



28 SEPTEMBER, 2026

KUVEYT TÜRK ASSET MANAGEMENT
PRIVATE BANKING
WEEKLY ECONOMIC BULLETIN



KUVEYTTÜRK



PRIVATE BANKING

ELEVATED BOND YIELDS CONTINUE TO CONSTRAIN RISK APPETITE



Despite the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) adopting a hawkish stance and raising interest rates, upward pressure remains on the medium- and long-end of the yield curve. The elevated level of long-term Treasury yields is being driven by persistent inflation expectations, high budget deficits, rising borrowing needs, and changes in the composition of demand in the Treasury market. The persistence of 10-year Treasury yields above 5% is constraining global risk appetite. Against this backdrop, we maintain our cautious view on global markets.

Domestically, the roadmap for the liquidation of funds subject to liquidation, together with the adaptation process of ongoing funds to the new fund regulations, is creating uncertainty in the equity market. Going forward, we expect developments regarding the liquidation and compliance processes, along with news flow surrounding the fund market, to remain key drivers of the short-term direction of the equity market.

GLOBAL

Manufacturing PMI in the US rose by 3.1 points month-on-month to 57.0 in September, exceeding market expectations and reaching a 52-month high. The services PMI climbed by 2.2 points monthly to 58.7, hitting its highest level in 59 months. The composite PMI, covering both manufacturing and services, increased by 2.4 points month-on-month to 58.4, marking its strongest performance in 62 months. Remaining substantially above the 50 threshold, the data signaled accelerating expansion across US private sector activity.

New home sales in the US rose by 6.4 percent month-on-month to an annualized rate of 684 thousand units in August, beating expectations and reaching the highest level of the year. Supported by price reductions and incentives, the median sales price declined by 5.8 percent year-on-year to 393 thousand 700 dollars. While discounts provided partial relief to affordability, mortgage rates climbing back above 7 percent and home prices remaining roughly 20 percent above pre-pandemic levels continue to limit the sustainability of the recovery.

The Consumer Confidence Index in Germany dropped more than expected for October, falling from minus 26.8 to minus 30.6 as rising energy costs weighed on household purchasing power. As the indicator sank to its lowest level since May, the income expectations sub-index tumbled by a sharp 16.7 points to minus 15. During a period in which propensity to buy remained subdued at minus 10.8, general economic expectations improved for the fifth consecutive month, rising to minus 3.4.

The Eurozone preliminary composite PMI rose from 52.0 to 53.1 in September, reaching a 41-month high and signaling that private sector expansion extended into its third consecutive month. The flash services PMI climbed from 51.6 to 53.0 to hit a 10-month peak, while the flash manufacturing PMI held steady at 52.7 and manufacturing output reached a 55-month high at 53.4. The preliminary figures revealed that new orders across the region expanded for the third straight month, underscoring strengthening economic momentum.

Japan's preliminary services PMI fell from 52.5 to 51.6 in September, touching a three-month low and indicating a loss of momentum in the sector's expansion. While remaining above the 50 threshold to preserve its expansionary stance, growth in new orders slowed considerably due to a cautious domestic stance. In contrast, employment emerged as the most resilient component of the release, bolstered by companies accelerating hiring to manage existing workloads.

DOMESTIC

The Consumer Confidence Index rose by 1.3 percent month-on-month in September, increasing from 90.8 to 91.9. An analysis of the sub-indices shows that the probability of buying durable goods over the next 12 months provided the strongest support to the headline increase by rising 3.6 percent to 108.8, while household financial condition expectations gained 0.6 percent and general economic situation expectations rose by 0.5 percent. In contrast, the current financial situation of households index declined by 0.1 percent on a monthly basis to 75.3.

According to the CBRT Sectoral Inflation Expectations report, 12-month-ahead annual inflation expectations rose to 23.70 percent for market participants and 45.60 percent for households, while easing to 32.50 percent for the real sector. In year-on-year comparisons, market participants' expectations increased from 22.25 percent recorded in September of the previous year, whereas expectations for the real sector and households declined from 36.80 percent and 52.99 percent, respectively.

The Capacity Utilization Rate rose by 0.6 percentage points month-on-month to 74.1 percent in September. Meanwhile, the unadjusted Capacity Utilization Rate climbed by 0.7 percentage points on a monthly basis to 74.2 percent. On a sectoral basis, wood products recorded the highest utilization rates at 83.7 percent and tobacco at 83.1 percent, whereas leather manufacturing registered the lowest level at 59.8 percent.

The Non-Domestic Producer Price Index (ND-PPI) rose by 3.61 percent month-on-month and 32.60 percent year-on-year in August. Among the two main industrial sectors, mining and quarrying recorded an annual increase of 43.41 percent, while prices in manufacturing climbed 32.41 percent annually. Across main industrial groupings, the energy sector spearheaded the increase with an annual jump of 106.24 percent and a monthly gain of 14.68 percent, while intermediate goods rose by 32.39 percent and durable consumer goods increased by 31.62 percent year-on-year.

The seasonally adjusted confidence index remained flat at 111.9 in the services sector in September, while rising 1.1 percent to 111.3 in retail trade and declining 0.2 percent to 83.0 in construction. The expansion in retail trade was primarily driven by a 3.5 percent improvement in business activity and sales expectations over the next three months. In the services sector, a 1.3 percent contraction in demand expectations over the next three months kept the headline index unchanged, whereas in construction, a 2.1 percent drop in employment expectations dragged the sector's sentiment lower.

WEEKLY STATUS

	18.09.2026	25.09.2026	Weekly Change	Change in 2025	Change in 2024	Change in 2023	Change in 2022
XK050*	15.908	15.179	-4,6%	22,5%	31,9%	23,2%	32,6%
XU100*	13.284	12.899	-2,9%	14,5%	14,6%	31,6%	35,6%
USDTRY	48,8	48,9	0,4%	13,9%	21,4%	20,1%	57,5%
DXY*	100,2	101,0	0,7%	2,7%	-9,4%	7,1%	-2,1%
US-10Y*	5,0	5,2	3,4%	24,4%	-9,3%	18,0%	0,0%
TR-10Y*	32,6	32,8	0,6%	20,7%	-5,6%	7,6%	169,4%
TR-2Y*	36,8	36,6	-0,4%	6,7%	-15,4%	2,2%	298,0%
CDS (5Y)	232,8	245,2	5,3%	19,7%	-21,1%	-6,6%	-45,2%
GOLD (OUNCE/USD)	4.378,2	4.287,3	-2,1%	-0,6%	64,5%	27,2%	13,1%
GOLD (GRAM/TRY)	6.864,1	6.740,0	-1,8%	13,2%	99,4%	52,1%	78,9%
SILVER (GRAM/TRY)	103,9	101,2	-2,6%	3,2%	198,3%	45,3%	57,1%

***XK050**: BIST Participation 50 Index

***Bist100**: BIST 100 Index

***DXY**: Dollar Index

***US-10Y**: US 10-Year Treasury Yield

***TR-10Y**: TR 10-Year Treasury Yield

***TR-2Y**: TR 2-Year Treasury Yield

**KUVEYTTÜRK****PRIVATE BANKING****WEEKLY ECONOMIC BULLETIN****LEADING INDICATORS**

	Indicator	Period	Data	Previous Data	Benchmark Value
	Industrial Production	July	-0,3%	-1,4%	
	Manufacturing PMI	August	48,1	47,7	50
New	Capacity Utilization Rate (seasonally adj.)	September	74,1%	73,5%	
	Import - (capital goods) (annually)	July	-11,5%	19,6%	
	Service sector confidence (seasonally adj.)	July	11,8%	30,0%	
	Import - (consumption goods) (annually)	July	-1,3%	-1,2%	
	Credit Growth Weekly	September (Week 4)	-0,1%	0,5%	
New	Consumer Confidence Index	September	91,9	90,8	100
New	Real sector confidence (seasonally adj.)	September	102,5	102,4	100
New	Service sector confidence (seasonally adj.)	September	111,9	111,9	100
New	Retail sector confidence (seasonally adj.)	September	111,3	110,1	100
New	Construction sector confidence (seasonally adj.)	September	83,0	83,1	100
	Car Sales (annually)	July	-25,8%	-11,4%	
	House sales - total (annually)	August	-6,8%	-17,0%	
	House sales - mortgage (annually)	August	27,6%	23,7%	
	CPI	August	31,5%	31,8%	
	CPI expectations (year-end)	September	29,6%	29,4%	
	Current Year Growth Expectations	September	3,0%	3,1%	
	Retail Sales Volume (annually)	July	10,4%	11,8%	
	Current Account Balance (billion USD)	July	-5,6	-4,2	
	Unemployment Rate (seasonally adj.)	July	8,1%	7,6%	
New	Dollarization	September (Week 4)	3,0 Billion (+)	0,0 Billion (+)	

Indicates Decrease

Indicates Stability

Indicates Increase

It has been prepared by Kuveyt Türk Asset Management by taking data from reliable sources.

ECONOMIC CALENDAR

Tarih	Ülke	Açıklanacak Veri
29.09.2026	Turkey	Economic Confidence Index
29.09.2026	USA	House Price Index
29.09.2026	Euro Zone	Consumer Confidence Index
30.09.2026	Turkey	Unemployment Rate
30.09.2026	Turkey	Foreign Trade Statistics
30.09.2026	Turkey	Services PPI
30.09.2026	USA	ADP Non-Farm Employment
30.09.2026	USA	GDP
30.09.2026	Germany	CPI
30.09.2026	Germany	Unemployment Rate
30.09.2026	Germany	Retail Sales
30.09.2026	China	Manufacturing & Composite PMI
30.09.2026	Japan	Retail Sales
01.10.2026	Turkey	Manufacturing PMI
01.10.2026	USA	Manufacturing & Production PMI
01.10.2026	Euro Zone	Manufacturing PMI
01.10.2026	Euro Zone	Unemployment Rate
01.10.2026	Germany	Manufacturing PMI
01.10.2026	Germany	Manufacturing PMI
02.10.2026	USA	Non-Farm Payrolls
02.10.2026	Euro Zone	Preliminary CPI
02.10.2026	Japan	CPI

The investment, information, comments, and recommendations presented here are prepared by Kuveyt Türk Portfolio for Kuveyt Türk Private Banking clients and **are not within the scope of investment advisory services**. Investment advisory services are provided by authorized institutions based on individuals' risk and return preferences and are tailored to each person. The comments and recommendations here are of a general nature. These recommendations may not be suitable for your financial situation or risk and return preferences. Therefore, making investment decisions based solely on the information provided here may not yield results that align with your expectations.

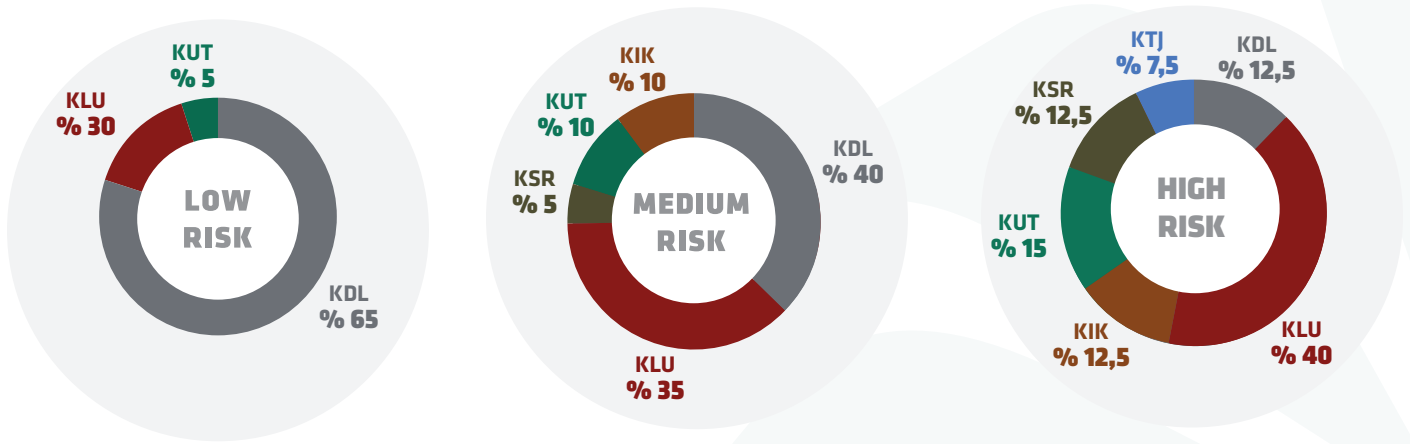
Our Fund Allocation Recommendations

We make our fund recommendations based on our investors' base currencies. The base currency is the currency in which investors track their savings. An investor who tracks USD as their base currency prefers their investments to grow in U.S. dollars rather than in Turkish Lira. Conversely, an investor who looks at their investments in TL aims for an increase in their savings in Turkish Lira.

Below are our General Investment Recommendations based on base currencies.

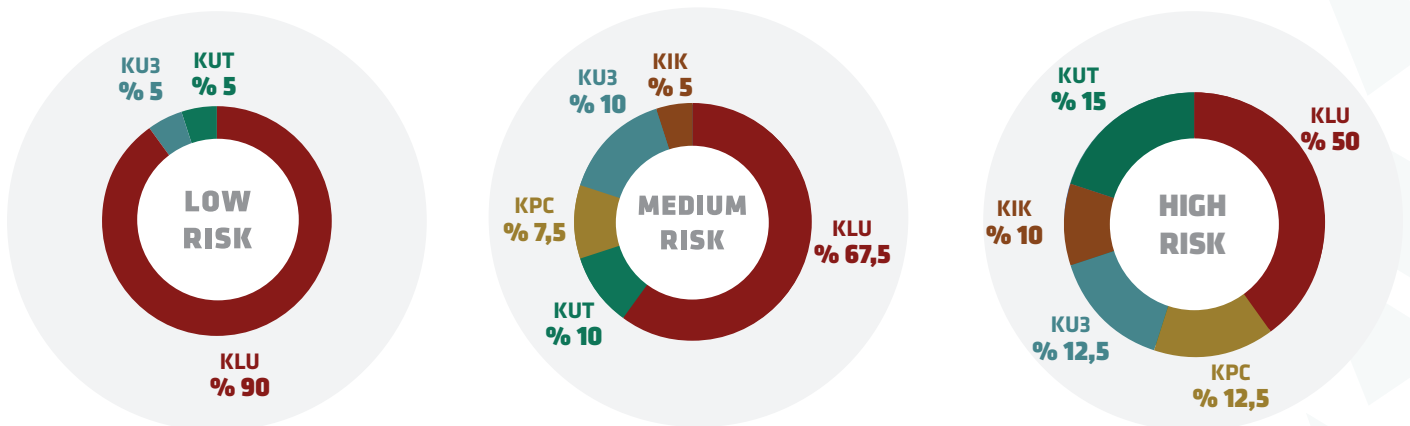
General Investment Recommendations for Those with USD as Their Base Currency

Figure 1. Fund Allocation Recommendations (For Those with USD as Their Base Currency)



General Investment Recommendations for Those with Turkish Lira as Their Base Currency

Figure 2. Fund Allocation Recommendations (For Those with Turkish Lira as Their Base Currency)



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Information Regarding Funds:

KLU Fund: Kuveyt Türk Asset Management Money Market Participation Fund

KUT Fund: Kuveyt Türk Asset Management Precious Metals Participation Fund

KPC Fund: Kuveyt Türk Asset Management Equity Participation Fund

KDL Fund: Kuveyt Türk Asset Management Fifth Participation Hedge (Currency) Fund

KSR* Fund: Kuveyt Türk Asset Management Sustainability Participation Fund

KNJ* Fund: Kuveyt Türk Asset Management Energy Participation Fund

KTJ* Fund: Kuveyt Türk Asset Management Technology Participation Fund

** These funds may hold up to 80% foreign equities.*

KU3 Fund:** Kuveyt Türk Asset Management Third Participation Fund

*** These funds may hold up to 80% foreign equities.*

Explanations of Risk Levels:

Relatively Low Risk: Refers to investors who are not keen on experiencing losses to their principal and have limited knowledge and experience regarding investment products.

Medium Risk: Refers to investors who are willing to accept some level of loss to their principal and have some knowledge and experience regarding investment products.

High Risk: Refers to investors who are willing to take on high risk for the potential of high returns, accepting the possibility of significant losses to their principal and possessing substantial knowledge and experience regarding investment products.

Disclaimer Notification:

Warning Note Published in Accordance with the Capital Markets Board's "Regulation on Principles Related to Investment Services and Activities and Ancillary Services":

The information, comments, and recommendations regarding **the investment products presented here do not constitute investment advisory services**. Investment advisory services are provided by authorized institutions tailored to individuals based on their risk and return preferences. The comments and recommendations offered here are general and may not be appropriate for your specific financial situation or risk-return profile. Therefore, making investment decisions solely based on this information may not yield results that meet your expectations. By confirming your understanding and acceptance of this information, you may proceed with your transactions.

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