

Briefing on Inflation Report 2015-II

Erdem BAŞÇI Governor

> 30 April 2015 İstanbul

Inflation Report: Main Sections

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



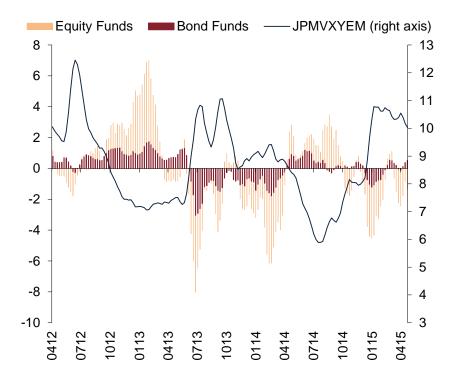
2015 April Inflation Report: Boxes

- The Effect of Supply Chain Measures on Fresh Fruits and Vegatables Prices
- The Effect of Fuel Prices on Fresh Fruits and Vegatables Prices Through Transportation Cost Channel
- Firm Cost Structure and Cost Push-Factors of Inflation
- The Effect of Parity and Energy Prices on Export and Import Prices Excluding Gold
- Minimum Wage and Wage Distribution
- Some Observations on Turkey's Convergence Experience
- Unobserved Firm Heterogeneity and Uncertainity on Firms' Export Decisions
- Flow Dynamics of Unemployment in Turkey



Portfolio Flows and Risk Premium

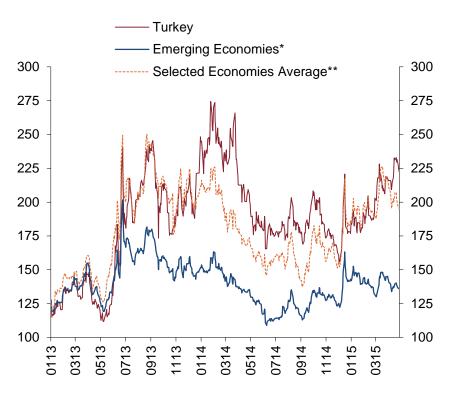
Portfolio Flows to Emerging Economies (4-Week Moving Average, Billion USD) and Currency Volatility Index (JPMVXYEM) (Percent)



Source: EPFR, Bloomberg.

CDS for Emerging Economies and Turkey

(Basis points)



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

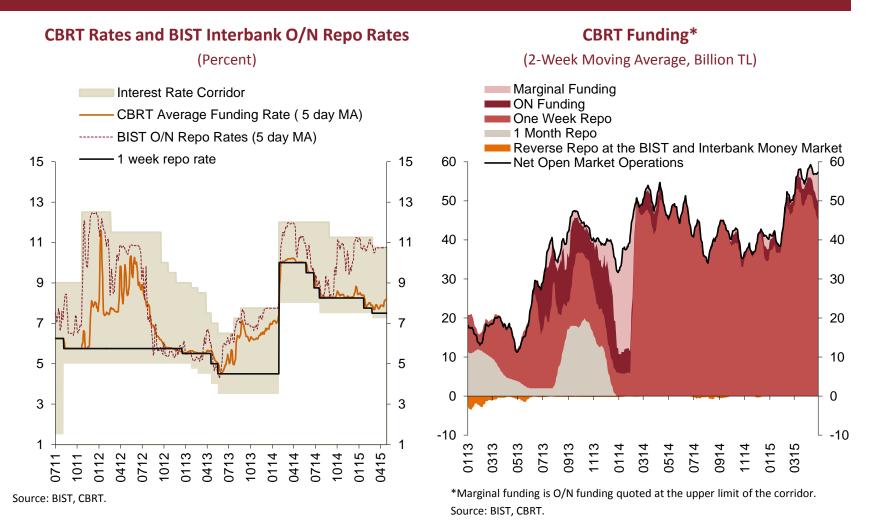
 Recently, risk premia and portfolio flows to emerging market economies followed a volatile course.



Monetary Policy and Financial Conditions



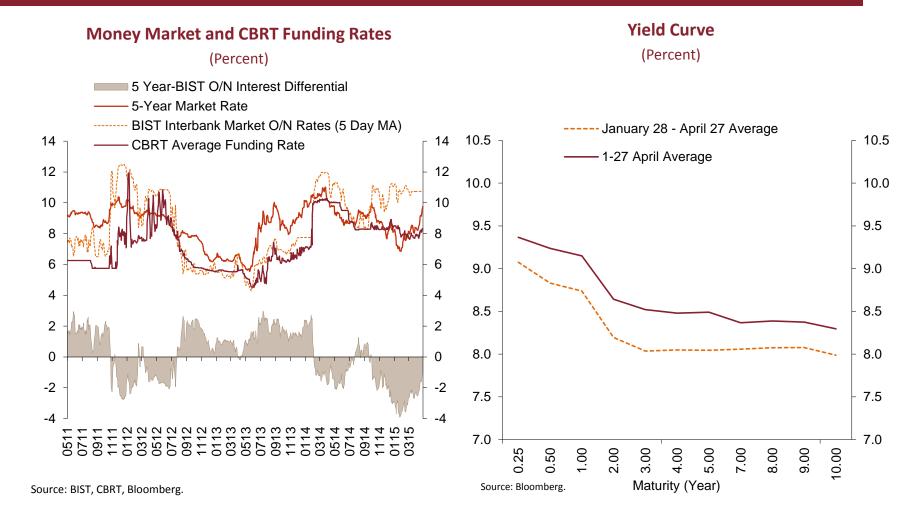
Monetary Policy



 CBRT maintains a cautious monetary policy stance to achieve the price stability objective.



Monetary Conditions



Slope of the yield curve reflects the tight liquidity policy of CBRT.

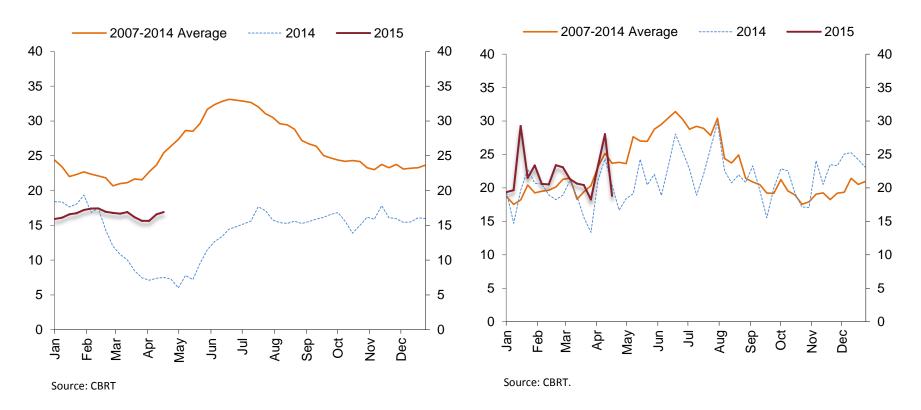


Financial Stability

Consumer Loan Growth (13-Week Moving Average, Annualized, Percent)

Commercial Loan Growth

(13-Week Moving Average, Adjusted for Exchange Rate, Annualized, Percent)



Commercial loans grow at a faster pace than consumer loans which has a favorable impact on price stability, financial stability and rebalancing.



Macroeconomic Developments and Main Assumptions



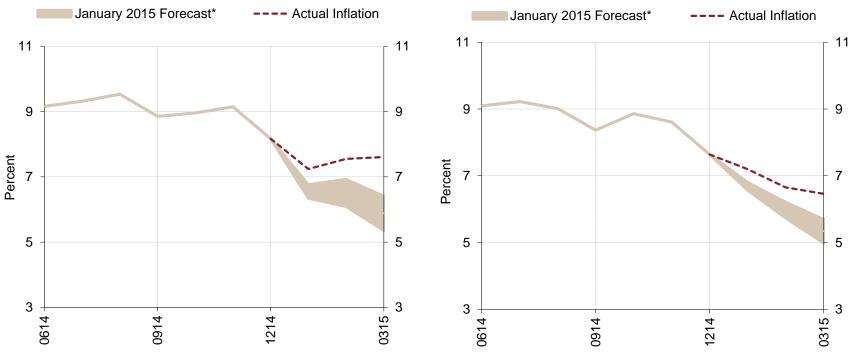
January Inflation Report Forecasts and Realizations

January Inflation Forecasts and Realizations

(Percent)

January Inflation Forecasts and Realizations Excluding Unprocessed Food and Tobacco

(Percent)



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

 In the end of first quarter of 2015, inflation was realized higher than January Inflation Report forecast.



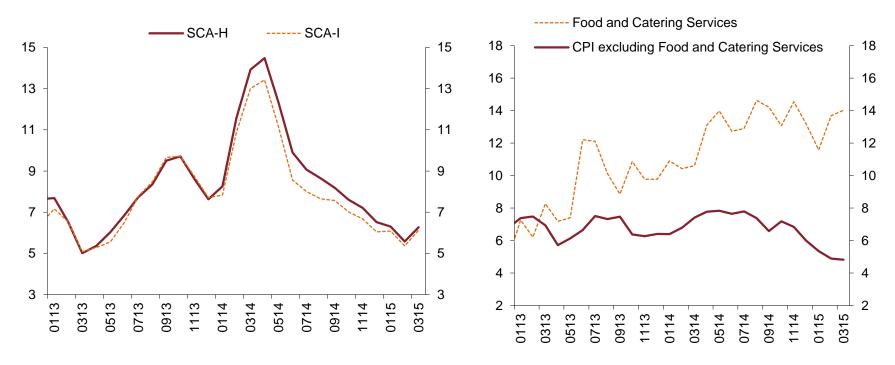
Inflation

Core Inflation Indicators SCA-H and SCA-I

(Seasonally Adjusted, Annualized 3 Month Average, Annual Percentage Change)

Food and Non-Food Prices

(Annual Percentage Change)



Source: TURKSTAT, CBRT.

While cautious monetary policy stance has a favorable impact on core inflation indicators, high course of food prices delays the decline in the consumer inflation.



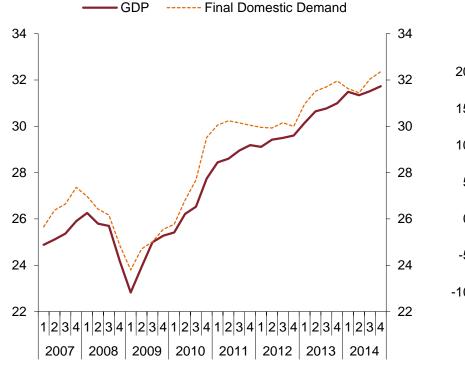
Aggregate Demand Developments

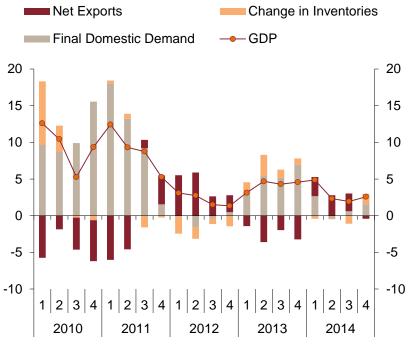
GDP and Final Domestic Demand

(Seasonally Adjusted, Billion TL, 1998 Prices)

Contribution of Demand Components to Year-on-Year GDP Growth

(Percantage Point)





Source: TURKSTAT, CBRT.

In 2014, GDP growth rate was 2.9%. Despite the weak external demand, net export provided the highest contribution to growth.



Source: TURKSTAT, CBRT.

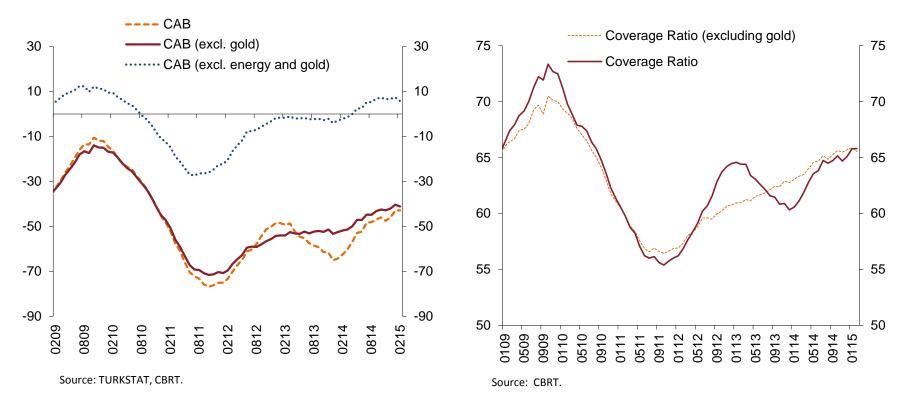
External Balance

Current Account Balance

(12-Month Cumulative, Billion USD)

Export/Import Coverage Ratio

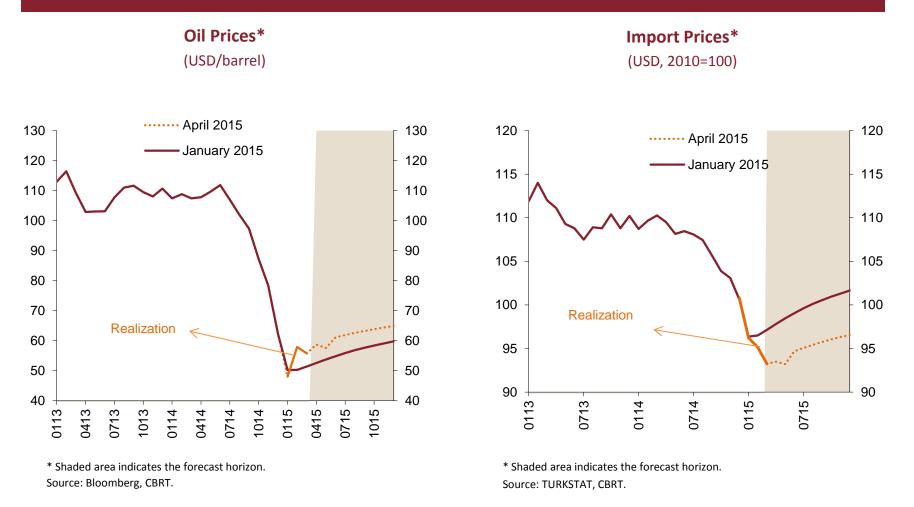
(12-Month Cumulative, Percent)



Despite the weak external demand, macroprudential measures and lower oil prices support the improvement in current account balance.



Oil and Import Prices



In the first quarter of the year, oil prices remained above and the import prices remained below the path envisaged in the January Inflation Report.



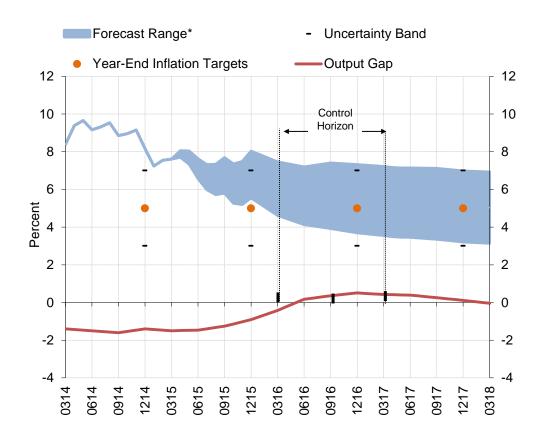
Monetary Policy Stance

- Medium-term forecasts are based on the framework that cautious monetary policy stance will be maintained by keeping the yield curve flat until there is a significant improvement in the inflation outlook.
- It is assessed that the annual loan growth rate will continue to hover around its recent reasonable level in 2015, also thanks to the macroprudential measures.



Inflation Outlook

Inflation and Output gap Forecasts



Accordingly, inflation is expected to

- be between 5.6 % and 8.0 % (mid-point of 6.8 %) by the end of 2015,
- be between 3.7 % and 7.3 % (mid-point of 5.5 %) by the end of 2016,

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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