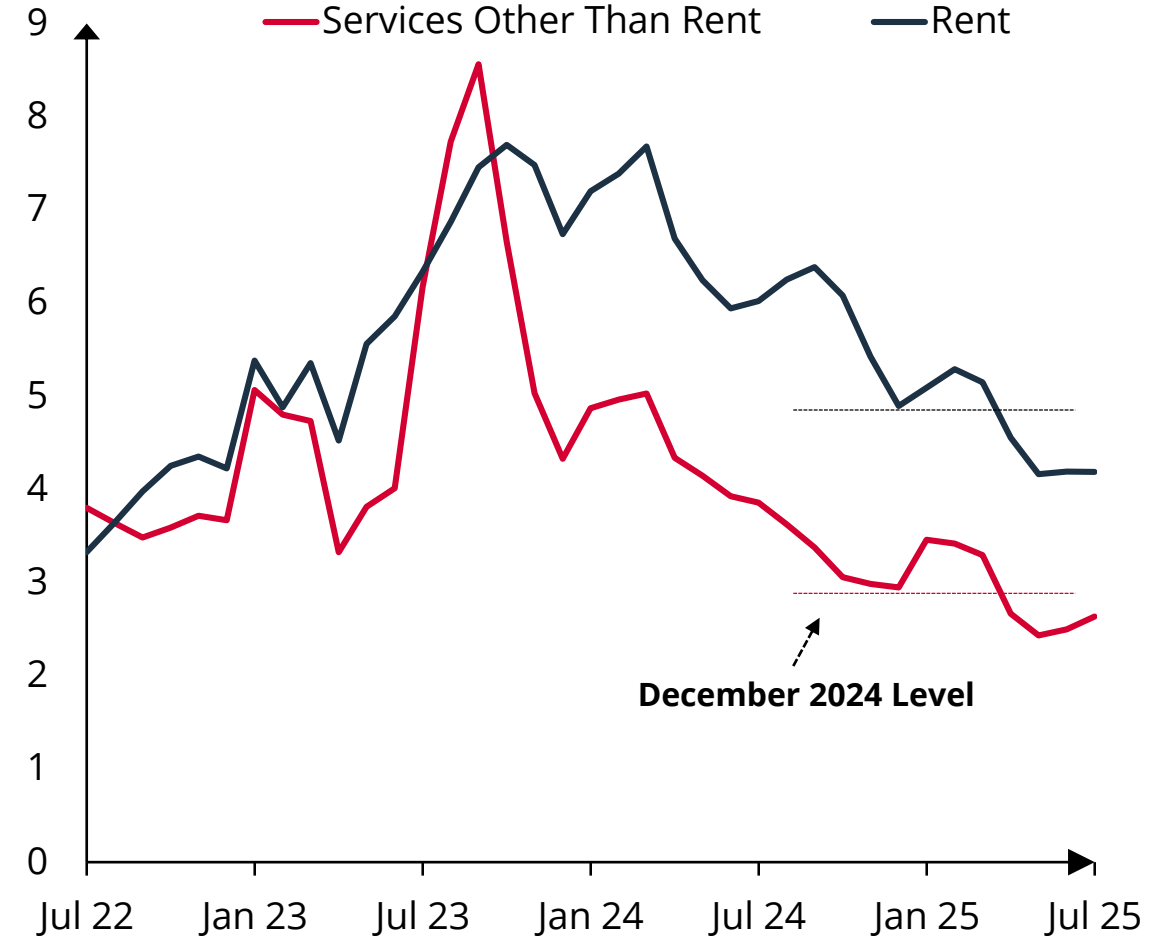


The underlying trend in services excluding rent is showing a gradual slowdown.

Rent and Services Excluding Rent (Annual % Change)

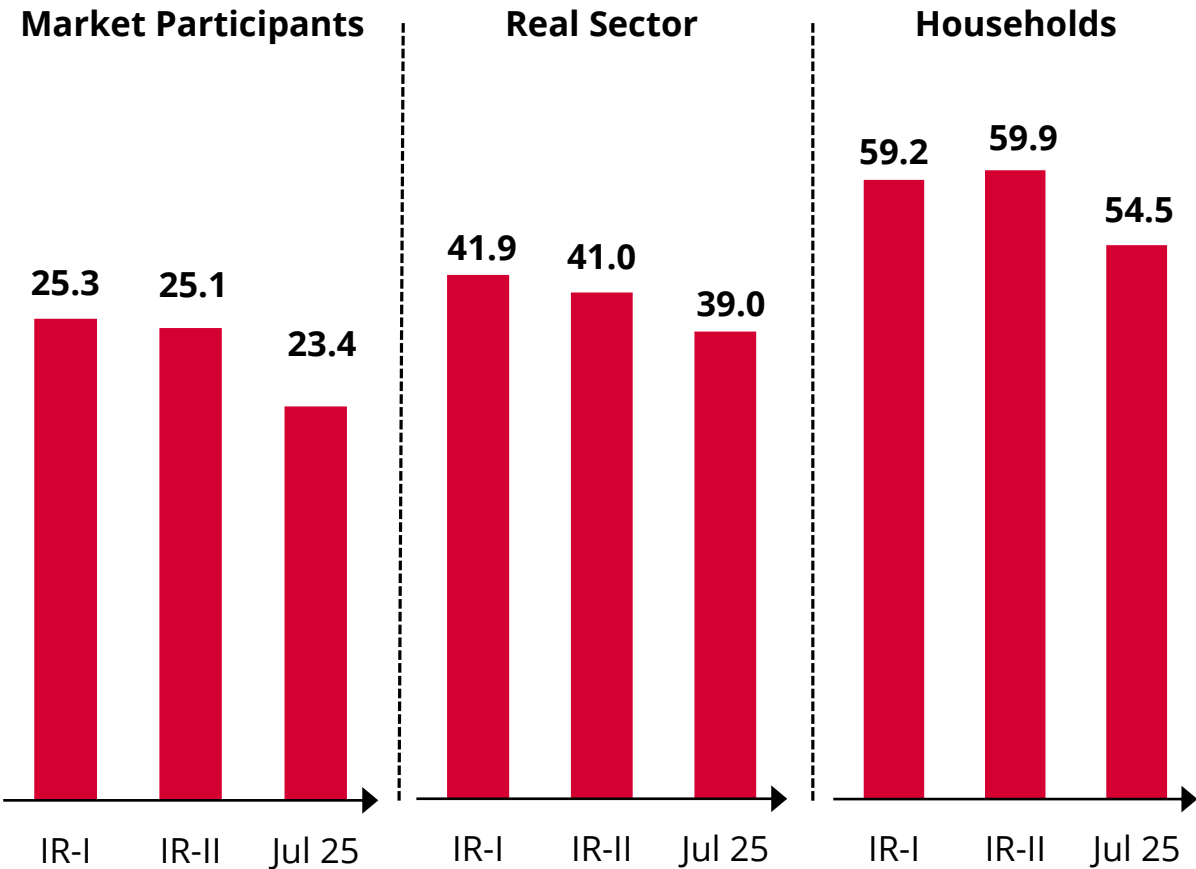


Underlying Inflation of Rent and Services Excluding Rent (Seasonally Adjusted, Monthly % Change, 3-Month Average)



Inflation expectations have declined.

Expectations of 12-Month Ahead Annual CPI Inflation (%)

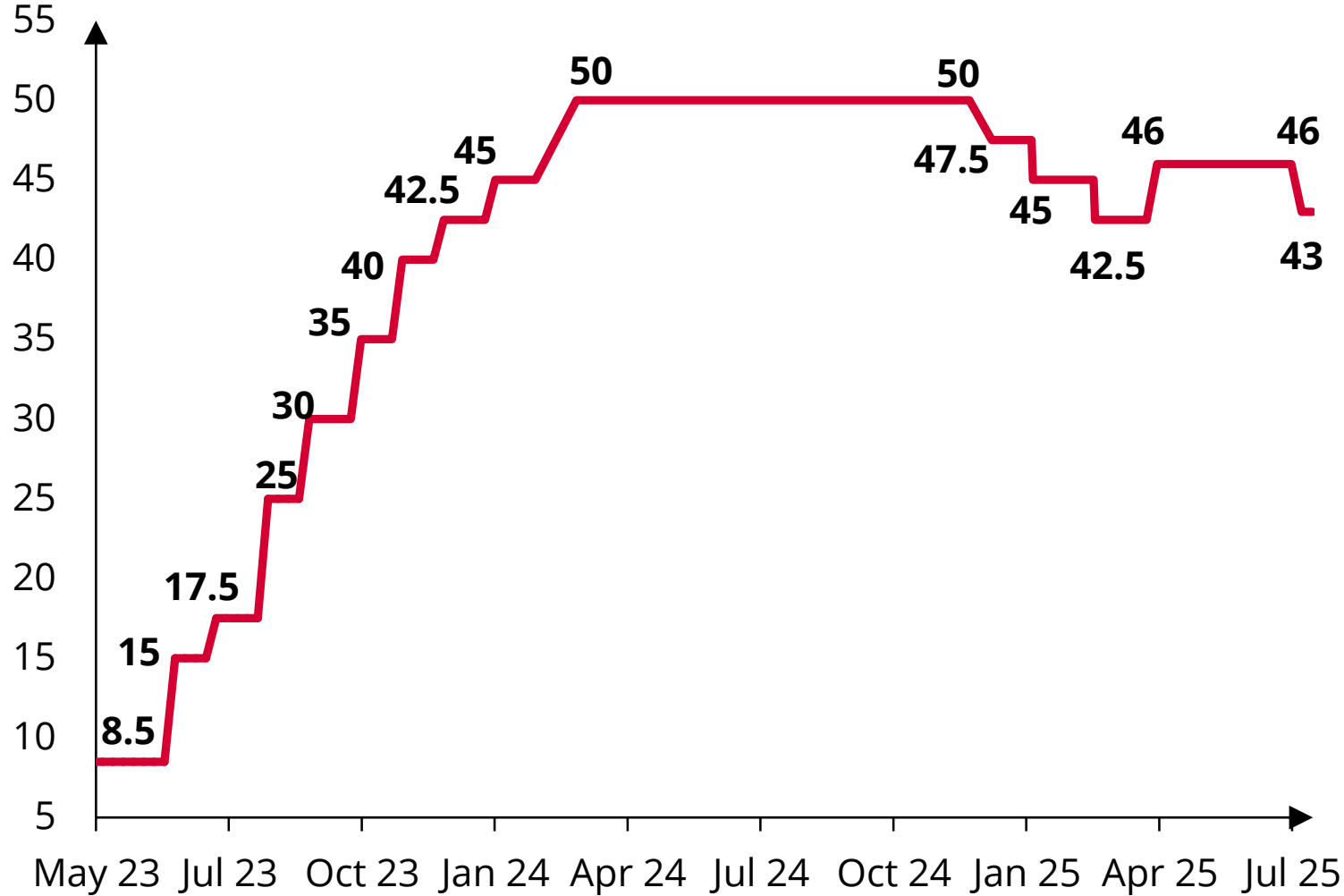


Market Participants Inflation Expectations (%)	
August 2025	32.5
September 2025	31.2
December 2025	29.7
July 2026	23.4
December 2026	20.4

MONETARY POLICY

Tight monetary policy stance is maintained.

Policy Rate (%)



**Macroprudential
Framework**

**Liquidity
Management**

Macprudential measures and liquidity management support the tight stance.

1 Regulations for TL deposit share and KKM

- Targets for TL deposit share
- Targets for KKM's gradual reduction

2 Loan growth caps

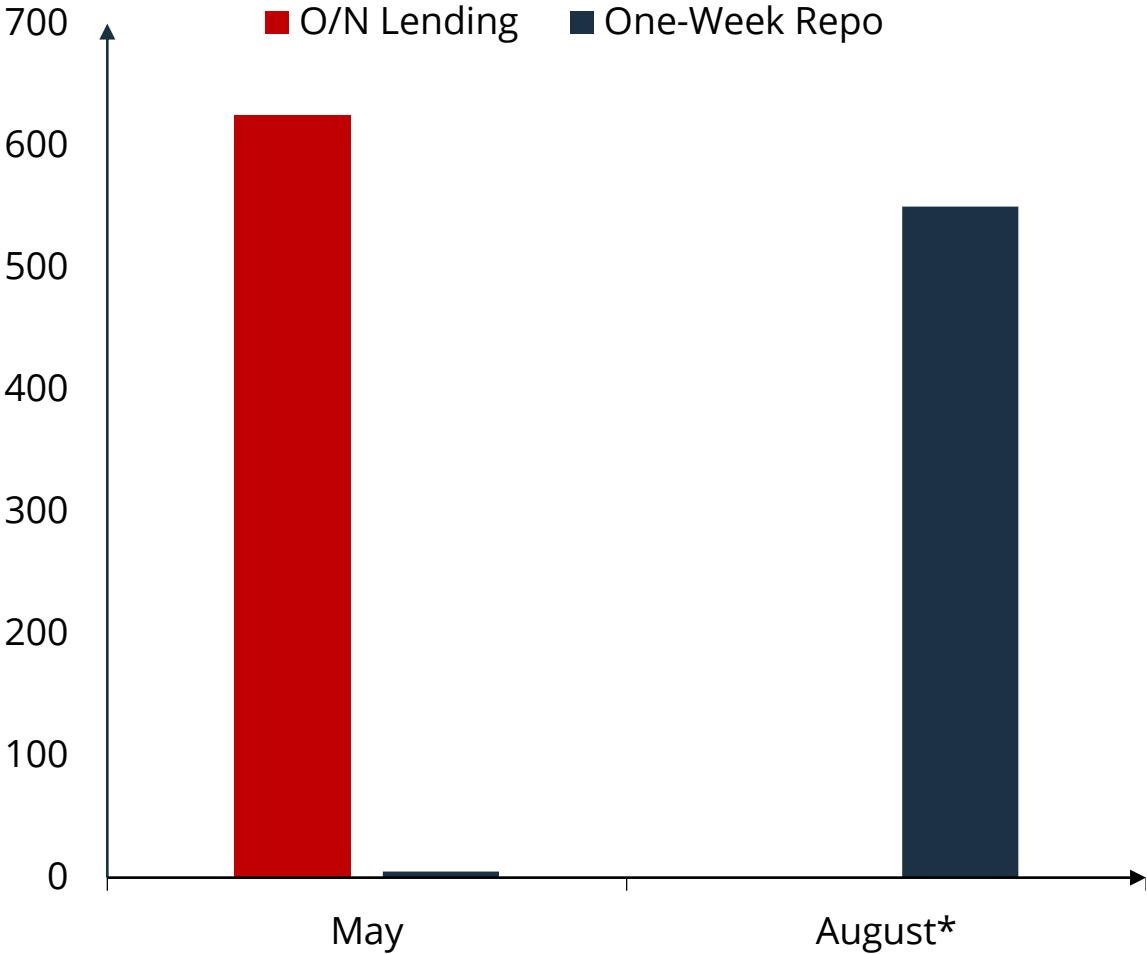
- Limits on TL and FX loan growth

3 Liquidity management

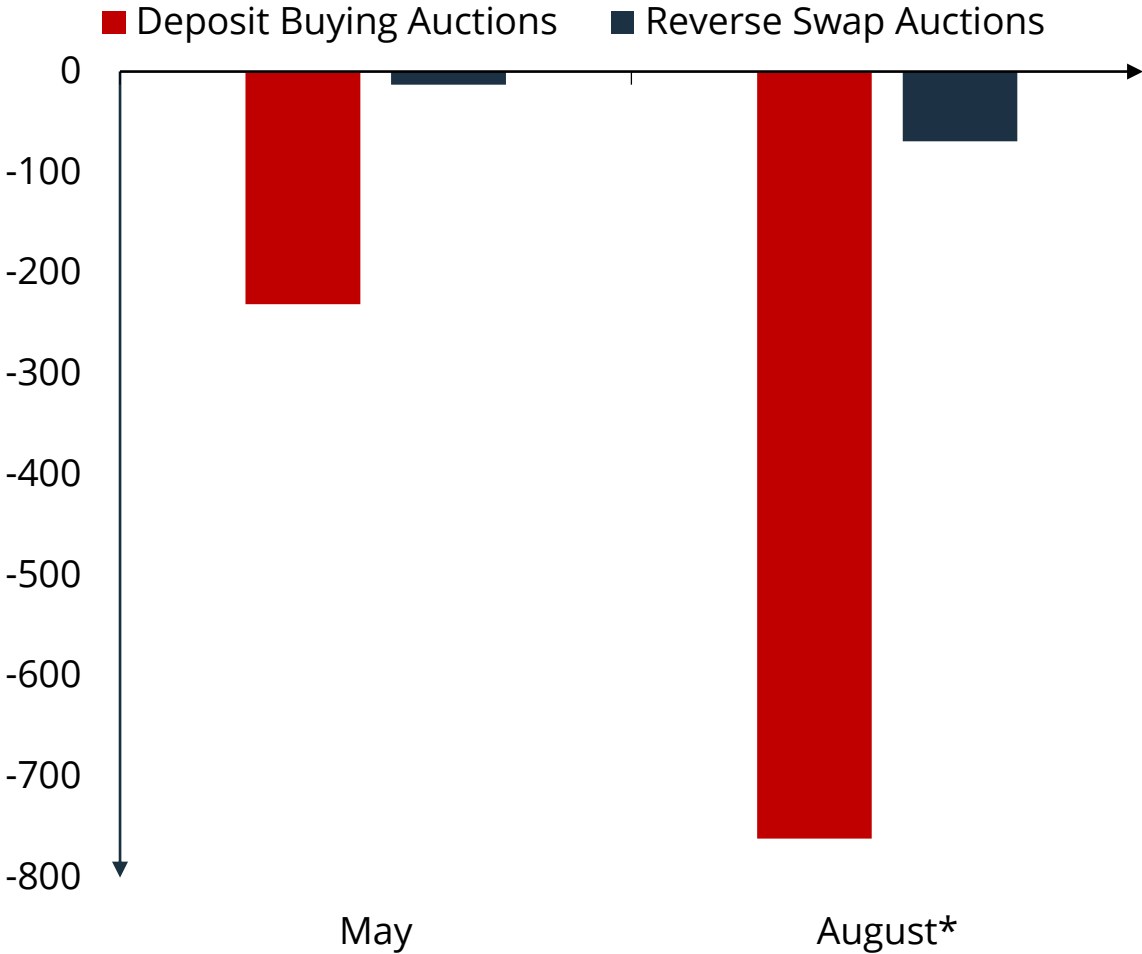
- Reserve requirements
- TL deposit auctions
- Sell-side swap auctions

Liquidity management tools are effectively used taking into account liquidity conditions.

Funding Composition (Billion TL)



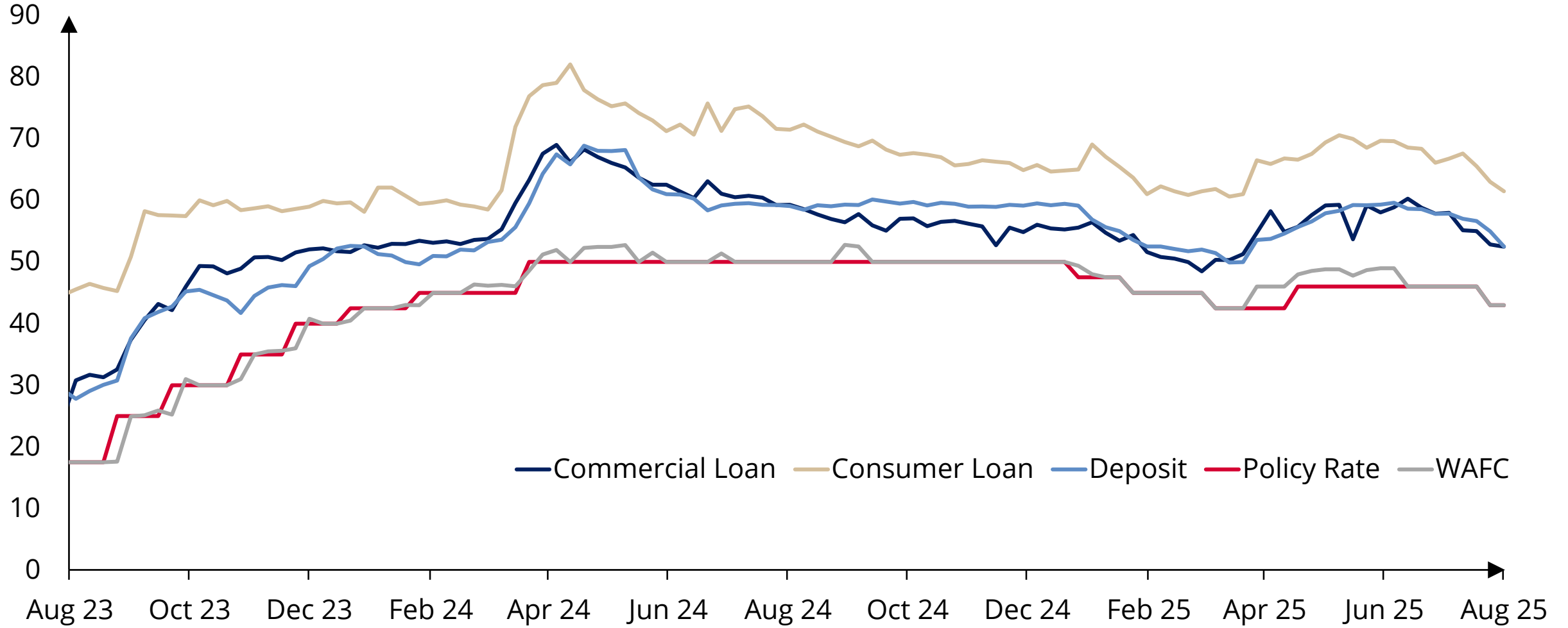
Sterilization Composition (Billion TL)



FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

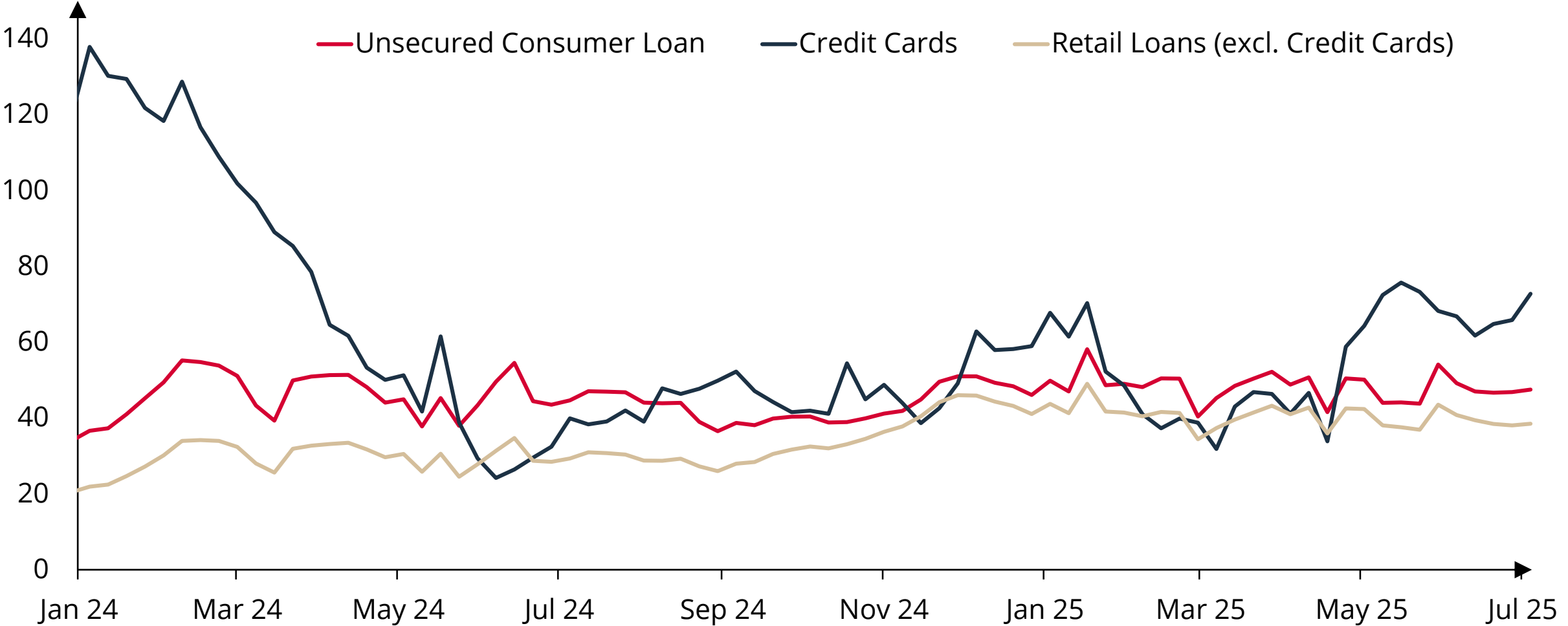
Financial conditions remain tight.

Interest Rates * (%)



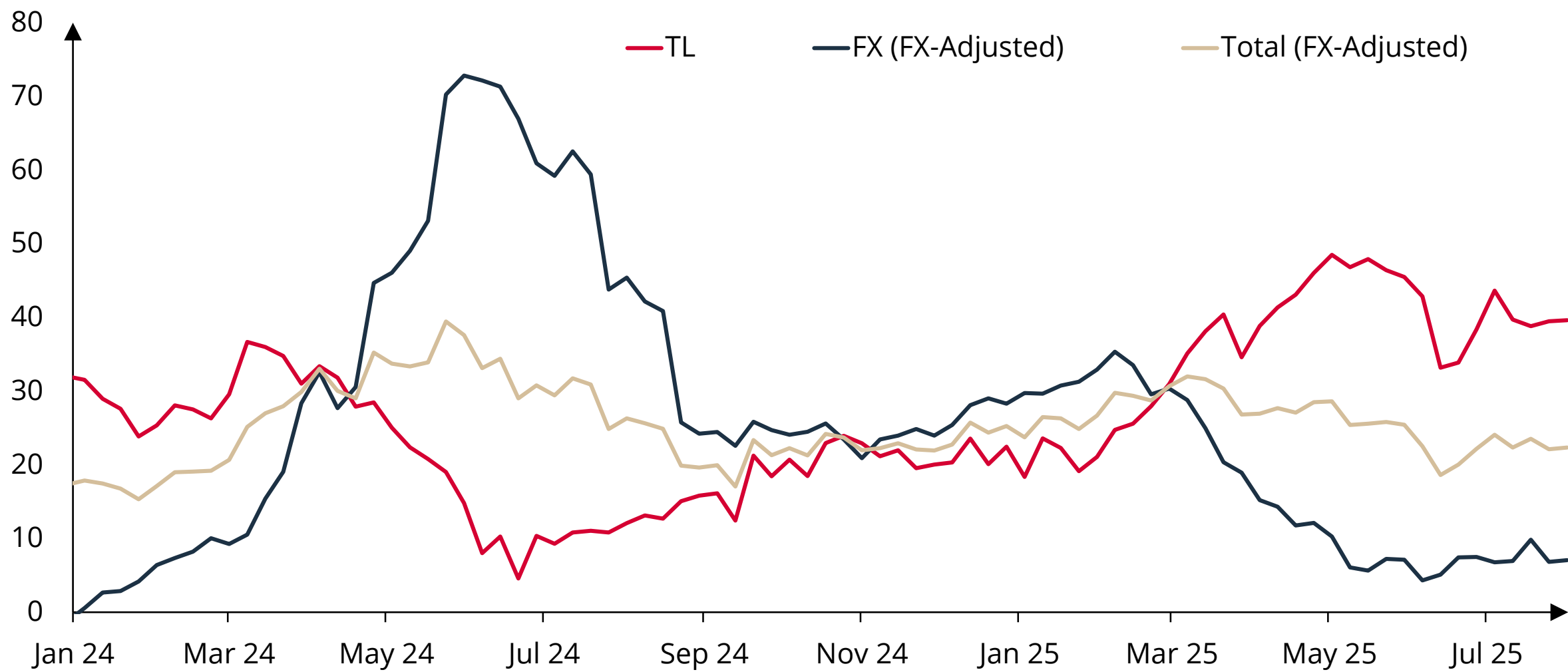
Retail loan growth slightly accelerated due to credit cards.

Retail Loan Growth (13-Week, Annualized, %)



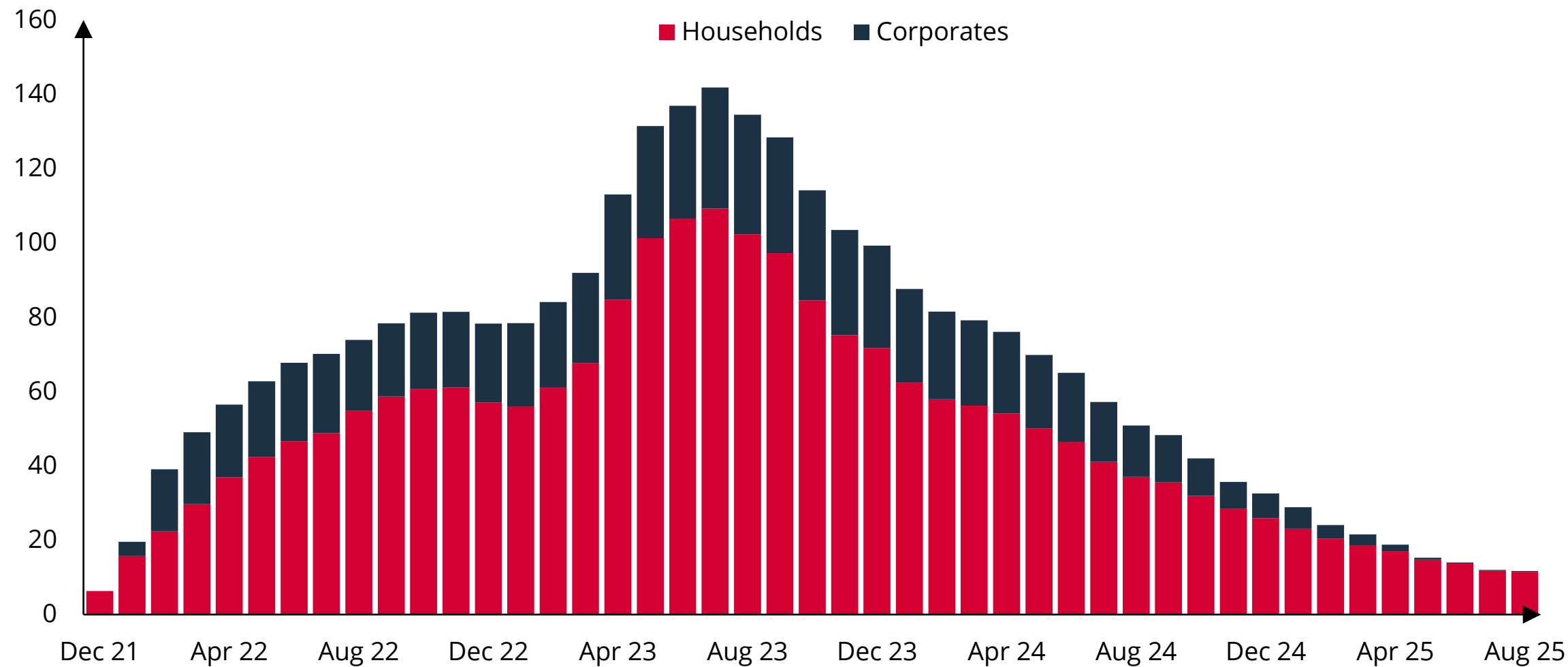
Composition of commercial loans has been shifting in favor of TL.

Commercial Loan Growth (13-Week, Annualized, %)



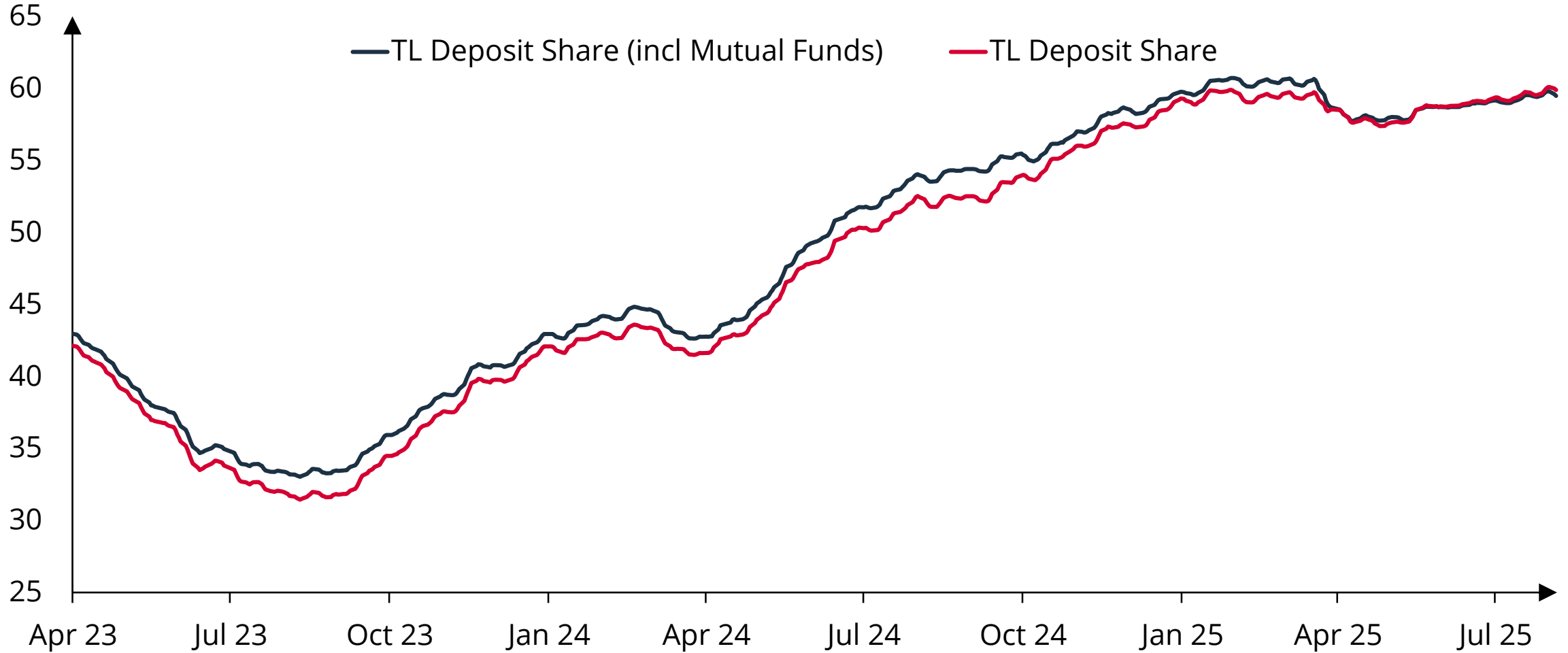
There has been a notable decline in the balance of KKM accounts.

Outstanding Balance of KKM Accounts (Billion USD)



The tendency towards the Turkish lira in portfolio preferences continues.

Share of TL in Deposits and Mutual Funds* (% , 5-Day Moving Average)



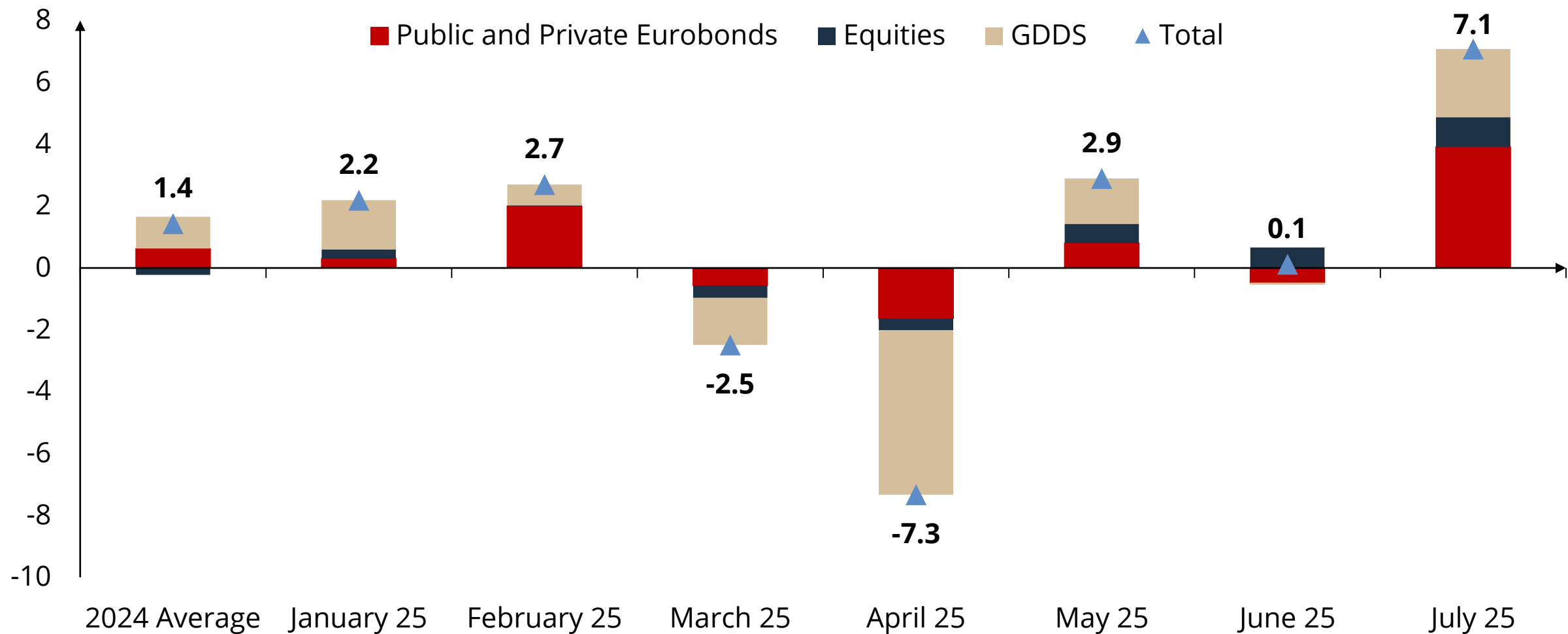
Source: BRSA, TEFAS, CBRT.

Last Observation: August 5, 2025

* TL Deposit Share (incl Mutual Funds): Assets in the portfolio compositions of mutual funds have been categorized as TL and FX and then included in the share. Deposits in mutual funds are deducted from banking sector's deposits.

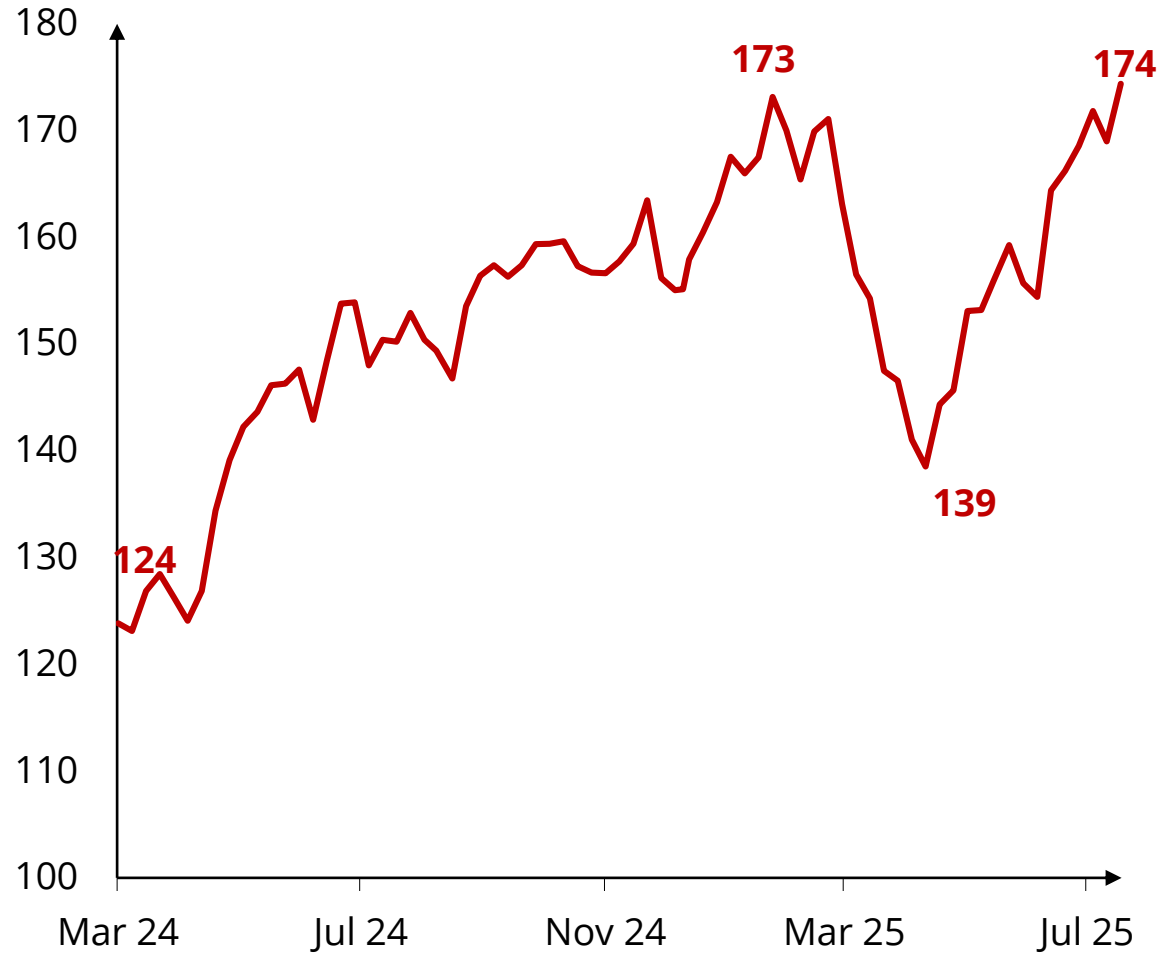
Capital inflows to Türkiye have restarted.

Non-Resident Positioning in Turkish Assets* (Billions of US Dollars)

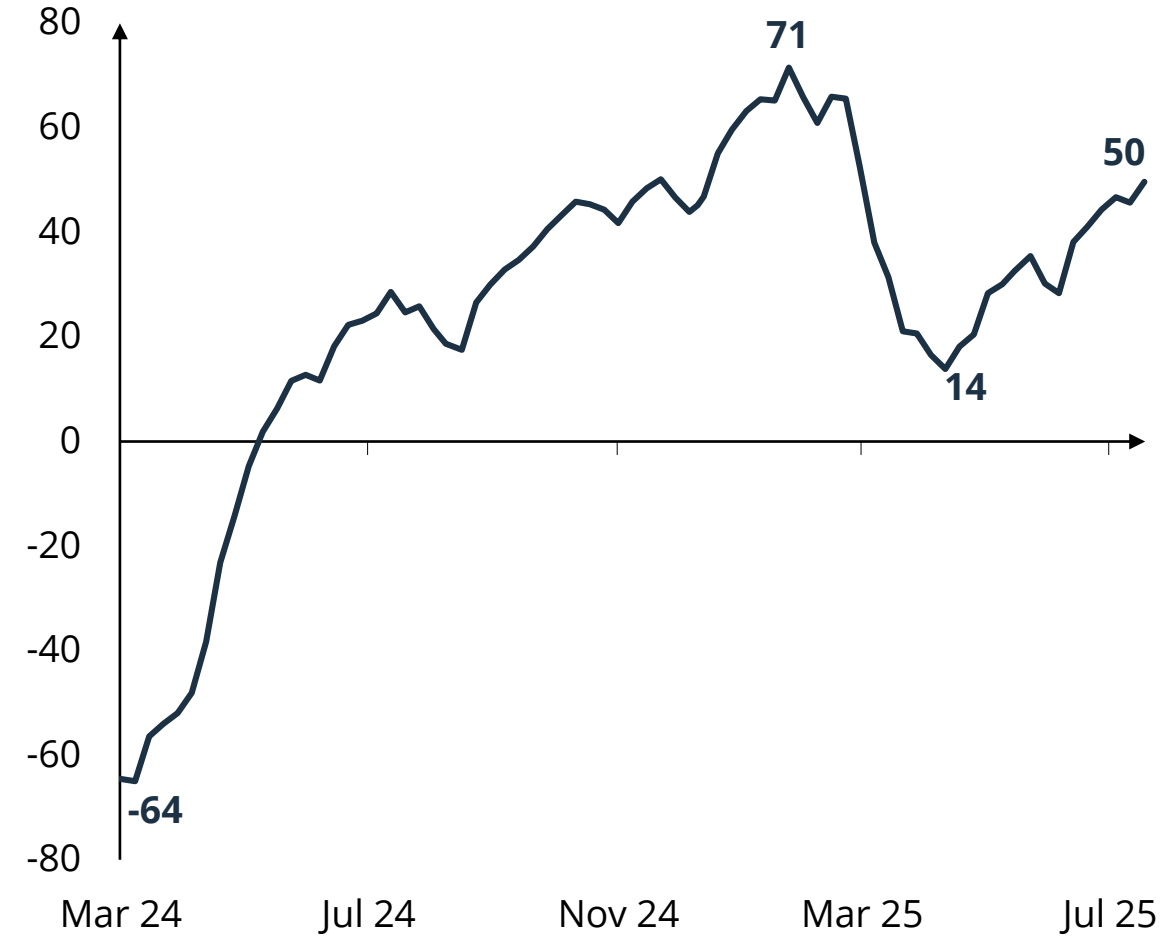


Tight monetary policy stance supports reserves.

Gross International Reserves* (Billion USD)

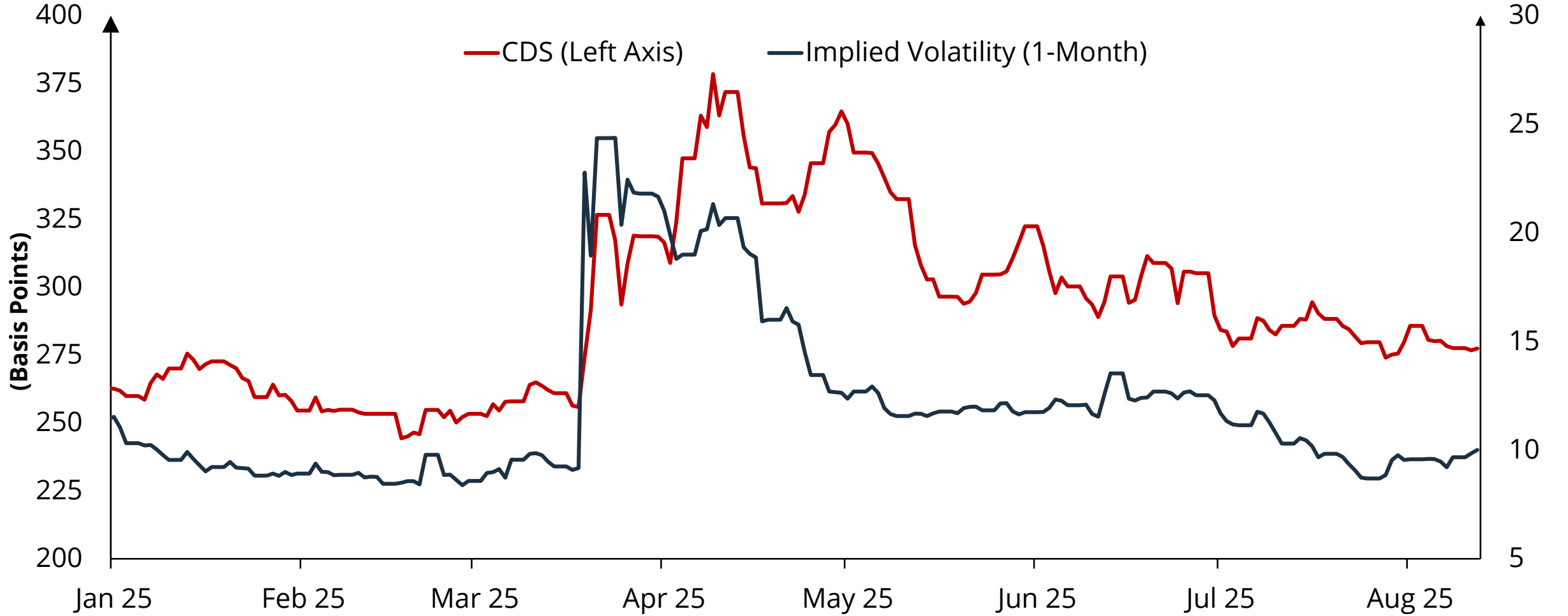


Net Reserves Excluding Swaps* (Billion USD)



Tight monetary policy contributes to improvements in risk and volatility indicators.

CDS Premium and FX Volatility*



MEDIUM TERM PROJECTIONS AND INTERIM TARGETS

New Framework for Medium-Term Forecast Communication – Interim Targets

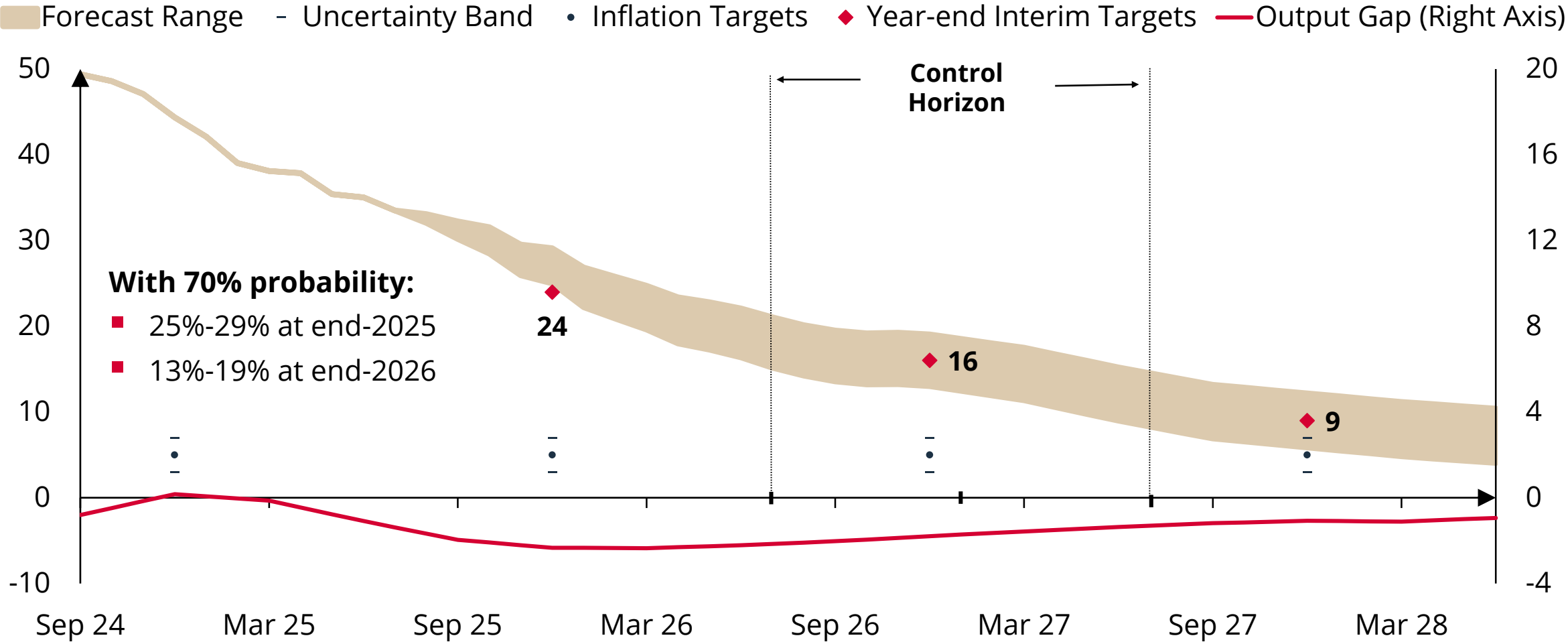
- In the new framework, alongside Inflation Report forecasts, year-end interim targets that represent explicit policy commitments and anchors will be announced.
- Interim targets will be maintained unless there are exceptional circumstances.
- Interim targets are the inflation levels that CBRT commits to achieving in the short term during the disinflation process as inflation converges towards 5 percent.
- The interim targets will serve as a reference for determining the endogenous monetary policy path, ensuring that inflation converges to the interim targets within the control horizon.
- Given the lagged effects of monetary policy, the control horizon for Türkiye is defined as the period between 12 and 24 months from now.

Revisions to Main Assumptions

		IR 2025-II	IR 2025-III
Global Production Index* (Average Annual % Change)	2025	1.9	2.0
	2026	2.1	2.3
Oil Prices (USD, Annual Average)	2025	65.8	69.8
	2026	60.6	64.4
Import Prices (USD, Average Annual % Change)	2025	-1.1	0.3
	2026	-1.3	-1.3
Food Price Inflation (Year-End % Change)	2025	26.5	26.5
	2026	13.5	17.0

* Based on the growth rates and export shares of 110 countries to which Türkiye exports.

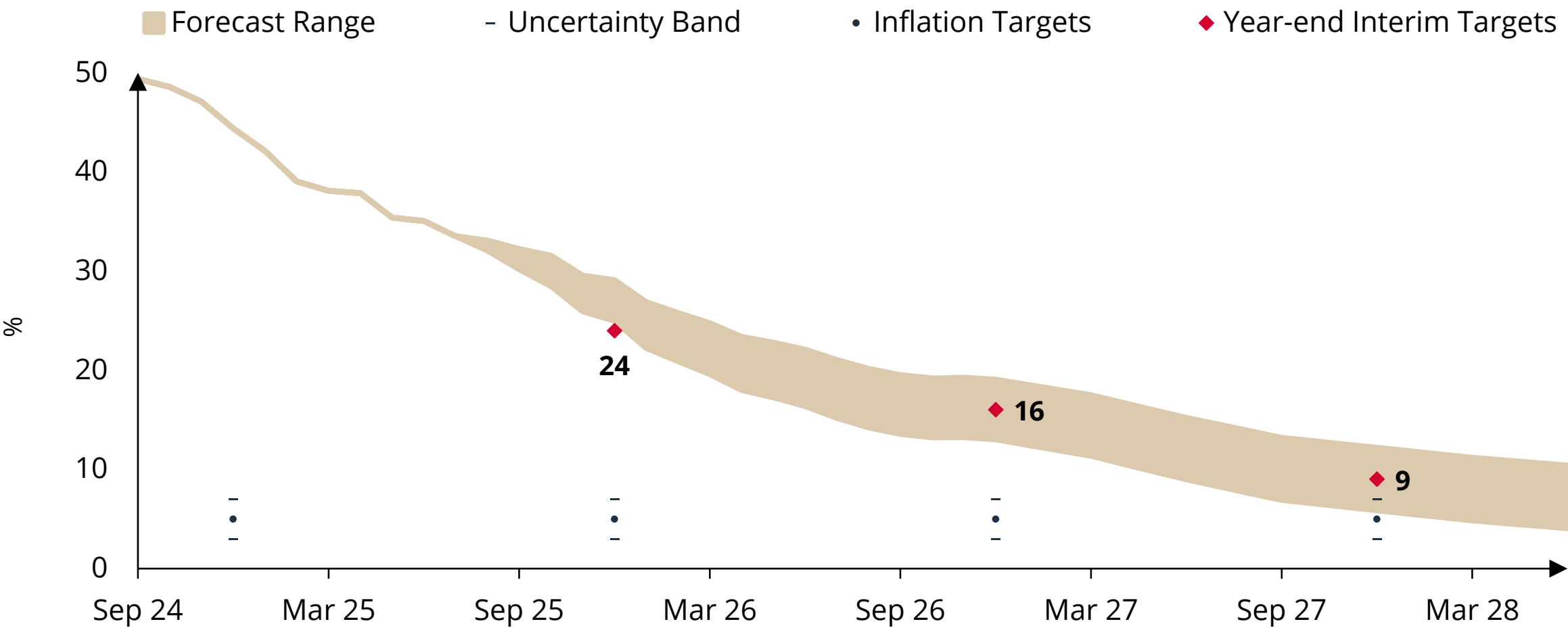
Inflation is projected to be between %25 and %29 in 2025, %13 and %19 in 2026.



The 12 percent forecast for 2026 has been updated to an interim target of 16 percent.

2026	
IR 2025-II Year-end Forecast (%)	12.0
IR 2025-III Year-end Interim Target (%)	16.0
Revision as Compared to IR 2025-II Period (% Points)	4.0
Sources of Revision (% Points)	
Food Prices	+0.9
Import Prices in Turkish Lira	+1.2
Underlying Inflation and Inertia	+1.9

The tight monetary policy stance will be maintained decisively.



The tight monetary stance will be maintained until price stability is achieved.

**Inflation
realizations**

**Underlying
inflation**

**Inflation
expectations**

The tightness required by the projected disinflation path will be ensured.



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