

Monthly Equity Strategy

December 2025

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Further Fed rate cuts remain the base case, despite impaired data visibility...

The U.S. federal government remained partially shut down for a total of 43 days between 1 October and 12 November. The inability of federal agencies to release macroeconomic data during this period has weakened conviction in a continuation of the Fed’s easing cycle at the 10 December FOMC meeting. Nevertheless, rising concerns over labor-market softening keep expectations tilted toward a 25-bps rate cut. President Trump signed an executive order exempting certain food items from additional tariffs, citing inflation risks. Markets currently assign an ~80% probability to a further 25-bps reduction in December. Meanwhile, the ECB is expected to remain on hold as inflation dynamics evolve, whereas the BoE – which stayed sidelined at its previous meeting – is anticipated to deliver a 25-bps cut in December. In Japan, following the recent change in political leadership, expectations for a BoJ rate hike at the December meeting have strengthened markedly.

The 30 October meeting between U.S. President Donald Trump and China’s President Xi Jinping resulted in a one-year postponement of the planned tariff measures, supporting risk sentiment across global markets. China similarly postponed export restrictions on rare earth elements and critical minerals for one year, while the U.S. cut tariffs on Chinese fentanyl from 20% to 10%. The decision to resume trade negotiations – even under a deferred timeline – is expected to provide a modest but sustained boost to global risk appetite.

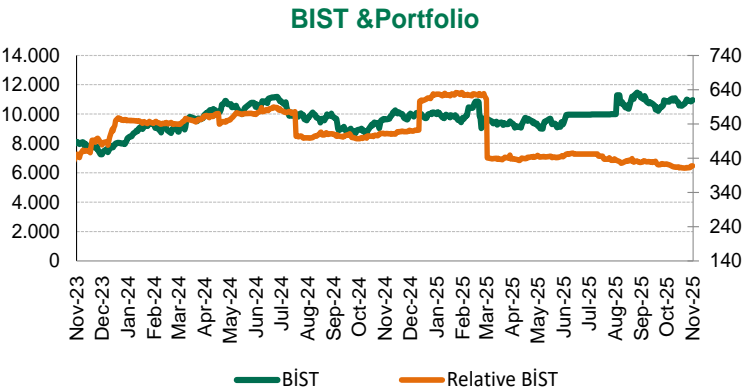
Geopolitical risks remain a headwind, particularly in the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Reciprocal military activity persists, and no progress has been made on the U.S.-proposed framework aimed at initiating peace talks. While the EU and Ukraine have signaled readiness to engage, further steps are required for Russia to enter negotiations. A peace agreement remains a low-probability scenario; however, any credible advancement toward de-escalation would remove a major geopolitical overhang and materially improve risk appetite.

In domestic markets, having emphasized the slowdown in disinflation and limiting its October cut to 100 bps, the CBRT is expected to deliver a further 100-150 bps reduction at its December meeting, supported by constructive expectations regarding November inflation. The policy rate is projected to close the year within the 38.0-38.5% range.

Throughout December, global markets will focus on the final round of central-bank meetings, led by the Fed. A rate cut in line with expectations would be supportive for risk sentiment; however, a more hawkish tone in the post-meeting communication – particularly if inflation concerns are reiterated – could trigger short-term volatility. Beyond the Fed, markets will continue to monitor policy decisions from other major central banks and macro data releases, especially from the U.S. In parallel, ongoing U.S. - China trade talks, additional tariff-related statements from President Trump, and any developments regarding the Russia-Ukraine conflict will remain key market drivers.

Facts & Figures	Close*	MoM	YtD
BIST - 100, TRY	10.899	-0,66%	10,9%
BIST - 100, USD	257	-1,7%	-7,7%
MSCI Turkey	275.855	-3,3%	-7,7%
MSCI EMEA	248	-1,8%	21,6%
MSCI EM	1.367	-2,5%	27,1%
Benchmark Bond	38,47%	-154bps	-209bps
USD/TL	42,3547	1,10%	20,05%
EUR/TL	49,0114	1,13%	33,41%
P/E			
Banking	6,2		
Industrial	96,1		
Iron&Steel	30,7		
REIT	10,9		
Telecom	15,0		
2025E P/E	14,9		

*Close as of November 28, 2025



The CBRT is expect to continued rate cuts in December...

Rating: BUY

Domestically, markets will closely monitor the November inflation print to be released on 3 December, as well as upcoming macro data releases. The CBRT's rate decision on 11 December and the accompanying communication will also be key focal points. In addition, developments related to the Russia-Ukraine war and geopolitical dynamics in the Middle East & Syria, along with news flow stemming from ongoing corruption investigations, will remain closely watched by the markets.

The BIST-100 Index, which had experienced volatility in November due to news flow related to ongoing corruption cases, recovered toward month-end on renewed expectations for further CBRT easing in December. The Index ended the month with a moderate 0.66% loss at 10,898.70. The Industrial Index declined by 3.65%, while the Banking Index significantly outperformed with an 6.43% rise.

The decline in global interest rates, reduced tariff uncertainty, and rising expectations for a potential geopolitical resolution in the Russia-Ukraine conflict support a global economic recovery. However, these same dynamics could introduce upside risks to inflation in Türkiye, which remains in a disinflation phase. In this context, we expect macroeconomic conditions in 2026 to be more benign relative to 2025, and anticipate further rate cuts from the CBRT – a backdrop that should benefit the banking sector and the broader corporate space. Accordingly, we expect the BIST to follow a positively biased but volatile trajectory throughout December. Despite intermittent pullbacks, we maintain our medium-to-long-term recommendation of gradual accumulation.

In light of these expectations, we maintain our 12-month BIST-100 target of 13,500, representing ~24% upside to current levels, and reiterate our BUY recommendation. The MSCI Türkiye Index continues to trade at deep discounts to the MSCI EM, at 2025E 8.63x P/E and 0.92x P/B – corresponding to valuations 43,8% and 55,0% below the EM benchmark, respectively.

No changes are made to our model portfolio this month.

Main Market Risks

- A potential Fed pause or reversal in the rate-cut cycle due to renewed inflation pressures.
- A re-escalation of U.S. - China trade tensions triggered by new tariff announcements from President Trump.
- Broader spillover risks from geopolitical flashpoints, particularly Russia - Ukraine and the Middle East.
- A disruption to the CBRT's easing cycle if the anticipated disinflation path fails to materialize.

Model Portfolio

Top Picks	Close	Target	Pot.	MoM	Relative
AKBNK.TI	64,75	88,90	37,3%	6,5%	7,2%
ASELS.TI	183,40	240,00	30,9%	-9,8%	-9,2%
CIMSA.TI	45,76	63,00	37,7%	-3,7%	-3,1%
FROTO.TI	94,60	143,00	51,2%	-4,7%	-4,0%
ISCTR.TI	13,57	18,80	38,5%	7,3%	8,0%
MGROS.TI	521,00	780,00	49,7%	15,7%	16,5%
SAHOL.TI	81,90	146,24	78,6%	0,4%	1,1%
TCELL.TI	93,55	136,60	46,0%	-6,2%	-5,5%
THYAO.TI	272,75	495,50	81,7%	-6,4%	-5,8%
Average				-0,1%	0,6%

*Close as of November 28, 2025

Add

-

Remove

-

Maintain

AKBNK

ASELS

CIMSA

FROTO

ISCTR

MGROS

SAHOL

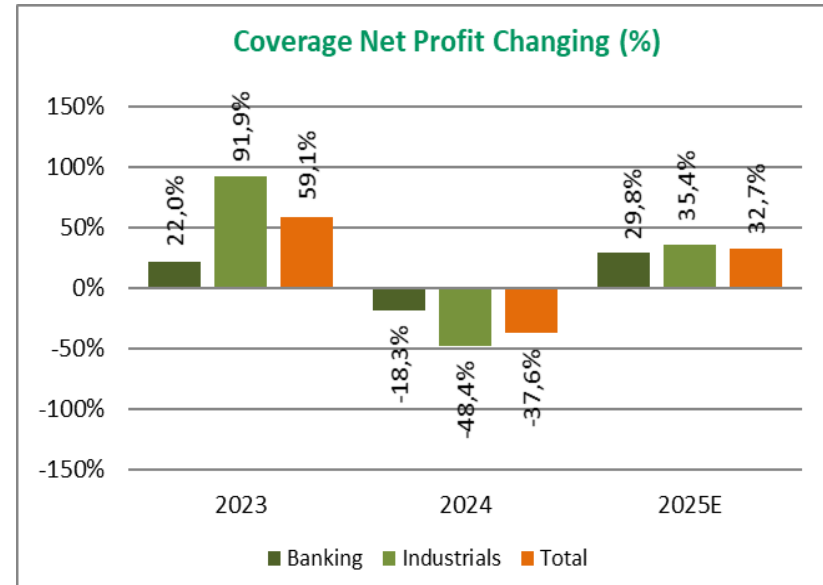
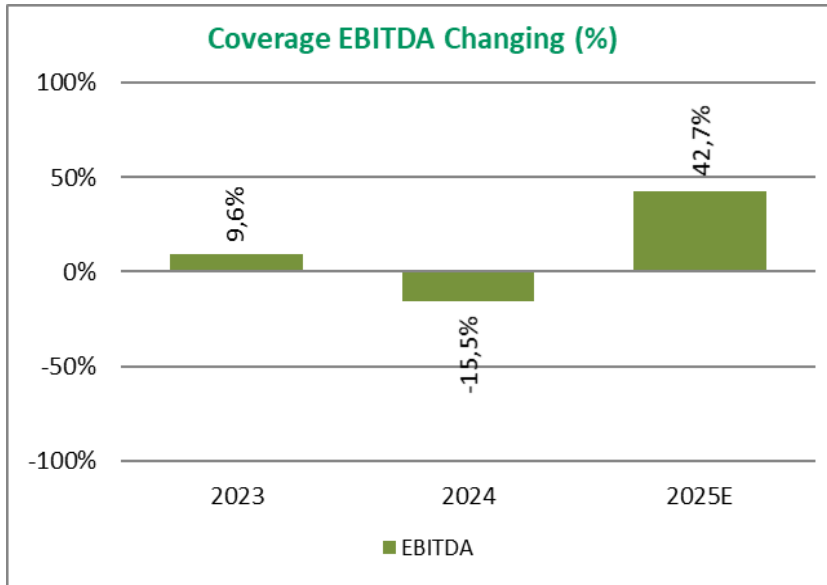
TCELL

THYAO

Favourite Sectors

Banks
Insurance
REIT
Construction-Cement
Food&Beverage
Iron-Steel
Main Metal Industry
Defense
Aviation
Food Retail
Telecommunication
Energy

This will be a year of recovery...



In 2025, with the expected rebound, industrials should deliver 35,4% and 42,7% YoY net income and EBITDA growth YoY, while we expect the banks' earnings to increase by 29,8% YoY.

Returns compared to peers

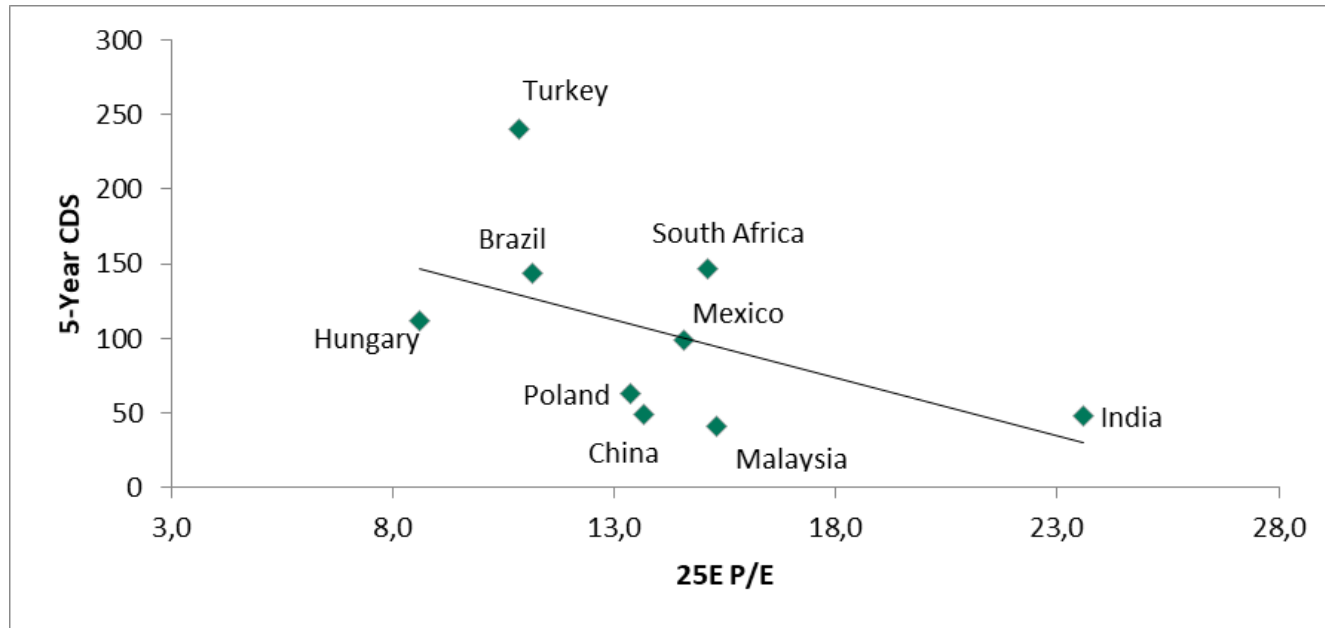
- The MSCI Türkiye Index has declined by 8.1% in absolute terms over the past 12 months. It has underperformed the MSCI EM, and the MSCI EMEA index by 37.9%, and 33.3%, respectively during same period.

Absolute Change	1m	3m	12m	YtD
MSCI Turkey	-3,7%	-7,7%	-8,1%	-7,7%
MSCI EM	-2,5%	8,6%	26,7%	27,0%
MSCI EMEA	-2,7%	4,5%	22,6%	21,5%
MSCI Eastern Europe	0,4%	8,9%	57,0%	58,1%
MSCI World	-0,6%	5,3%	15,4%	18,6%

Relative to MSCI Turkey	1m	3m	12m	YtD
MSCI EM	1,21%	17,6%	37,9%	37,6%
MSCI EMEA	1,1%	13,1%	33,3%	31,6%
MSCI Eastern Europe	4,3%	17,9%	70,8%	71,3%
MSCI World	3,2%	14,0%	25,6%	28,5%

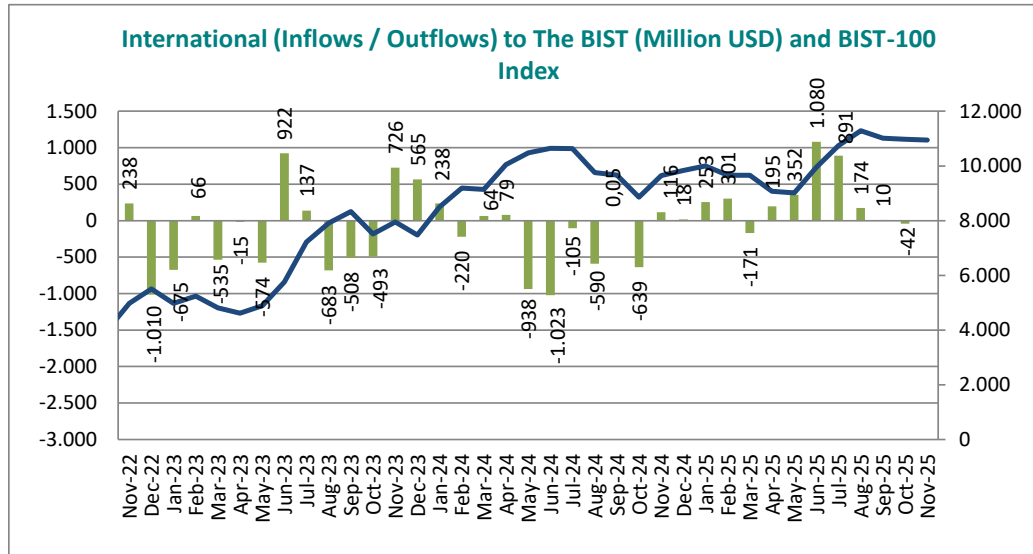
As of November 28, 2025

5-Year CDS

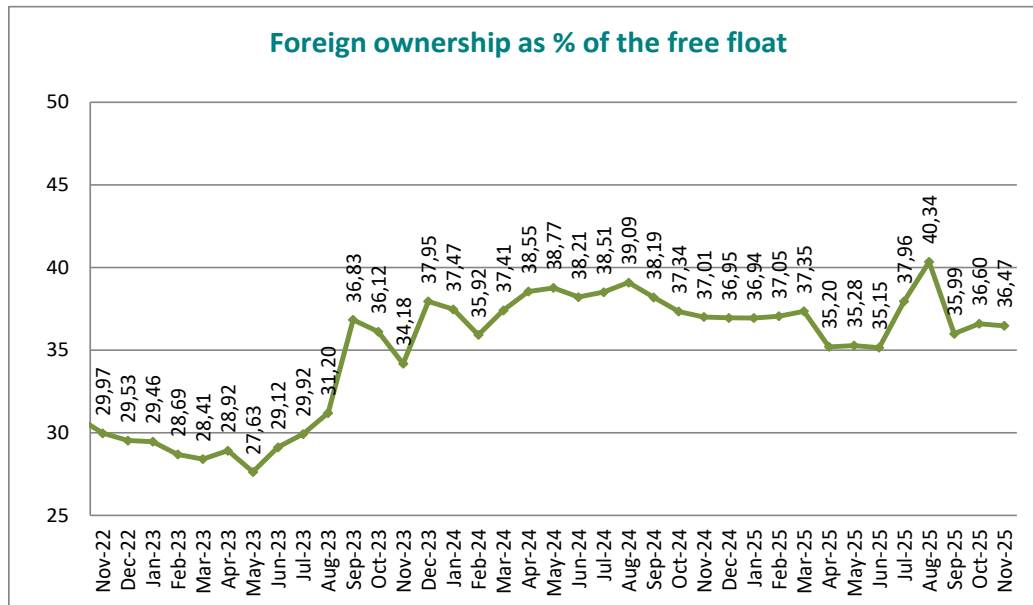


As of November 28, 2025

Int. flow and foreign ownership

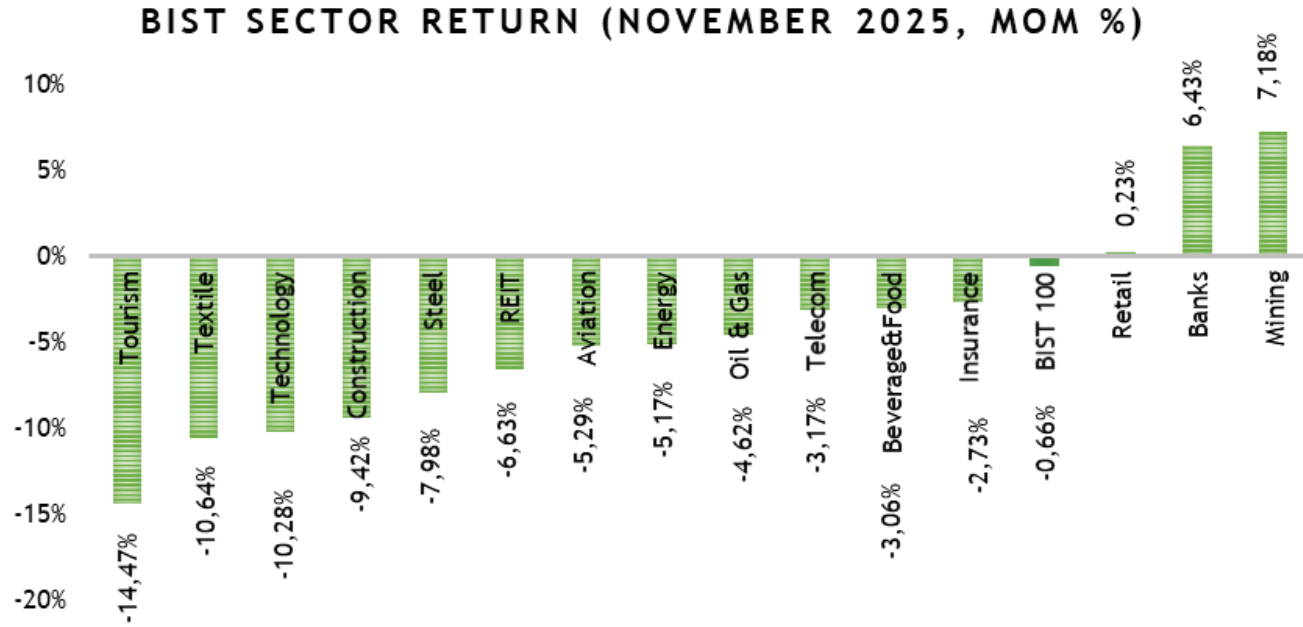


➤ In October 2025, foreign investors were net sellers at the BIST of USD 42mn.



➤ Foreign ownership has realized to 36.47% in November 2025.

Sector performances

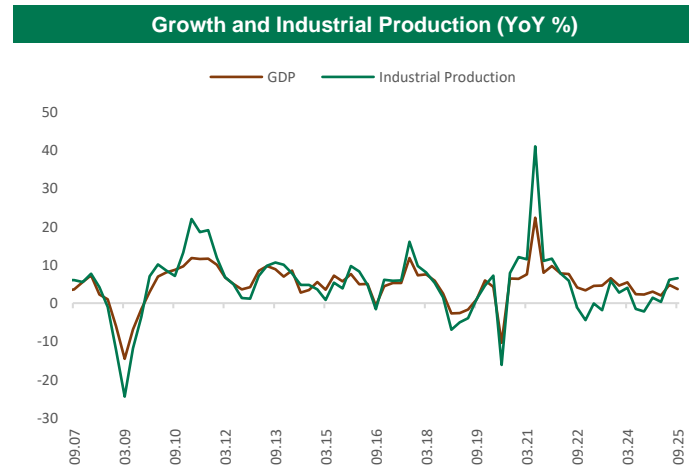


As of November 28, 2025

Macroeconomic Outlook

GDP/2025-Q3

According to growth data announced by TÜİK, the Turkish economy grew by 3.7% in the third quarter of the year compared to the same period of the previous year. (Market Expectation is 4.1% and Seker Investment Expectation is 4%). The seasonally and calendar adjusted GDP chained volume index increased by 1.1% compared to the previous quarter. The calendar adjusted GDP chained volume index increased by 3.4% in the second quarter of 2025 compared to the same quarter of the previous year. The Gross Domestic Product estimate by the production method increased by 41.6% in the third quarter of 2025 compared to the same quarter of the previous year at current prices, reaching TRY 17 trillion 424 billion 718 million. The third-quarter value of GDP was realized as USD 432 billion 880 million at current prices. The share of labor compensation in Gross Value Added at current prices remained constant at 35% compared to the same period of the previous year. The share of net operating surplus/mixed income increased from 46% to 46.7%. An analysis of the activities constituting GDP reveals that, in the third quarter of 2025, compared to the previous year, the following chained volume index figures were observed: construction increased by 13.9%, finance and insurance by 10.8%, information and communication by 10.1%, product taxes minus subsidies by 9.6%, other service activities by 7.1%, industry by 6.5%, trade, transportation, accommodation and food services by 6.3%, professional, administrative and support services by 4.4%, real estate by 4.2%, and public administration, education, human health and social services by 2.1%. The agricultural sector decreased by 12.7%. Significant improvement is evident in the construction sector. Both interest rate cut expectations and the implementation of postponed activity have accelerated the construction sector compared to the previous year. On the other hand, the 12.7% contraction in the agricultural sector can be considered a seasonal effect. We estimate that being due to the agricultural frost this will have only a temporary impact on economic activity. Industrial production, which we closely monitor as a production-biased growth indicator, continues to recover, albeit at a slower pace. The significantly higher-than-expected quarterly growth stems from the fact that annual growth includes seasonal effects. We expect this divergence to close in the final quarter.

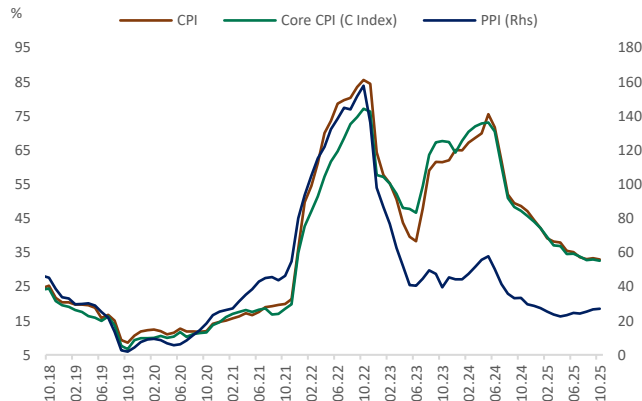


Macroeconomic Outlook

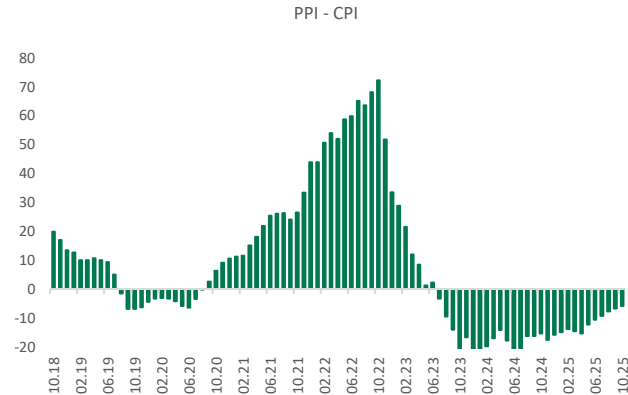
Inflation - October

CPI increased by 2.55% in October compared to the previous month, while annual inflation printed at 32.87% (previously 33.29%). Market expectations were for inflation to increase by 2.8% monthly and 33.2% annually (Şeker Invest expected 2.95% monthly and 33.38% annually). The rate of price increases has slowed compared to the August-September period. While annual inflation continues to decline due to the base effect, disinflation momentum has evolved into a stable cycle. Monthly inflation, however, is far from the intermediate targets that would lead to price stability. Rigidity in items such as food, housing, and clothing, in particular, appears to be the biggest obstacle to the fight against inflation. The average of food, housing, and transportation inflation, which accounts for 55.52% of the index, rose by 37.20% annually (previously 37.28%). Despite headline figures falling below 33% in annual inflation, the high trend in core consumer spending items continues. The Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT) has recently highlighted the inertia in food and services inflation in its interest rate decisions. Food inflation reached 3.41%, contributing 0.83 percentage points to monthly inflation, while clothing and footwear increased by 12.42% monthly, pushing headline inflation up by 0.69 percentage points. Given their weight in the basket, disinflation in this sector becomes even more significant. During the same period, monthly inflation in the Special Coverage CPI Indicator B index (core inflation) was 2.43%, while annual inflation reached 32.52%. The high trend in core indicators suggests that both headline and main inflation distribution are spreading across all items as price pressures. Adjusting for seasonality, we see that monthly inflation is far from the 2% level, particularly in food, housing, transportation, and education. Of the 32.87% annual inflation rate, 20.45 percentage points come from food, housing, and transportation. While demand-pull inflation is under control, the high trend is a result of expectations and pricing behavior. Services inflation, which has fallen slightly below 2% in May and March since the beginning of the year, is projected to average monthly inflation of 3.6% in 2025. This has led to annual inflation of 44.44%. Assuming no demand-side pressures, services inflation will remain stable in the 40-43% range unless a positive supply-side shock occurs.

CPI, PPI and Core CPI (YoY %)



PPI - CPI Spread

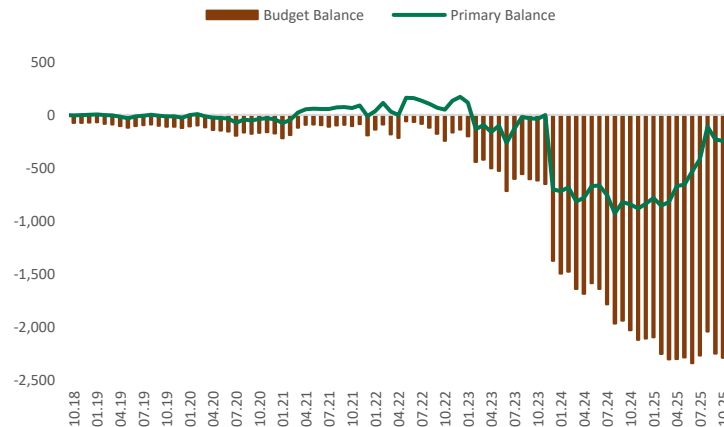


Macroeconomic Outlook

Budget Balance - October

According to the October central government budget data published by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, budget revenues were TRY 1,147 billion and budget expenditures were TRY 1,370 billion. Non-interest budget expenditures amounted to TRY 1,213 billion during the same period. Based on this data, the budget deficit reached TRY 223.2 billion, while the non-interest balance showed a deficit of TRY 65.8 billion. Although interest payments fell below the ten-month average trend, they remain high (average TRY 180 billion, TRY 157 billion in October). Current transfers saw the highest monthly expenditure, including the earthquake period. Despite personnel expenses remaining flat regardless of the effects of inflation, transfers to state-owned enterprises and financial institutions, in particular, broke records. A total of TRY 71.8 billion was transferred to public enterprises, reflecting seasonal effects. Of this, TRY 49.8 billion was transferred to Elektrik Üretim AŞ (Electricity Generation Inc.) and TRY 20.5 billion to BOTAŞ (BOTAŞ). A total of TRY 352 billion was transferred to BOTAŞ and Elektrik Üretim AŞ between January and October. If we calculate total interest expenses at TRY 1.81 trillion during the same period, the total burden on the budget since the beginning of the year from public borrowing interest and transfers to state-owned enterprises (SOEs) has reached approximately TRY 2.15 trillion. When the 12-month totals are considered together, the budget deficit stands at TRY 2.3 trillion, while the core balance, excluding interest, has a deficit of TRY 245 billion. While interest rate pressure continues on the budget, additional expenses in current transfers are fueling the budget deficit. We anticipate this pressure increasing with the arrival of winter. Inflation-focused interest rate cuts in monetary policy will alleviate the pressure on borrowing rates. In this context, we view price stability as a prerequisite for achieving fiscal discipline targets. The upgraded forecasts in the latest inflation report and the possibility that monetary policy will remain tighter than expected will also affect budget performance. Considering that the pressure on expenditures will continue, the effectiveness of tax collection will increase the contribution of fiscal policy to disinflation.

Budget and Primary Balance (12m rolling, Billion TRY)

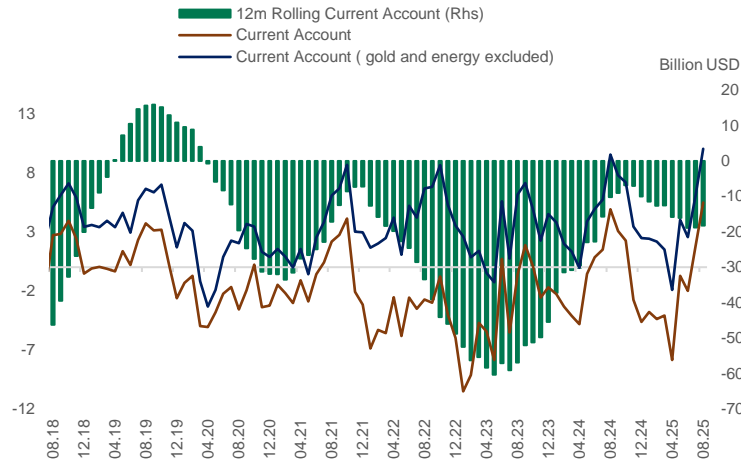


Macroeconomic Outlook

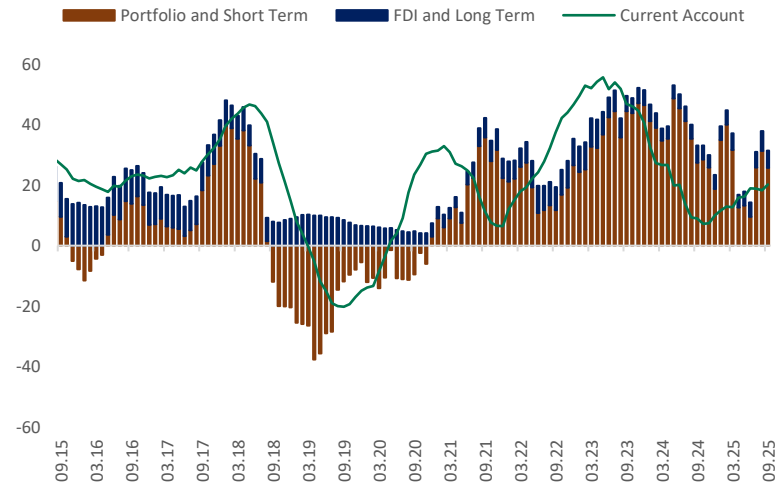
Balance of Payments - September

According to balance of payments statistics, the current account balance in September showed a surplus of USD1,112 million. This resulted in a twelve-month current account deficit of USD20,146 million (previously USD18,427 million). Seasonality in the services balance appears to have kicked in. Looking at the impact on the foreign trade balance, the expectation of an interest rate cut, albeit limited, is affecting import demand. We stated that we would experience a period of limited year-over-year current account deficit growth throughout 2025. Our baseline scenario for the current account balance was a recovery in domestic economic activity led by import demand, coupled with interest rate cuts. Although the frequency and magnitude of interest rate cuts differed from our baseline scenario, the underlying trend continues. The services balance saw strong inflows from June to September, led by travel. We anticipate that this effect will continue to weaken in the final quarter. The upward revision of forecasts in the latest inflation report may sustain the tight monetary policy stance for longer than expected. This would lead to a positive deviation from our baseline scenario and a more positive outlook for the balance of payments. Looking at the actual current account balance, the foreign trade deficit defined by the balance of payments was USD5,356 million, and inflows from the balance of services were USD7,707 million. The twelve-month cumulative foreign trade deficit defined by the balance of payments was USD64.8 billion, while inflows from the balance of services amounted to USD62.6 billion. Excluding gold and energy, the current account posted a surplus of USD6,803 million this month. The positive sentiment in core indicators will continue, particularly with a more cautious stance regarding interest rate cuts.

Current Account (CA), Energy and Gold Excluded (CA), 12M Rolling CA (Billion USD)



Finance of Current Account Deficit (Billion USD)

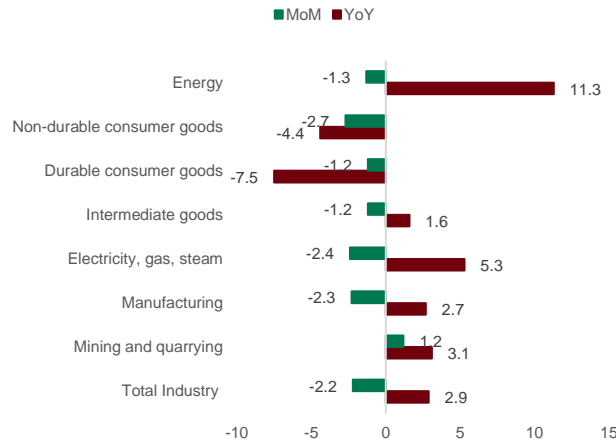


Macroeconomic Outlook

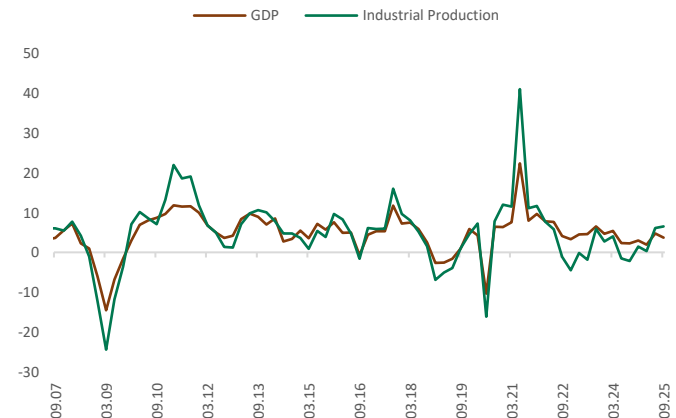
Industrial Production- September

According to industrial production index data, seasonally and calendar-adjusted production decreased by 2.2% in September compared to the previous month. The slowdown in monthly production pushed annual production growth to 2.9% (from 7.3%). The cautious stance on interest rate cuts is slowing the acceleration in production figures. The ongoing global uncertainty continues to put pressure on domestic production driven by external demand. The continuation of tight monetary policy in the third quarter and the slowdown in the disinflation process are likely to have a negative impact on industrial production. The prolonged flattening of the output gap will keep actual production figures below potential production levels. As noted in the latest inflation report, companies' reliance on their own domestic resources, which they used as a buffer during the high interest rate period, is maintaining the buoyancy in domestic demand despite the slowdown in production. The failure of the correlation between inflation and growth to produce the expected effect is causing a divergence at this point. The economic administration has constructed a disinflation process without sacrificing growth, adopting a monetary policy stance based on a baseline scenario where the impact of the decline in prices on production and employment will be limited. Currently, the pace of decline in inflation is slowing due to inertia and food prices, while production data is showing a more pronounced sense of tightness. Considering the recent inflation trend and the combined messages in monetary policy texts, the tight stance is likely to persist for some time. In this context, we may see a more subdued, near-flat trend in production in the final quarter. Because policymakers' priority is to bring inflation to a level consistent with targets, regardless of the cost, the interest rate cut path has diverged significantly from previous forecasts. With year-end inflation expected to stabilize at 32-33%, the disinflationary period of the last six months presents a negative outlook. This puts negative pressure on the real sector, which has long linked production and order dynamics to interest rate cuts. Therefore, political uncertainties, pricing behavior, and the upward trend in the expectations channel limit the CBRT's room for maneuver. Unless there is a structural break, particularly in services and food inflation, the fluctuating and nearly flat trend in production data will continue until the first half of 2026.

Industrial Production Rate of Change (%)



Industrial Production and GDP Growth (YoY)



Akbank (OP, 12M TP: TRY88.90)

Net profit in Q3 was slightly above expectations

Upside: 37%

Following its growth strategy, the bank stands out with market share gains across all TL loan segments. Considering its solid capital base, strong growth in fee and commission income, strategic TRY loan expansion, and improving net interest margin, we maintain our Outperform recommendation.

Akbank has announced a 3Q25 net profit of TRY 14.1bn, slightly above expectations, implying a strong 26% QoQ increase. The reported figure was 4.3% above our estimate of TRY 13.5bn and 3.6% above the market consensus of TRY 13.6bn.

The bank made no changes to its 2025 guidance. Accordingly, it maintained expectations of over 30% TRY loan growth, mid-single-digit FX loan growth, around 60% fee income growth, 40% operating expense growth, an NPL ratio of 3.5%, a net cost of risk between 150-200bps, and ROE above 25%.

We expect the bank's net profit to increase by 47% YoY in 2025. Our target price of TRY 88.90 implies a 37% upside potential from current levels. We maintain our "Outperform" recommendation. The stock trades at 5.4x 2025E P/E and 1.2x P/B, implying an average ROE of 24%.

Strong recovery in net interest margin. Akbank's interest income increased by 3.8% QoQ, while interest expenses declined by 2.9%. Accordingly, net interest income rose 54% QoQ to TRY 28.6bn. Swap costs, on the other hand, increased 59.4% QoQ to TRY 11.3bn. As a result, the swap-adjusted net interest margin expanded sharply from 184bps in 2Q25 to 262bps in 3Q25.

The TRY securities portfolio continues to feature a high share of high-yield corporate bonds. Strategic TRY loan growth, along with proactive market-share gains in FX loans, is expected to support longer duration and further margin improvement.

Strong fee growth accompanied by a solid improvement in cost coverage. The ratio of fee and commission income to operating expenses strengthened significantly in 3Q25, rising to 121% from 100% in 1Q25, reflecting robust growth in fee income and improved operating efficiency.

Noticeable increase in cost of risk. The bank's cumulative net cost of risk rose from 180bps to 237bps. For the full year, management expects the net cost of risk (excluding currency impact) to remain in the 150-200bps range.

Strengthened coverage ratios. The bank's Stage 2 expected loss coverage ratio increased to 17.2% from 15.5% in 2Q25, while the Stage 3 coverage ratio rose to 61.5% from 59.8%, reflecting a more conservative provisioning approach.

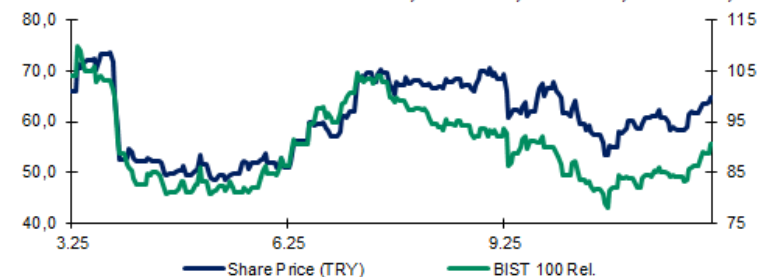
AKBNK

Mcap (TRYmn)	336.700	Beta (12M)	1,25
Mcap (USDmn)	7.948	Avr. Daily Vol. (TRYr)	6.433
Close	64,75	Foreign Ownership i	46,5%
Last 12M High	74,54	Free Float (%)	52,0%
Last 12M Low	47,88	Weight	5,46%

Quick Facts (TRY Mn)	2023A	2024A	2025E	2026E
Net interest income	63.547	65.045	101.202	148.881
% Change, YoY	-17,3%	2,4%	55,6%	47,1%
Net fee income	30.832	69.162	115.042	147.910
% Change, YoY	198,9%	124,3%	66,3%	28,6%
Net income	66.479	42.366	62.545	104.299
% Change, YoY	10,8%	-36,3%	47,6%	66,8%

Ratios	2023A	2024A	2025E	2026E
NPL ratio	2,4%	2,9%	4,0%	4,1%
CoR (net) Exc. Currency	2,1%	-0,9%	2,1%	1,9%
NIM (Swap adj.)	5,5%	2,6%	3,0%	4,3%
ROAA	4,6%	2,0%	2,1%	2,7%
ROAE	36,4%	18,8%	24,0%	31,3%

Multiples	2023A	2024A	2025E	2026E
P/E	2,9	8,0	5,4	3,2
P/BV	0,90	1,40	1,20	0,93



Return	1M	3M	6M	12M
TRY Return (%):	10,6	-6,8	25,4	10,9
US\$ Return (%):	9,3	-9,9	15,1	-9,5
BIST-100 Relative (%):	10,3	-2,8	5,6	-1,9

Source: Bank financials, Şeker Invest Research

Aselsan (OP, 12M TP: TRY 240.00) Results above expectations...

Upside: 30.9%

ASELSAN exceeded the market's median estimate of TRY 3,075 million and our forecast of TRY 3,250 million in 3Q25, posting a consolidated net profit attributable to the parent company of TRY 4,765 million (3Q24: TRY 2,671 million), including the impact of IAS 29. The rise in net profit was supported by higher net sales revenues and improved operating profit driven by effective cost management, lower net financial expenses and reduced monetary position losses. In 3Q25, ASELSAN achieved net sales revenue of TRY 33,132 million – exceeding our forecast of TRY 32,780 million and the market's median expectation of TRY 32,300 million by 1.07% and 2.58%, respectively, marking a 14% year-on-year increase. Under the aselsaneXt program, launched at the start of 2024 to achieve long-term goals, ASELSAN continued to deliver positive results. During the period, revenue was mainly driven by deliveries in ÇELİKKÜBBE (Steel Dome), Radar, Electro-Optics, Electronic Warfare, Security, Naval, and Military Communication Systems.

Including the impact of IAS 29, EBITDA was at TRY 8,191 million – 3.7% above our and the market's median estimate of TRY 7,900 million (3Q24: TRY 6,565 million). EBITDA continued to strengthen on cost control, improved operational profitability, and the introduction of high value-added products. Supported also by digital transformation and process improvement initiatives, the EBITDA margin reached 24.72%. Meanwhile, a roughly 10% decline in general administrative expenses pushed the net profit margin up to 14.38% (3Q24: 9.19%). ASELSAN has successfully maintained its Book-to-Bill ratio at 2x for two consecutive years, a key indicator of growth momentum. The company further improved this ratio to 2.5x in the first nine months of 2025, continuing to outperform the industry average.

With USD 5.7 billion worth of new contracts in 9M25, ASELSAN's total backlog reached a record USD 17.9 billion (9M24: USD 12.6 billion). Pursuing its export-driven growth strategy, ASELSAN secured USD 1.45 billion of new orders from abroad during 9M25 (9M24: USD 535 million). As of 9M25, 98% of its backlog was defense-related and 2% was non-defense. Of the long-term backlog, 52% was denominated in USD, 40% in EUR, and 8% in TL.

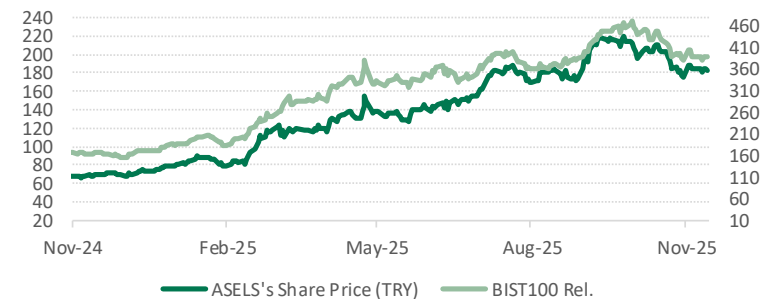
The company's net debt decreased by 20% compared to 3Q24 to TRY 23,769 million. The Net Debt/EBITDA ratio fell to 0.53x in 9M25, down from 1.24x in the same period last year, keeping ASELSAN well below industry averages.

2025 outlook maintained: ASELSAN reaffirmed its 2025 guidance. Including the impact of IAS 29, the company expects net sales revenue growth to exceed 10% in TL terms, an EBITDA margin above 23%, and capital expenditures of TRY 20 billion or more for 2025.

R&D expenditures and investments in mass production continued to increase. R&D spending rose by 40% year-on-year, reaching USD 925 million. Alongside R&D, ASELSAN's capital investments aimed at strengthening its mass production infrastructure doubled compared to the same period last year, reaching USD 200 million.

We maintain our 12-month target price at TRY 240,0/shr. While our target price has a 30.9% upside potential, we maintain our Outperform rating for ASELS.

Code	ASELS.TI	Close	183,40	
MCap (TRY m)	817.608	Last 12M High	187,70	
MCap (US\$ m)	20.188	Last 12M Low	54,01	
EV (TRY m)	837.721	Beta	0,83	
EV (US\$ m)	20.721	Avg. daily trading vol. (US\$ m)	96,6	
Free float (%)	26,00	Foreign ownership in FF (%)	47,74%	
Key figures	*2022A	*2023A	*2024A	2025E
Revenues	121.080	133.272	150.773	177.950
Growth		10,1%	13,1%	18,0%
EBITDA	25.425	29.024	37.923	45.200
EBITDA margin	21,0%	21,8%	25,2%	25,4%
Net profit	2.322	13.203	19.189	26.280
EPS	1,02	2,90	4,21	5,76
Dividend yield	0,25%	0,22%	0,28%	0,11%
Net debt /EBITDA	0,60	0,83	0,53	0,35
Net debt /Equity	0,11	0,15	0,11	0,08
ROAE		8,7%	11,5%	14,2%
ROAA		4,9%	6,6%	8,3%
Valuation metrics	*2022A	*2023A	*2024A	2025E
P/E	11,9	28,1	21,6	31,1
EV/EBITDA	15,5	13,6	11,5	19,0
EV/Sales	1,2	1,7	2,3	4,8
P/BV	3,6	2,3	2,4	4,2
Return	1M	3M	YtD	YoY
TRY Return (%):	22,4	30,5	147,3	186,4
US\$ Return (%):	20,1	23,7	115,2	133,3
BIST-100 Relative (%):	9,8	14,8	131,8	193,2



Source: PDP, Finnet, Şeker Invest Research estimates

*2022, 2023 and 2024 financials are Indexed according to 2025 with IAS -29

Cimsa (OP, 12M TP: TRY 63.00) Net profit outperformed expectations in 3Q25

Upside: 37.7%

Cimsa published its restated financial results for 3Q25 in accordance with inflation accounting, applying TMS 29 'Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies' on October 31, 2025.

Cimsa has reported a consolidated 3Q25 net profit attributable to the parent of TRY 1,269mn. The announced net profit exceeded both the Şeker Investment estimate of TRY 1,132mn and the market median expectation of TRY 976mn. Net profit declined by 18.2% YoY, while the net margin decreased by 8.3pps YoY to 11.3% from 19.6%.

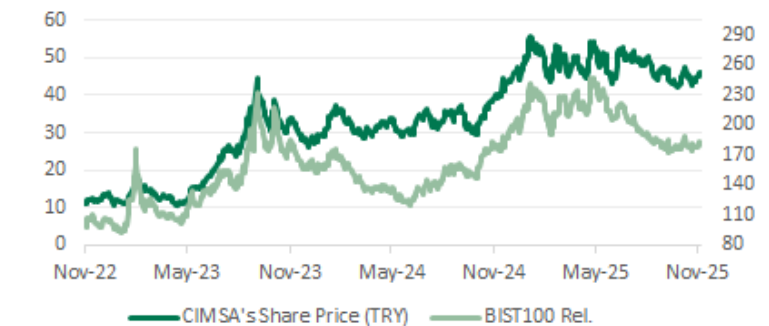
The main factors behind the decline in net profitability were the relatively limited contribution of exports and international operations to consolidated revenues – as the rise in FX rates remained below annual inflation despite organic growth in sales volumes – and a TRY 256mn negative impact arising from the valuation of Sabancı Holding shares held by the company.

Çimsa's consolidated net sales revenue increased by 42.3% YoY in 3Q25 to TRY 11,240mn (3Q24: TRY 7,902mn), supported by the inorganic contribution of Mannok. The company maintained its high capacity utilization rate in 3Q25, achieving a 30.1% YoY increase in consolidated sales volume, supported by 0.6% growth in domestic markets and 88.2% growth in international markets (including Mannok). Excluding Mannok's volumes, Çimsa's consolidated sales volume grew organically by 17.5% YoY.

Çimsa generated consolidated EBITDA of TRY 2,377mn in 3Q25 (3Q24: TRY 2,214mn), marking a 7.4% YoY increase. The EBITDA margin, however, narrowed by 6.9pps YoY to 21.1% (3Q24: 28.0%).

We maintain our 12-month target price of **TRY 63.00/share** and 'Outperform' recommendation for CIMS.A. Our TP has 37.7% upside potential compared to the share closing price on November 28, 2025.

Code	CIMS.A.TI	Close	45,76	
MCap (TRY m)	43.270	Last 12M High	56,69	
MCap (US\$ m)	1.022	Last 12M Low	38,60	
EV (TRY m)	64.543	Beta	1,08	
EV (US\$ m)	1.534	Avg. daily trading vol. (US\$ m)	14,9	
Free float (%)	45,00	Foreign ownership in FF (%)	6,5%	
Key figures	2022A*	2023A*	2024A*	2025E
Revenues	37.704	37.132	35.309	44.653
Growth		-1,5%	-4,9%	26,5%
EBITDA	3.863	6.627	6.380	8.015
EBITDA margin	10,2%	17,8%	18,1%	17,9%
Net profit	7.384	4.511	3.371	3.327
EPS	54,66	4,77	3,57	3,52
Dividend yield	2,7%	3,2%	1,2%	2,4%
Net debt /EBITDA	0,59	0,64	2,71	2,52
Net debt /Equity	0,08	0,13	0,56	0,63
ROAE		14,5%	10,4%	10,5%
ROAA		6,5%	4,4%	3,9%
Valuation metrics	2022A*	2023A*	2024A*	2025E
P/E	4,0	11,1	16,4	13,0
EV/EBITDA	11,1	8,2	11,4	8,1
EV/Sales	0,4	0,8	1,7	1,4
P/BV	2,4	1,5	1,8	1,3
Return	1M	3M	YtD	YoY
TRY Return (%)	-0,2	-6,4	-0,6	17,1
US\$ Return (%)	-1,4	-9,5	-17,3	-4,4
BIST-100 Relative (%)	-0,5	-2,4	-10,3	3,6



Source: PDP, Finnet, Şeker Invest Research estimates
*2022,2023 and 2024 financials are indexed according to 2025 with IAS-29

Ford Otosan (OP, 12M TP: TRY 143.00)

Upside: 51%

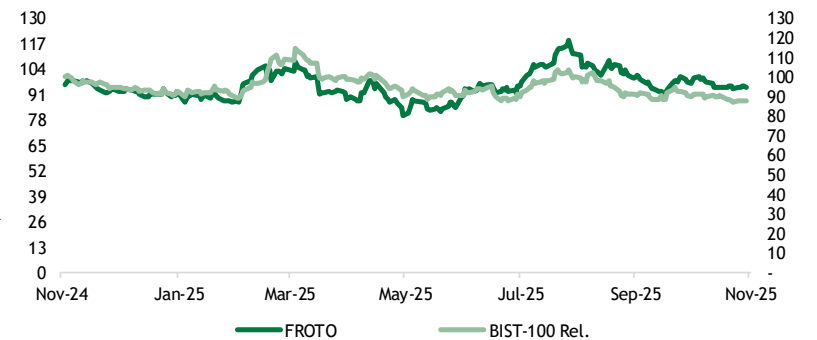
We maintain our TP for Ford Otosan of **TRY 143.00/sh**, and our **“OUTPERFORM”** recommendation. Based on the November 28, 2025 closing price, Ford Otosan trades at 2025E 8.0x EV/EBITDA and 2025E P/E of 10.1x, indicating a potential return of 51%. We are holding Ford Otosan into our model portfolio, driven by its robust story, and significant investment initiatives within the electrification period.

According to ADMA, Ford Otosan's LCV sales rose by 9.7% YoY in October 2025, reaching 7,526 units (October 2024: 6,861 units). During the January to October 2025 period, its retail sales of LCVs rose by 9.5% YoY, up from 54,386 units last year to 59,564 units this year. In October 2025, Ford Otosan's market share declined to 8% while in 10M25, it was flat, to 7.7%.

Ford Otosan's total production capacity has reached 746,000 units, with plans to exceed 900,000 units through electrification and the introduction of new models. We anticipate that Ford Otosan's planned investment programs will have a long-term positive impact on its stock, particularly as part of its electrification strategy. These investments are expected to support the company's export-driven business model and profitability-focused domestic strategy, enhancing both operational and financial performance. We also expect the favorable changes in the product mix and the benefits of cost-plus export agreements to have a meaningful impact on both sales volumes and profitability. Ford Otosan aims to offer electric options for all its models by 2025 as part of its electrification strategy. Additionally, the aging fleets in Europe and Türkiye, coupled with increasing maintenance costs and downtime, are driving the need for fleet and vehicle renewal. In this context, Ford Otosan's updated product portfolio and its diversified electric vehicle production position it well to meet the rising demand for fleet renewal. Furthermore, the introduction of the next-generation Custom model and the collaboration with Volkswagen for the production of the 1-ton medium commercial vehicle are expected to significantly bolster Ford Otosan's export volumes in 2025.

2025 expectations: Ford Otosan expects its domestic retail market expectation to be in the range of 1.3mn - 1.4mn units. Ford Otosan's domestic retail volume expectation is in the range of 110k - 120k units. Due to weakening European demand driven by macroeconomic headwinds, the company lowered its export and production volume forecasts. The company expects total export volumes to be in the range of 590k - 640k units (Romania: 200k - 220k units, Türkiye: 390k - 420k units). The total sales volume expectation is maintained at 700k - 760k units. Ford Otosan's total production volume forecast for 2025 is 680k - 730k units (Romania: 240k - 260k units, Türkiye: 440k - 470k units). The 2025 CapEx target is EUR 450 - 550mn (General investments: EUR 130 - 150mn and Product investments: EUR 320 - 400mn). Ford Otosan also expects sales revenue to grow in the high single-digit range in 2025, while the EBITDA margin is expected to be between 7% - 8%.

Code	FROTO TI/FROTO IS	Close	94,60	
MCap (TRY mn)	331.961	Last 12M High	118,30	
MCap (US\$ mn)	7.838	Last 12M Low	78,85	
EV (TRY mn)	429.733	Beta	0,92	
EV (US\$ mn)	10.193	Avg. Daily Trading Vol. (US\$ m)	32,3	
Free Float (%)	20,31	Foreign Ownership in FF (%)	37,03	
Key Figures (TRY mn)	* 2022A	* 2023A	* 2024A	2025E
Revenues	322.556	594.705	594.995	825.303
Growth (%)		84,4%	0,0%	38,7%
EBITDA	31.981	61.665	39.868	53.937
EBITDA Margin (%)	9,9%	10,4%	6,7%	6,5%
Net Profit	27.730	70.826	38.864	32.902
EPS	79,02	201,84	110,75	93,76
Dividend Yield	8,1%	7,5%	7,8%	2,8%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	1,43	1,42	3,19	2,40
Net Debt/Equity (x)	0,90	0,83	0,88	0,92
ROAE (%)		90,5%	31,1%	23,0%
ROAA (%)		29,0%	10,7%	8,1%
Valuation Metrics	* 2022A	* 2023A	* 2024A	2025E
P/E	12,0	4,7	8,5	10,1
EV/EBITDA	13,4	7,0	10,8	8,0
EV/Sales	1,3	0,7	0,7	0,5
P/BV	4,5	2,2	3,4	2,4
Return	1M	3M	YtD	YoY
TRY Return (%):	-3,0	-15,4	2,6	-0,6
US\$ Return (%):	-4,2	-18,2	-14,7	-18,9
BIST-100 Relative (%):	-3,2	-11,7	-7,4	-12,1



Source: PDP, Ford Otosan, Finnet, Şeker Invest Research Estimates

*2023 and 2024 financials are Indexed according to 2024 with IAS -29

Isbank (OP, 12M TP: TRY18.80) Significant improvement in NIM

Upside: 39%

Despite earnings pressure from higher expected credit losses, we maintain our Outperform recommendation, supported by a strong improvement in net interest margin.

Isbank has announced a 3Q25 net profit of TRY 14.2bn. The figure represents an 18% QoQ decline but a strong 157% YoY increase, bringing cumulative 9M25 net profit to TRY 44.0bn, up 27% YoY. Strong growth was recorded in net interest and fee income; however, profitability was weighed down by a sharp rise in expected credit losses. Consequently, the bank's average ROE declined to 16.2% in 3Q25 from 21.8% in the previous quarter.

Strong NIM expansion driven by lower funding costs. Despite a 10.8% QoQ increase in swap costs, Isbank's swap-adjusted net interest income surged 116% QoQ to TRY 18.7bn, supported by lower deposit funding costs. Accordingly, the swap-adjusted NIM expanded by 106bps to 2.1%, indicating a strong recovery in margins.

Fee and commission income growth continues. Net fee and commission income increased 9.9% QoQ and 47% YoY (9M cumulative), driven mainly by higher payment-system fees.

Higher provisions weighed on earnings. Expected credit losses rose 47% QoQ to TRY 15.9bn, significantly offsetting the strong growth in net interest income. As a result, the bank's net cost of risk increased by 140bps QoQ to 290bps.

We expect the bank's net profit to rise 52.4% YoY by the end of 2025. Our 12-month target price for Isbank is TRY 18.80, implying a 39% upside potential from current levels. We maintain our Outperform recommendation. The stock is trading at 4.9x 2025E P/E and 0.89x P/B, with an average ROE of 19.9%.

The bank made no changes to its 2025 guidance. It maintained expectations of over 30% TRY loan growth, mid-single-digit FX loan growth, 60% fee income growth, 40% operating expense growth, an NPL ratio of 3.5%, a net cost of risk between 150-200bps, and an ROE above 25%.

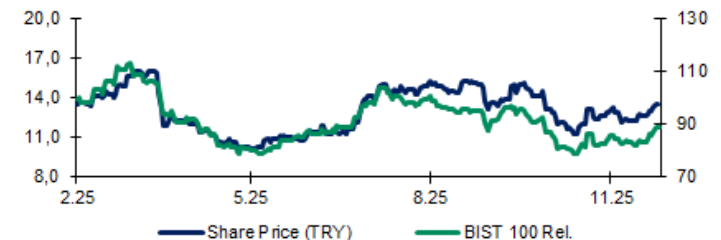
ISCTR

Mcap (TRYmn)	339.250	Beta (12M)	1,27
Mcap (USDmn)	8.008	Daily Volume (12M)	6.254
Close	13,57	Foreign Ownership in FF	26,0%
Last 12M High	16,36	Free Float (%)	31,0%
Last 12M Low	10,07	Weight	3,28%

Quick Facts (TRY Mn)	2023A	2024A	2025E	2026E
Net interest income	67.073	34.451	81.572	111.332
% Change, YoY	-10,8%	-48,6%	136,8%	36,5%
Net fee income	42.438	91.411	134.389	171.996
% Change, YoY	162,8%	115,4%	47,0%	28,0%
Net income	72.265	45.517	69.361	138.534
% Change, YoY	17,4%	-37,0%	52,4%	99,7%

Ratios	2023A	2024A	2025E	2026E
NPL ratio	2,1%	2,1%	3,0%	3,5%
CoR (Net)	1,0%	1,1%	2,0%	1,2%
NIM (Swap adj.)	3,7%	-0,7%	2,5%	4,0%
ROAA	3,7%	1,6%	2,3%	4,6%
ROTE	31,6%	15,6%	19,9%	31,1%

Multiples	2023A	2024A	2025E	2026E
P/E	3,2	7,4	4,9	2,4
P/BV	0,87	1,06	0,89	0,66



Return	1M	3M	6M	12M
TRY Return (%):	9,3	-10,4	24,5	1,9
US\$ Return (%):	8,1	-13,3	14,3	-16,9
BIST-100 Relative (%):	9,1	-6,5	4,8	-9,9

Source: Bank financials, Şeker Invest Research

Migros (OP, 12M TP: TRY 780.00)

We maintain our positive outlook on net cash position & market share development...

Upside: 50%

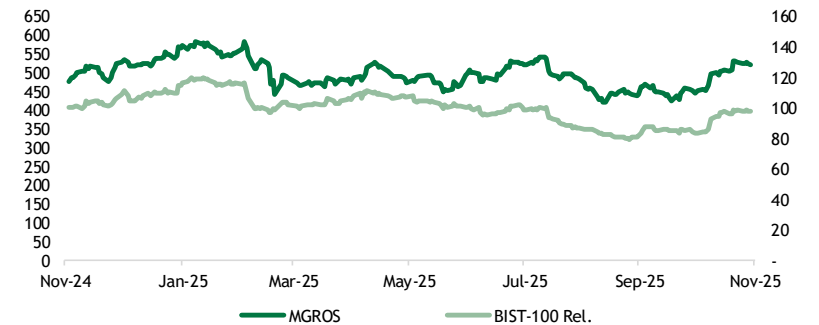
We maintain our “Outperform” recommendation for Migros, with our 12M TP of TRY 780.00. As of the closing price on November 28, 2025, the stock is trading at 2025E EV/EBITDA of 3.4x and 2025E P/E of 10.9x, implying an upside potential of 50%.

Considering the Company’s FMCG market share trajectory; in the modern FMCG market, it had a 16.8% (9M24: 16.2%) market share in 9M25, and 10.1% (9M24: 9.5%) of the total FMCG market thanks to price investments, and its omni & multi format growth strategy. In addition, its store number reached to 3,730 stores in total in 9M25. Sales area rose by 3% YoY. We note that with the significant growth opportunity in online channels, the Company has reached 81 cities through online operations. The potential rise in online operations and store growth will positively affect net sales and operational profitability in the medium-to-long term. With the rising number of stores & growth of sales area, solid growth in basket size, and the positive contribution of online sales channels, we maintain our positive outlook for Migros. Thanks to strong cash flow created by the operations, we maintain our positive outlook for Migros. The Company has no hard-currency exposure. At the end of 3Q25, the Company's total financial debt (Inc. IAS-29) was at TRY 1,445mn, declined by 30% YoY. The net cash position (excluding IFRS-16) rose by 4% YoY to TRY 29,637mn, while the FCF decreased to TRY 7,653mn due to one-off cash inflows from two asset divestitures in 3Q24 (exc., +19% YoY).

Migros expects sales growth of 6-7%, incorporating IAS-29 inflation accounting effects in 2025E. The company expects an EBITDA margin of approximately 6.5%. Additionally, Migros maintains its target of opening ~250 new stores by the end of 2025, while setting its capital expenditure-to-sales ratio forecast at 2.5%-3.0%. We appreciate the current strategy of boosting the private label portfolio and focusing on strategic store openings. Meanwhile, the Company has been able to increase its FMCG market share despite competitive market conditions in a high inflation environment. Moreover, we expect the business lines created by Migros with its various subsidiaries that use online channels effectively to increasingly contribute in the future.

Downside risk for Migros - The rise in input costs due to inflationary pressures, & rising energy prices, are likely to create downside risks.

Code	MGROS TI/MGROS IS		Close	521,00
MCap (TRY mn)	94.329	Last 12M High		587,42
MCap (US\$ mn)	2.227	Last 12M Low		412,49
EV (TRY mn)	94.170	Beta		0,92
EV (US\$ mn)	2.223	Avg. Daily Trading Vol. (US\$ m)		26,7
Free Float (%)	50,82	Foreign Ownership in FF (%)		28,99
Key Figures (TRY mn)				
	* 2022A	* 2023A	* 2024A	2025E
Revenues	202.823	262.132	293.780	410.923
Growth (%)		29,2%	12,1%	39,9%
EBITDA	5.430	4.537	15.796	27.334
EBITDA Margin (%)	2,7%	1,7%	5,4%	6,7%
Net Profit	13.196	12.747	6.340	8.681
EPS	72,88	101,65	36,66	47,95
Dividend Yield	1,6%	1,9%	0,7%	0,9%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	-0,27	-1,17	0,51	0,24
Net Debt/Equity (x)	-0,04	-0,07	0,15	0,10
ROAE (%)		22,2%	10,0%	14,9%
ROAA (%)		8,2%	3,1%	3,8%
Valuation Metrics				
	* 2022A	* 2023A	* 2024A	2025E
P/E	7,1	7,4	14,9	10,9
EV/EBITDA	17,3	20,8	6,0	3,4
EV/Sales	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,2
P/BV	2,4	1,3	1,8	1,5
Return				
	1M	3M	YtD	YoY
TRY Return (%):	15,5	7,2	-2,7	11,0
US\$ Return (%):	14,1	3,7	-19,1	-9,4
BIST-100 Relative (%):	15,2	11,8	-12,2	-1,8



Source: PDP, Migros, Finnet, Şeker Invest Research Estimates

*2023 and 2024 financials are Indexed according to 2024 with IAS -29

Sabancı Holding (OP, 12M TP: TRY 146.24)

Upside: 78.6%

Sabancı Holding (SAHOL.TI; OP) reported a net income attributable to the parent of TRY 679mn in 3Q25 under inflation-adjusted (IAS 29) consolidated financials (compared to a net loss of TRY 3,754mn in 3Q24). As of 9M25, the Holding recorded a net loss of TRY 789mn (9M24: TRY 14,834mn net loss).

Sabancı Holding generated consolidated revenues of TRY 277,887mn (down 3.2% YoY) in 3Q25, including banking operations. Banking revenues declined 1.8% YoY to TRY 206,818mn, while non-bank revenues decreased 6.5% YoY to TRY 74,858mn. For the first nine months, total consolidated revenues increased 1.6% YoY to TRY 846,837mn (9M24: TRY 833,809mn).

Sabancı Holding's EBITDA grew 56.9% YoY to TRY 19,379mn in 3Q25. For 9M25, EBITDA decreased 7.9% YoY to TRY 62,089mn (9M24: TRY 67,416mn). Strong EBITDA growth in banking, combined with improvements in the energy, financial services, and material technologies segments, supported earnings through a recovery in non-bank EBITDA. Lower net monetary position losses and gains from investment activities positively contributed to net income, while rising financing expenses—driven by the ongoing high interest-rate environment in Türkiye—negatively impacted profitability.

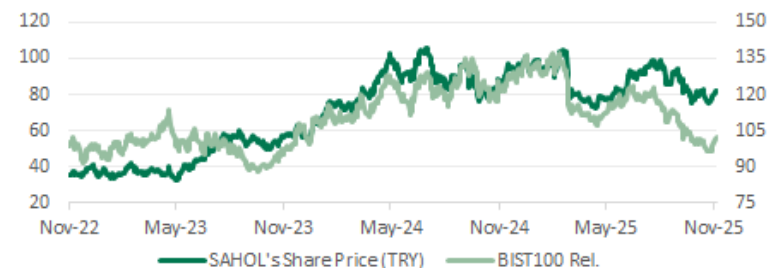
Holding-only net cash position declined slightly QoQ to TRY 12.0bn due to cash outflows related to the capital increase in Climate Technologies. The non-bank Net Debt/EBITDA ratio remained at 1.7x, below the Group's policy limit of 2.0x.

Sabancı Holding's net asset value consists of 37% banking and financial services, 37% energy and climate technologies, 16% material technologies, 1% digital technologies, 5% other, and 3% cash. In consolidated revenues (9M25), 76% is generated from banking and 24% from non-bank segments.

2025 Expectations: We expect the banking and financial services segment—which holds a significant share of the Holding's revenues—to benefit from interest rate cuts in 2025; however, the sizable net cash position is likely to continue leading to negative impacts under inflation accounting.

In line with our expectations, we maintain our 12-month target price for Sabancı Holding (SAHOL) at TRY 146.24/share. As our target price carries 78.6% upside potential based on the closing price of November 28, 2025, we maintain our **OUTPERFORM** recommendation for the stock.

Code	SAHOL.TI	Close	81,90	
MCAp (TRY m)	172.021	Last 12M High	105,98	
MCAp (US\$ m)	4.061	Last 12M Low	71,70	
EV (TRY m)	371.854	Beta	1,14	
EV (US\$ m)	8.876	Avg. daily trading vol. (US\$ m)	60,6	
Free float (%)	51,00	Foreign ownership in FF (%)	31,8%	
Key figures	2023*	2024*	2024/09	2025/09
Revenues	248.115	244.704	180.690	175.458
Finance Sector Revenues	713.069	892.925	653.119	671.379
Total Revenues	961.185	1.137.629	833.809	846.837
Growth		18,4%		1,6%
Consolidated net profit	27.938	-19.410	-14.834	-789
EPS	13,69	-9,24	-7,06	-0,38
Dividend yield	4,5%	2,7%		
Net debt /Equity	0,10	0,33	0,21	0,59
ROAE	7,4%	-5,5%		-1,5%
ROAA	0,7%	-0,5%		-0,1%
Valuation metrics	2023*	2024*	2024/09	2025/09
P/E	8,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
EV/Sales	0,6	1,3	1,5	2,2
P/BV	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,5
Return	1M	3M	Ytd	YoY
TRY Return (%):	3,2	-14,6	-11,5	-6,9
US\$ Return (%):	1,9	-17,5	-26,4	-24,0
BIST-100 Relative (%):	3,0	-11,0	-20,2	-17,6



Source: PDP, Finnet, Şeker Invest Research estimates

*2023, 2024 financials are Indexed according to 9M25 with IAS -29

Turkcell (OP, 12M TP: TRY 136.60)

Upside: 46%

Results parallel to expectations...

In 3Q25, Turkcell recorded a net profit of TRY 5,398 million, marking a 71.6% year-on-year decline (3Q24: TRY 19,035 million). This figure was 7.4% above our estimate of TRY 5,800 million and 6.5% above the market median expectation of TRY 5,066 million. The sharp fall in net profit was mainly due to the high base effect from a one-off gain related to the sale of the company's Ukrainian operations in 3Q24. In addition, monetary position losses and high net financing expenses also contributed to the decrease. In 3Q25, net sales revenue was at TRY 59,536 million, on an 11.2% year-on-year rise and in line with our estimate (TRY 59,200 million) and the market median expectation (TRY 59,019 million). This growth was primarily driven by strong ARPU expansion, an expanding subscriber base, successful upselling strategies, and the solid Techfin performance. Consumer segment revenues, at 76% of Turkcell Türkiye's revenues, rose by 10.8% year-on-year, supported by price adjustments, increased postpaid subscribers, and continued upselling initiatives. Corporate revenues rose 17.1% year-on-year, driven by Data Center and Cloud Services plus price optimization in the mobile business line. The Data Center and Cloud segment again saw robust growth, up 50.6% year-on-year in the quarter.

Double-digit ARPU growth was achieved in both mobile and fixed segments. Despite the competitive market environment, subscriber gains continued in the quarter. Turkcell added 569 thousand net postpaid mobile subscribers in 3Q25, bringing 12-month net additions to 2 million, and pushing the total mobile subscriber base above 39 million. The share of postpaid subscribers, which is significant due to its higher revenue contribution, rose by 4.6 percentage points year-on-year to 79%. Through an AI-driven micro-segmentation approach, the company continued to successfully migrate customers to higher-tier plans. As a result of this, along with postpaid growth and price adjustments across segments, Mobile Blended ARPU (excluding M2M) grew 11.9% year-on-year. In the fixed segment, Turkcell recorded a net gain of 33 thousand fiber subscribers.

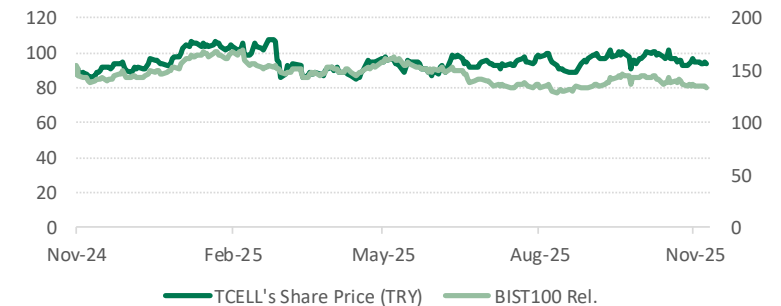
EBITDA incl. the TMS-29 impact was in line with expectations, at TRY 26,519 million, up 21.4% year-on-year (Company estimate: TRY 26,200 million; market median: TRY 25,920 million). The EBITDA margin was 44.5% in 3Q25 (3Q24: 40.8%).

The company's net debt position improved, declining from TRY 27,274 million at end-2Q24 to TRY 19,855 million as of 30 September 2025. The Net Debt/EBITDA ratio stood at 0.20x.

2025 guidance revised upward. The company raised its revenue growth outlook from 7-9% to around 10%, and its EBITDA margin guidance from 41-42% to 42-43%. Supported by strong revenue performance, the ratio of operational CapEx to revenues was lowered from 24% to 23%. In addition, the revenue growth expectation for the Data Center and Cloud segment was revised from 32-34% to around 43%. (These forecasts are based on an assumption of 32% inflation for 2025.)

In line with our expectations, we maintain our 12-month target price for TCELL at 136.60/share. Our target price has 46% upside potential compared to the stock's closing price on November 28, 2025. We maintain our OUTPERFORM recommendation.

Code	TCELL.TI	Close	93,55	
MCAp (TRY m)	200.420	Last 12M High	109,11	
MCAp (US\$ m)	4.949	Last 12M Low	76,79	
EV (TRY m)	237.254	Beta	1,05	
EV (US\$ m)	5.924	Avg. daily trading vol. (US\$ m)	62,1	
Free float (%)	54,00	Foreign ownership in FF (%)	42,9%	
Key figures	*2022A	*2023A	*2024A	2025E
Revenues	163.358	186.459	199.250	240.650
<i>Growth</i>		14,1%	6,9%	20,8%
EBITDA	72.127	85.211	88.662	102.450
<i>EBITDA margin</i>	44,2%	45,7%	44,5%	42,6%
Net profit	12.460	22.734	29.505	20.944
EPS	8,18	14,92	10,11	9,52
Dividend yield	2,4%	1,6%	2,8%	3,39%
Net debt / EBITDA	0,96	0,54	0,40	0,21
Net debt /Equity	0,35	0,21	0,15	0,15
ROAE		10,8%	12,9%	11,6%
ROAA		5,2%	6,7%	6,2%
Valuation metrics	*2022A	*2023A	*2024A	2025E
P/E	7,5	9,8	8,7	9,6
EV/EBITDA	4,8	3,2	3,3	2,3
EV/Sales	0,7	0,9	1,2	1,0
P/BV	2,7	1,0	1,1	1,4
Return	1M	3M	YtD	YoY
TRY Return (%):	2,0	1,9	0,2	-9,2
US\$ Return (%):	0,1	-3,4	-12,8	-26,0
BIST-100 Relative (%):	-8,5	-10,4	-6,1	-7,0



Source: PDP, Finnet, Şeker Invest Research estimates

*2022, 2023 and 2024 financials are Indexed according to 2025 with IAS -29

Turkish Airlines (OP, 12M TP: TRY 495.50)

Upside: 82%

Balanced Growth Through Operational Diversity...

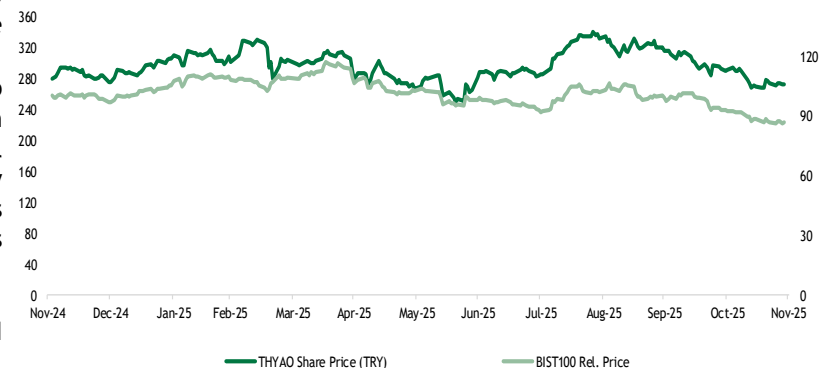
➤ We maintain our target share price for Turkish Airlines (THYAO) of **TRY 495.50/sh**. Turkish Airlines presents a compelling growth trajectory, supported by its robust operational fleet structure and the planned addition of new aircraft over the coming years. We anticipate its cargo operations will continue to bolster the Company's operational and financial profile. Furthermore, the geographically diversified revenue base provides a natural hedge against FX volatility, underpinning revenue resilience. Consequently, we reiterate our **"OUTPERFORM"** recommendation, with our maintained target price—based on the November 28, 2025, closing price—offering an attractive **82% upside potential**. THY is currently trading at 2025E P/E of 3.54x and 2025E EV/EBITDA of 3.69x.

➤ THY's PAX rose by 19.1% YoY for October 2025. The rise was mainly due to increase of **both int'l and domestic passenger number** when compared to October 2024. THY's total PAX in October 2025 was at 8.51mn. Meanwhile, in October 2025, the **share of international PAX in total PAX was 67.1%**. The **total load factor rose by 2,0 pp at 84.7%** in October 2025. The carrier's **international PAX rose by 21.4% YoY to 5.72mn** in October 2025; **domestic PAX also rose by 14.5% YoY to 2.8mn** in October 2025. THY's **cargo operations volume was up 16.2% YoY** in October 2025. THY's traffic figures for 10M25 indicates with a PAX increase of 7.9% YoY. THY's total PAX in 10M25 was at 77.9mn. The total load factor rose by 0,8 pp at 83.1% in 10M25. The carrier's international PAX rose by 10.3% YoY to 50.77mn in 10M25; domestic PAX rose by 3.6% YoY to 27,1mn in 10M25. THY's cargo operations volume was up 6.7% YoY in 10M25. The Company's announced October 2025 traffic data indicates a growth in the total number of passengers due to the increase in both domestic & int'l passengers this month.

➤ The Company expects the number of aircraft under the THY brand to exceed 800 by 2033, while the number of passengers will exceed 170 million in 2033. THY predicts 7-8% YoY growth in passenger capacity, with total passenger exceeding 91 million. The company expects total revenue to rise by 5-6% YoY, with an EBITDAR margin in the range of 22-24%. Ex-fuel unit cost is projected to increase in the mid-to-single-digit range, while the fleet is expected to expand to 525-530 aircraft by the end of 2025.

➤ **Risks** - The major downside risks are slower than expected global growth, rising protectionism and geopolitical risk, i.e., lower than expected demand growth, higher-than expected capacity growth leading to lower yields, higher-than-expected jet fuel prices hurting demand and profitability, and an unfavorable course of US\$/JPY and €/US\$ rates.

Code	THYAO.TI/THYAO.IS	Close	272,75
MCAp (TRY mn)	376.395	Last 12M High	342,72
MCAp (US\$ mn)	8.887	Last 12M Low	246,66
EV (TRY mn)	761.657	Beta	0,91
EV (US\$ mn)	18.169	Avg. Daily Trading Vol. (US\$ mn)	246,3
Free Float (%)	50,48	Foreign Ownership in FF (%)	28,75
Key Figures (USD mn)			
	2022	2023	2024
Revenues	18.426	20.942	22.669
Growth (%)	72,4%	13,7%	8,2%
EBITDA	4.947	5.533	5.059
EBITDA Margin (%)	26,8%	26,4%	22,3%
Net Profit	2.725	6.021	3.425
EPS	1,97	4,36	2,48
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	1,7	1,3	1,1
Net Debt/Equity (x)	0,9	0,5	0,3
ROAE	32,9%	47,6%	19,6%
ROAA	9,5%	18,1%	9,1%
Valuation Metrics			
	2022	2023	2024
P/E	3,26	1,48	2,59
EV/EBITDA	3,67	3,28	3,59
EV/Sales	0,99	0,87	0,80
P/BV	1,17	0,73	0,60
Return			
	1M	3M	YtD
TRY Return (%)	-6,59	-18,95	-0,64
US\$ Return (%)	-7,74	-21,63	-17,38
BIST-100 Relative (%)	-6,83	-15,46	-10,38



Source: Turkish Airlines, PDP, Finnet, Seker Invest Research

Recommendation List

Şeker Invest								
Recommendation List							December 1, 2025	
BANKING	Close (TRY)	Rating	TP (TRY)	Mcap TRY mn	Target Mcap TRY mn	Upside Potential	P/E	P/BV
AKBNK	64,75	OP	88,90	336.700	462.282	37,3%	6,99	1,21
GARAN	138,90	OP	172,28	583.380	723.569	24,0%	5,34	1,42
HALKB	35,62	MP	34,19	255.922	245.683	-4,0%	12,64	1,29
ISCTR	13,57	OP	18,80	339.250	469.965	38,5%	6,19	0,89
TSKB	12,86	OP	18,86	36.008	52.807	46,7%	2,91	0,84
VAKBN	28,78	OP	36,74	285.380	364.293	27,7%	5,18	1,08
YKBNK	35,30	OP	41,36	298.181	349.367	17,2%	6,71	1,24
HOLDING	Close (TRY)	Rating	TP (TRY)	Mcap TRY mn	Target Mcap TRY mn	Upside Potential	P/E	P/BV
KCHOL	168,40	OP	243,75	427.045	618.125	44,7%	67,17	0,66
SAHOL	81,90	OP	146,24	172.021	307.167	78,6%	-	0,50
TAVHL	278,00	OP	384,00	100.992	139.501	38,1%	25,53	1,26
INDUSTRIAL	Close (TRY)	Rating	TP (TRY)	Mcap TRY mn	Target Mcap TRY mn	Upside Potential	P/E	P/BV
AKCNS	128,10	OP	200,20	24.524	38.328	56,3%	48,49	1,02
AKSEN	52,70	OP	75,00	64.628	91.970	42,3%	48,00	1,21
ARCLK	105,70	OP	170,00	71.424	114.875	60,8%	-	1,05
ASELS	183,40	OP	240,00	836.304	1.094.400	30,9%	44,57	4,49
BIMAS	537,00	OP	772,00	322.200	463.200	43,8%	28,33	2,12
CCOLA	51,40	OP	75,00	143.821	209.847	45,9%	14,59	1,97
CIMSA	45,76	OP	63,00	43.270	59.576	37,7%	40,80	1,35
DOAS	180,50	OP	259,90	39.710	57.179	44,0%	8,47	0,59
EREGL	23,86	OP	39,70	167.020	277.908	66,4%	32,89	0,60
FROTO	94,60	OP	143,00	331.961	501.800	51,2%	12,29	2,09
KRDMD	25,08	MP	30,35	19.568	23.680	21,0%	-	0,45
MGROS	521,00	OP	780,00	94.329	141.222	49,7%	20,20	1,25
PETKM	17,00	MP	15,75	43.085	39.920	-7,3%	-	0,64
PGSUS	201,00	OP	365,60	100.500	182.801	81,9%	6,57	0,89
SELEC	68,55	MP	110,00	42.570	68.310	60,5%	66,74	1,49
SISE	37,32	OP	55,00	114.319	168.470	47,4%	43,70	0,50
TCELL	93,55	OP	136,60	205.810	300.523	46,0%	21,55	0,85
THYAO	272,75	OP	495,50	376.395	683.795	81,7%	3,57	0,45
TOASO	229,80	OP	284,70	114.900	142.350	23,9%	79,17	2,18
TTKOM	55,75	OP	72,50	195.125	253.744	30,0%	11,35	0,96
TUPRS	194,80	OP	237,80	375.340	458.185	22,1%	17,03	1,09
ULKER	110,80	OP	170,00	40.916	62.778	53,4%	6,68	1,02
VESBE	8,40	OP	15,00	13.440	24.004	78,6%	-	0,35
ZOREN	3,24	MP	4,20	16.200	21.000	29,6%	-	0,23
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