# Decomposition of inflation in Azerbaijan into supply and demand components according to supermarket data

BCC research project under the supervision of Professor Sarah M. Lein Professor of Macroeconomics at the Basel University

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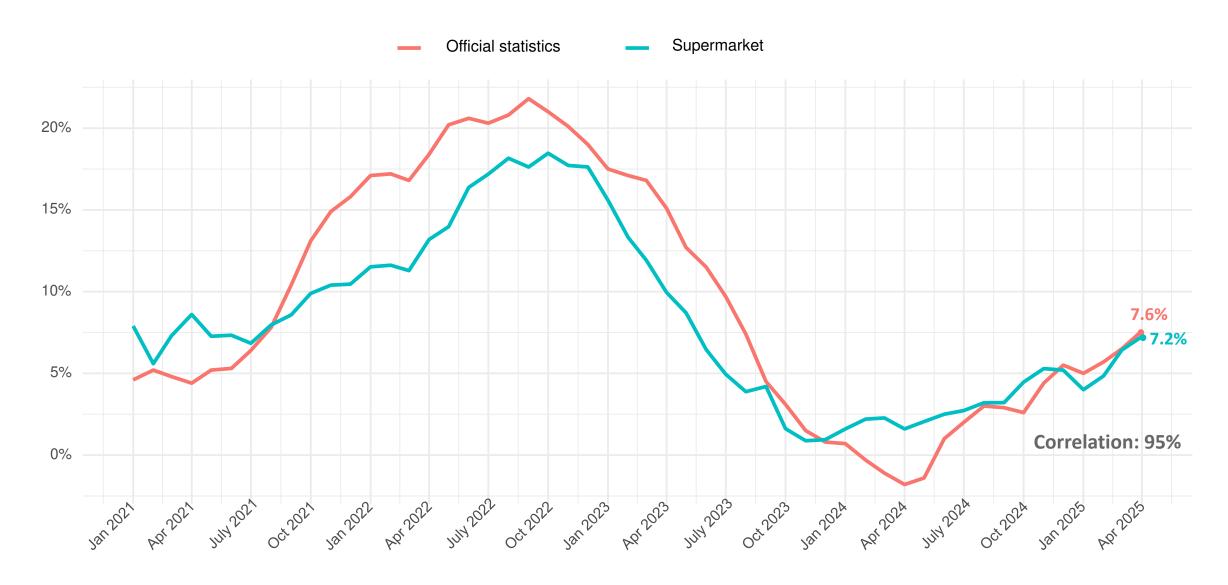
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BCC 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference September 18<sup>th</sup> 2025 Geneva, Switzerland

#### Annual Food Inflation: Official Statistics vs Supermarket (Jan 2021 – Apr 2025)

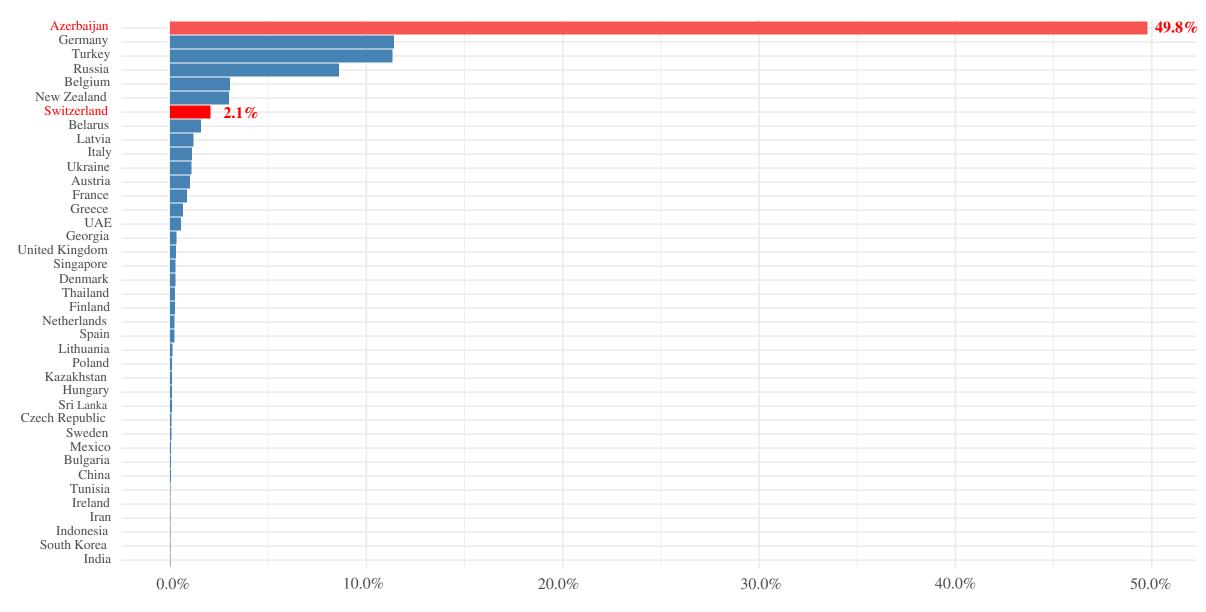


**Source:** The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Supermarket

### Leveraging Supermarket Price Data for Real-Time Inflation Monitoring (April 2025)

COICOP	Product	Weight	Montly inflation	Year to date inflation	Annual inflation
1	Food products, beverages, and tobacco products	100.0%	0.3%	3.5%	7.2%
101	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	82.8%	0.4%	3.5%	8.1%
1011	Food products	71.6%	0.4%	3.6%	8.5%
10111	Bread, bakery products, and groats	13.4%	0.1%	2.3%	4.9%
10112	Meat and meat products	14.3%	-0.3%	2.9%	2.9%
10113	Fish and fish products	1.2%	0.0%	-2.2%	-2.2%
10114	Milk, dairy products, and eggs	8.3%	1.0%	-0.4%	8.1%
10115	Butter and vegetable oils	13.7%	1.2%	5.2%	21.7%
10116	Fruits	4.8%	2.7%	12.5%	1.7%
10117	Vegetables	6.0%	-2.5%	1.2%	3.4%
10118	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate, and sweets	7.3%	0.6%	6.9%	14.1%
10119	Other food products	2.5%	0.2%	0.9%	1.7%
1012	Non-alcoholic beverages	11.2%	0.3%	3.0%	6.0%
10121	Tea, coffee, and cocoa	2.5%	1.4%	3.3%	7.2%
10122	Mineral waters, soft drinks, and juices	8.6%	0.0%	2.9%	5.6%
102	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	17.2%	0.0%	3.2%	3.5%
1021	Alcoholic beverages	3.1%	0.1%	1.6%	3.8%
10211	Vodka and brandy (cognac)	1.7%	0.0%	1.5%	4.2%
10212	Wine	0.3%	0.0%	4.1%	5.8%
10213	Beer	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%	2.8%
1022	Tobacco products	14.1%	0.0%	3.6%	3.5%

### **Share of Food Goods Sold in Supermarket by Country of Origin (April 2025)**



## | Methodology

$$A^{i}z_{i,t} = \sum_{j}^{N} A^{i}z_{i,t-j} + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

$$z_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} q_{i} \\ p_{i} \end{bmatrix}, A_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\gamma_{i} \\ \delta_{i} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z_{i,t} = [A_{i}]^{-1} \sum_{j}^{N} A^{i}z_{i,t-j} + v_{i,t}$$

$$v_{i,t} = [A_{i}]^{-1} \varepsilon_{i,t}$$
Reduced-form

Demand shock = 
$$v_{i,t}^{q} > 0, v_{i,t}^{p} > 0$$
  
 $v_{i,t}^{q} < 0, v_{i,t}^{p} < 0$   
Supply shock =  $v_{i,t}^{q} > 0, v_{i,t}^{p} < 0$   
 $v_{i,t}^{q} < 0, v_{i,t}^{p} > 0$ 

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>The SVAR model uses sign restrictions to identify structural demand and supply shocks. This method provides set identification, meaning it allows us to determine whether a shock is more likely demand- or supply-driven, but does not identify the exact size of the shocks.

### Methodology

$$\omega_i = \frac{p_i * q_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{i=2896} p_i * q_i} - \text{weight}$$

$$\pi^d_t = \sum_i 1_{i \in demand, t} \omega_{i,t} \pi_{i,t}$$
 - Demand driven inflation rate  $\pi^s_t = \sum_i 1_{i \in supply, t} \omega_{i,t} \pi_{i,t}$  - Supply driven inflation rate

$$v_{i,t}^{q} > Threshold, v_{i,t}^{p} > Threshold$$
 Demand shock  $v_{i,t}^{q} < -Threshold, v_{i,t}^{p} < -Threshold$   $v_{i,t}^{q} > Threshold, v_{i,t}^{p} < -Threshold$  Supply shock  $v_{i,t}^{q} < -Threshold, v_{i,t}^{p} > Threshold$ 

$$Threshold > v_{i,t}^q, Threshold > v_{i,t}^p$$

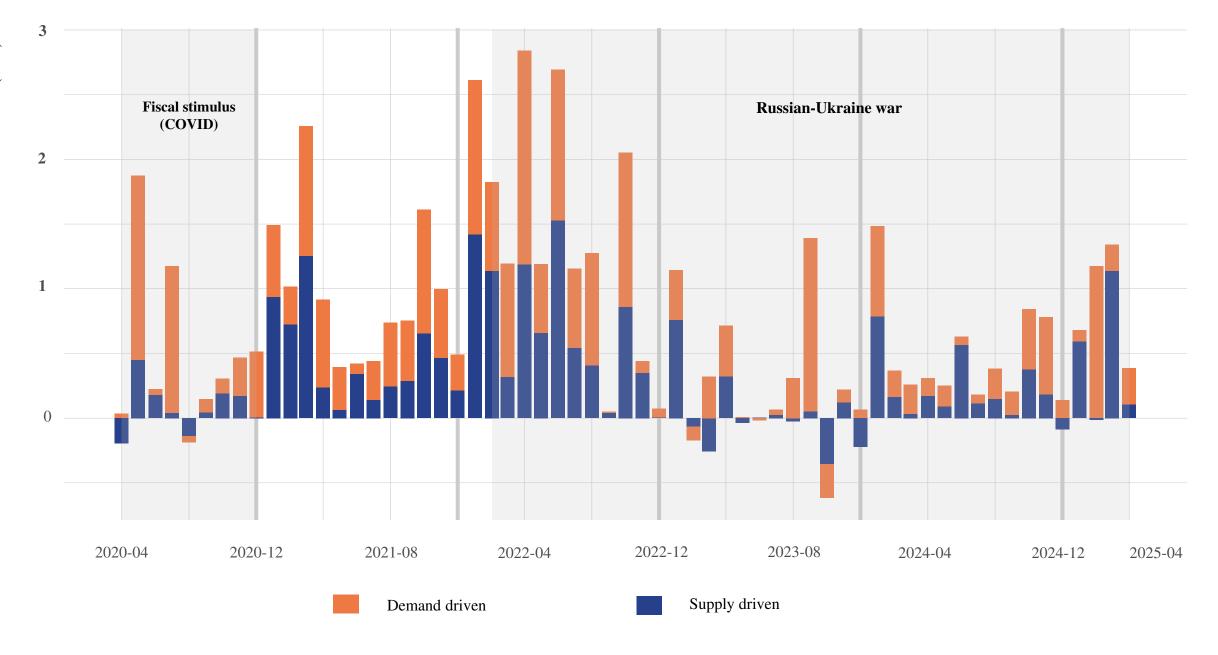
$$-Threshold < v_{i,t}^q, -Threshold < v_{i,t}^p$$

$$Threshold > v_{i,t}^q, -Threshold < v_{i,t}^p$$

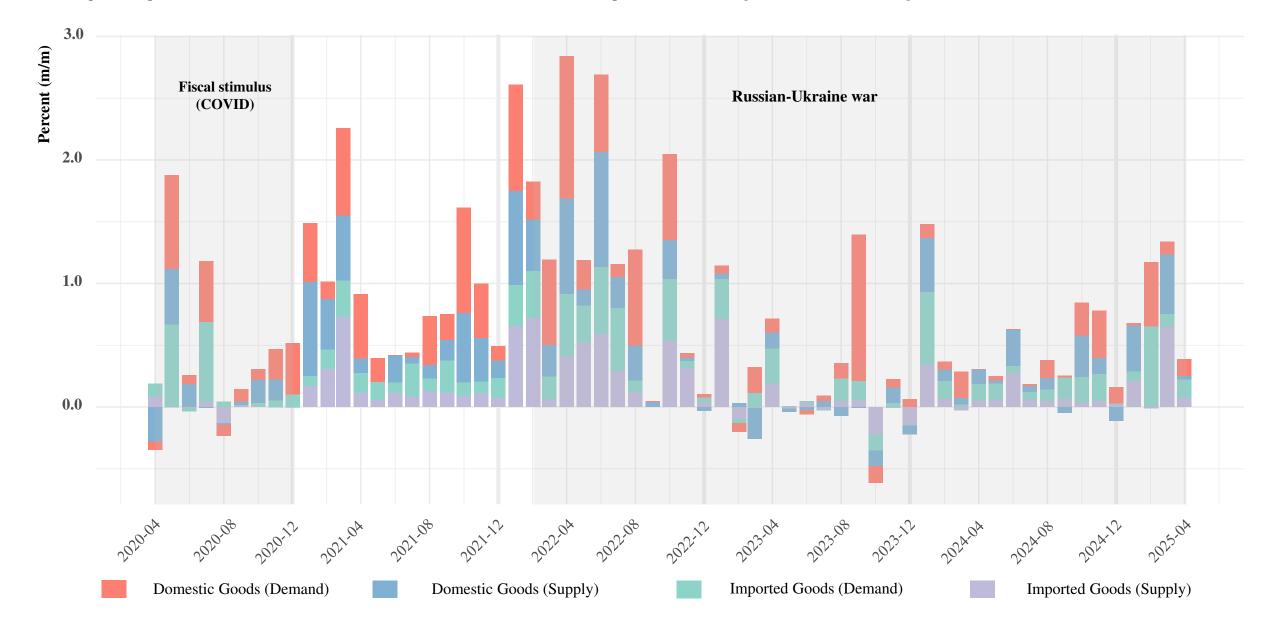
$$-Threshold < v_{i,t}^q, Threshold > v_{i,t}^p$$

Ambiguous shock

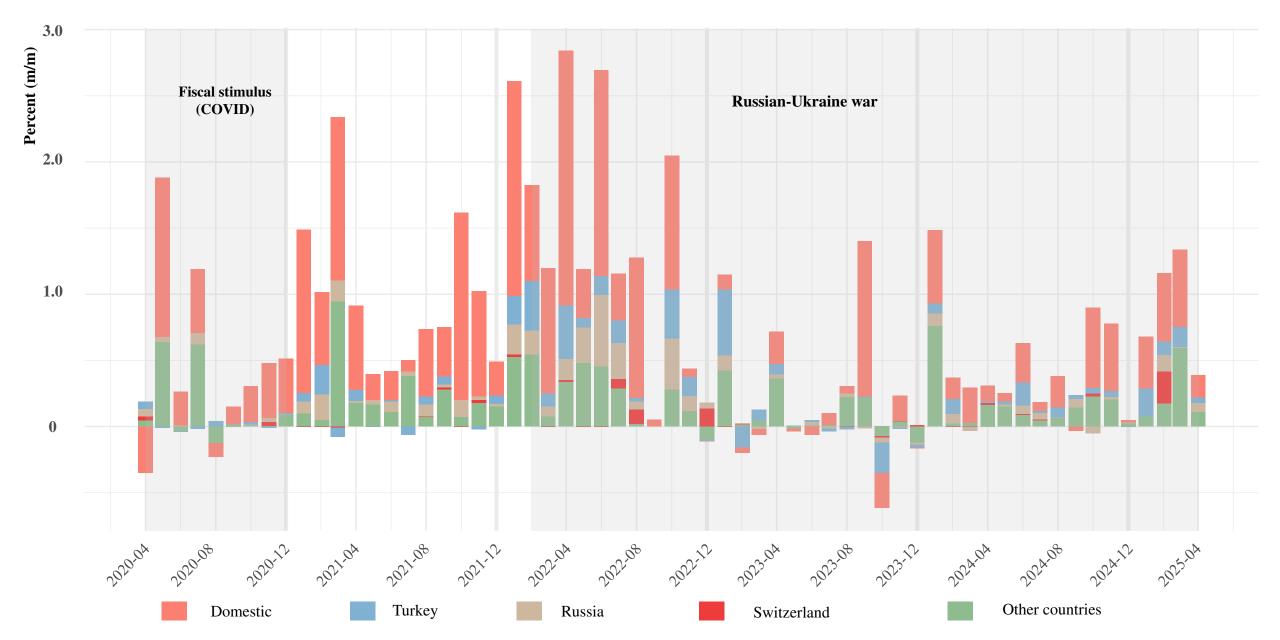
## | Supply and Demand Drivers of Inflation



#### Impact of Shocks on Inflation Components (2020-2025)



#### | Contribution of Each Country to Monthly Inflation Dynamics (2020–2025)



## | Key Result: Inflation Decomposition

#### 0.5 standard deviation

