

 **TÜRKİYE SİGORTA**

 **TÜRKİYE HAYAT EMEKLİLİK**

# 2026

## Special Report

### Multifaceted impact

**Economic  
Research**



*Dear Participants,*

*While our primary objective in our annual strategy and outlook report is to provide multi-dimensional and comprehensive analyses, we also aim to offer an eye-opening perspective and encourage reflection through our visual choices. We wholeheartedly believe in the famous words of renowned designer Paul Rand: "Design is the silent ambassador of content."*

*The visual depicted on our cover is not a building, but rather symbolises the intricate layers that characterise today's global landscape. These layers symbolise artificial intelligence, shifting power centres, and new forms of uncertainty.*

*Transparent lines indicate boundaries that are no longer clearly defined. The rising layers suggest a search for direction rather than progress.*

*The use of cool blue tones reflects the current age of data and algorithms. This choice is a reference to our world, which is shifting towards machine-based rationality, moving away from warm tones that represent emotion.*

*There is no clear centre in the visual; because the world of 2026 no longer revolves around a single axis. Power is becoming more dispersed, and we are entering a multipolar era. This entire structure is akin to glass: strong yet delicate. While it may appear durable on the exterior, it is sensitive enough to adopt a new form at the slightest tremor.*

*The resilience of these multifaceted effects will be tested in a number of areas, including financial markets.*

**Economic  
Research**



**“Alongside the ongoing geopolitical risks in a multipolar world, we believe that the macro effects of the artificial intelligence and technology revolution, which we define as ‘creative destruction’, on employment, productivity and inflation will be felt much more clearly in 2026. We are entering a year in which these multifaceted dynamics will reshape the global financial system.”**

The year 2025 went down in history as a period marked by deepening uncertainties in the global economy and policy-driven volatility becoming the ‘new normal.’ The new tariffs imposed by US President Donald Trump, developments in the technology sector, the monetary policy path of the US Federal Reserve (Fed), and managerial changes in the banking sector were the main items on the agenda throughout the year.

Although economic activity in Europe showed signs of recovery at times, optimistic expectations regarding the Russia-Ukraine war did not translate into concrete peace. The European Central Bank (ECB) cut interest rates in the first half of the year to support weak growth, but adopted a ‘wait-and-see’ strategy in the second half. In Asia, China grappled with deflationary pressures and tariff risks originating from the US. However, the moderate compromise reached between the US and China in the final quarter of the year provided some breathing space for regional risk appetite. In Japan, the silence following the Bank of Japan’s (BoJ) interest rate hike in January and the new political authority’s stance in favour of expansionary monetary policy were factors that increased uncertainty.

Domestically, 2025 was a year in which the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye’s (CBRT) resolute stance and the disinflation process began to bear fruit. In line with the anticipated slowdown in economic activity, we recorded a significant decline in inflation. The CBRT supported the market by cutting interest rates by a total of 9.5 percentage points throughout the year, with its data-driven approach. The annual inflation rate, which stood at 44.38% last year, fell to 29.74%\* this year, confirming the success of the programme implemented.

\*: November 2025

As you may recall, our theme for 2024 was **“Crossroads”**; at that time, we emphasised that stock markets were no longer the only option. In our theme for 2025, **“Transformation”**, we predicted that economic policies would undergo fundamental changes. Indeed, the disruptive trade policies of the Trump-led US and Europe’s efforts to regain competitiveness by channelling massive resources into the defence industry were the most concrete evidence of this ‘transformation’.

We have set our strategic motto for 2026 as **“Multifaceted Impact”**. Alongside the ongoing geopolitical risks in a multipolar world, we believe that the macro effects of the artificial intelligence and technology revolution, which we define as ‘creative destruction,’ on employment, productivity, and inflation will be felt much more clearly in 2026. We are entering a year in which these multifaceted dynamics will reshape the global financial system.

We believe this new era holds opportunities for Türkiye to positively differentiate itself. As detailed in the following pages of our report, we expect the disinflation process to continue in 2026 and the CBRT to maintain its interest rate cuts. At the same time, we anticipate that the appeal of fixed-income instruments denominated in Turkish lira will be preserved through the maintenance of a positive real interest rate environment.

We extend our best wishes for health, peace and prosperity in 2026 and hope you enjoy reading our report.



# Artificial Intelligence

*A New Creative Destruction*



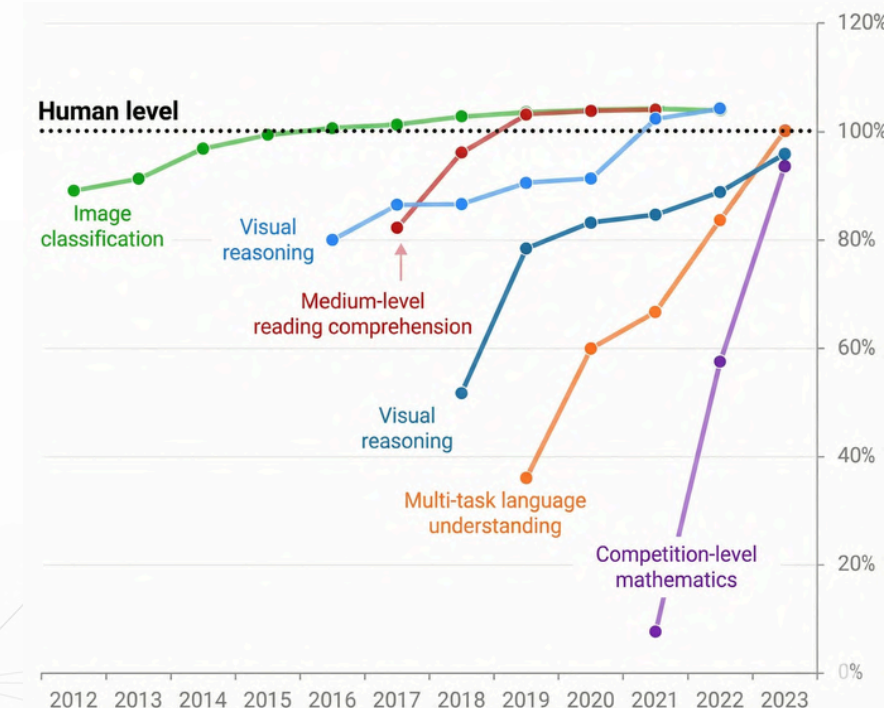
The concept of artificial intelligence (AI) was first proposed by John McCarthy at the Dartmouth Conference in 1956. At that time, the definition of artificial intelligence was logical systems that attempted to mimic human thinking. Although the first expert systems based on symbolic logic were developed in the 1960s and 1970s, progress was slow during this period due to limited processing power and a lack of data. The development of computer hardware in the 1980s led to the emergence of machine learning as a significant concept. Following the 2000s, advancements in big data and increased computing capacity led to the emergence of deep learning algorithms. It is widely acknowledged that this period marked the beginning of an era in which artificial intelligence went beyond being a purely technological and theoretical field of research, becoming a productive force that has significantly impacted the global economy.

Today, AI has gone beyond merely mimicking human learning, reasoning, and decision-making processes; in many cases, it has optimised these processes to levels that surpass human capacity. Therefore, when compared to the revolutions historically caused by the printing press, steam power, or electricity, the transformation brought about by artificial intelligence is considered not only technological but also a paradigm shift.

Joseph Schumpeter's concept of **"creative destruction"** is a process whereby capitalism advances through innovation, with each technological revolution transforming old modes of production and constructing new ones. He contends that this advancing technology is an internal development, and that the economic situation resulting from these technological advances finds its direction through natural flow. According to Schumpeter, the adoption of innovations can lead to structural changes within the economic system, creating opportunities for those who can adapt to these changes and leaving those who cannot behind. In this way, the economy adapts to changes, disrupting the old equilibrium and creating a new structure.

**AI offers not only the high growth and efficiency it promises, but also innovations that go beyond humanity's historical development process.** According to Joseph Briggs, head of Goldman Sachs' Global Economics team, generative **AI is expected to create \$20 trillion in economic value (in today's terms)**, with \$8 trillion of this flowing to US companies through significant efficiency gains.

**Figure 1: AI models have already surpassed human performance in many areas**



Source: Based on data from Kiela et al. (2023) and the Stanford AI Index Report.

**Table 1: Each major technological leap has brought with it its own infrastructure and financial innovation**

Period	Technology	Key Data	Financial Innovation
19th Century	Railways	80 per cent of the US stock market; 215,000 miles of railway track by 1900.	The first investment banks and corporate bond markets emerged to channel global capital into railway infrastructure.
20th Century	Electrification	Capital of \$295 billion raised for public services between 1920 and 1930; 50 GW of capacity added.	Public service companies developed a holding structure to access cheaper debt financing and create economies of scale.
20th/21st Century	Telecom and Dot Com	Over \$800 billion invested in infrastructure; 39 million miles of fibre optic cable laid by 2001.	Venture capital funds, active initial public offerings (IPOs) and mergers and acquisitions (M&A) markets provided the capital needed for growth.
Today	Artificial Intelligence	A 160% increase in data centre power demand by 2030; \$5 trillion funding requirement.	Innovative solutions that bring together public and private market resources, such as project financing and asset-backed securities.

Source: Goldman Sachs. (2025). Powering the AI Era. Goldman Sachs Investment Banking.





In the final quarter of 2025, the high multiples and valuations achieved by technology companies led to justified concerns in the markets about whether **“a new bubble is forming”**. Although comparisons with the Dot-com crisis of the early 2000s have become frequent, market dynamics and fundamental data confirm that artificial intelligence represents a structural transformation rather than speculative enthusiasm.

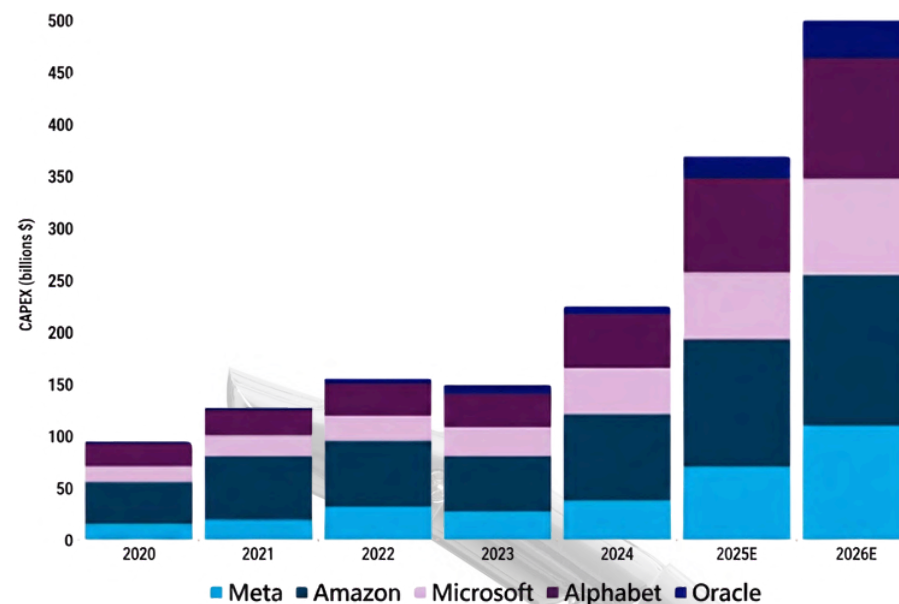
In contrast to the Dot-com era, when valuations were based on abstract metrics such as 'click counts' or 'eyeball traffic', today's artificial intelligence ecosystem generates strong cash flow. Alongside industry leaders such as OpenAI and Anthropic, new-generation players like Databricks and ClickHouse have evolved beyond being mere 'stories' into giants generating **regular and meaningful revenues at the corporate level**.

The rapid adoption of this technology by both end consumers and Fortune 500 companies indicates a genuine demand for its products and services, driving significant revenue growth. The commercialisation speed these companies achieve through API integrations, SaaS (Software as a Service) licensing, and strategic partnerships has a momentum we haven't witnessed in previous technology cycles. Therefore, **current valuations may be interpreted not as a bubble, but as the purchase today of future productivity gains and profitability**.

While the AI revolution offers significant opportunities, it also brings considerable risks. The record capital expenditures of major technology companies, expected to exceed \$500 billion by 2026, are causing concern among investors regarding the 'return on investment' (ROI). If these substantial investments do not result in profitability **“within a few years, not decades”**, market sentiment could rapidly deteriorate, leading to significant corrections in stock valuations.

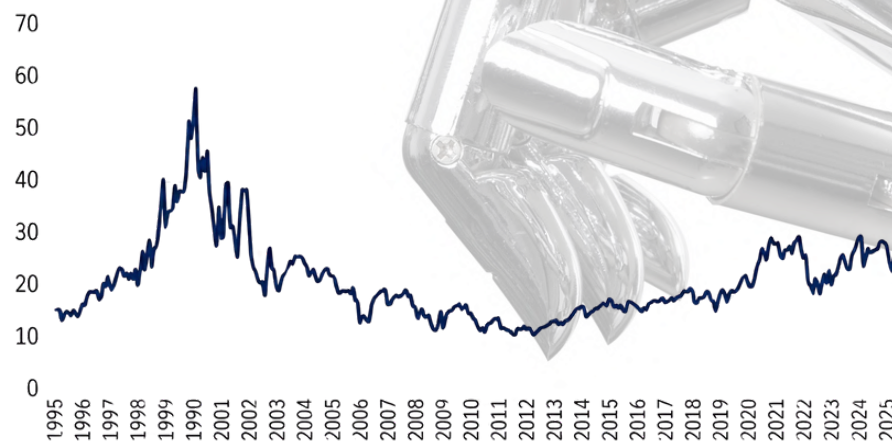
From a physical infrastructure perspective, the issue of energy supply is becoming increasingly significant. While AI data centres are expected to **increase electricity demand by 2 to 4 times**, capacity issues in the US electricity grid and bureaucratic delays in new energy investments (a 5-year backlog) could limit growth. In addition, the significant demand for copper, energy and skilled labour required for AI infrastructure, along with protectionist tariffs on chip production, is contributing to **inflationary pressures** by increasing costs. In the labour market, the risk of job losses that AI could create, particularly among the 'white-collar' and highly educated segments, is being monitored as **a social and economic threat**.

**Figure 2: Capital expenditure by large-scale companies is increasing rapidly**



Source: Bloomberg, Barclays Private Bank, October 2025

**Graph 3: MSCI World Information Technology Index Forward Price/Earnings Ratio (Dotcom vs. Today)**



Source: Bloomberg, MSCI.





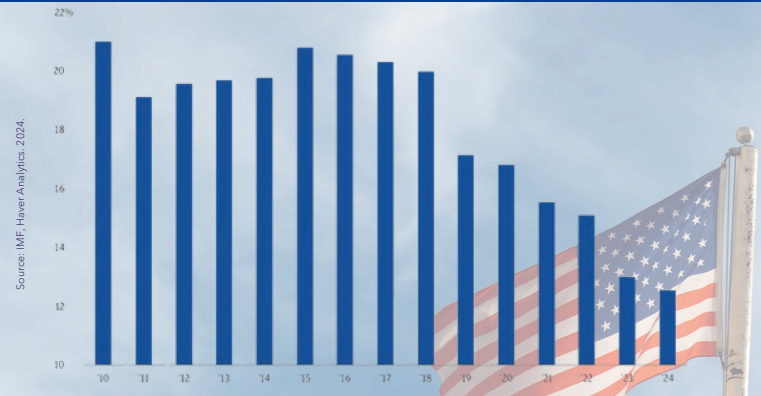


# Global Markets

*New order*



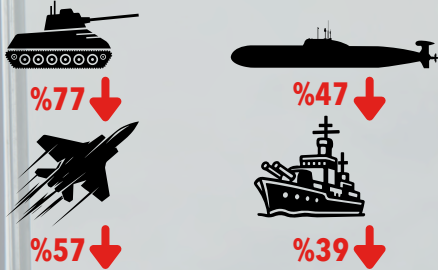
As regional blocs strengthen, the process of reindustrialisation is accelerating. In 2023, our report 'Repeating the Age of Discovery' predicted the emergence of alternative trade routes and the acceleration of regionalisation. The trend of moving away from China has made Mexico one of the most important destinations for direct foreign investment due to its proximity to the US market and cost advantages, while the Port of Laredo on the Texas-Mexico border has become the busiest trade port in the US as of 2024.



In 2025, tariffs imposed by the US, affecting numerous countries, primarily China, had a considerable impact. The graph on the left shows the percentage of US imports from China that are accounted for in China's total exports. The data indicates that this ratio has been on a downward trend since the 2018 trade wars, proving that the world's two largest economies are drifting apart commercially.

As Europe distances itself from the US, it is beginning to take the Russian threat much more seriously. At the June 2025 NATO Summit, allies committed to allocating 3.5% of their annual GDP to core defence requirements and an additional 1.5% to defence and security-related spending by 2035. The European Union, meanwhile, has planned a budget of 800 billion euros under the 'ReArm Europe' initiative.

The Decline in Europe's Defence Industry Production (1992-2022)



As nuclear reactors are reactivated to meet artificial intelligence's enormous energy demand, energy supply and demand are becoming critical. At the same time, commodities such as copper and aluminium, along with critical minerals for the chip and defence industries, pose a separate risk factor.





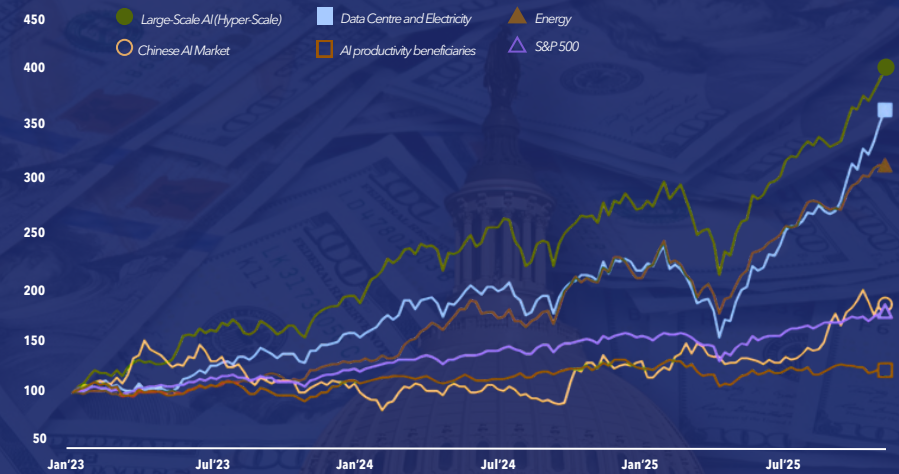
## Signals from the White House

In the following year, the trajectory of US markets will be influenced by both macroeconomic data and political signals from the White House. The new Fed Chair, the midterm election agenda, and President Trump's market-friendly yet potentially volatile-inducing rhetoric are poised to influence investor sentiment.

In this context, while semiconductors and the technology sector maintain their position as the primary focus, a new and increasingly significant variable is emerging: **Energy**. The aggressive expansion of data centres and the massive electricity gap created by artificial intelligence are making the energy sector an indispensable partner for technology. Consequently, we would like to highlight the potential for companies at the centre of this **"technology-energy"** transformation to positively diverge from the indices next year.

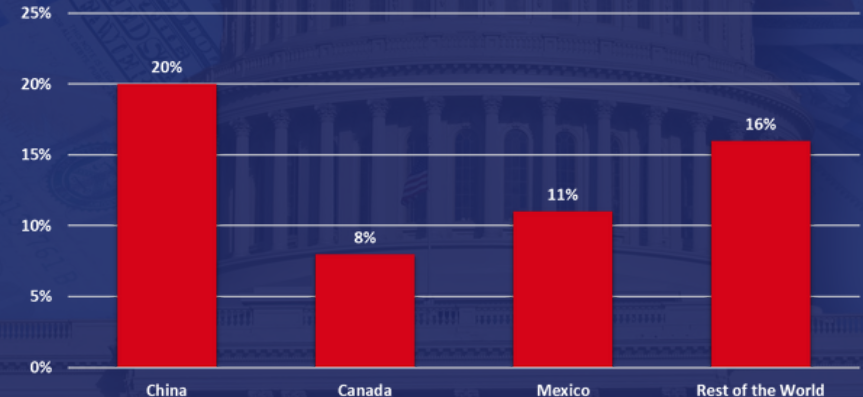
Conversely, developments regarding potential new candidates to succeed Fed Chairman Jerome Powell, whose term expires in May 2026, are likely to periodically rise to the top of the agenda in the first half of the year. In light of Trump's sustained pressure throughout 2025, it appears highly probable that a candidate espousing a 'dovish' (expansionary) stance will be nominated. However, it is important to note that the **Fed's institutional architecture** cannot be understood solely through the lens of a single 'chairman'.

Figure 4: Who is winning the AI race? (Index 100 = January 2023)



Source: Bloomberg, J.P. Morgan, Goldman Sachs Investment Research, THE Economic Research. 31 October 2025.

Figure 5: Change in the effective tariff rate in 2025, %



Source: J.P. Morgan, The Yale Budget Lab, THE Economic Research. 30 October 2025.

The aggressive expansion of data centres and the massive electricity gap created by artificial intelligence are making the energy sector an indispensable partner for technology.





## It is important to note that the Fed's institutional architecture cannot be understood solely through the lens of its “chairman”.

The Fed was established in 1913 to regulate the financial pulse of the United States, ensuring market functioning, money circulation and price stability. Since its inception, it has not been a single central entity. The organisation has been divided into 12 regional Fed structures, each supporting commercial banks in its own region. This is similar to a network of veins spread across the country's economic geography. Each of these regional banks functions as a central bank within its respective region, facilitating the transmission of local requirements and market dynamics to the central authority.

The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) is the main body responsible for monetary policy. The FOMC comprises seven Board members and five regional Fed presidents, producing a total of 12 votes, 12 perspectives and a single decision. While four of the regional presidents are appointed on a rotational basis, the President of the New York Fed holds permanent member status due to New York being the heart of the financial system. Although the Fed operates within an autonomous institutional framework, this autonomy is not entirely independent of politics: the seven members of the Board of Governors are appointed by the US President and confirmed by the Senate. The Chairman and Vice Chairman are selected from among these members.

The terms of their office are designed to ensure this balance is maintained over time. Board members are appointed for a single 14-year term, ensuring the institution's long-term memory. In contrast, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman serve four-year terms, but may be reappointed. Therefore, the Fed's design combines continuity and periodic renewal. On one side, a permanent institutional backbone; on the other, a changing political climate...

Some of the issues that tested this institutional architecture became prominent in the public agenda throughout 2025. Following the unexpected resignation of Fed Board member Adriana Kugler, President Trump nominated his economic adviser Stephen Miran. The nomination passed the Senate by 48 votes to 47, indicating a significant escalation in the tension between the institution and politics. Subsequent to this, there were attempts to remove another Board member, Lisa Cook, over allegations of improper real estate transactions, but these were blocked by the courts. This situation serves as a reminder that the Fed's independence is based not only on conventions but also on legal frameworks. In the latter part of the year, Trump's mention of Kevin Hassett as a potential successor to Powell and his continued pressure for interest rate cuts during the same period this raised a key single question in the minds of the market. The extent to which these decisions will be driven by economic considerations versus political factors remains to be seen.

These developments create a backdrop that could make it difficult to interpret the Fed's future decisions based solely on data. In a scenario where pressure for interest rate cuts increases on Fed officials, and even a figure supporting this line is brought to the fore for the chairmanship, we believe that increased market scrutiny of decisions could heighten uncertainty.

For this reason, we consider the likelihood of the Fed cutting interest rates before May 2026 to be low. However, we anticipate that the real dividing line will become apparent in the period from May to the midterm elections in November. The likelihood of accelerated and more substantial interest rate cuts becoming a central theme during this period is a key factor in our forecast.





The upcoming local, state and national (federal) elections in November **2026 will determine** the composition of the 120th US Congress. During this period, elections will be held for 35 seats in the Senate and all 435 seats in the House of Representatives. The Republican Party holds a majority in the House of Representatives with 218 members and in the Senate with 53 members. However, it is known that **Trump and his administration are preparing to announce economic stimulus packages in order to avoid losing their majority in the midterm elections.** The most widely discussed of these is the distribution of the revenue generated by the US's new tariffs to the public.

In light of the significant potential of stimulus packages to generate inflationary pressures, and given the expectation that the newly appointed Fed Chair may adopt a policy of expansionary monetary policy, we believe that **the dollar will face challenges in regaining its strength, particularly in the latter half of the year.** There is a possibility that it may remain on a weak path. In light of these developments, equity markets are likely to exhibit significant fluctuations rather than a stable equilibrium. In scenarios where market volatility remains high but the overall upward trend is maintained, the technology sector is likely to be a primary driver of growth. The prevailing climate is likely to perpetuate the safe-haven reflex. **Consequently, we anticipate that precious metals such as gold and silver will continue to demonstrate an upward trend.**

However, there is another issue that should not be overlooked. Should debates over the Fed's independence intensify, the extent to which the US's leading banks and investment institutions will "give ground" to this questioning could be a critical vulnerability in 2026. Indeed, **America's financial architecture is built not only on political will but also on Wall Street's sensitivity to stability.** When these two forces align, the market accelerates; when they clash, tension is priced in. Therefore, it would be prudent to bear in mind the possibility of the resumption of discord between Trump and major financial circles.





## Out of the Shadow of War?

Europe, which has been grappling with the inflation-recession dilemma for an extended period, has shown signs of weathering 2025 with slightly more resilience than anticipated. Throughout the year, developments related to the Russia-Ukraine war dominated the regional agenda, while Trump's new tariffs emerged as the main factor increasing uncertainty in the economy. In addition to the aforementioned developments, a series of political uncertainties, particularly in France, also periodically dominated the agenda.

During this process, the ECB continued its interest rate reduction process in the first half of the year, while adopting a 'wait-and-see' strategy in the second half. While macroeconomic data across the region demonstrated stability, we observed inflation approaching the ECB's 2% target. We consider the likelihood of the bank cutting interest rates next year to be low, while we believe economic activity will be stronger than in 2025.

Conversely, **we believe that the Russia-Ukraine war is approaching its conclusion, and that it is becoming increasingly challenging for both parties to continue hostilities.** In light of Trump's efforts to encourage peace, we anticipate a reduction in geopolitical risks throughout the region by 2026.

In terms of currency, given the ongoing decline in the dollar index, it is anticipated that the **euro will maintain its value against the dollar.** While we do not expect the ECB to cut interest rates next year, we believe that a possible increase in uncertainty surrounding the Fed could accelerate the upward trend in the euro/dollar exchange rate. In this context, while we expect the parity to follow a course above the 1.20 level, we would like to remind you that the probability of it remaining above 1.25 is low, but this situation may vary periodically.

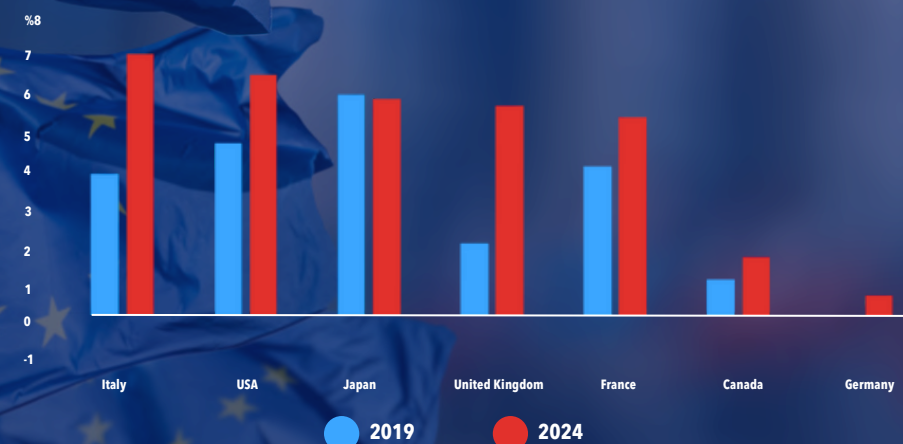
**Figure 6: Real effective exchange rates according to historical norms**

(Current/average since 1990, %)



Source: Currency indices measured against a trade-weighted basket of currencies and adjusted for inflation differentials (based on Goldman Sachs Real Trade-Weighted Indices). As of 31 October 2025. Goldman Sachs, Bloomberg and Invesco Strategy & Insights

**Figure 7: G-7 governments' budget deficits, Pandemic vs 2024**




Source: THE Economic Research, Banca d'Italia, Office of Management and Budget, Bank of Japan, Office for National Statistics, Banque de France, Statistics Canada, Deutsche Bundesbank, Haver Analytics.

**We believe that the euro will maintain its value against the dollar.**







**According to the European Defence Agency (EDA), defence R&D expenditure was €9 billion in 2020 and is expected to reach €17 billion by 2025.**

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Despite the potential for a peaceful resolution to the Russia-Ukraine war, we anticipate that defence industry investments will remain strong. European countries, particularly since the Trump era, have come to the realisation that they must strengthen their own defence architectures, centring on the concept of 'strategic autonomy'.

Trump's sustained pressure on EU and NATO members has yielded positive results, with 32 NATO members, excluding Spain, making a historic commitment in 2025 to increase their defence spending to 5% of their GDP. In parallel, the European Commission has approved the €800 billion 'Re-Arm Europe' programme, guaranteeing a significant transfer of resources to the sector.

Growth in the sector is not limited to hardware procurement. According to data from the European Defence Agency (EDA), defence R&D spending reached 9 billion euros in 2020 and is projected to double by 2025, reaching 17 billion euros. The fact that more than half of this spending is being made by France and Germany demonstrates the driving force of continental Europe.

**As we stated in last year's report,** 'with increasing investments by regional states, defence industry stocks offer higher return potential compared to other sectors'. Indeed, the average increase of over 90% seen in sector stocks has proven the accuracy of this observation.

We anticipate that the upward trend in defence will continue in the coming period, but that this rise will now be accompanied by the technology and energy sectors, which will share the lead.





## Policy mismatch

Asian markets ended 2025 with a remarkable rise despite volatility. The main agenda for the year was set by the tariff negotiations and trade war tensions between the US and China.

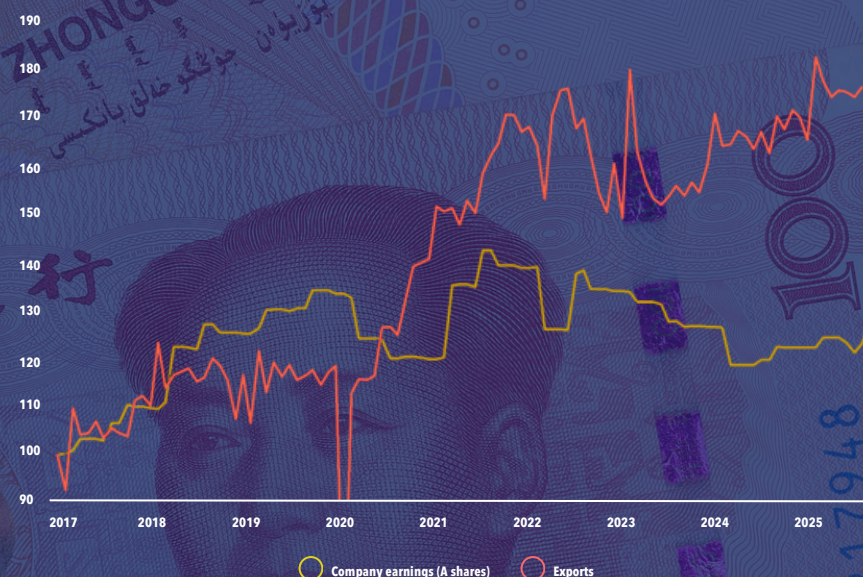
Deflationary pressures persisting throughout 2025 and the government's measures proving limited in stimulating economic activity prompted caution in the markets. Expectations for the coming year are heavily weighted towards the Beijing administration announcing more comprehensive stimulus packages. In a scenario where the agreement with the US is maintained, **we can say that Chinese equity markets have a higher return potential compared to this year.** However, it is worth noting that this structural transformation in the Chinese economy, which aims to transition to a 'technology-driven growth' model, will be painful and that the effects of the announced packages will take time.

On the Japanese front, 2026 may see a risk of **"policy mismatch"** between the new Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi, who advocates an expansionary fiscal policy, and the tightening-oriented Bank of Japan (BoJ). Although the new government's massive 21.3 trillion yen stimulus package will support growth, its inflationary side effects **may force the BoJ to raise interest rates.**

The BoJ's continuation of its interest rate hike cycle is a critical issue that **will affect** not only Japanese bonds but also **global liquidity.** The Japanese Yen, which has been the main funding currency for 'Carry Trade' (low-cost borrowing) thanks to years of low interest rates, may lose its appeal as interest rates rise. This could lead to 'position unwinding' and **reverse capital flows in global markets.** We believe investors should not ignore this risk.

We can say that the rising tension between China and Japan over Taiwan at the end of 2025 may periodically resurface in 2026, but **we do not expect it to be a permanent tension that will dampen overall risk appetite.**

**Figure 8: China's export performance did not translate into corporate profitability**  
(Index 100=January 17)



Source: THE Economic Research, Michael Cembalest, J.P. Morgan Asset & Wealth Management, China General Administration of Customs, Haver Analytics, Bloomberg

It is worth noting that the structural transformation of the Chinese economy will be painful and that the effects of the packages to be announced will take time.







# Türkiye

*Reflection*



# Reflections of the Multi-Faceted Impacts on Türkiye

## Artificial Intelligence and Big Data



Türkiye, which is undergoing digitalisation particularly in healthcare and finance, offers a dynamic ecosystem for artificial intelligence solutions.

## Localisation Trends in Trade



Türkiye is an indispensable trading partner with its strategic location offering direct access to European markets.

## Strong Defence Industry



Türkiye is a deterrent force competing in the global market with its defence industry based on domestic technology.





## Disinflation path

The year 2026 is poised to be a year in which the disinflation process takes root and steps towards normalisation in monetary policy become more pronounced in the Turkish economy. The CBRT resolute stance in anchoring inflation expectations and maintaining the real interest rate environment will support sustained demand for Turkish lira-denominated assets throughout the year.

As the fruits of the tight monetary policy stance are reaped, we expect the CBRT to follow a 'cautious and gradual' cycle of interest rate cuts. The tight stance in monetary policy, supported by fiscal discipline and budget balance, and managed prices and wage adjustments in line with the inflation target, will be critical to the success of the disinflation process. In this context, it is projected that the policy interest rate will fall below the 30% band by the end of 2026, with inflation approaching the 20% level. The positive real interest rate presented in this scenario will be the main factor maintaining the appeal of the Turkish Lira.

In the foreign exchange market, we anticipate that the **TL's "real appreciation" process will continue**, with the increase in the USD/TL exchange rate remaining below headline inflation. We also expect the strong outlook for the CBRT reserves to continue. Furthermore, the continuing downward trend in Turkey's credit default swap (CDS) spreads will pave the way for foreign portfolio inflows (bonds and equities) to gain momentum.

In the first half of 2026, we expect a balancing of domestic demand and a relatively flat economic activity due to the lagged effects of monetary tightening. However, in the second half of the year, interest rate cuts, lower financing costs and easing monetary conditions **could lead to inclusive and broad-based growth momentum**. In this environment, we are more optimistic about domestic equity markets, particularly in the second half of the year, as valuations become attractive and cost pressures ease.

Figure 9: Türkiye may continue to offer a significant real interest rate

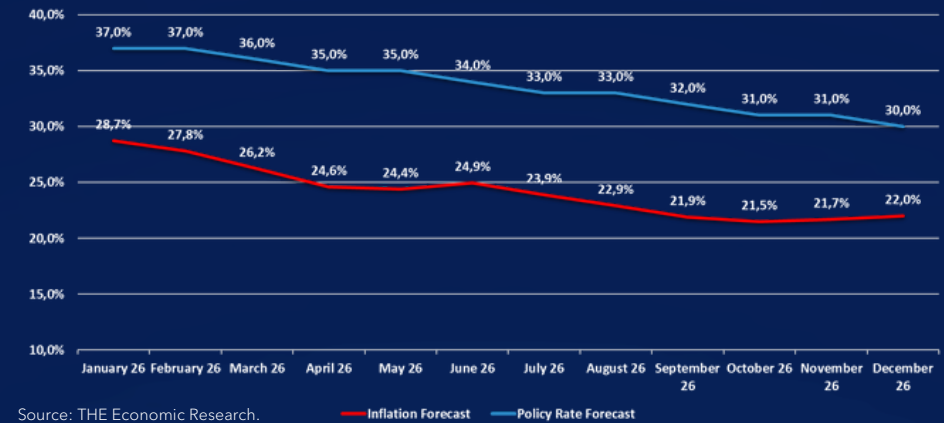
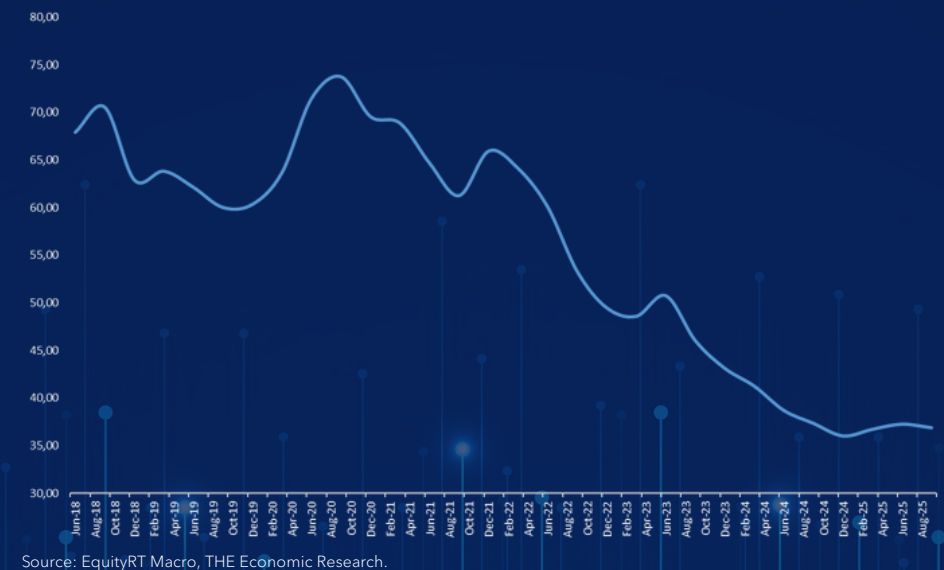


Figure 10: Declining credit volume supports disinflation  
Banks Loans as % of GDP



The CBRT's commitment to maintaining inflation expectations and preserving the real interest rate environment is expected to support the continued demand for Turkish lira-denominated assets throughout the year.





A conceptual image featuring a brass hourglass with white sand, positioned over a large, out-of-focus clock face. The entire scene is overlaid with a semi-transparent dark blue filter. The hourglass is centered vertically, and the clock face shows various tick marks and hands, though they are blurred.

# **Asset Classes and Pension Investment Funds**

### A diversified fund allocation

In 2026, we are adopting a diversified and balanced fund allocation approach that includes both growth-oriented assets and defensive instruments. In this era of a 'multipolar' global order, where power is more widely dispersed and fragmented, we expect geopolitical risks to remain on the agenda throughout 2026.

The increased appeal of gold in the global fund universe, leading to varying degrees of inclusion in portfolios, along with continued appetite for purchases by global central banks and Fed interest rate cuts, are among the strong signals that the positive trend will continue in 2026. However, silver's use as an industrial metal and its status as a 'critical mineral' leads us to position our Precious Metals fund (VGD code) as a hedge in portfolios.

While maintaining our expectation of a decline in short- and long-term bond yields in line with the disinflation process, we believe that Turkish Lira-denominated fixed-income instruments should be weighted heavily in portfolios, in line with our forecasts that the real interest rate environment will continue in 2026.

Given the momentum in US-based indices, led by the technology sector, we believe that it is important not to overlook the potential returns as well as the risks. Therefore, we plan to maintain our cautious but positive stance towards domestic and foreign equity markets in 2026.

### Our Base Scenario



In 2026, we are adopting a diversified and balanced fund allocation approach that includes both growth-oriented assets and defensive instruments.





Risk-Return Graph According to Our Base Scenario







I can't change the direction of the wind, but I can adjust my sails to always reach my destination.

*- Jimmy Dean*

**"Markets are volatile.**

**You can adjust your sails by changing funds 12 times a year."**

Doğru Zamanda  
Doğru Fon



# Economic Research



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