Turkey: Inflation path deteriorates further

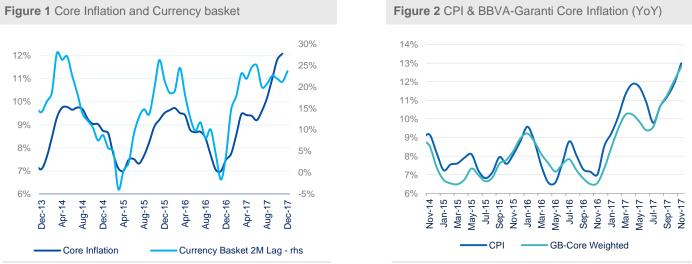
Seda Guler / Asuman Kemiksiz / Serkan Kocabas

4 December 2017

Consumer prices increased by 1.49% (mom) in November, higher than median market expectation (1.2%) but fully in line with BBVA-GB forecast (1.5%). Annual consumer inflation hit 13% mostly due to the sizable pickup in food inflation and also the jump in both energy and core prices. Annual core inflation rose to 12.1% from previous 11.8%, reflecting the exchange rate pass-through (particularly euro), second round price effects and excess demand. Today's release poses risks on the headline inflation to end the year near 11.5% (vs. our official forecast of 10%) despite the favorable base effects on food prices expected for December. Both recent depreciation of Turkish lira and upward trend in energy prices create upside risks on our current 2018 inflation forecast (7.8%) by near 1pp. Also, recent events and rigidity in core prices signal that the range of the CBRT's expected medium term disinflation path may not to be materialized, thus, monetary policy should be adjusted accordingly.

Exchange rate pass-thru and cost-push factors result in further rigidity

The main reason on November's jump was the food inflation, whose yearly figure rose to 15.8% from 12.5%. Bad weather conditions and transition towards greenhouse production could be the factors behind. On the other hand, core inflation (12.1% YoY) continued to be under pressure as demand conditions remain strong. In details, both the depreciation of TL (especially against euro) led automobile and furniture prices to increase and cost-push factos remained to be the impulsive force as domestic producer prices annual inflation rose to 17.3% and its yearly average reached 15.4%. We expect the core to end the year above 12% and fall slightly below 11% at best by end 1Q18. Energy inflation, can also imply upward risks over both the depreciation of TL and higher oil prices as its annual figure already reached 12.2% in November.



Source: Garanti Research & Turkstat

Source: Garanti Research Inflation Model & Turkstat

Deteriorated path for inflation requires the CBRT to tighten monetary policy further

The recent depreciation of the exchange rate, higher energy prices in international markets and strong internal demand conditions (which keep core inflation high) pose serious risks for the CBRT medium term disinflation range not to be fulfilled. We believe that monetary policy should be adjusted accordingly in order to revert the inflation path to the original expected range of the CBRT and also contain further exchange rate pressures.



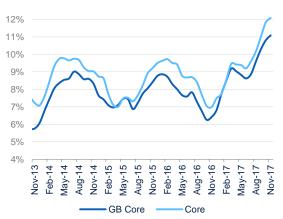
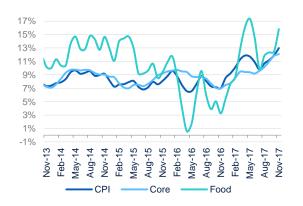


Figure 1 BBVA-GB and CBRT Core Inflation (YoY)

Source: Garanti Research Inflation Model & Turkstat



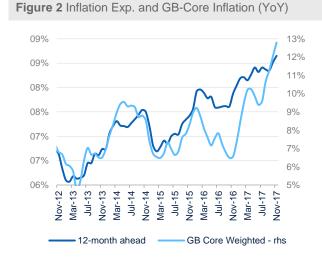


Source: Garanti Research & Turkstat

Figure 1 CPI in Subcomponents

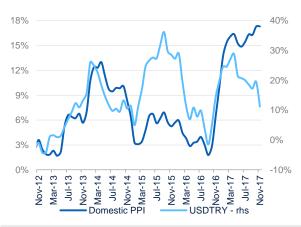
CPI	МоМ	ΥοΥ
Total	1.5%	13.0%
Food	2.1%	15.8%
Beverage & Tobacco	0.0%	10.4%
Clothing & Textile	3.8%	11.3%
Housing	1.2%	9.8%
Household Equipment	0.9%	12.8%
Health	0.2%	12.4%
Transportation	2.0%	18.6%
Communication	0.2%	1.4%
Recr. & Culture	0.2%	9.9%
Education	0.1%	10.5%
Rest. & Hotels	0.5%	11.4%
Misc. Goods & Services	1.8%	13.4%

Source: Garanti Research & Turkstat



Source: Garanti Research Inflation Model & Turkstat





Source: Garanti Research, CBT & Turkstat

Figure 2 Domestic PPI in Subcomponents

Domestic PPI	МоМ	ΥοΥ
Total	2.0%	17.3%
Mining & Quarrying	2.7%	13.7%
Manufacturing	2.4%	18.9%
Food Products	0.1%	6.6%
Textiles	2.5%	21.5%
Wearing Apparel	0.2%	9.4%
Coke & Petroleum Products	11.7%	53.9%
Chemicals	3.7%	23.3%
Other Non-Metallic Mineral	1.4%	11.2%
Basic Metals	4.7%	42.9%
Metal Products	4.1%	21.7%
Electrical Equipment	3.6%	20.1%
Electricity, Gas, Steam	-3.7%	0.1%

Source: Garanti Research Inflation Model & Turkstat

DISCLAIMER

This document has been prepared by BBVA Research Department, it is provided for information purposes only and expresses data, opinions or estimations regarding the date of issue of the report, prepared by BBVA or obtained from or based on sources we consider to be reliable, and have not been independently verified by BBVA. Therefore, BBVA offers no warranty, either express or implicit, regarding its accuracy, integrity or correctness.

Estimations this document may contain have been undertaken according to generally accepted methodologies and should be considered as forecasts or projections. Results obtained in the past, either positive or negative, are no guarantee of future performance.

This document and its contents are subject to changes without prior notice depending on variables such as the economic context or market fluctuations. BBVA is not responsible for updating these contents or for giving notice of such changes.

BBVA accepts no liability for any loss, direct or indirect, that may result from the use of this document or its contents.

This document and its contents do not constitute an offer, invitation or solicitation to purchase, divest or enter into any interest in financial assets or instruments. Neither shall this document nor its contents form the basis of any contract, commitment or decision of any kind.

In regard to investment in financial assets related to economic variables this document may cover, readers should be aware that under no circumstances should they base their investment decisions in the information contained in this document. Those persons or entities offering investment products to these potential investors are legally required to provide the information needed for them to take an appropriate investment decision.

The content of this document is protected by intellectual property laws. It is forbidden its reproduction, transformation, distribution, public communication, making available, extraction, reuse, forwarding or use of any nature by any means or process, except in cases where it is legally permitted or expressly authorized by BBVA.