

# **BRIEFING ON 2021-1 INFLATION REPORT**



Naci Ağbal Governor

28 January 2021 Ankara

# Outline

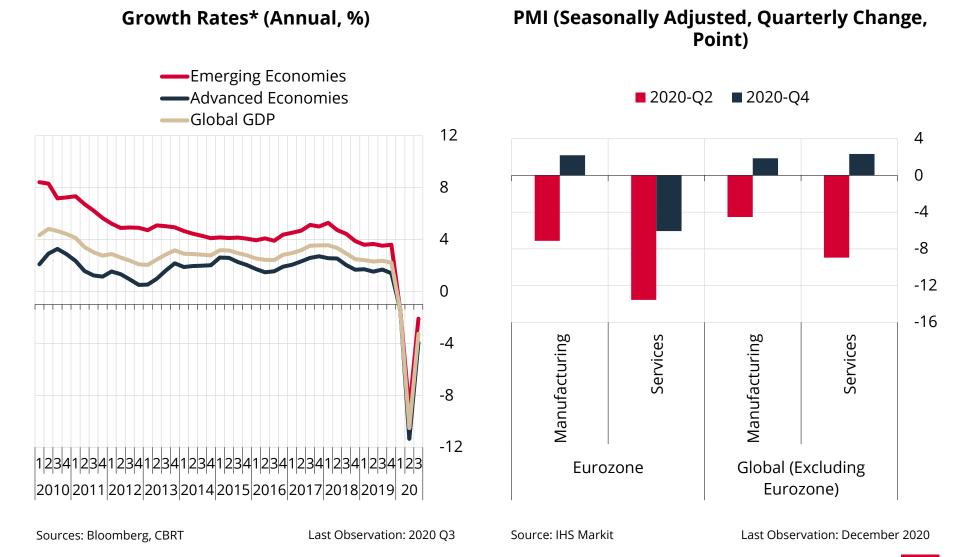
- Macroeconomic Outlook
- The Determinants of Inflation
- Medium Term Projections and Risks
- Monetary Policy Strategy



# **MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK**



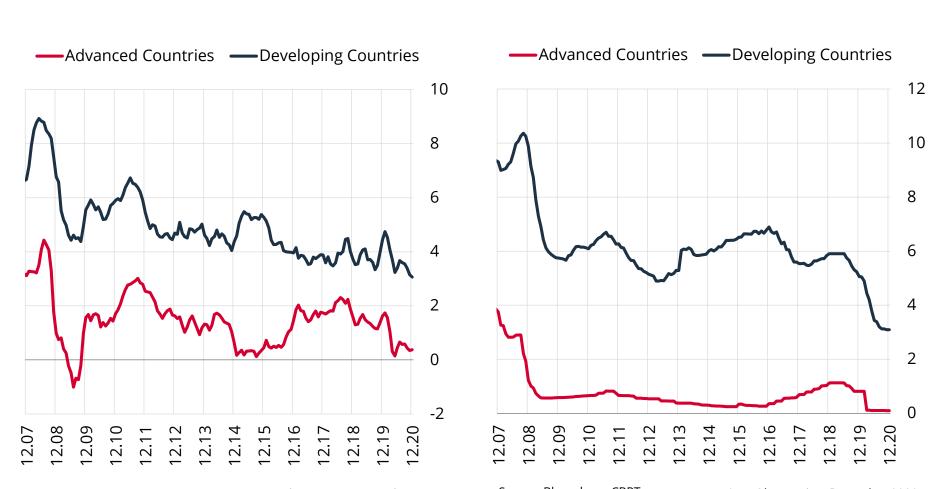
### Global Growth





\* Advanced Economies: USA, Euro Area, Japan, UK, Canada, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Israel. Developing Economies: China, Brazil, India, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, Poland, Indonesia, South Africa, Argentina, Thailand, Malaysia, Czechia, Colombia, Hungary, Romania, Philippines, Ukraine, Chile, Peru, Morocco. 4

# Global Inflation and Policy Rates



Source: Bloomberg, CBRT

Last Observation: December 2020

Inflation\* (%)

Source: Bloomberg, CBRT

Last Observation: December 2020

Policy Rates\*\* (%)

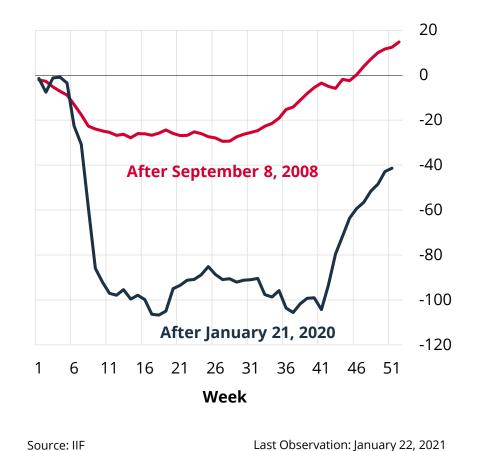


\*Advanced Countries: USA, Euro Area, Japan, UK, Canada, South Korea, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Israel. Developing Countries: China, Brazil, India, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, Poland, Indonesia, South Africa, Argentina, Thailand, Czechia, Colombia, Hungary, Romania, Philippines, Ukraine, Vietnam, Chile, Peru, Egypt, Morocco.

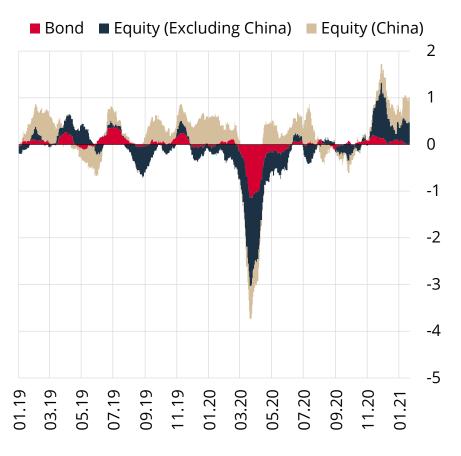
\*\*Advanced Countries: USA, Euro Area, Japan, UK, Canada, South Korea, Australia, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Hong Kong, Israel, New Zealand. Developing Countries: Brazil, Mexico, Turkey, Poland, Indonesia, South Africa, Thailand, Czechia, Colombia, Hungary, Romania, Philippines.

### Portfolio Flows

#### Portfolio Flows to Emerging Economies (Cumulative, Daily, Billion USD)

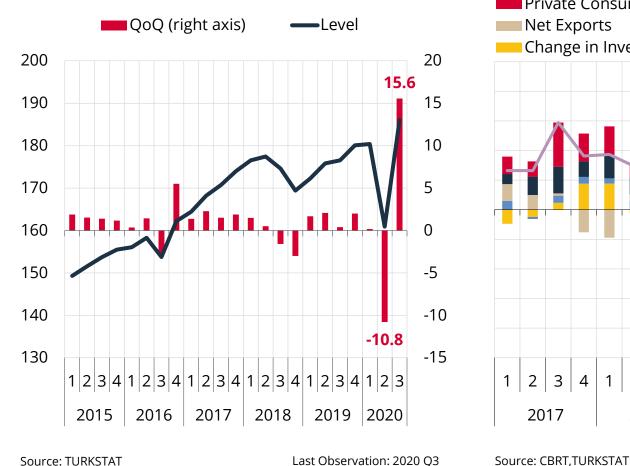


#### Portfolio Flows to Emerging Economies (Billion USD, 4-Week Moving Average)



Source: IIF

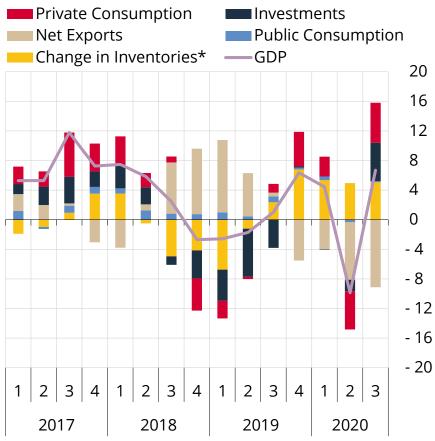
TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYET MERKEZ BANKASI



**GDP** (Seasonally and Calendar Adjusted,

Chain-Linked Volume Index, 2009=100)

#### Contribution to Annual GDP Growth From Expenditure Side (% Point)





\* Includes stock and chain index-driven statistical deviation.

Last Observation: 2020 Q3



Industrial Production Index

(Seasonally and Calendar

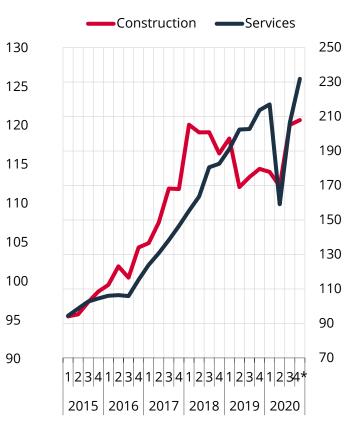
Adjusted, 2015=100)

Retail Sales Volume Index Seasonally and Calendar Adjusted, 2015=100)

1234123412341234123412341234

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020

Sectoral Turnover Indices (Seasonally and Calendar Adjusted, 2015=100)

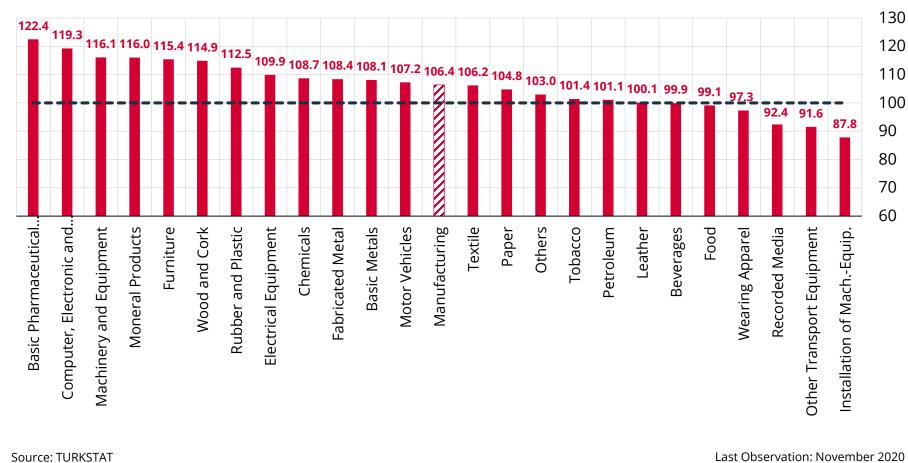


Last observation: November 2020

Source: TURKSTAT

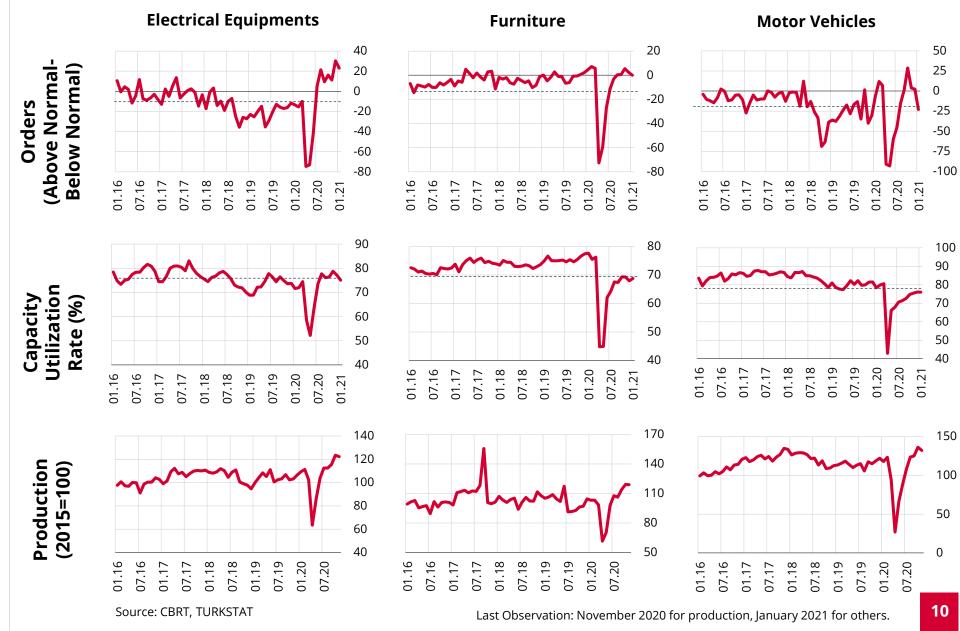


\* As of November 2020.



**Industrial Production Index by Sectors** (February 2020 = 100, Seasonally and Calendar Adjusted)

# Durable Goods Sectors

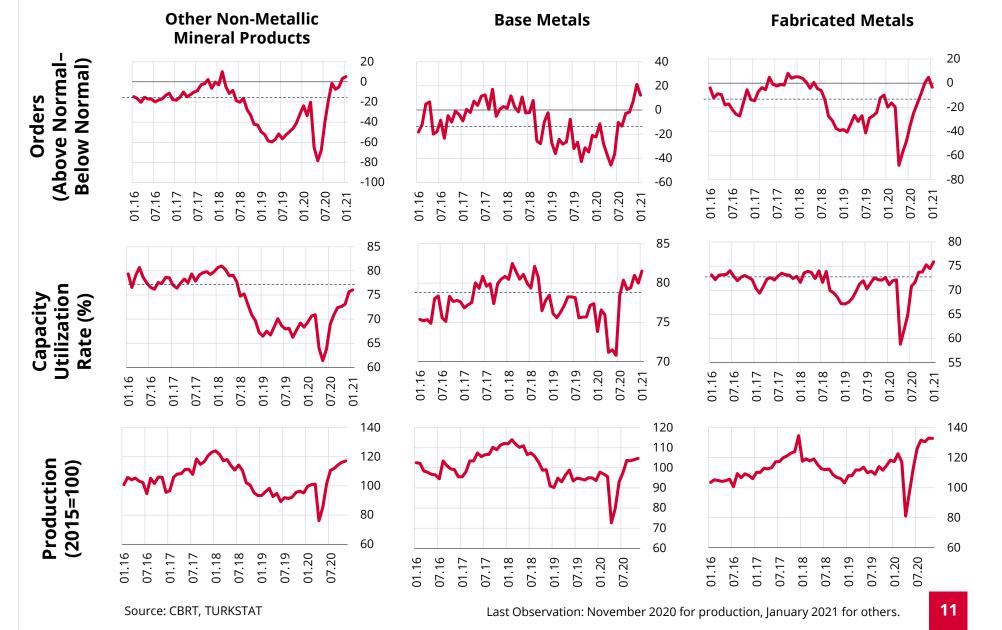




\* The dashed lines show historical averages.

Seasonally Adjusted Level\*

### Construction Related Intermadiate Goods Sectors

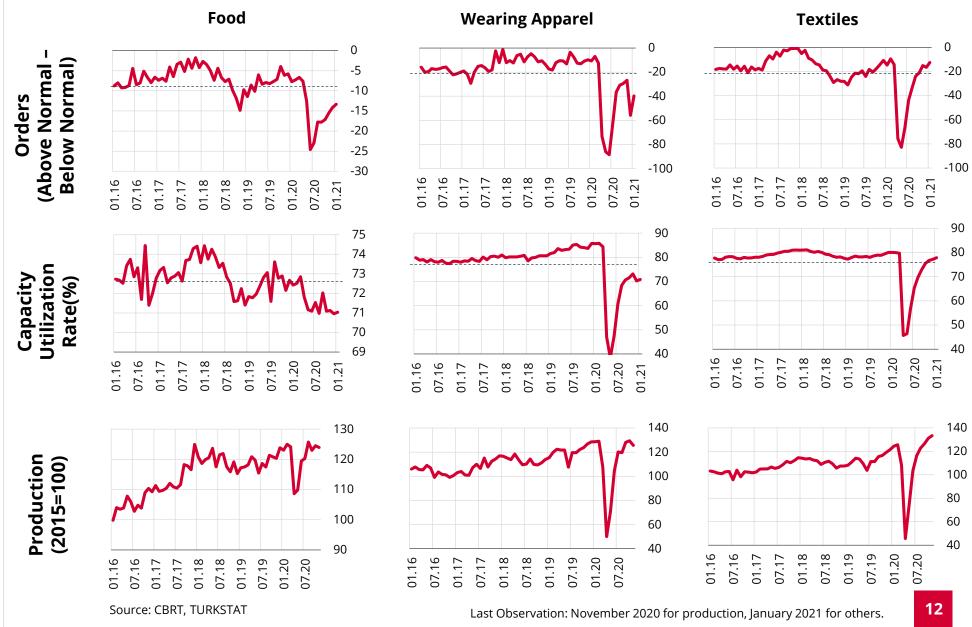


Seasonally Adjusted Level\*

TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYET MERKEZ BANKASI

\* The dashed lines show historical averages.

## Tourism Related Sectors



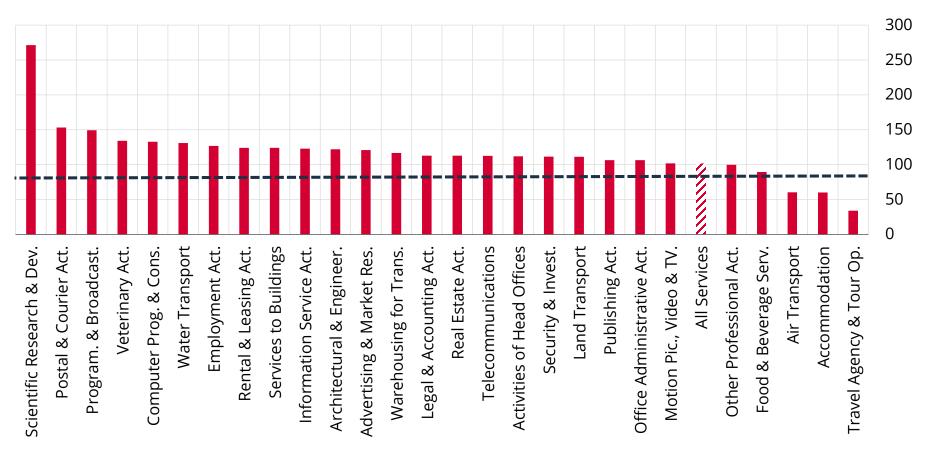
Seasonally Adjusted Level\*

TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYET MERKEZ BANKASI

\* The dashed lines show historical average.

#### Services

#### Services Sector Turnover Indices (Seasonally and Calendar Adjusted, February 2020 = 100)



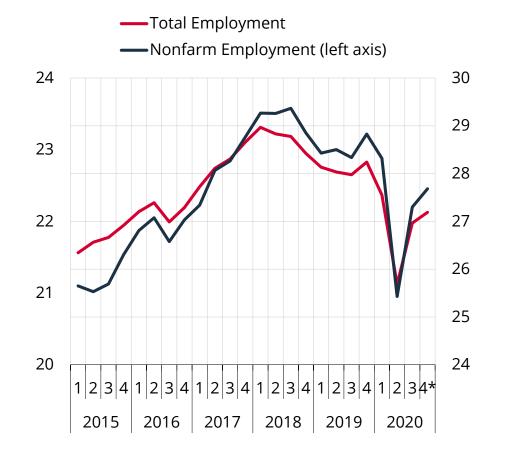
Source: TURKSTAT

Last Observation: November 2020

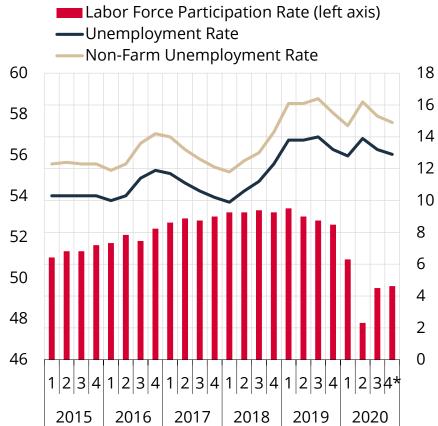


### Labor Market

#### Total and Non-Farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted, Million)



#### Unemployment Rates and Labor Force Participation Rate (Seasonally Adjusted, %)



#### Source: TURKSTAT

Source: TURKSTAT

Last Observation: October 2020 Period



\* As of October period.

Weekly Economic Conditions Index\* (4-Week Moving Average)



#### Source: CBRT

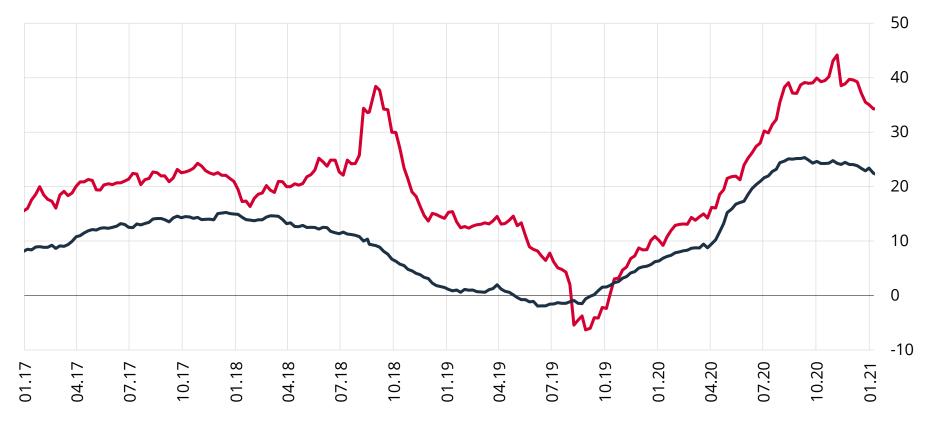
Last Observation: January 15, 2021



\* Index value shows the distance (high/low) from the mean in terms of the standard deviation. For methodological details, see. Çelgin and Günay (2020) and CBRT Inflation Report 2020-III Box 4.1 15

#### Loan Growth (Annual, %)

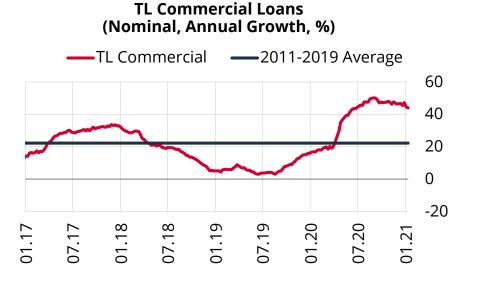
— Total Loan Growth (Adjusted for Exchange Rate)

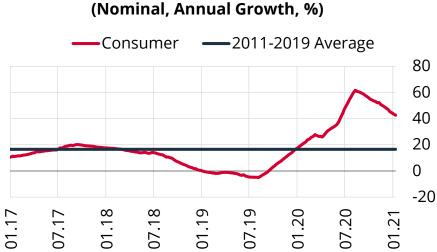


Source: CBRT

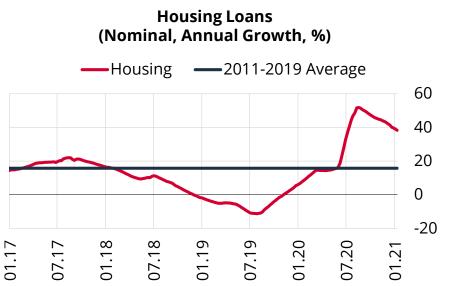
Observation Date: January 15, 2021





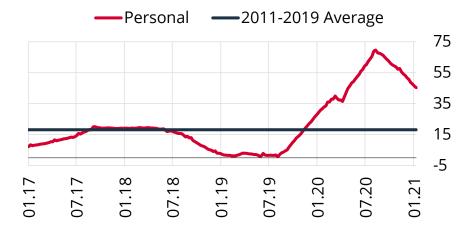


**Consumer Loans** 



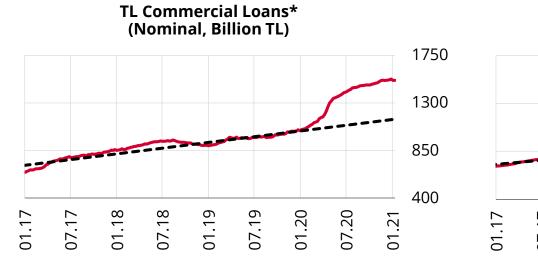
Source: CBRT

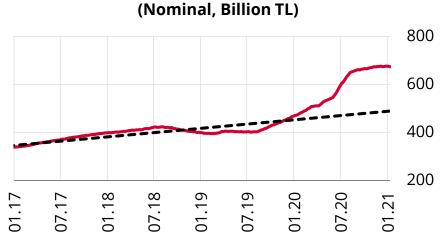
#### Personal Loans (Nominal, Annual Growth, %)



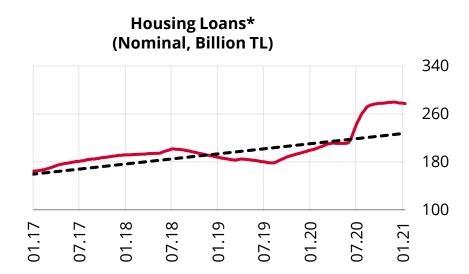
Observation Date: January 15, 2021



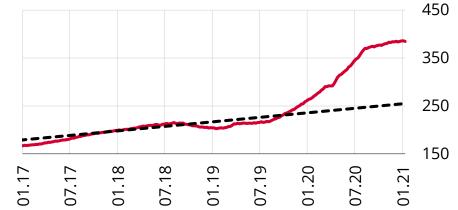




**Consumer Loans\*** 



Personal Loans\* (Nominal, Billion TL)

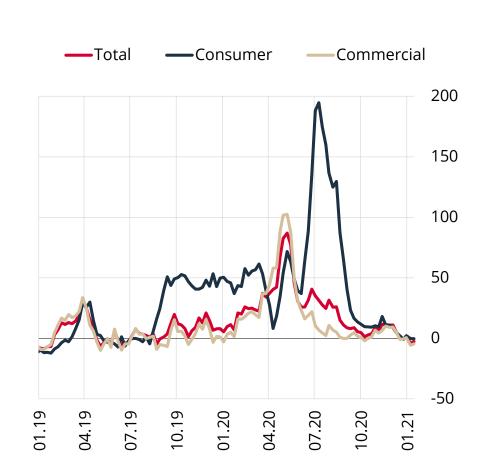


Observation Date: January 15, 2021



\* Dashed lines show linear trend of credit stock in 2012-2020-Q1 period.

Source: CBRT

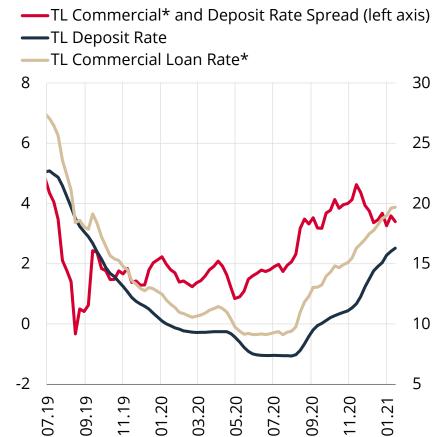


Source: CBRT

Loan Growth (Annualized 4-Week Average

Growth, Adjusted for Exchange Rate, %)

#### Loan and Deposit Rates (Flow, Annual, 4-Week Moving Average. %)



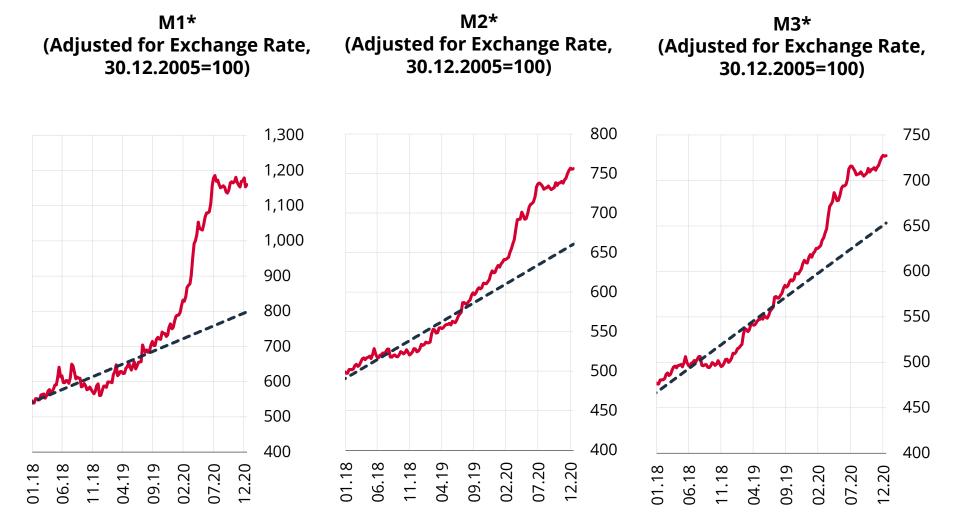
Observation Date: January 15, 2021



## Monetary Aggregates

**TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYET** 

MERKEZ BANKASI



#### Source: CBRT

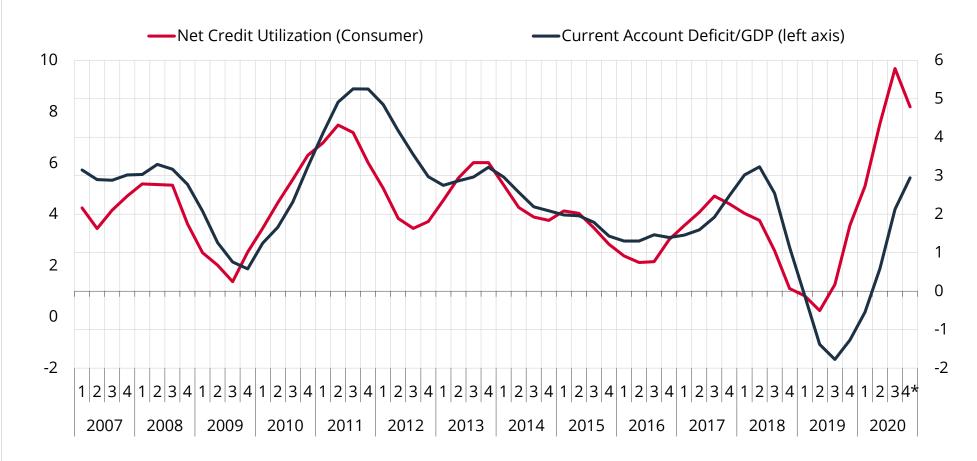
Observation Date: January 15, 2021



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### External Balance

Net Credit Utilization\*\* (Consumer) ve Current Account Deficit/GDP (12-Month Cumulative, %)



Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT, BRSA

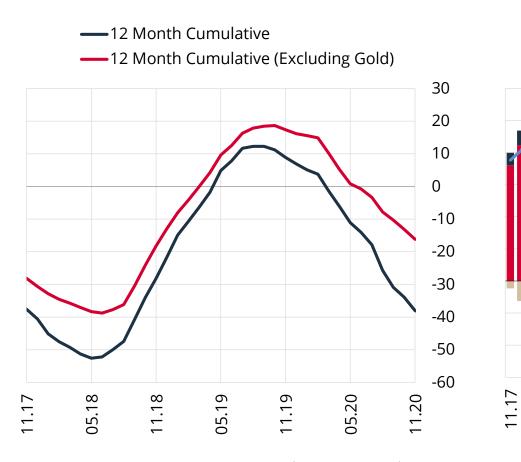
Last Observation: November 2020

\* 2020 Q4 value for the Current Account Deficit/GDP is forecast.



\*\* Net credit utilization is calculated as the ratio of the annual change in the nominal credit stock to the annual GDP 4 quarters before.

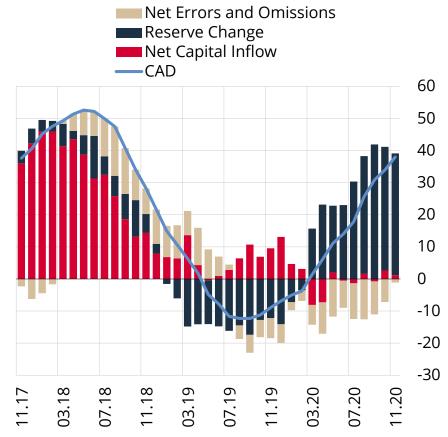
### External Balance



**Current Account Balance\*** 

(Billion USD)

#### Financing of Current Account Deficit\* (12-Month Cumulative, Billion USD)



#### Source: CBRT

Last Observation: November 2020

Source: CBRT

Last Observation: November 2020



\* Reserve change is BoP System defined.

## Financial Indicators

#### Turkey CDS Premium (Basis Points)



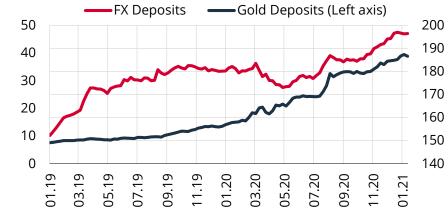
Turkey 2 Year Treasury Bond Yield (%)



#### USD/TL Implied Volatility (12-Month, %)



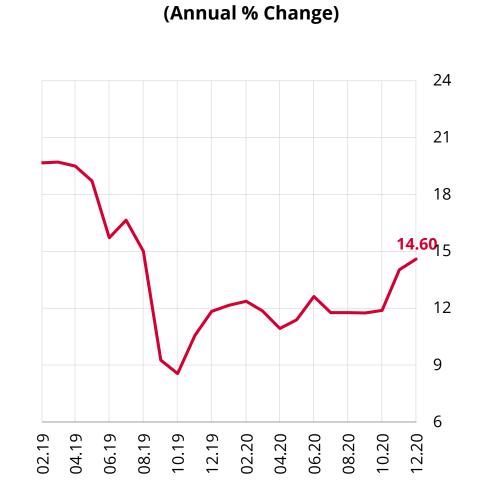
#### Residents' Foreign Currency Deposits (Billion USD)



Last Observation: January, 22 2021

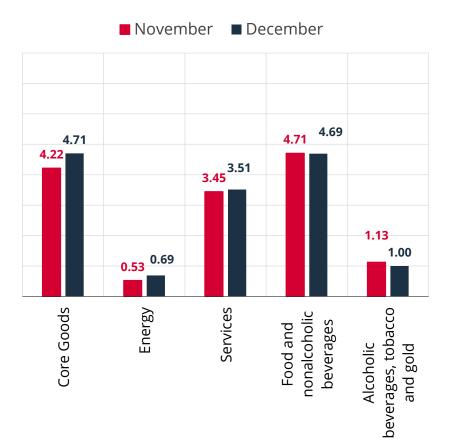
Source: Bloomberg, CBRT





CPI

#### Contributions of Subgroups to CPI (% Points)

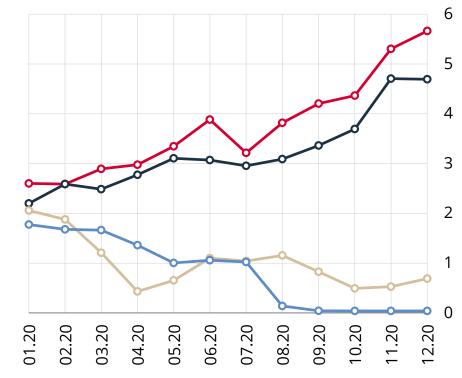


Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT



#### **Contribution to CPI (% Points)**

- ----Core goods (incl. gold)
- ---Food and nonalcoholic beverages
- ----Energy
- ----Alcoholic beverages and tobacco



#### Inflation Rates in 2020 (YoY, %)

	Jan.20	Apr.20	Jul.20	Oct.20	Nov.20	Dec.20
СРІ	12.2	10.9	11.8	11.9	14.0	14.6
Food and nonalcoholic beverages	9.0	11.3	12.7	16.5	21.1	20.6
Core goods (incl. gold)	8.4	9.9	10.8	15.0	18.2	19.6
Clothing and footwear	5.8	4.7	10.3	2.0	0.8	-0.6
Durable goods (incl. gold)	11.4	15.5	14.3	25.2	31.6	34.0
Other core goods	5.8	5.6	6.4	9.4	11.5	13.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	42.2	31.3	21.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Energy	17.1	3.3	8.6	4.0	4.3	5.6
Services	12.2	11.8	11.8	10.9	11.4	11.7

Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT

Last Observation: December 2020

Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT



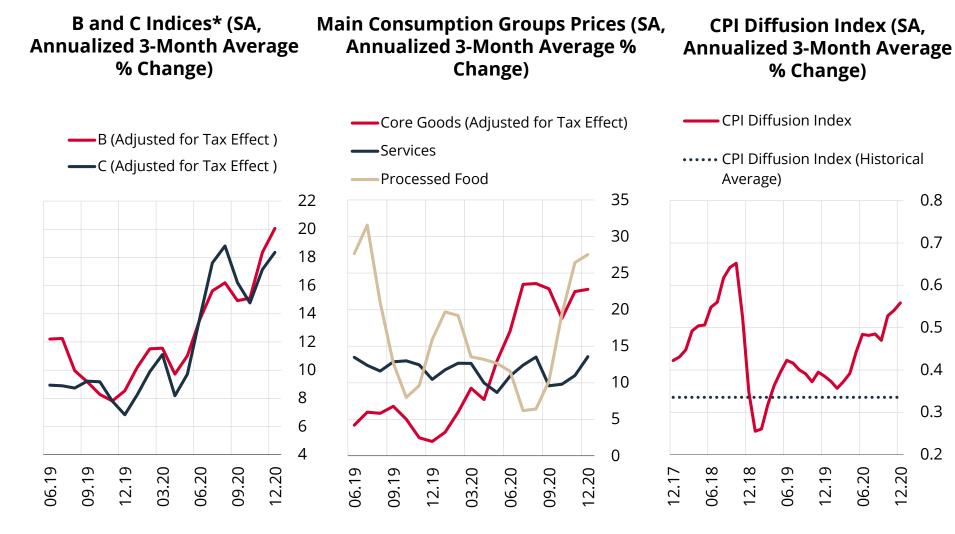


#### 90 82.1 80 70 60 50 42.3 41.3 34.5 40 33.5 32.1 31.3 30.8 28.3 30 19.3 18.1 16.7 14.1 20 13.3 10 0 Potato Pulses Rice Red Meat Egg White Meat Nuts Automobiles Vegetables Fats and Oils White Goods Fresh Fruits **Bread and Cereals** Furniture

#### Annual Inflation of Selected Food and Durable Subgroups (%)

Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT





#### Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT



\* B Index: CPI excluding unprocessed food, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and gold. C Index: CPI excluding energy, food and non-alcoholic beverages, alcoholic beverages, tobacco and gold. Last Observation: December 2020

0.8

0.7

0.6

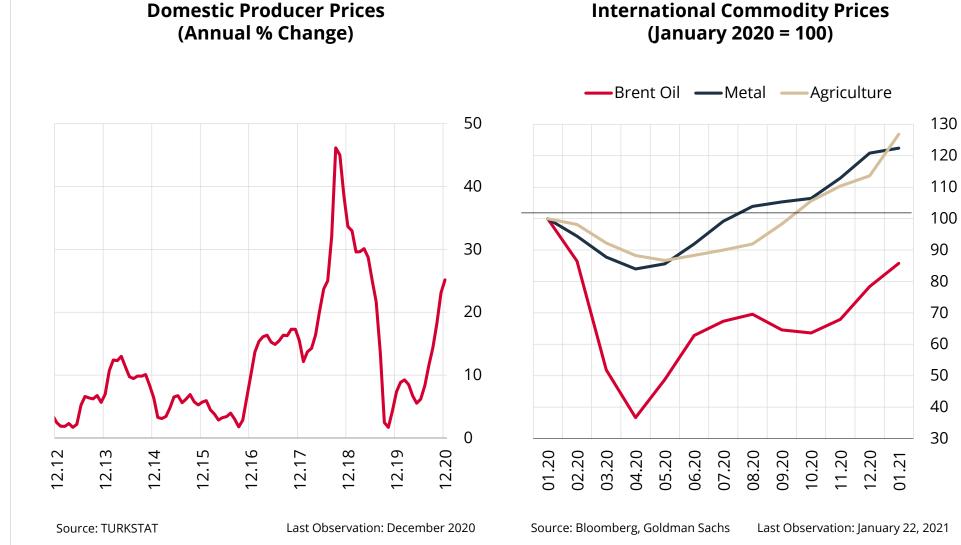
0.5

0.4

0.3

0.2

### Producer Inflation





## **Producer** Inflation

#### **Domestic Producer Price Index by Sectors (Annual % Change)**

				56.3	Basic metals
				49.0	Metal ores
			34.9		Paper and paper products
			34.1		Fabricated metal products
			33.7		Other manufactured goods
			33.4		Motor vehicles and trailers
			32.0		Computer, electronic, optical pr.
			29.6		Other transport equipment
	28.8				Electrical equipment
			27.3		Rubber and plastic products
			27.1		Chemical products
			26.5		Machinery and equipment
		25	5.2		Textiles
		24	.9		Food products
		19.5			Furniture
0	10	20	30 40	50 60	)

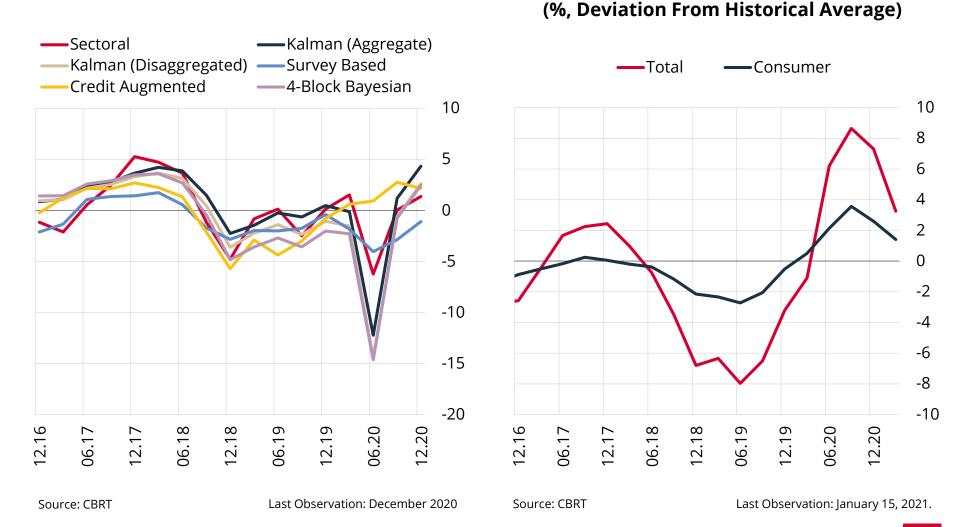
Source: TURKSTAT



# THE DETERMINANTS OF INFLATION



#### **Output Gap**



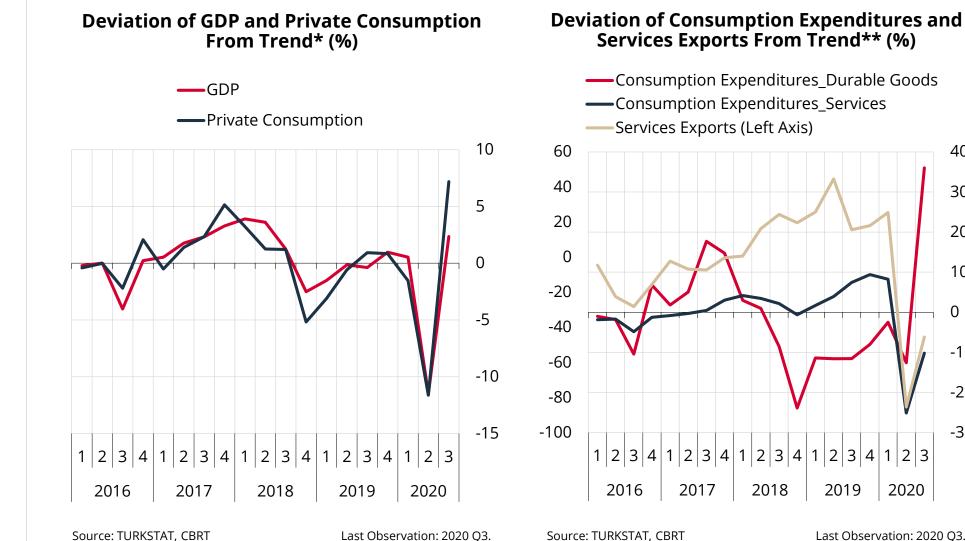
**Net Credit Utilization\*** 



\* Net credit utilization is calculated as the ratio of the annual change in the nominal credit stock to the annual GDP 4 quarters before.

**Output Gap Indicators** 

#### **Output Gap**



Last Observation: 2020 Q3.

2020

234123

2019



\* Trends of the series are calculated for the period 2005Q1-2020Q3 using the Hodrick-Prescott (HP) filter.

\*\* Trends of consumption expenditures for durable goods and services are calculated for the period 2009Q1-2020Q3 using the HP filter, and trend of services exports for the period 2005Q1-2020Q3.

32

40

30

20

10

0

-10

-20

-30

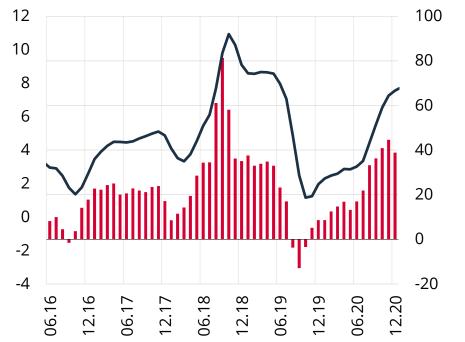
### Exchange Rate Pass-Through

#### Contribution of Exchange Rate to CPI (% Point)

Exchange Rate Basket (Yearly % Change)

Source: CBRT

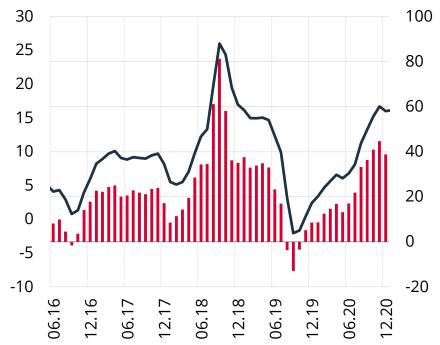
Exchange Rate Effect on the Yearly Inflation (% Point, Left Axis)



#### Contribution of Exchange Rate to PPI (% Point)

Exchange Rate Basket (Yearly % Change)

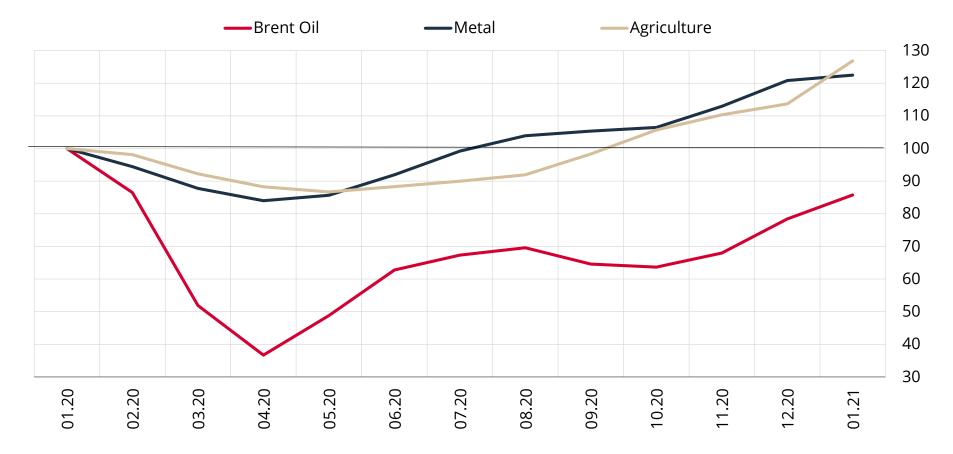
-----Exchange Rate Effect on the Yearly Inflation (% Point, Left Axis)





# International Commodity Prices



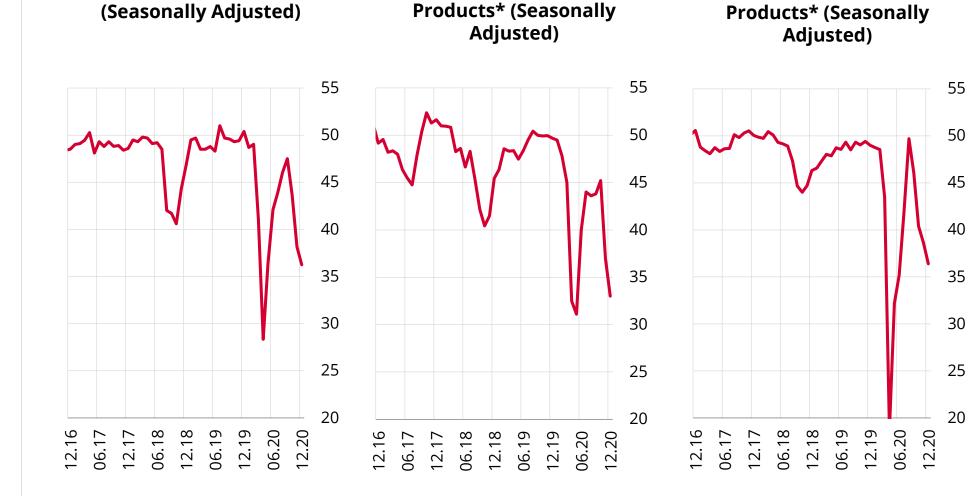


Source: Bloomberg, Goldman Sachs

Last Observation: January 22, 2021



## Supply Constraints: Delivery Times



Manufacture of Paper

#### Source: IHS Markit

Last Observation: December 2020

Manufacture of Chemicals



\*The lower values of the series indicate a longer delivery time.

Manufacturing\*

35

## Inflation Expectations

#### **CPI Inflation Expectations\* (%)**

Inflation Compensation\*\* (%, 5 Day Moving Average)





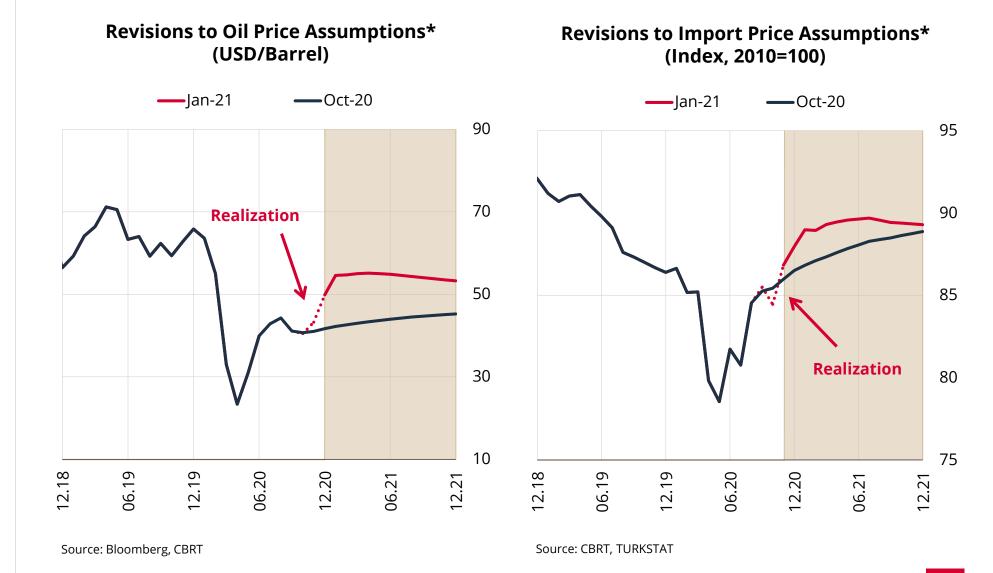
\* Data from the CBRT Survey of Expectations responded by the representatives of the real and financial sectors., and professionals.

\*\* Calculated by the yield spread between nominal and inflation-indexed Treasury bonds with same maturities.

# **MEDIUM TERM PROJECTIONS AND RISKS**







TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYET MERKEZ BANKASI

\* Shaded area shows the forecast period.

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### Revisions in Assumptions

		October IR	January IR
Output Gap	2020 Q3	-1.8	2.0
(%)	2020 Q4	-0.9	2.8
Export-Weighted Global Production Index	2021	5.1	4.7
(Average Annual % Change)	2022	-	4.3
Oil Prices	2021	43.8	54.4
(Average, USD)	2022	-	52.1
Import Prices	2021	5.0	6.5
(USD, Average Annual % Change)	2022	-	0.3
Food Prices	2021	10.5	11.5
(Year-end % Change)	2022	-	9.4



## Inflation Outlook

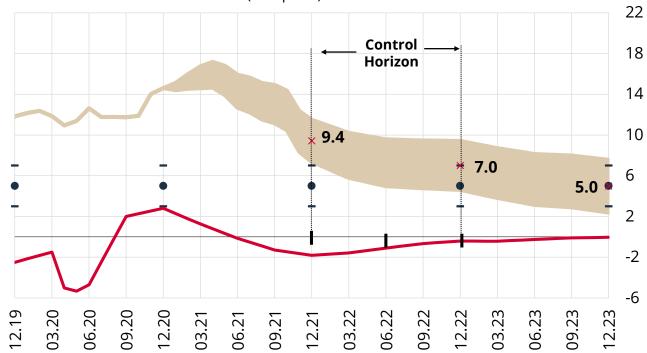
# Accordingly, inflation is expected to be

- Between 7.3% and 11.5% (with a midpoint of 9.4%) at end-2021
- Between 4.6% and 9.4% (with a midpoint of 7.0%) at end-2022

with 70% probability.

#### Forecast Range

- Inflation Targets
- × Year-end Inflation Forecast (Mid-point)
- Uncertainty Band
- —Output Gap



Inflation and Output Gap Forecasts\* (%)

Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT



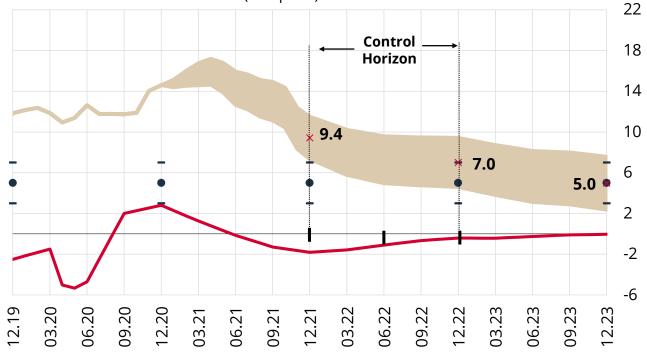
## Inflation Outlook

Accounting of the revision in 2021 year-end inflation forecasts relative to previous Report:

- -0.4 points from TL denominated import price revision,
- +0.2 points from revision in food inflation,
- -0.3 points from administered prices,
- +1.0 points from the rise in unit labor costsend of inflation and the update in initial conditions.
- -0.5 points from the fall in inflation expectations.

#### Inflation and Output Gap Forecasts\* (%)

- Forecast Range
- Inflation Targets
- × Year-end Inflation Forecast (Mid-point)



- Uncertainty Band

Output Gap

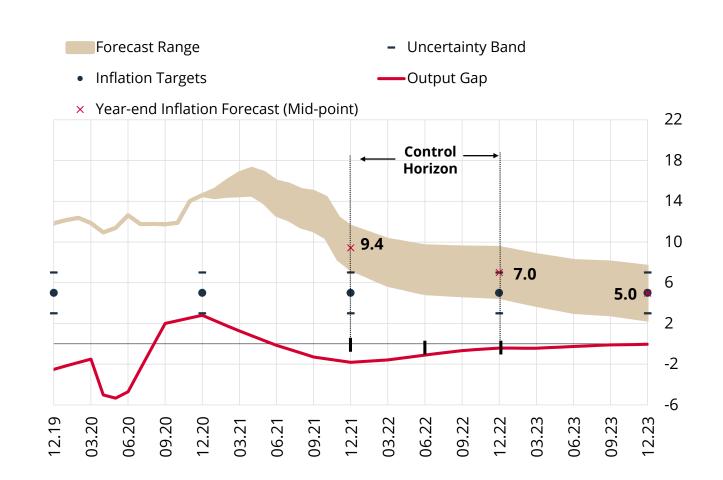
Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT



### Inflation Outlook

#### At the end of 2022:

- Inflation forecast remained unchanged at 7 %.
- It is expected that the downward trend in inflation will be maintained with the tight monetary stance and the improvement in expectations.



Inflation and Output Gap Forecasts\* (%)

Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT



# **MONETARY POLICY STRATEGY**



#### 9 November 2020

#### 19 November 2020 MPC Meeting

16 December 2020 Monetary and FX Policy for 2021

24 December 2020 MPC Meeting 21 January2021 MPC Meeting

 Primary Objective: To achieve and maintain price stability

 Primary Principles: Transparency, accountability and predictability •A simple operational framework

 Main policy instrument is the one-week repo auction rate

•Transparent and strong monetary tightening

 Increase in the policy rate from 10.25 percent to 15 percent •Decisive implementation of the ITregime with all the elements

•Tight and decisive monetary policy stance with the priority and focus of price stability

A simple operational framework

•Communication in line with the principles of transparency, predictability and accountability

 Main policy instrument is the one-week repo auction rate

•Floating exchange rate regime: No nominal or real exchange rate target

•No FX transactions to determine the level or direction of exchange rates

 Strengthening foreign exchange reserves: Using all available tools transparently in a planned manner when appropriate pre-set strategic conditions are satisfied

 Sustaining financial stability as well as price stability  Strong monetary tightening, taking into account the 2021 year-end forecast target

 Increase in the policy rate from 15 percent to 17 percent

 Sustaining tightness of the monetary policy decisively until strong indicators point to price stability. •A clear **forward guidance** in the MPC Decision

 Maintaining the tight monetary policy stance decisively for an extended period

Additional tightening if necessary

#### **Transparency Steps:**

• 4 January 2020: The release of data regarding the swap transactions conducted by CBRT on a daily basis.

 28 January 2021: International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity Table will be released ona weekly basis



### Monetary Policy Strategy

- Full-fledged inflation targeting regime will be decisively implemented within a simple operational framework.
- The Monetary Policy Committee will use all its tools in a timely and effective manner.
- The tight and cautious stance in monetary policy will be decisively maintained for an extended period until 2023, when the 5 percent target will be reached.
- Besides the current information set, if any new information arrives pointing at the risk of inflation expectations and pricing behavior diverging from the medium-term target path, additional front-loaded tightening will be implemented.
- Until reaching the 5 percent target, the level between the actual / expected inflation rate path and the monetary policy interest rate path will be maintained by pursuing a strong disinflationary balance and this balance will be sustained continuously.





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