

## **Briefing on Inflation Report 2014-IV**

Erdem BAŞÇI Governor

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

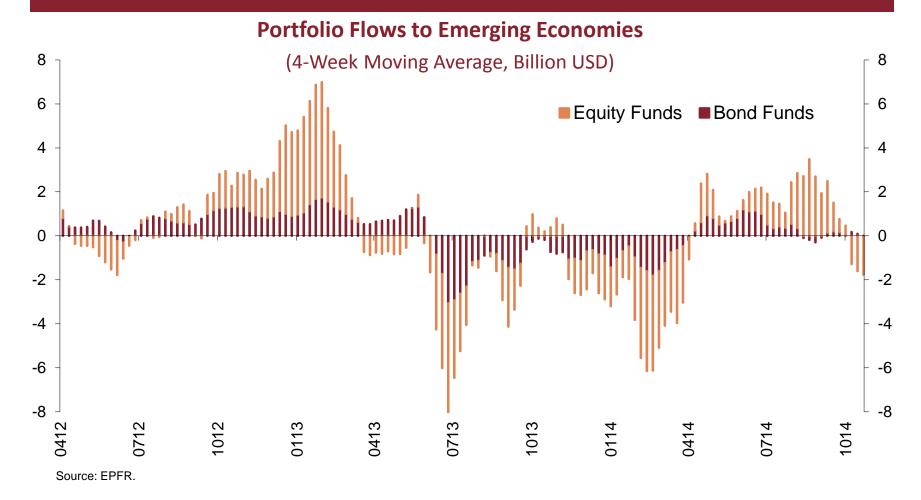


# **Inflation Report: Boxes**

- 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**

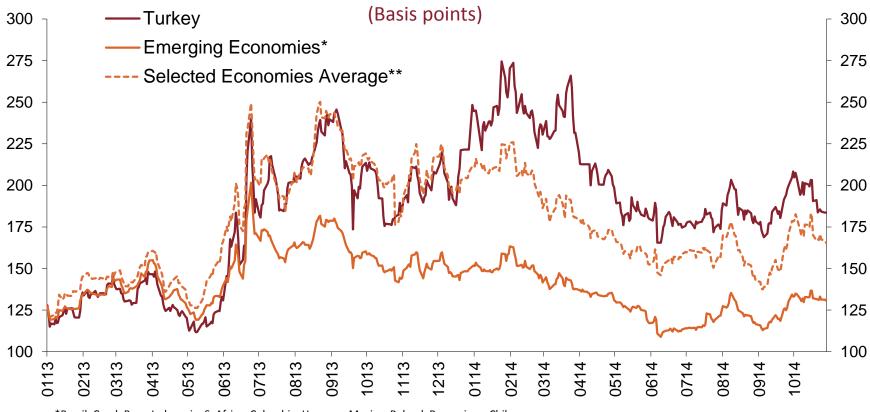


Portfolio flows to emerging countries follow a volatile course.



# **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



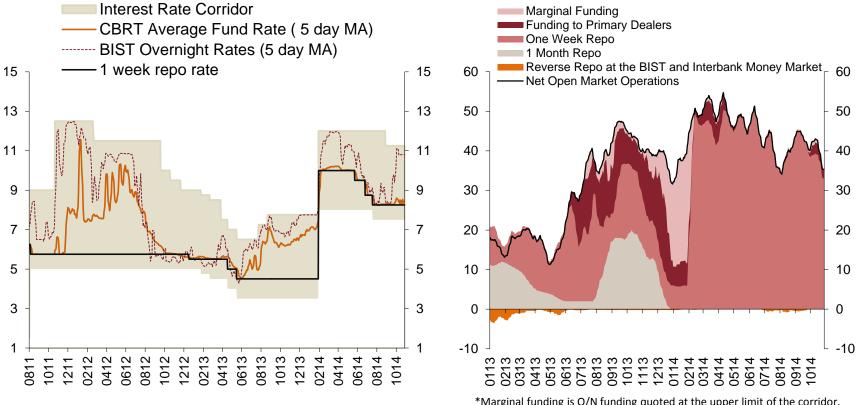
# **Monetary Policy**

### **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.



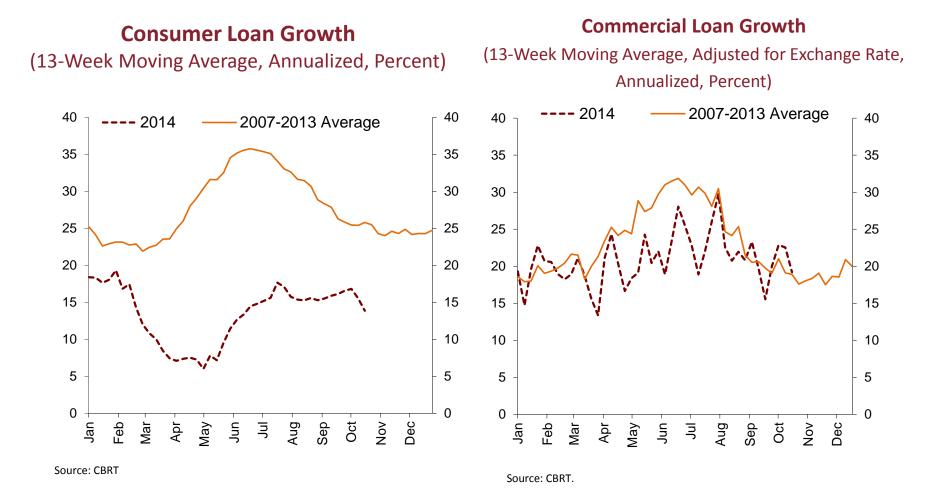
# **Monetary Conditions**

#### 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**

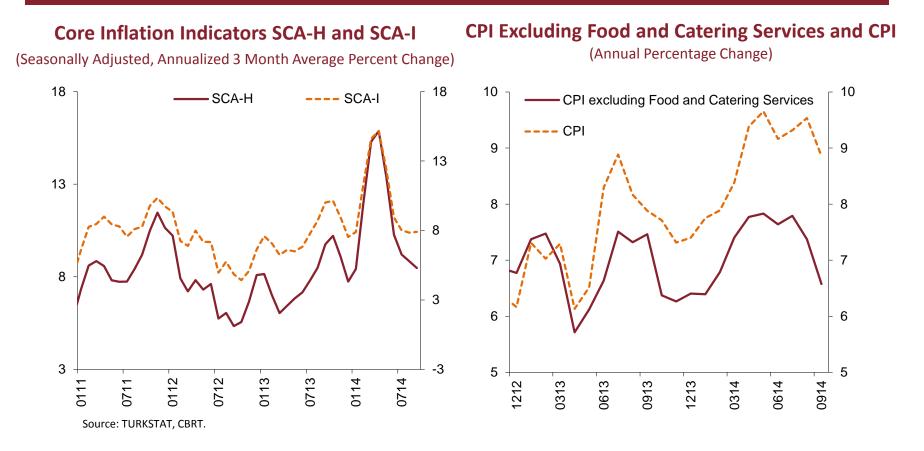
### **July Inflation Forecasts and Realizations July Inflation Forecasts and Realizations Excluding Unprocessed Food and Tobacco** (Percent) (Percent) July 2014 Forecasts\* ----Actual Inflation July 2014 Forecasts\* ----Actual Inflation Percent Percent

\* 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

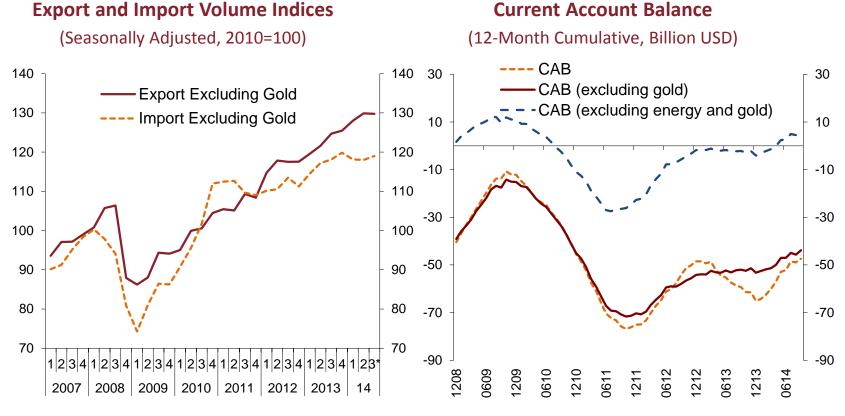
Source: TURKSTAT, CBRT.

\*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**

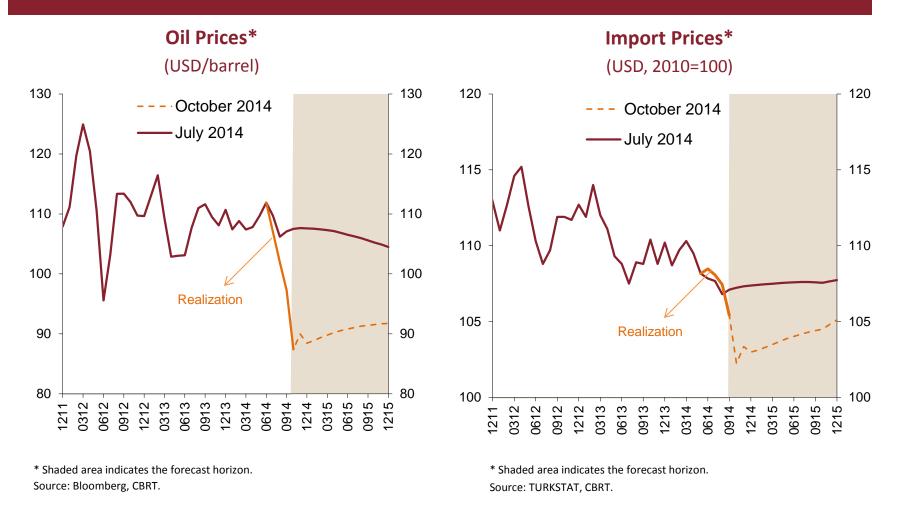


\* Third quarter data reflects July, August realizations and September forecasts. Source: TURKSTAT, CBRT.

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.



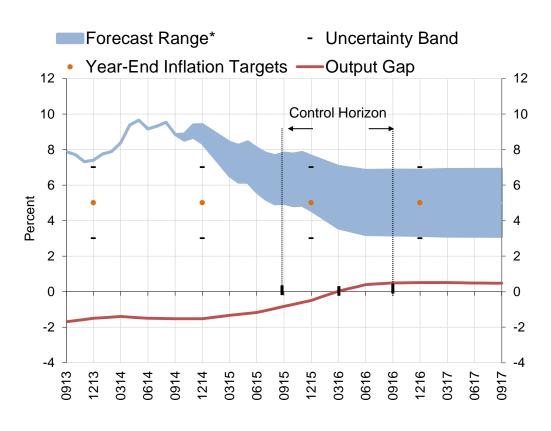
# **Monetary Policy Stance**

- 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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