

# Briefing on 2019-II Inflation Report

# April 2019 Inflation Report: Main Sections

- Overview
- ▶ International Economic Developments
- ► Inflation Developments
- ► Supply and Demand Developments
- ► Financial Conditions and Monetary Policy
- ▶ Public Finance
- ▶ Medium Term Projections

# **April 2019 Inflation Report: Boxes**

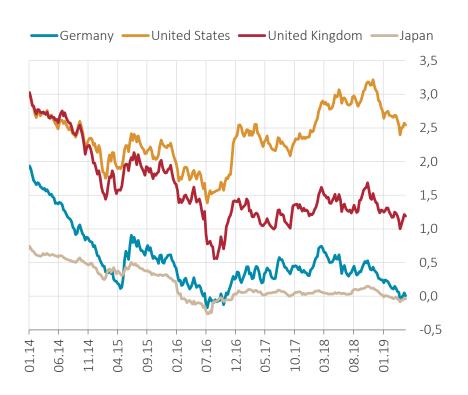
- ▶ Euro Area Economic Outlook
- ▶ Drivers of Inflation Dynamics in the Recent Period
- ▶ Reflections of Base Effects on Consumer Price Inflation
- ▶ Sources of the Rapid Improvement in the Current Account Balance
- ▶ Short-Term Forecasts of Domestic Demand
- ▶ Heat Map for Economic Activity in Turkey
- ► A Regional Breakdown of the Determinants of Exports
- ► A Comparative Analysis of the Slope of the Yield Curve
- ► CBRT International Reserve Developments



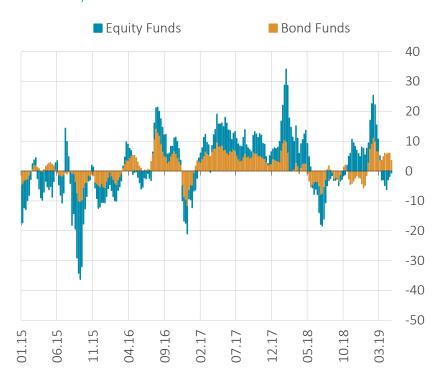
# Global Developments and Portfolio Flows

- ► The signals that the monetary policy normalization process will slow down in advanced economies led to a decline in long-term bond yields.
- ▶ Portfolio flows to emerging economies have been volatile.

#### 10-Year Bond Rates (%)



# **Portfolio Flows to Emerging Economies** (4-Week Cumulative, Billion USD)



Source: Bloomberg. Source: EPFR.



#### **Domestic Economic Outlook**

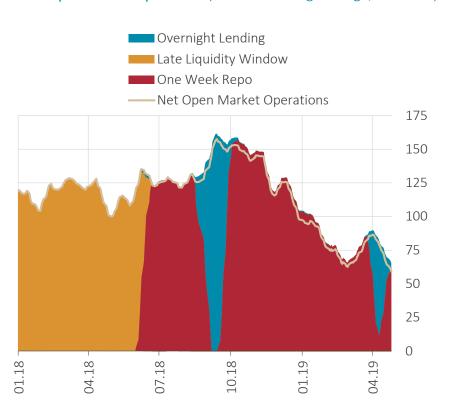
- ▶ In the first quarter of 2019, there was a partial recovery in economic activity compared to the previous period.
- ▶ Due to the tightening in financial conditions, aggregate demand conditions continued to have a downward effect on inflation.
- ▶ With the strong support of net exports in this period, the rebalancing trend in the economy has continued.
- ▶ The improvement in the current account balance is expected to continue in the upcoming period.

# Monetary Policy and Financial Conditions

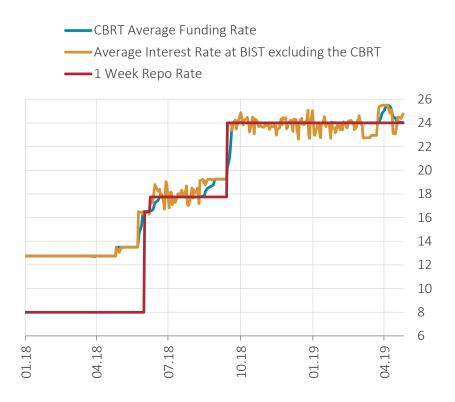
# **Monetary Policy**

▶ Tight monetary policy stance has been maintained in view of the risks on price stability.

#### **CBRT Open Market Operations** (2-Week Moving Average, Billion TL)



#### Short-Term Interest Rates (%)



Source: CBRT. Source: BIST, CBRT.



### **Monetary Conditions**

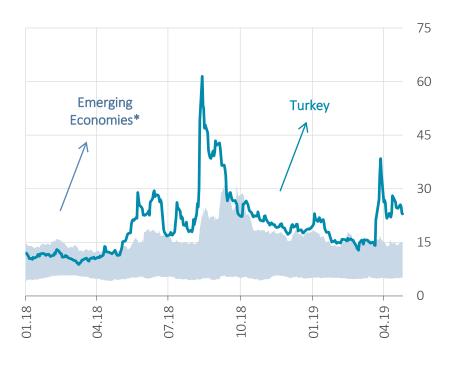
▶ Currency swap rates and the implied volatility of the Turkish lira increased in the recent period.

#### $Yield\ Curve\ on\ Cross\ Currency\ Swaps\ (\%)$





#### Implied FX Volatility\* (1 Month, %)



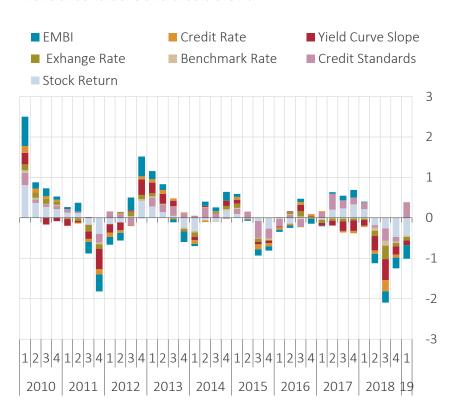
Source: Bloomberg. Source: Bloomberg.



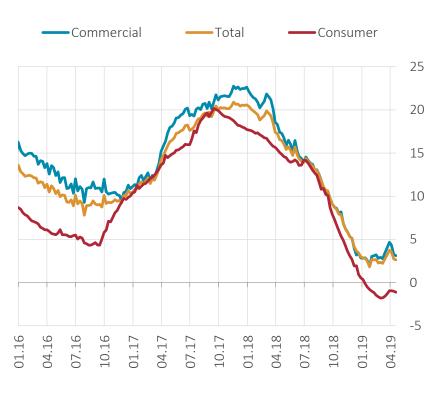
#### **Financial Conditions**

▶ While financial conditions remained tight, a moderate increase in credit growth was recorded.

#### **Financial Conditions and Credit Growth**



#### **Annual Credit Growth** (Adjusted for Exchange Rate, %)



Source: CBRT. Source: CBRT.

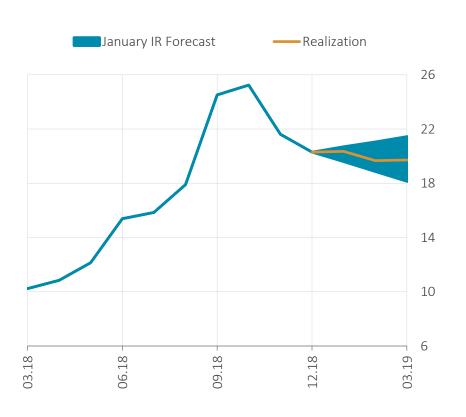


# Macroeconomic Developments and Main Assumptions

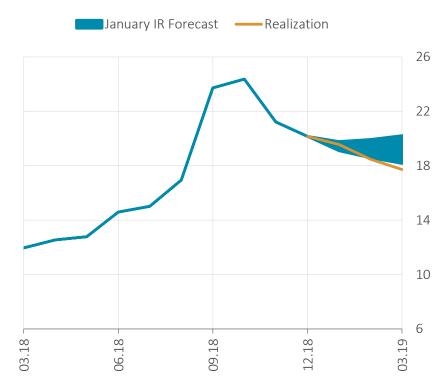
# January 2019 Inflation Report Forecasts and Realizations

▶ In the first quarter, inflation was in line with the January 2018 Inflation Report forecasts.

#### Consumer Inflation\* (%)



Inflation Excluding Unprocessed Food, Energy, Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco Products and Gold \*(%)



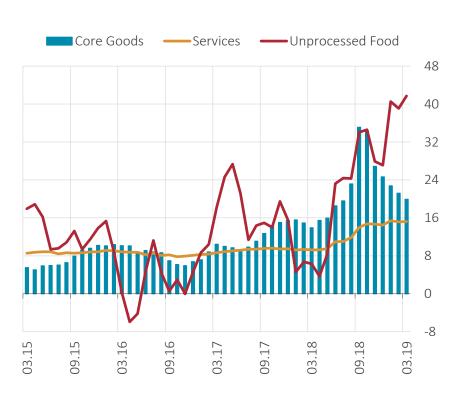
Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT. Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT.



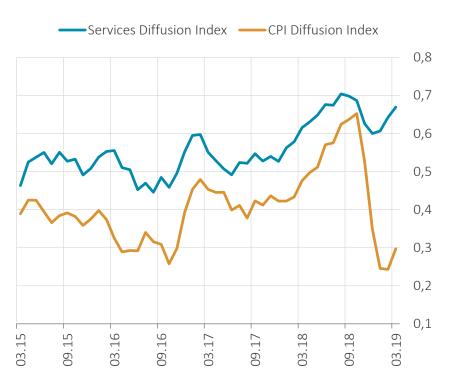
### Inflation

▶ Core goods and energy groups were the main drivers of the decline in annual inflation.

#### **CPI Sub-component Prices** (Annual % Change)



# **CPI and Services Diffusion Indices** (Seasonally-Adjusted, 3-Month Average)



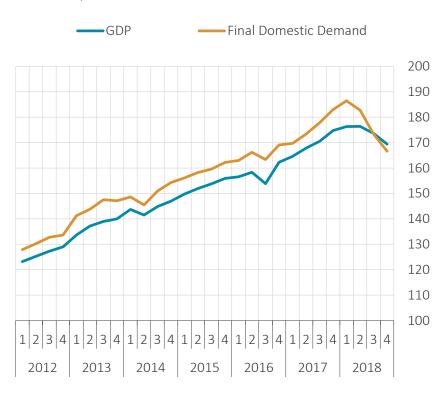
Source: TURKSTAT. Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT.



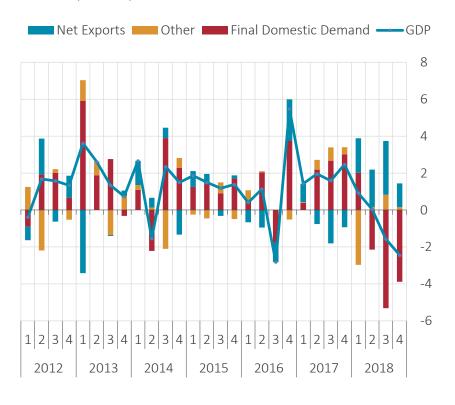
# Aggregate Demand

▶ Rebalancing process in the economy became more pronounced in the fourth quarter of 2018.

# **GDP and Final Domestic Demand** (Real, Seasonally Adjusted, 2009=100)



# Contribution of Demand Components to Quarter-on-Quarter GDP Growth\* (% Point)



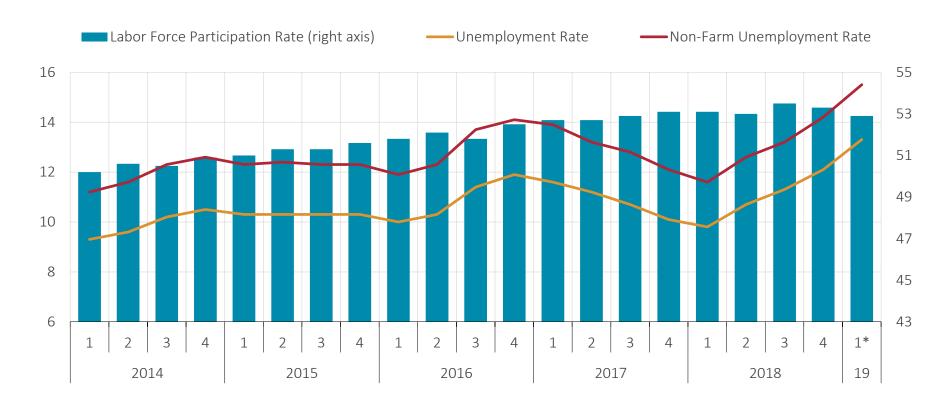
Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT.



#### **Labor Market**

▶ Unemployment rates continued to increase in the January 2019 period as a result of the slowdown in economic activity.

**Unemployment Rates** (Seasonally Adjusted, %)



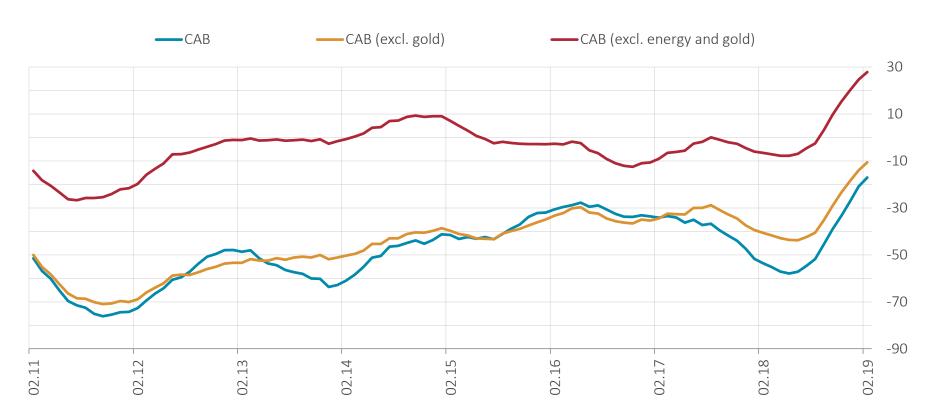
Source: TURKSTAT.



### **External Balance**

▶ The improvement in the current account balance continues at an accelerated pace.

#### Current Account Balance (CAB) (12-Month Cumulative, Billion USD)



Source: CBRT.

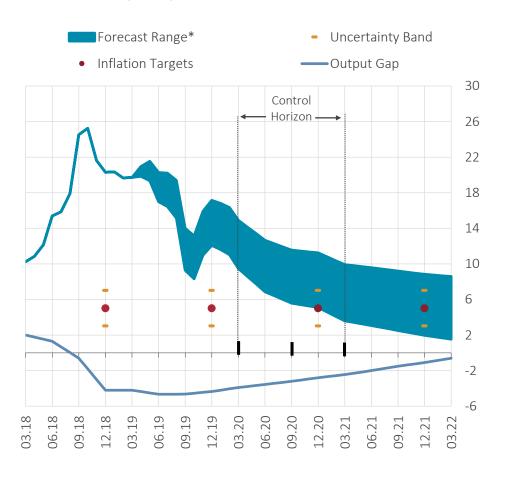


# Revision in Assumptions

		January 2019	April 2019
Output Gap	2018 Q4	-4.2	-4.2
	2019 Q1	-4.5	-4.2
Export-Weighted Global Production Index (Average Annual Percent Change)	2019	2.28 <sup>(1)</sup>	2.07
	2020	-	2.37
Oil Prices (Average, USD)	2019	63.1	67.2
	2020	63.8	66.2
Import Prices (USD, Average Annual Percent Change)	2019	-2.2	0.0
	2020	1.5	0.8
Food Prices (End-year Percent Change)	2019	13.0	16.0
	2020	10.0	11.0

#### Inflation Outlook

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



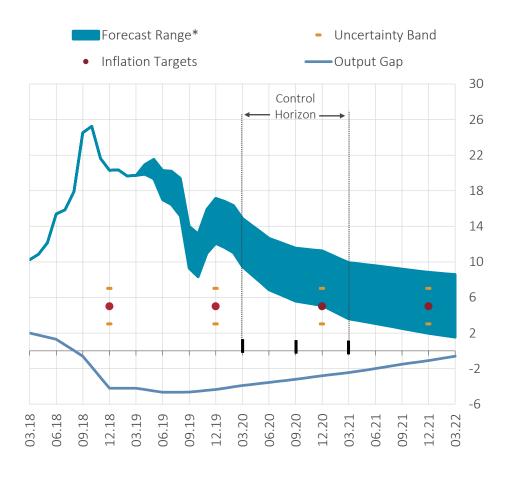
- Under a tight monetary policy stance and enhanced policy coordination focused on bringing inflation down, inflation is projected to converge gradually to the target.
- Inflation is projected to be 14.6% at end-2019, 8.2% at end-2020 and stabilize around 5% in the medium term.
- Accordingly, inflation is expected to
  - be between 12.1% and 17.1% (with a mid-point of 14.6%) at end-2019
  - be between 5.1% and 11.3% (with a mid-point of 8.2%) at end-2020

with 70 percent probability.



#### Inflation Outlook

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

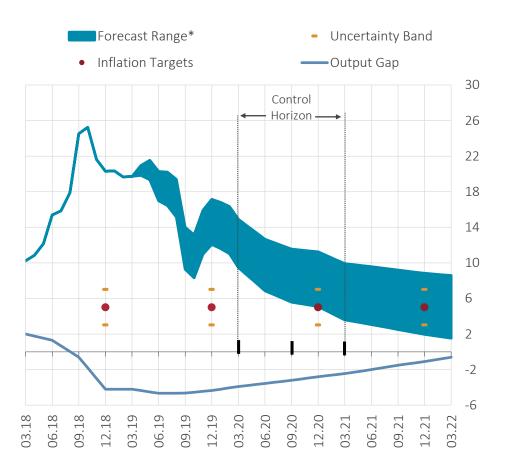


- Upward effects on the 2019 year-end inflation forecasts:
  - +0.7 points from food prices,
  - +0.3 points from TL-denominated import prices.
- Downward effects on the 2019 year-end inflation forecasts:
  - -0.3 points from the improvement in the underlying trend of inflation,
  - -0.6 points from taxes and administered prices,
  - -0.1 points from output gap.
- ► Inflation forecast for 2019 year-end remained unchanged compared to the previous Report, as the downward and upward effects balanced out.



#### **Inflation Outlook**

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



- Upward effects on the 2020 year-end inflation forecasts:
- +0.2 points from food prices,
- Downward effects on the 2020 year-end inflation forecasts:
  - -0.2 points from the improvement in the underlying trend of inflation.
- ► Inflation forecast for 2020 year-end remained unchanged compared to the previous Report, as the downward and upward effects balanced out.





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