

HOW DO CAPITAL FLOWS CHALLENGE MONETARY POLICY IN CESEE?

Erdem Başçı Governor

> October, 2011 Warsaw

- I. Global Monetary Expansion
- II. Price Stability
- III. Financial Stability
- IV. External Balance



I. Global Monetary Expansion

II. Price Stability

III. Financial Stability

IV. External Balance



Large-Scale Asset Purchases

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

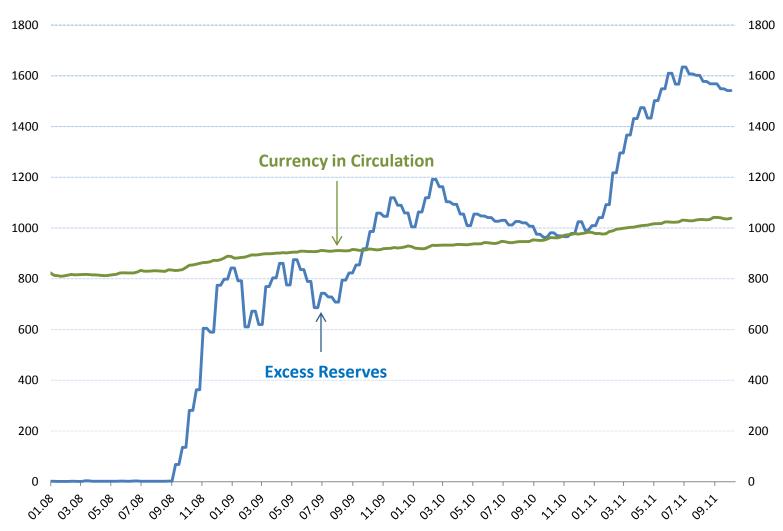
ECB, BoJ, SNB



Official Liquidity (US)

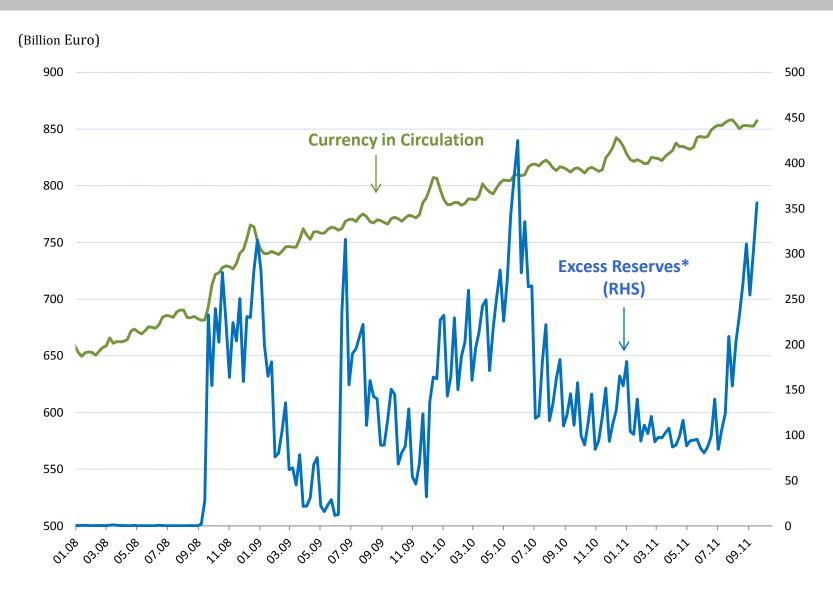
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Official Liquidity (Eurozone)

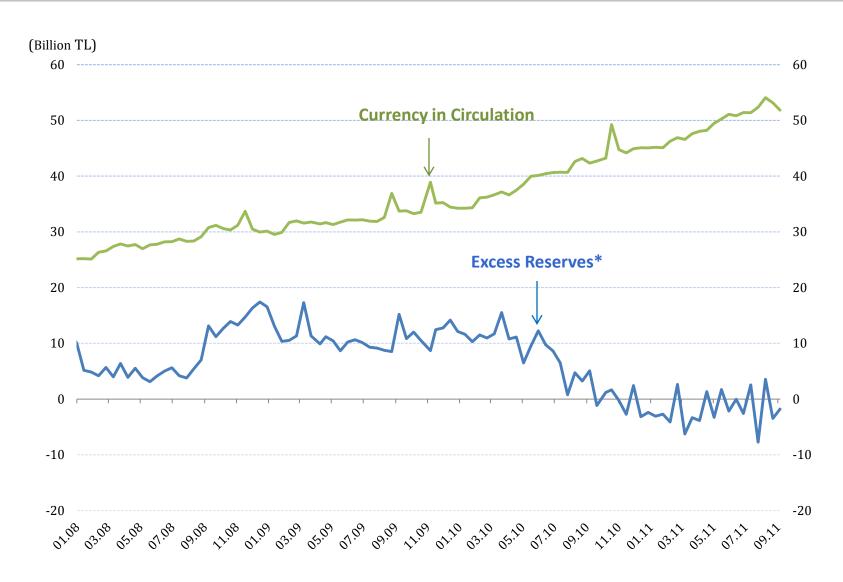


Source: ECB, CBRT.

^{*}Excess Reserves=ECB Balance Sheet Deposit Facility + Fixed Term Deposits



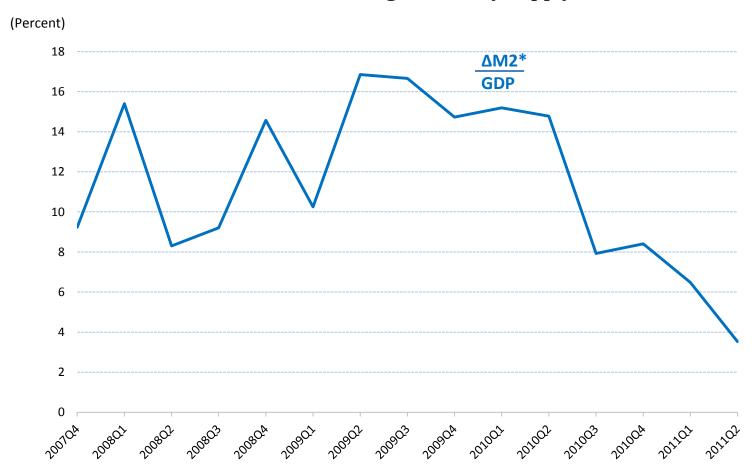
Official Liquidity (Turkey)



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



Annual Change in Money Supply



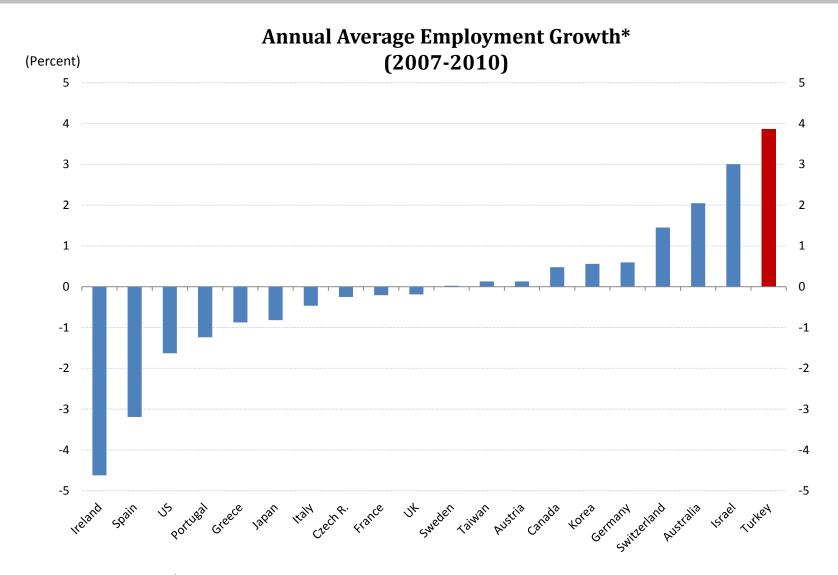
Source: TurkStat, CBRT.

^{*} Reported M2 excludes foreign currency deposits.



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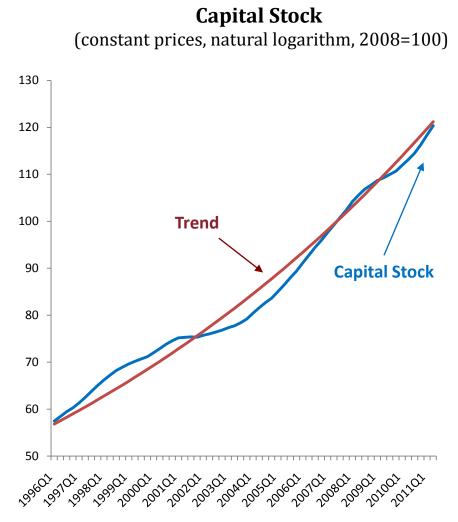




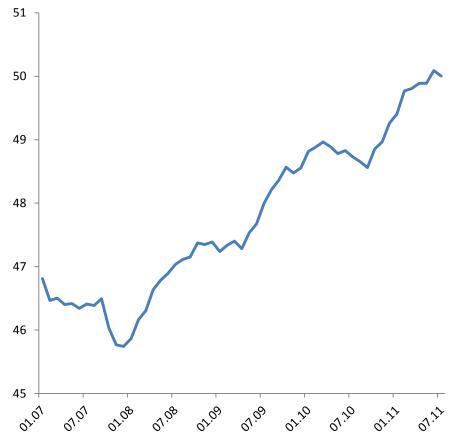
Source: WEO, Turkstat, CBRT.
*Difference of natural logarithms.



Potential Output: Capital and Labor



Labor market participation rate* (percent)



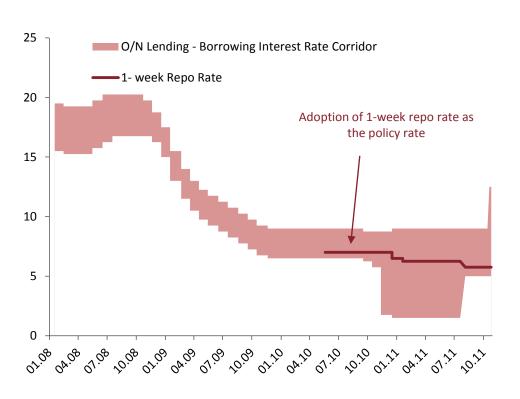
Source: TURKSTAT, CBRT.

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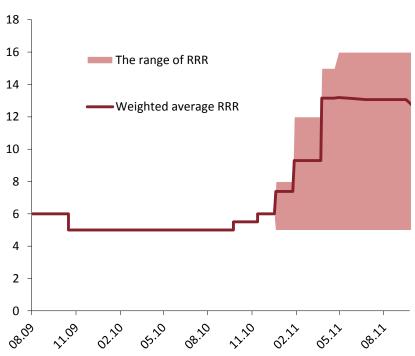
*Seasonally adjusted.

Policy Dimension	<u>Current Stance</u>
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)

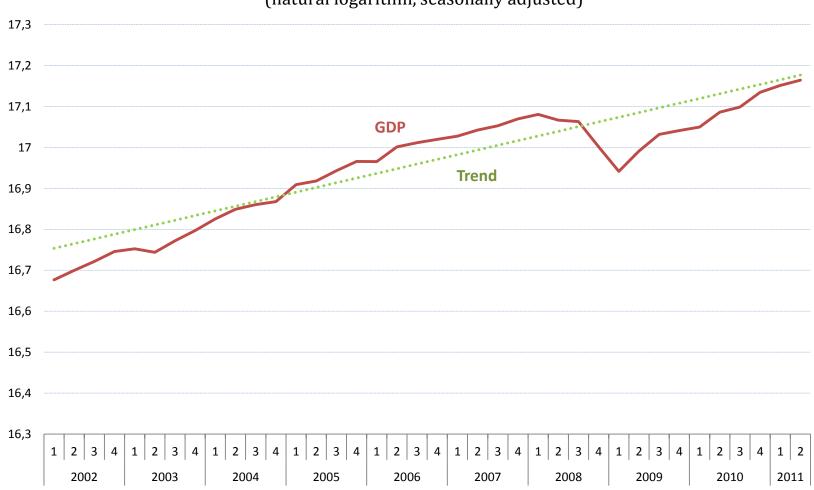


Source: CBRT. Source: CBRT.

Gross Domestic Product

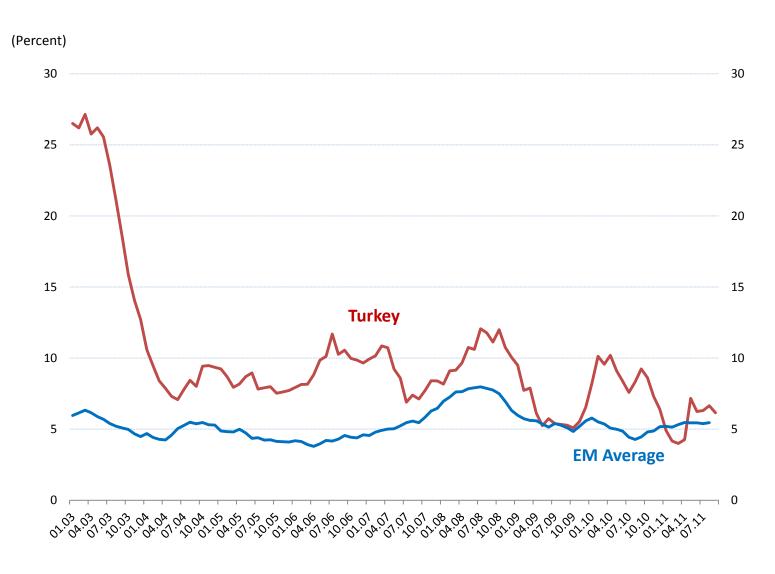
Actual and Trend GDP

(natural logarithm, seasonally adjusted)

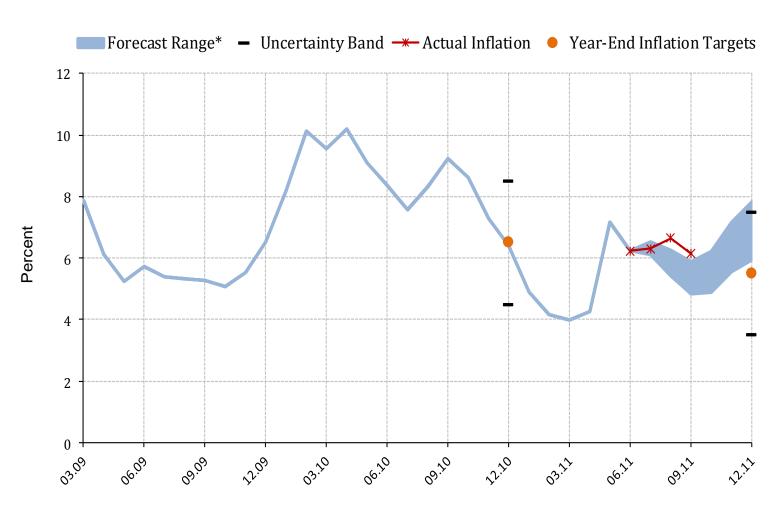




Inflation in Turkey and EMs



Inflation Forecasts and Realizations



^{*} Shaded region indicates the 70 percent confidence interval for the 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.

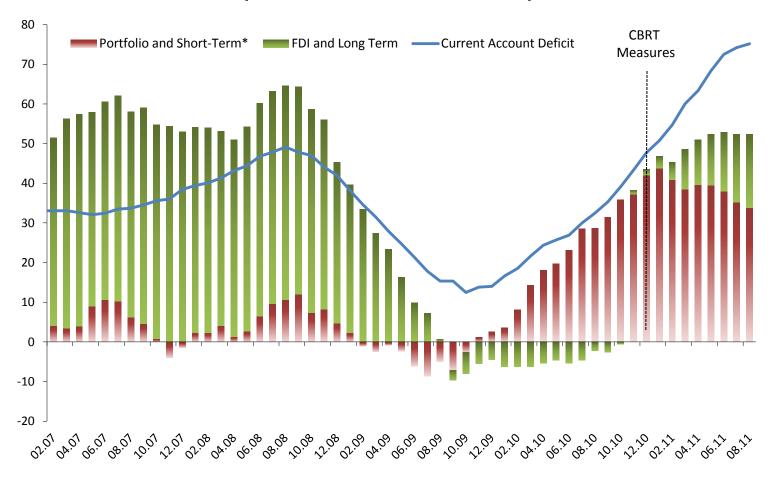
In contrast, emerging economies should provide incentives for financial inflows with a tendency towards;

- 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

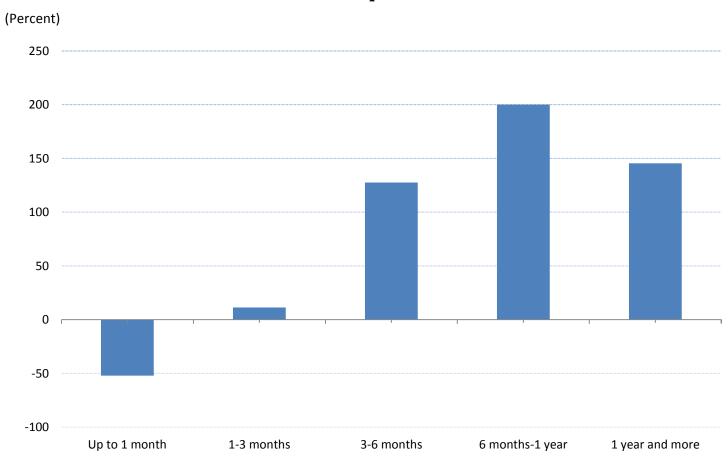
(12-months Cumulative, Billion USD)



^{*}Short-term capital movements consist of banking and real sector short term net borrowing and deposits in banks.



Percentage Change in Turkish Lira Deposits by Maturity after Reserve Requirement Measures



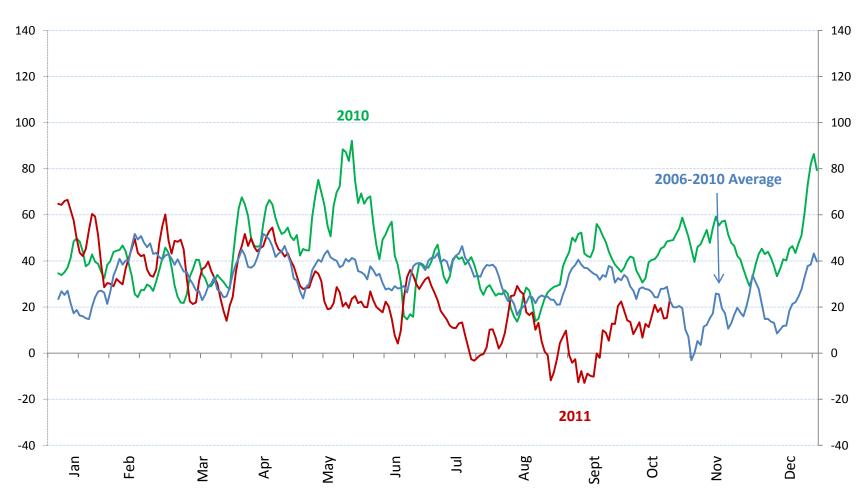
Source: CBRT.

Note: Period covers from November 2010 to September 2011.

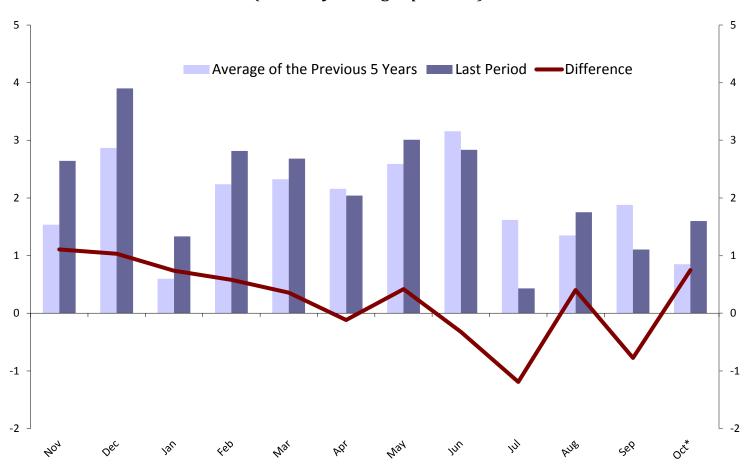


Foreign Currency Loan Growth

(Annualized, percent, 20 days moving averages)



Total Loans*
(monthly change, percent)



^{*}Adjusted for the exchange rate effect.

^{**} Monthly percentage change in credit volume as of 11 October,2011.

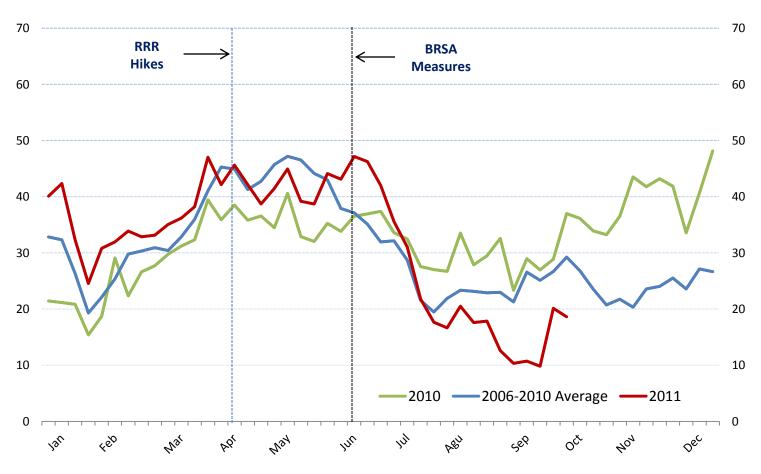


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Growth in Consumer Credit

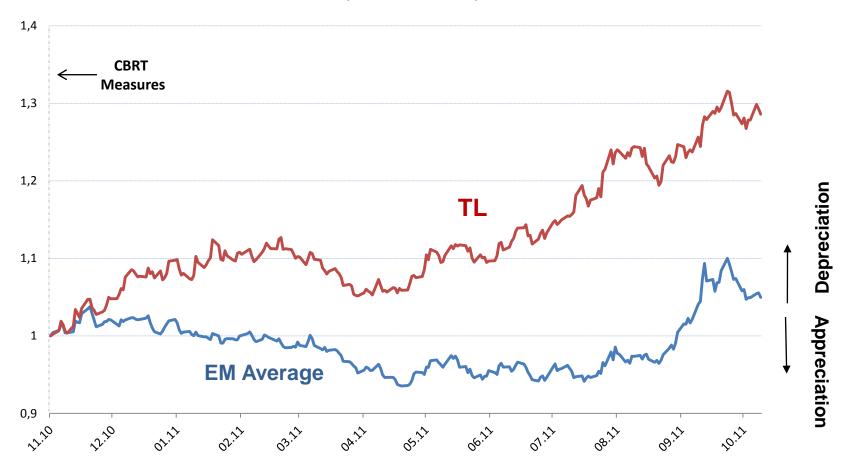
Consumer Loans

(Annualized growth, percent, 4 weeks moving average)



TL and Other EM Currencies Against USD*

(11 Nov. 2010=1)

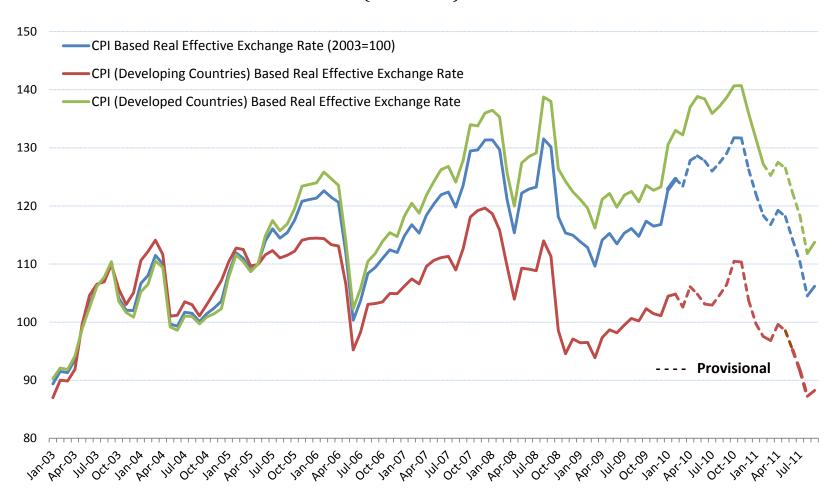


Average of EM countries: Brazil, Chile, Czech Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, S. Africa, Indonesia, South Korea and Colombia. *Last observation: October 14, 2011.*Source: CBRT and Bloomberg.



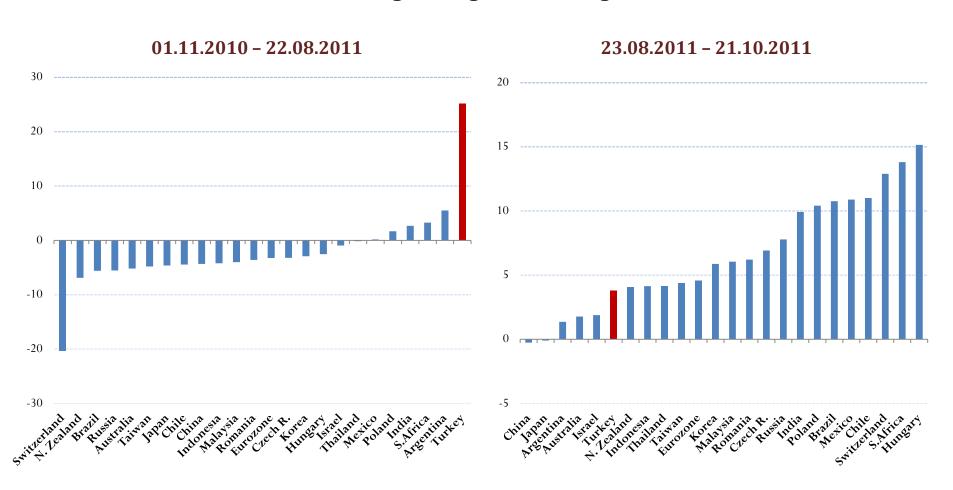
CPI Based Real Effective Exchange Rate

(2003=100)





Percentage Changes in Exchange Rates



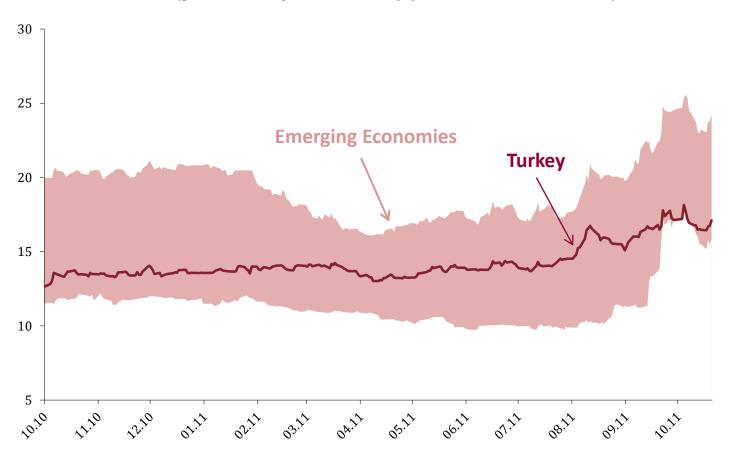
Source: Bloomberg, CBRT.

Note: Positive change means depreciation against US dollar.



Exchange Rate Volatility

(percent, implied volatility for the next 12 months)

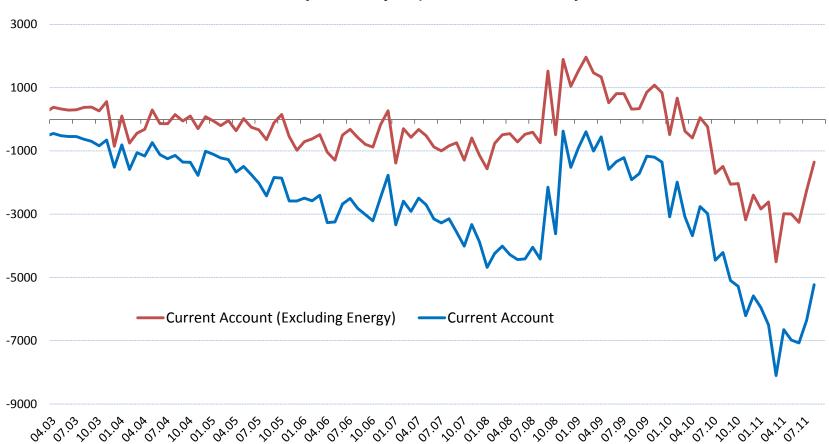


Source: Bloomberg, CBRT.

Emerging economies include Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Poland, Hungary, Czech R., S.Africa, Indonesia, Korea and Turkey

Current Account Balance

(Seasonally Adjusted, Million USD)



Source: TURKSTAT, CBRT.

Note: September data is forecast.



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