

BRIEFING ON 2022-III INFLATION REPORT

Prof. Şahap Kavcıoğlu Governor

July 28, 2022 Ankara



Outline

- Macroeconomic Outlook
- Determinants of Inflation
- Monetary Policy
- Medium-Term Projections
- Overview



MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK



Global Growth

Global PMI Indicators

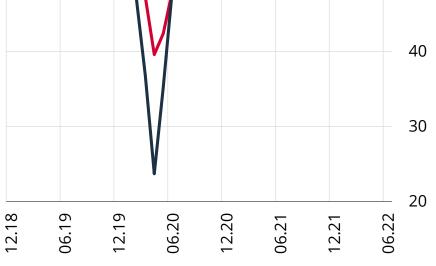
—Services

—Manufacturing



Growth Forecasts in Advanced and Emerging Countries* (%)

		2022 Forecasts		
	2021 Realizations	April 2022	July 2022	
Euro Area	5.3	2.8	2.7	
Germany	2.9	2.2	1.6	
USA	5.7	3.2	2.1	
UK	7.4	3.9	3.3	
Italy	6.6	2.7	2.7	
Iraq	5.9	9.1	9.5	
Spain	5.1	4.6	4.2	
France	6.8	3.1	2.3	
Netherlands	5.0	3.2	2.9	
Israel	8.2	5.0	4.7	
Russia	4.7	-10.0	-7.7	
UAE	2.3	5.7	5.6	
Romania	6.0	2.7	4.5	
Belgium	7.0	2.8	2.5	
Poland	5.9	3.9	4.8	
Egypt	3.3	5.2	5.3	
Bulgaria	4.2	2.7	2.8	
China	8.1	4.9	4.2	



Source: IHS Markit

Last Observation: June 2022

Source: Consensus Economics

Last Observation: July 2022

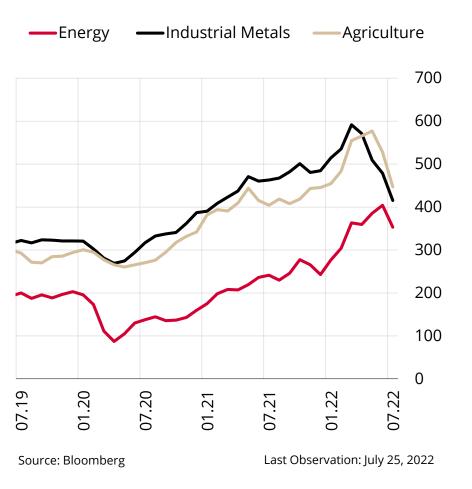


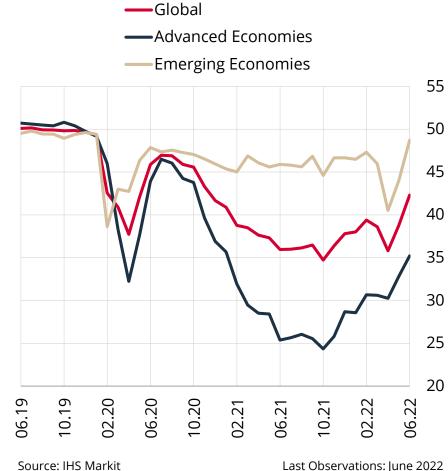
^{*} Countries are listed according to their share in Türkiye's exports in 2021.

Commodity Prices and Supply Conditions

Commodity Indices





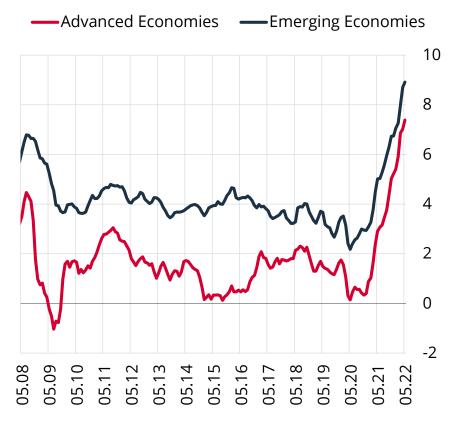


^{*} The lower values of the series indicate a longer delivery time.



Global Inflation

Inflation Rates in Advanced and Emerging Market Economies* (%)



Source: Bloomberg, CBRT

Last Observation: May 2022

Year-End Inflation Forecasts in Advanced and Emerging Countries (%)

	2024 D. H. M.	2022 Fo	recasts
	2021 Realizations	April 2022	July 2022
Euro Area	2.6	6.5	7.5
Germany	3.1	6.3	7.2
JSA	4.7	7.0	7.9
JK	2.6	7.2	8.6
taly	1.9	6.2	6.8
anada	3.4	5.2	6.7
pain	3.1	7.2	8.0
rance	1.7	4.2	5.3
letherlands	2.7	7.3	8.6
apan	-0.2	1.6	2.0
lorway	3.5	3.4	4.9
srael [*]	1.5	3.4	4.0
Russia	8.4	21.8	16.1
outh Africa	4.5	5.4	6.2
Romania	5.1	9.3	12.3
Belgium	2.4	7.5	8.5
Poland	5.1	10.4	13.0
gypt	5.2	10.3	13.2
China	0.9	2.1	2.2
ndia	5.5	5.8	6.9
// // // // // // // // // // // // //	2.5	2.7	3.0
ndonesia	1.6	3.3	3.9
hilippines	3.9	4.2	4.9
Brazil	10.1	7.8	8.0
hile	7.2	7.3	11.3
Colombia	5.6	7.2	9.1
lungary	5.1	8.8	11.4
outh Korea	2.5	3.6	4.9
witzerland	0.6	2.0	2.6
Mexico	7.4	6.4	7.4
Thailand	1.2	4.3	6.2
Czechia	3.8	11.5	14.4

Source: Consensus Economics

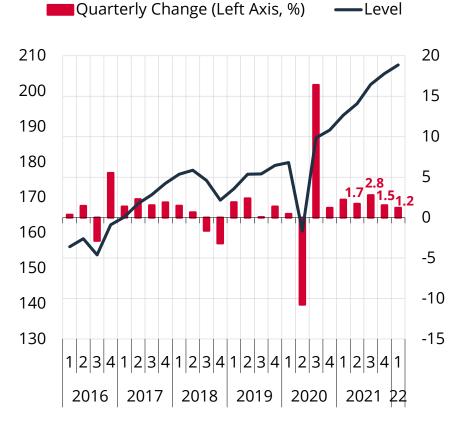
Last Observation: July 2022



^{*} Advanced Economies: USA, Euro Area, S. Korea, United Kingdom, Israel, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan, Canada, Norway. Emerging Economies: Brazil, Czechia, İndonesia, Philippines, S. Africa, Colombia, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Thailand.

Domestic Economic Activity

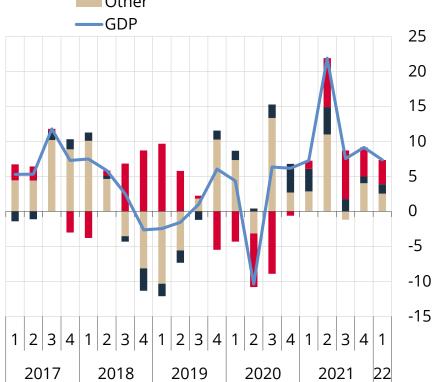
GDP (Seasonally Adjusted, Chain Linked Volume Index, 2009=100)



Source: TURKSTAT Last Observation: 2022Q1

Contributions to GDP Growth from the Expenditures Side* (% Point)





Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT

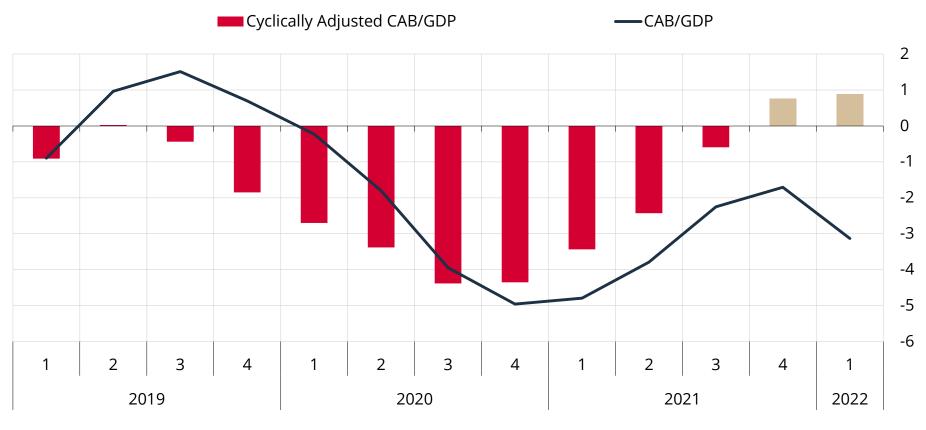
Last Observation: 2022Q1



^{*} Other item includes the sum of the contributions of items excluding net exports and machinery and equipment investments to annual GDP growth.

Structural Change

Cyclically Adjusted Current Account Balance* (12-Months Cumulative, %)



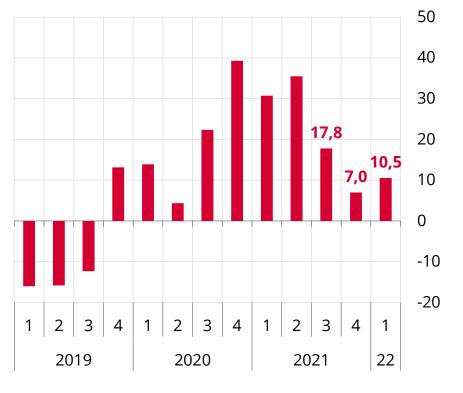
Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT Last Observation: 2022Q1



^{*} CAB: Current Account Balance. Adjusted for cyclical and price effects.

Machinery-Equipment Investments and Net Exports

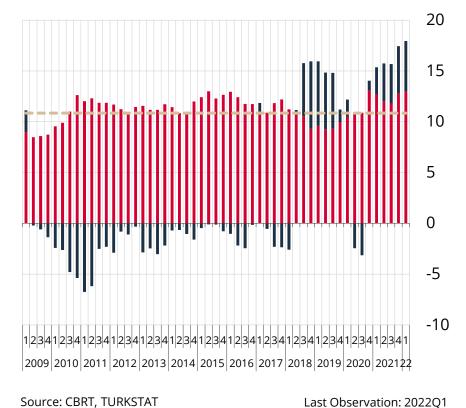
Machinery-Equipment Investments (Annual Change, %)



Source: TURKSTAT Last Observation: 2022Q1

Share of Machinery-Equipment Investments and Net Exports in GDP* (%)





Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT

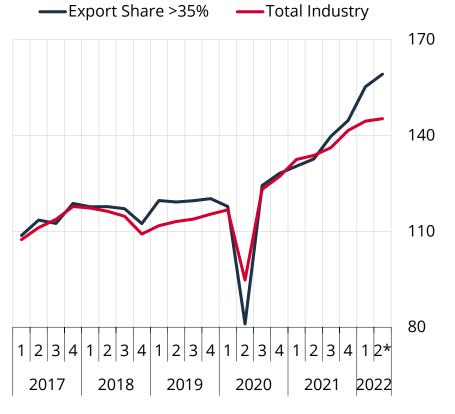


^{*} Dashed line represents the average of the share of machineryequipment investments and net export in GDP during the period of 2009Q1-2022Q2.

Industrial Production Index and **Capacity Utilization Rate**

Industrial Production Index (Seasonally and Calendar Adjusted, 2015=100)

Manufacturing Industry Capacity Utilization Rate (Seasonally Adjusted, %)





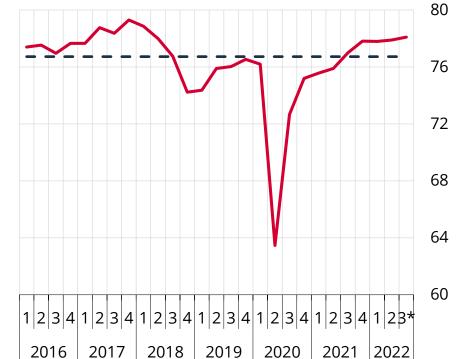
Last Observation: May 2022



2011-2019 average.

Source: CBRT





* Sectors are classified according to the percentage share of export turnover in total turnover according to the 2009-2020 average. The second quarter data is the average of April and May.

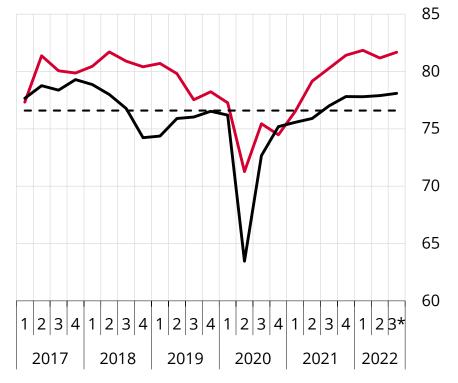
Last Observation: July 2022

Capacity Utilization Rate and Investment Tendency

Manufacturing Industry Capacity Utilization Rate (Seasonally Adjusted, %)

—CUR of Companies with Increasing Appetite for Investment

—Total CUR



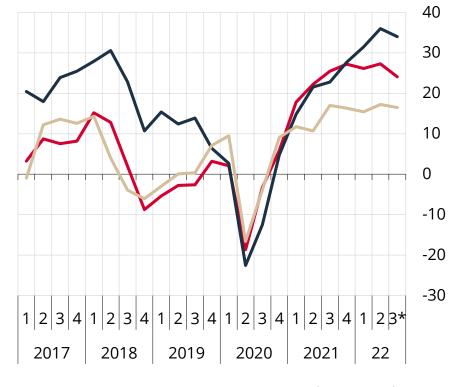
Source: CBRT Last Observation: July 2022

Investment Tendency (Seasonally Adjusted, Increase-Decrease, %)

Intermediate Goods

—Capital Goods

—Consumer Goods



Source: CBRT Last Observation: July 2022



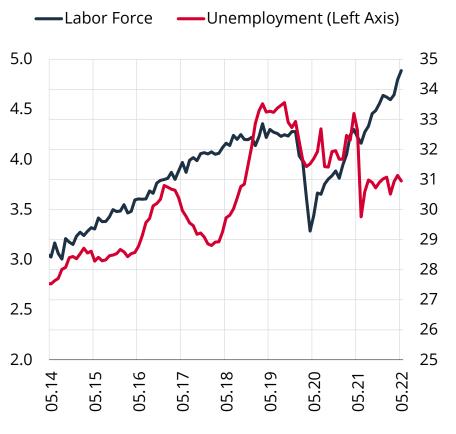
^{*} The third quarter data is as of July. Dashed line represents 2011-2019 average. CUR: Capacity Utilization Rate.

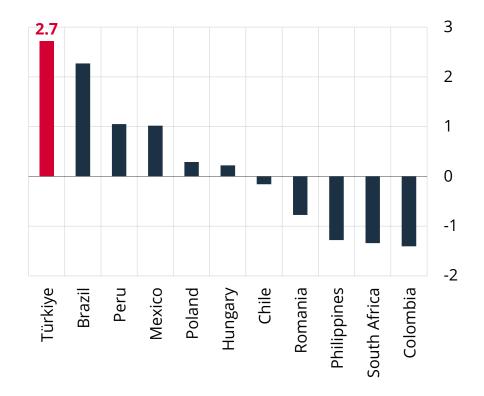
^{*} The third quarter data is as of July.

Labor Market

Unemployment and Labor Force (Seasonally Adjusted, Million People)

Change in Employment* (2020Q1-2022Q1, Million People)



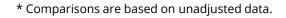


Source: TURKSTAT

Last Observation: May 2022

Source: ILO, TURKSTAT

Last Observation: 2022Q1



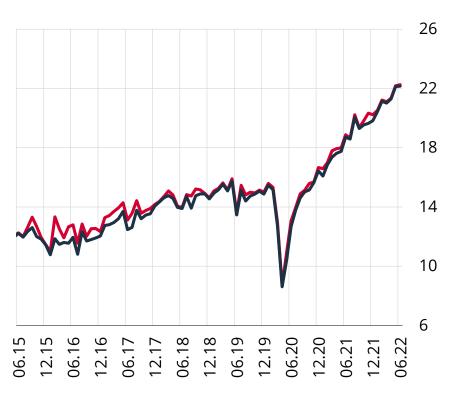


External Balance

TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYET MERKEZ BANKASI

Exports* (Seasonally and Calendar Adjusted, **Billion USD)**





Source: CBRT, Ministry of Trade, TURKSTAT

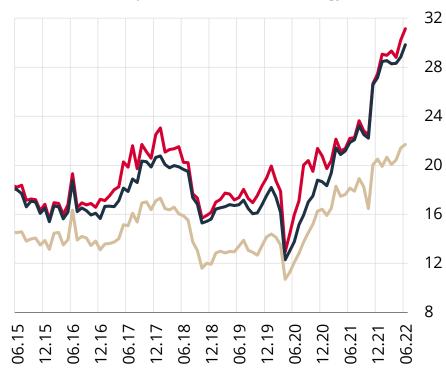
Last Observation: June 2022

Imports* (Seasonally and Calendar Adjusted, **Billion USD)**



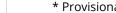
—Imports (Excl. Gold)

Imports (Excl. Gold and Energy)



Source: CBRT, Ministry of Trade, TURKSTAT

Last Observation: June 2022

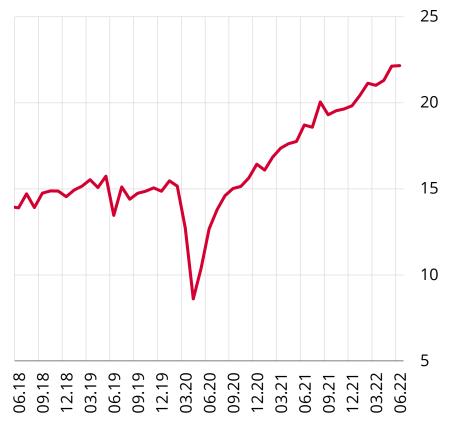


^{*} Provisional data for June.

^{*} Provisional data for June.

Exports and Investment-Export Loans

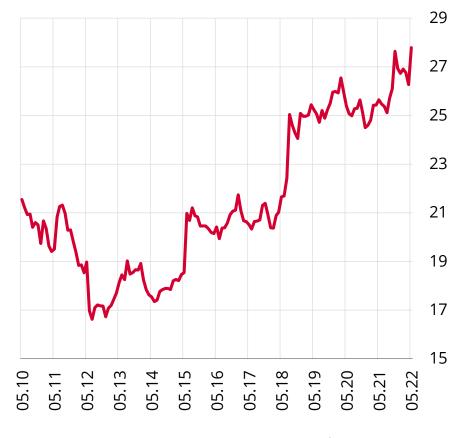
Exports Excluding Gold (Seasonally and Calendar Adjusted, Billion USD)



Source: CBRT, Ministry of Trade, TURKSTAT

Last Observation: June 2022

Share of Investment and Export Loans in Corporate Loans (%)



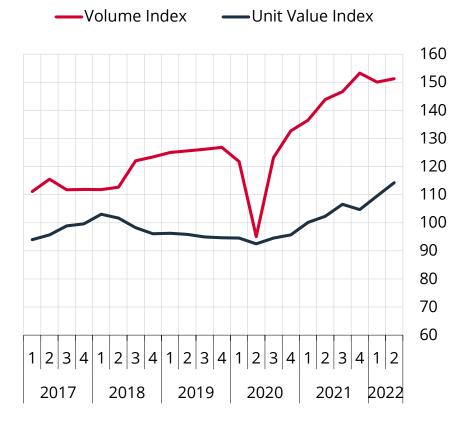
2022 Source: BRSA, CBRT

Last Observation: May 2022

TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYET MERKEZ BANKASI

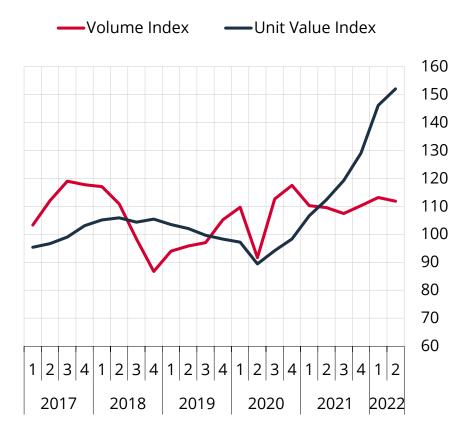
External Trade Volume and Price Developments

Export Volume Index (Seasonally Adjusted, 2015=100) and Export Unit Value Index* (2015=100)



Source: TURKSTAT Last Observation: May 2022

Import Volume Index (Seasonally Adjusted, 2015=100) and Import Unit Value Index* (2015=100)



Source: TURKSTAT Last Observation: May 2022

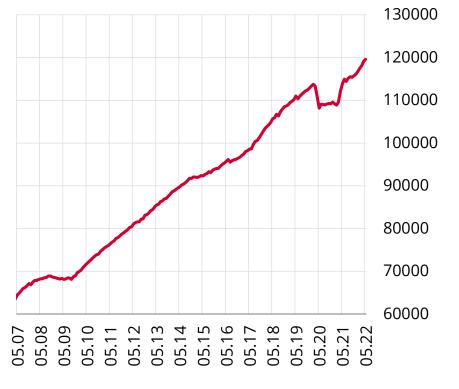


^{*} The second quarter data is the average of April and May.

^{*} The second quarter data is the average of April and May.

Product and Market Diversification in Exports

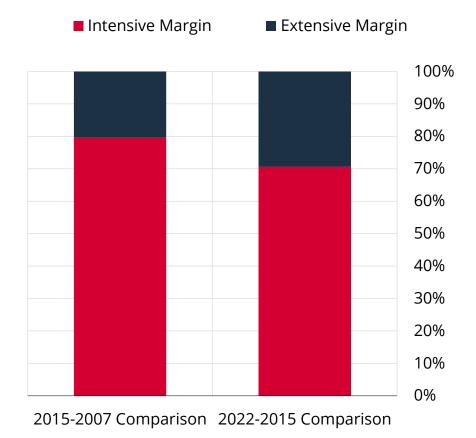
Number of Products-Destinations for Turkish Exports* (GTS, 2007 May – 2022 May, 12-Month Moving Average)



Source: CBRT, Ministry of Trade

Last Observation: May 2022

The Sources of Change in Türkiye's Exports* (GTS)



Source: CBRT, Ministry of Trade

Last Observation: May 2022



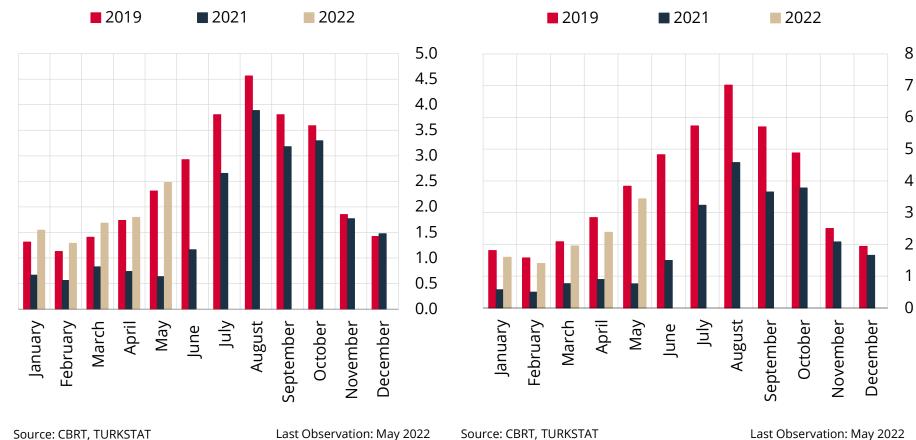
^{*} Denotes the total number of products at HS-6 level that Türkiye exports, according to the customs tariff statistical position classification.

^{*} The comparison is conducted on biannulized (June-May) data. Confidential data and energy data are excluded.

Travel Revenues and Number of **Foreign Visitors**



Number of Foreign Visitors (Million People, Monthly)



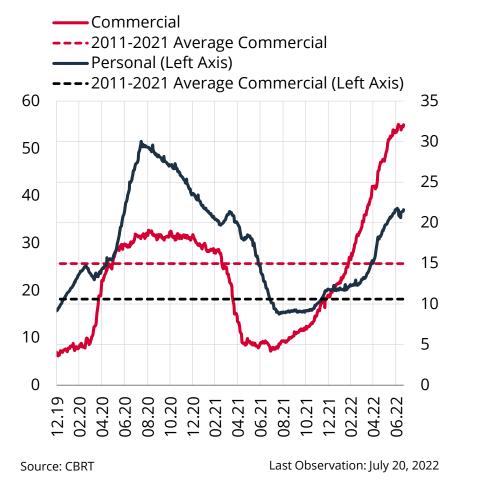


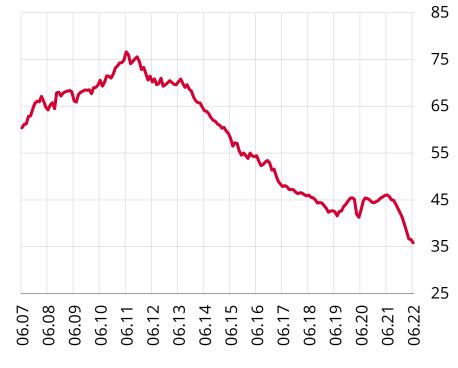
Last Observation: May 2022

Credit Developments

Loan Growth (Annual Growth, Adjusted for Exchange Rate, %)









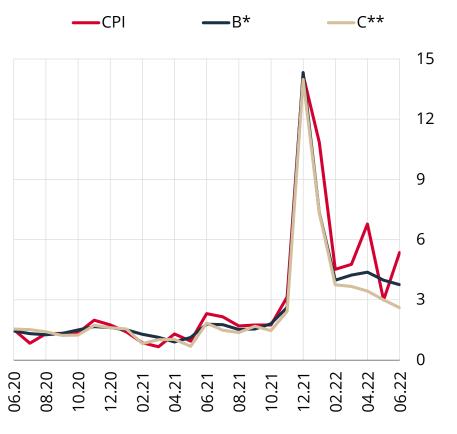
Source: BRSA, CBRT

Last Observation: June 2022

Contributions to Annual CPI

CPI, B Index and C Index (Seasonally Adjusted, Monthly % Change)

Contributions to Annual Inflation and Shares of Contributions in Annual Inflation (% Points)



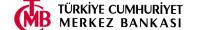
	Contributions to Annual Inflation	Shares of Contributions in Annual Inflation
(I) Food-Alcohol- Tobacco	26.7	33.9
(II) Energy	18.1	23.1
(III) Core Goods	19.3	24.5
1+11+1111	64.1	81.5
Services	13.7	17.4
Golds	0.8	1.1
Total	78.6	100

Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT

Last Observation: June 2022

Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT

Last Observation: June 2022



^{*} CPI excluding unprocessed food, energy, alcohol-tobacco and gold.

^{**} CPI excluding food and non-alcoholic beverages, energy, alcohol-tobacco and gold.

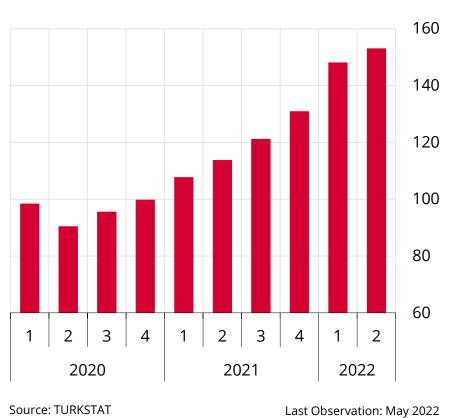
DETERMINANTS OF INFLATION

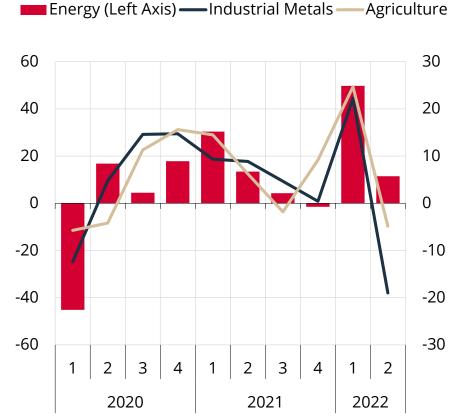


Import Costs

Import Unit Value Index* (2019Q4=100, USD)

Commodity Price Indices (Quarterly % Change)





Source: Goldman Sachs

* The second quarter data is the average of April and May.



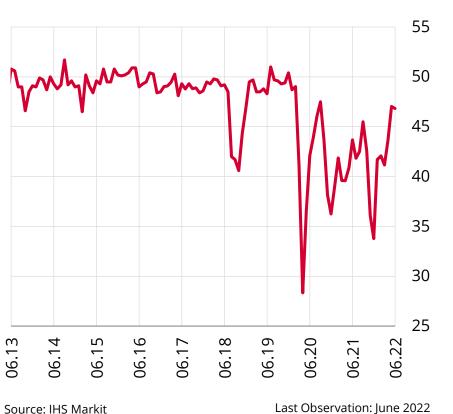
21

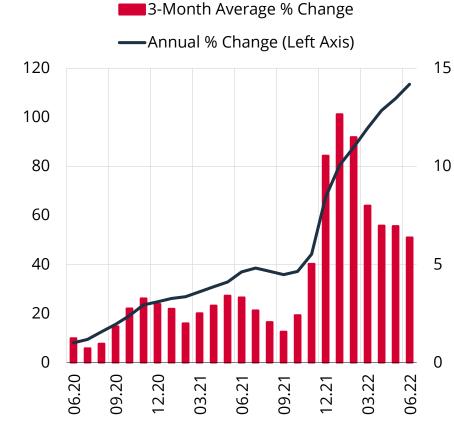
Last Observation: June 2022

Supply Constraints

PMI Manufacturing Industry Delivery Times* (Seasonally Adjusted)

Manufacturing Prices excl. Petroleum and Base Metals





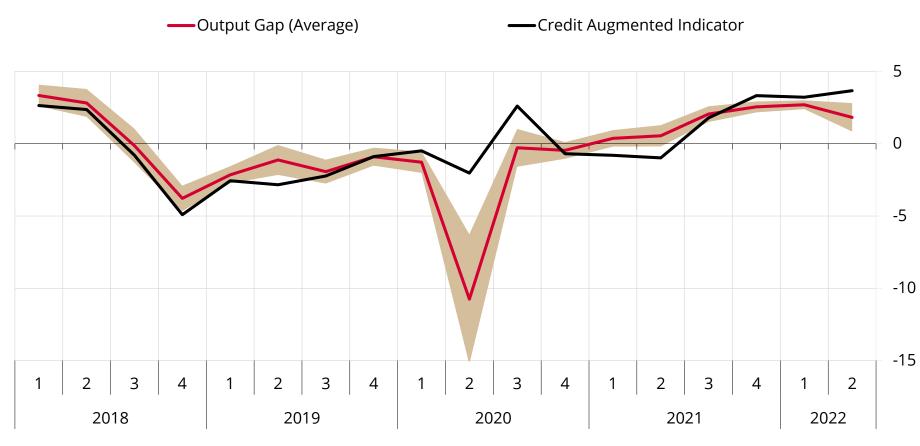
Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT

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

Last Observation: June 2022

Demand Conditions

Output Gap Indicators* (%)



Source: CBRT Last Observation: 2022Q2



^{*} The shaded area denotes the average of the output gap indicators calculated by 6 different methods with the 95% confidence interval.

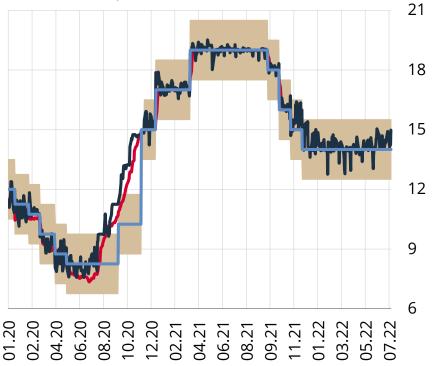
MONETARY POLICY



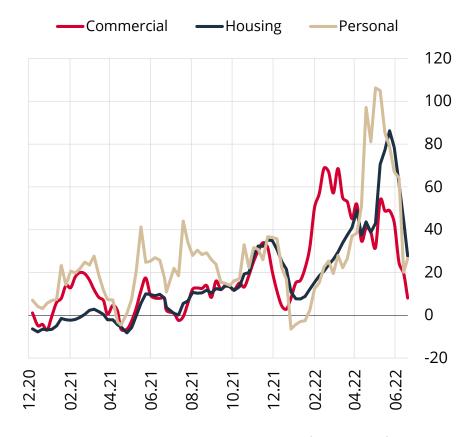
CBRT Policy Rates and Credit Growth

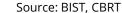
CBRT Policy Rate and Short Term Interest Rates (%)

- Interest Rate Corridor
- —CBRT Average Funding Rate
- —Average Interest Rate at BIST Excluding the CBRT
- —1 Week Repo Rate



Credit Growth Rates (Annualized 4-Week Moving Average, Adjusted for Exchange Rate, %)





Last Observation: July 21, 2022

Source: CBRT

Last Observation: July 14, 2022

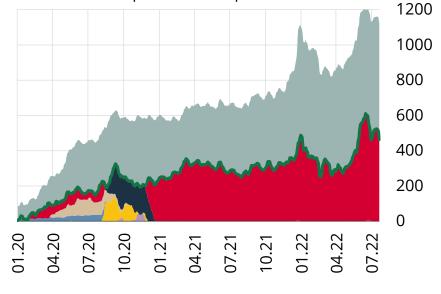


Collateral Arrangements and Yield Curve

CBRT Open Market and Swap Operations (1-Week Moving Average, Billion TL)



- One Week Repo
- Traditional Repo
- 3-Month Repo (Targeted Liquidity)
- Primary Dealers Repo
- Overnight Lending
- Late Liquidity Window
- —Net Open Market Operations



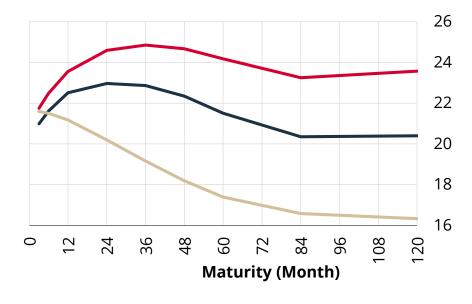
Source: CBRT Last Observation: July 21, 2022

Yield Curve (%)

—9 June 2022

—10 June 2022

—25 July 2022



Source: Bloomberg

Last Observation: July 25, 2022



MEDIUM-TERM PROJECTIONS

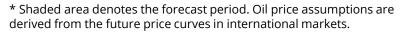


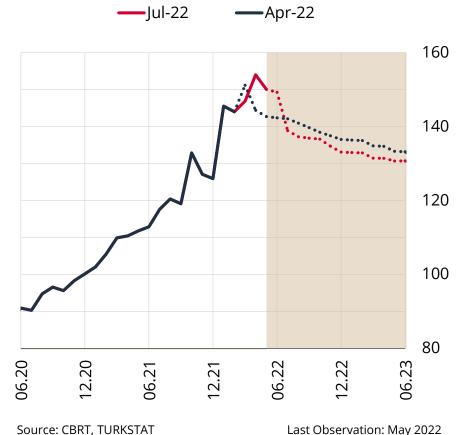
Assumptions for External Variables

Revisions to Oil Price Assumptions* (USD/bbl)

Revisions to Import Price Assumptions* (Index, 2015=100)







^{*} Shaded area denotes the forecast period. Import price assumptions are derived from the future price curves in international markets.



Revisions to Main Assumptions

		April IR	July IR
Energy Prices	2022	45.0	87.2
(Year-end % Change)	2023	15.0	22.0
Food Prices	2022	49.0	71.3
(Year-end % Change)	2023	15.0	25.7
Import Prices	2022	22.2	23.3
(USD, Average Annual % Change)	2023	-7.0	-8.4
Oil Prices	2022	102.2	99.6
(Average,USD)	2023	93.9	73.7
Export-Weighted Global Production Index	2022	3.0	2.6
(Average Annual % Change)	2023	3.3	2.5

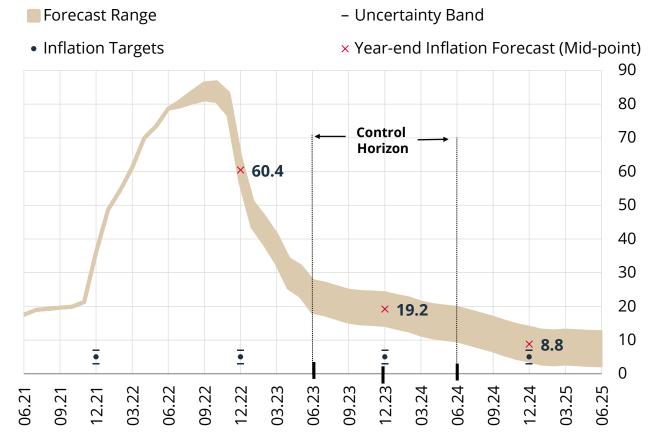


Inflation Outlook

Accordingly, inflation is expected to be

- Between 56.9% and 63.9% (with a midpoint of 60.4%) at end-2022
- Between 14.5% and 23.9% (with a midpoint of 19.2%) at end-2023 with 70% probability.

Inflation Forecasts* (%)



Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT



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

Inflation Outlook

Revisions to Year-End-Inflation Forecasts for 2022 and 2023 and Sources of Revisions

	2022	2023
2022-II (April 2022) Forecast (%)	42.8	12.9
2022-III (July 2022) Forecast (%)	60.4	19.2
Forecast Revision as Compared to 2022-II Period	+17.6	+6.3
Sources of Forecast Revisions (% Point)		
Turkish Lira-Denominated Import Prices (Including Exchange Rate, Oil and Import Prices)	+7.4	+0.1
Food Prices	+3.0	+1.0
Administered Prices	+0.4	+0.3
Output Gap	+0.3	-0.1
Unit Labor Cost	+2.4	+0.6
Deviation from the Inflation Forecast / the Underlying Trend of Inflation	+4.1	+4.4

Source: CBRT



OVERVIEW



Overview

- Geopolitical risks and increasing volatility in global financial conditions caused inflation to reach historically high levels amid successive supply shocks.
- Labor market is functioning well, while the manufacturing and exportoriented production structure follows a strong course.
- Arrangements were made in order to support the positive contribution of targeted export and investment loans to the current account balance.
- Increasing the current account surplus capacity of the economy is of critical importance for permanent price stability.
- Measures aiming at the use of credits in accordance with economic activity were decisively put into effect.
- As a result of the policy implementations, it is observed that credits have started to normalize.



Overview

- In order to increase the effectiveness of the monetary transmission, the convergence of bond, loan and deposit rates to the policy rate is monitored.
- It is acted to ensure that liquidity is provided in line with liraization.
- The positive contributions of the holistic approach are observed on supply security and current account balance against global geopolitical risks.
- With the measures taken and the normalization of the conditions, our economy will achieve a sustainable current account balance in addition to its fiscal balance.
- Accordingly, a strong financial architecture will be established on the axis of liraization, and inflation will be ensured to fall to levels consistent with our forecasts.





BRIEFING ON 2022-III INFLATION REPORT

Prof. Şahap Kavcıoğlu Governor

July 28, 2022 Ankara



