

Briefing on Inflation Report 2014-IV

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31 October 2014 Istanbul

Inflation Report: Main Sections

- Overview
- International Economic Developments
- Inflation Developments
- Supply and Demand Developments
- Financial Markets and Financial Intermediation
- Public Finance
- Medium Term Projections

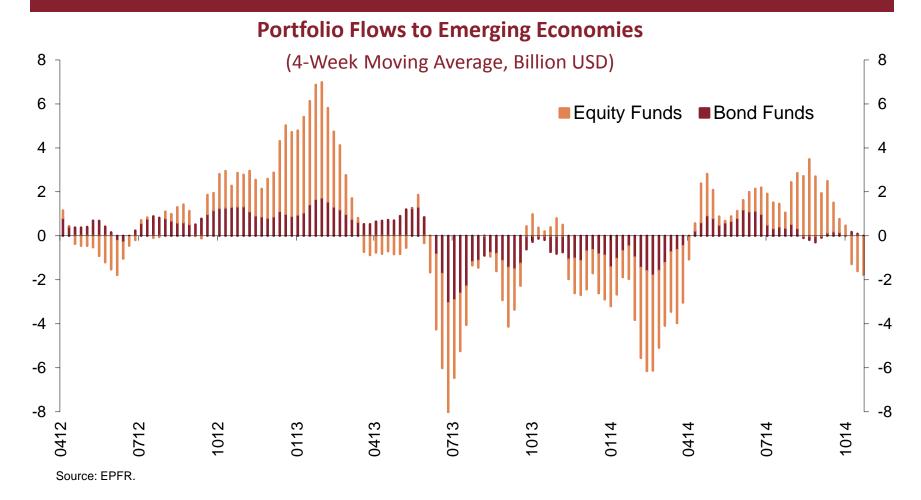


Inflation Report: Boxes

- Time-varying Determinants of Bond Flows to Emerging Countries
- Sensitivity of Inflation to Output Gap and Credits
- Current Account Cycles and Aftermath of Current Account Deficits
- Non-Core Liabilities
- International Capital Flows and Domestic Loan Growth
- Capital Movements and Loan Growth: The Role of Macroprudential Measures



Portfolio Flows

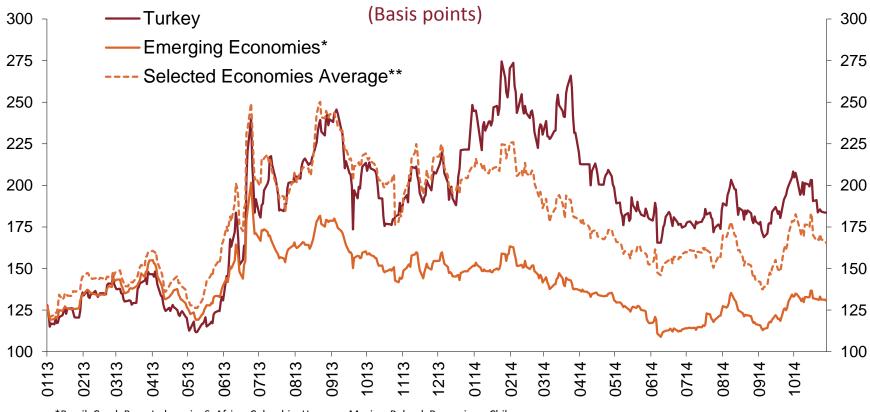


Portfolio flows to emerging countries follow a volatile course.



Risk Premium

CDS for Emerging Economies and Turkey



*Brazil, Czech Rep., Indonesia, S. Africa, Colombia, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Romania ve Chile. ** Brazil, Indonesia, and S.Africa. Source: Bloomberg

 Risk premium indicators for Turkey follow a similar path to those of other emerging economies.



Monetary Policy and Financial Conditions



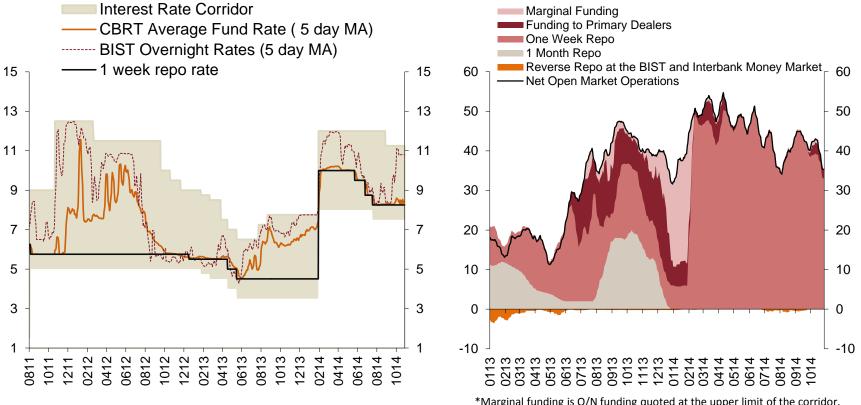
Monetary Policy

CBRT Rates and BIST Interbank O/N Repo Rates

CBRT Funding*

(Percent)





Source: BIST, CBRT.

*Marginal funding is O/N funding quoted at the upper limit of the corridor. Source: BIST, CBRT.

The CBRT provides funding primarily via one-week repo auctions.



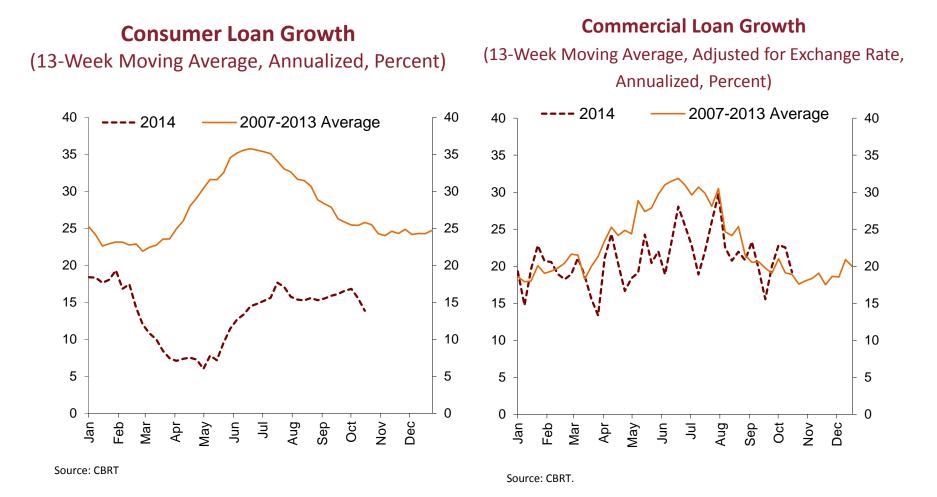
Monetary Conditions

Long and Short Term Interest Rate Differential **Money Market and CBRT Funding Rates** (Percent) (Percent) 5 Year-BIST O/N Interest differential 5-year Market Rate 5 Year - 3 Month Interest Differential BIST Interbank Market O/N Rates (5 Day MA) 14 14 3.0 3.0 CBRT Average Funding Rate 2.5 2.5 12 12 2.0 2.0 10 10 1.5 1.5 8 8 1.0 1.0 6 6 0.5 0.5 4 4 0.0 0.0 2 2 -0.5 -0.5 0 -1.0 -1.0 -2 -2 -1.5 -1.5 -2.0 -4 -4 -2.0 0213 0413 0110 0110 0212 0412 0612 0812 1012 1212 0613 0813 1013 1213 0214 0614 0814 1014 0 **J611** 1011 1211 0811 0414 5 041 011 10 10 241 071 2 5 5 5 0 Source: BIST, CBRT. Source: Bloomberg.

Tight monetary policy stance is maintained by keeping the yield curve flat.



Financial Stability



Commercial loans grow at a faster pace than consumer loans.



Macroeconomic Developments and Main Assumptions



July Inflation Report Forecasts and Realizations

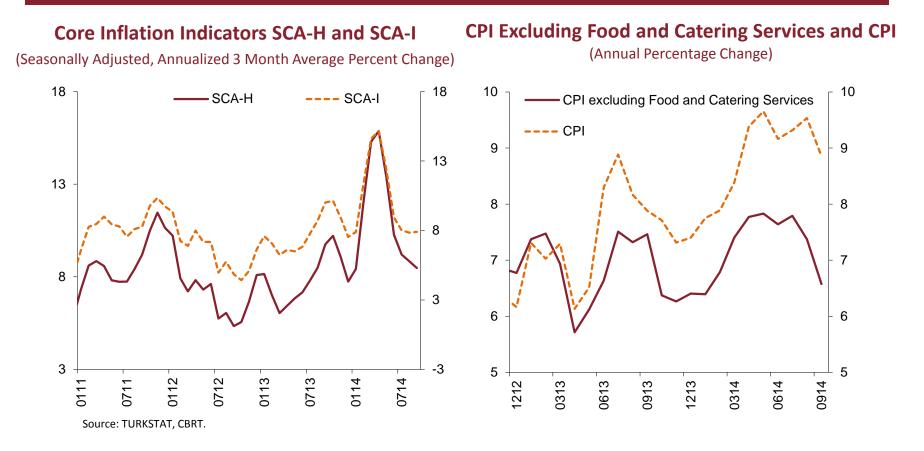
July Inflation Forecasts and Realizations July Inflation Forecasts and Realizations Excluding Unprocessed Food and Tobacco (Percent) (Percent) July 2014 Forecasts* ----Actual Inflation July 2014 Forecasts* ----Actual Inflation Percent Percent

* Shaded region indicates the 70 percent confidence interval for the forecast. Source: TURKSTAT, CBRT.

In the third quarter of 2014, inflation excluding unprocessed food and tobacco was mostly consistent with the July Inflation Report forecasts.



Inflation



• Owing to the macroprudential measures and the tight monetary policy stance, the core inflation trend has started to decline.



Aggregate Demand Developments

GDP and Final Domestic Demand Industrial Production and GDP (Seasonally Adjusted, Billion TL, 1998 Prices) (Annual Percantage Change) GDP IP – GDP ---- Final Domestic Demand 2 3* 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 14

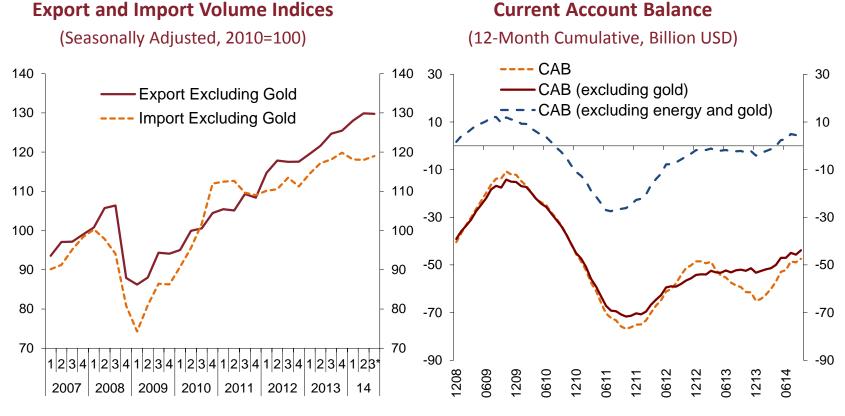
Source: TURKSTAT, CBRT.

*Percentage change of July-August average relative to the same period of previous year. Source: TURKSTAT, CBRT.

In the second quarter, GDP growth fell short of industrial production growth due to the weakness in agricultural production.



Financial Stability

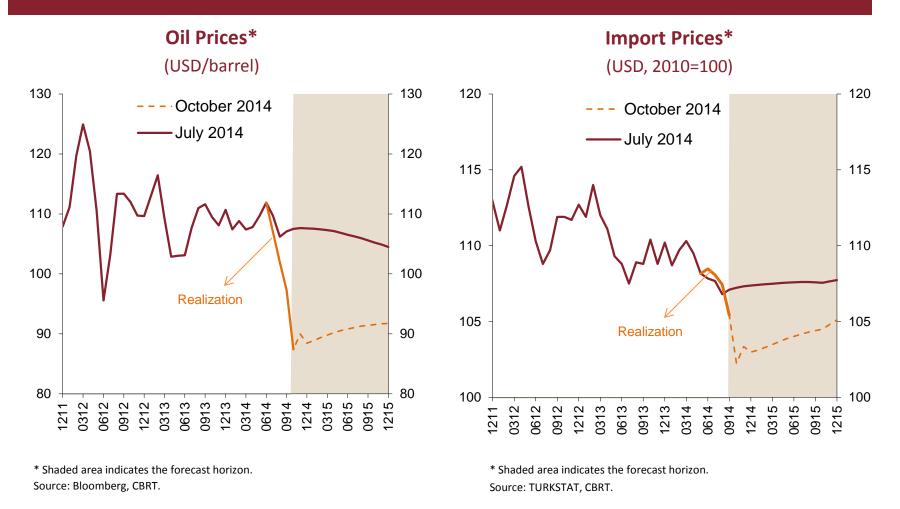


* Third quarter data reflects July, August realizations and September forecasts. Source: TURKSTAT, CBRT.

The current account balance continues to improve.



Oil and Import Prices



In the third quarter of the year, outlook of oil and import prices remained below the path envisaged in the July Inflation Report.



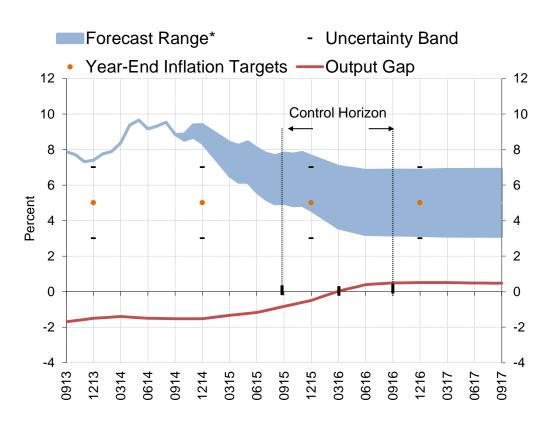
Monetary Policy Stance

- Medium-term forecasts are based on the assumption that the tight monetary policy stance will be maintained by keeping the yield curve flat.
- It is assumed that the annual loan growth rate will near 15 percent by the end of 2014 on the back of the macro prudential measures and stabilize around these reasonable levels.



Inflation Outlook

Inflation and Output gap Forecasts



Accordingly, inflation is expected to

- be between 8.4 % and 9.4 % (mid-point of 8.9 %) by the end of 2014,
- be between 4.6 % and 7.6 % (mid-point of 6.1 %) by the end of 2015,
- stabilize at 5 % in the medium term

with 70 percent probability.

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





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