



THE MEDIUM TERM PROGRAM (2024-2026)

**ANKARA
2023**

**THE
MEDIUM TERM
PROGRAM
(2024-2026)**

SEPTEMBER 2023

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INTRODUCTION

The Medium Term Program¹ (MTP), which initiates the budget process, is a main policy document that covers macro policies, principles, Government's macroeconomic targets, revenue and expenditure forecasts for the next three years, budget balance and debt levels and appropriation ceilings for public administrative bodies.

The MTP is prepared annually by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance and the Presidency of Strategy and Budget with a three-year perspective and formalized by the President's Decision. For the Program period, it is essential for public institutions to fully comply with the objectives and priorities listed in the MTP while preparing their budgets, shaping regulations, and the decision-making and implementation processes.

The MTP analyses the recent global and domestic economic developments, and in accordance with these analyses; the main economic and social policies are shared with the public. In this respect, the MTP is a roadmap that contributes to foresight and predictability for the private sector.

The MTP (2024-2026), in line with the general framework of the 12th Development Plan (2024-2028), aims to strengthen macroeconomic and financial stability, promote high value-added production, achieve growth through increased productivity and exports with a focus on green and digital transformation and a permanent improvement in the current account balance, reduce inflation to single digits in the medium term, improve the business and investment environment, and establish a policy framework based on maintaining fiscal discipline while considering disasters preparedness and management.

Details of the initial year's policies and measures shall be further elaborated in the 2024 Presidential Annual Program.

¹ Medium-Term Program and Medium-Term Fiscal Plan were combined under the name of the Medium-Term Program with the amendment made to the Public Financial Management and Control Law No. 5018 with the Law No. 7319 dated 20.05.2021

I. DEVELOPMENTS IN WORLD AND TURKISH ECONOMY

A. WORLD ECONOMY

With the removal of the Covid-19 outbreak from the definition of "global health emergency" by the World Health Organization (WHO) as of May 2023, the pandemic and its delayed effects, which caused severe damage to the world economy, lost its "global threat" classification. Although new variants of the virus have emerged recently, this development does not yet indicate a pandemic-level of risk. The Russia-Ukraine war, which started in February 2022, continues to pose a threat to the global economy, causing serious damage through food and energy prices as well as casualties and migration problems. This situation brings geopolitical problems to the forefront among the risks to the global economy. Nevertheless, despite the pandemic and war, macroprudential policies, along with measures and incentives, have been effective in helping the global economy recover sooner than expected. Disruptions in supply chains have largely improved, and freight costs and lead times have converged considerably to pre-pandemic levels. International initiatives, such as the Türkiye-led Black Sea Grain Corridor diplomacy, aimed at easing geopolitical tensions and providing food shipments to less developed countries have yielded positive results.

The persistence of geopolitical tensions and trade protectionism is complicating international economic relations, and the global economy is evolving towards a multipolar order. New trade and political cooperation between countries and regions is emerging, and friend-shoring and near-shoring approaches are increasingly being adopted.

Inflation, which has recently emerged as the most important economic problem on a global scale has been on a downtrend in advanced and emerging economies due to commodity prices particularly energy prices, but still remains high. The rigidity in core indicators suggests that the downtrend in global inflation may lose pace in the upcoming period. In this period, divergence among countries in the global disinflation process has been observed, with advanced economies, in particular, trying to rein in inflation through sharp increases in policy rates. With the tightening of financial conditions accompanying the resilient inflation, the banking sector in advanced economies, particularly in the US, faced difficulties. High interest rates and tightening credit conditions in advanced economies have led to higher borrowing costs for households and countries with high debt burdens due to increased financial constraints.

Despite the tightening in financial conditions and chronic problems, global economic activity maintained its moderate outlook in the first half of 2023. In this period, the favorable divergence in the services sector in advanced economies was particularly noteworthy. This was mainly driven by the improvements in services sectors as social mobility returned to its pre-pandemic level. On the other hand, the restrictive effects of monetary policies on the manufacturing industry became more evident in advanced economies. In these countries, the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) for the manufacturing industry dropped significantly in the second half of the year to its lowest level since the pandemic. The decline in consumption, especially in advanced economies, tighter financial conditions, lower productivity gains, lower investments and slower capacity utilization all point to a weak outlook for global activity.

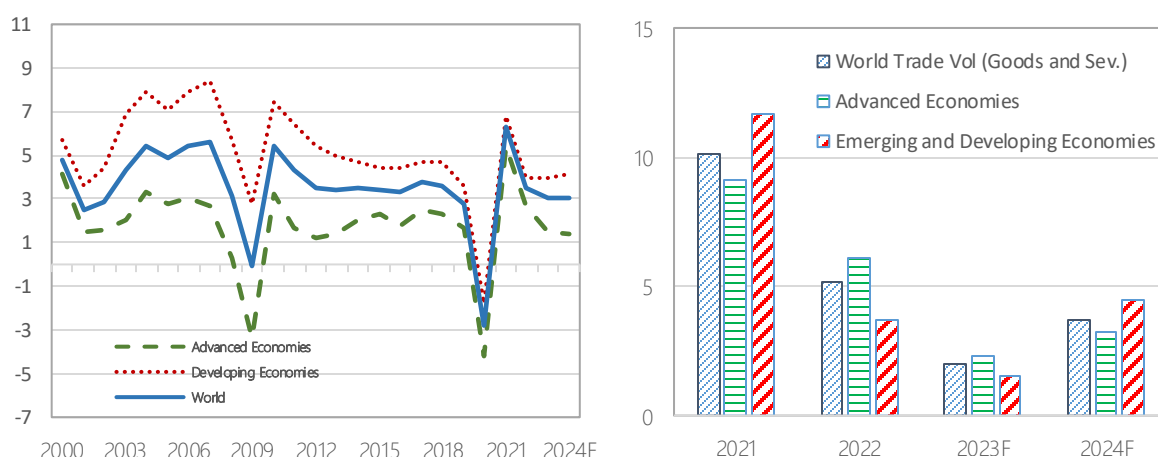
In parallel with these developments, the world economy, which grew by 6.3 percent in 2021, is expected to grow by 3.5 percent in 2022 and by 3.0 percent in 2023 with the continuing loss of momentum according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates. The economic weakening expected in 2023 is projected to be driven by advanced economies, and global growth is expected to be dragged down particularly by the Eurozone and the US economies. The Eurozone, one of Türkiye's main trading partners, is expected to grow by 0.9 percent, while Germany, one of the region's leading

economies, is expected to contract by 0.3 percent and the US is expected to grow by 1.8 percent in the same period.

The 2023 economic performance draws a more favorable outlook for developing countries. According to the IMF, the 2022 growth and 2023 growth expectations for this group of countries present a stable outlook with 4.0 percent. China and India are expected to lead this group with growth rates of 5.2 percent and 6.1 percent respectively, while other emerging economies are expected to underperform global growth. On the other hand, recent developments in the Chinese economy indicate that growth will be limited. The Russia-Ukraine war is also expected to continue to put pressure on the growth of emerging European economies.

It is evaluated that the signs of slowdown, which are also fueled by the rigidity in inflation, will not be limited to the manufacturing industry and may spill over to the services sector in the remaining part of the year. In the upcoming period, geopolitical problems, possible fluctuations in energy and food markets, developments in global supply chains, product and market diversification in the trade of goods and services, and the size and duration of decisions regarding financial tightening will continue to have an impact on countries' growth performances.

Graph 1: World Growth and World Trade Volume (Percentage)



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (July 2023), F: Forecast

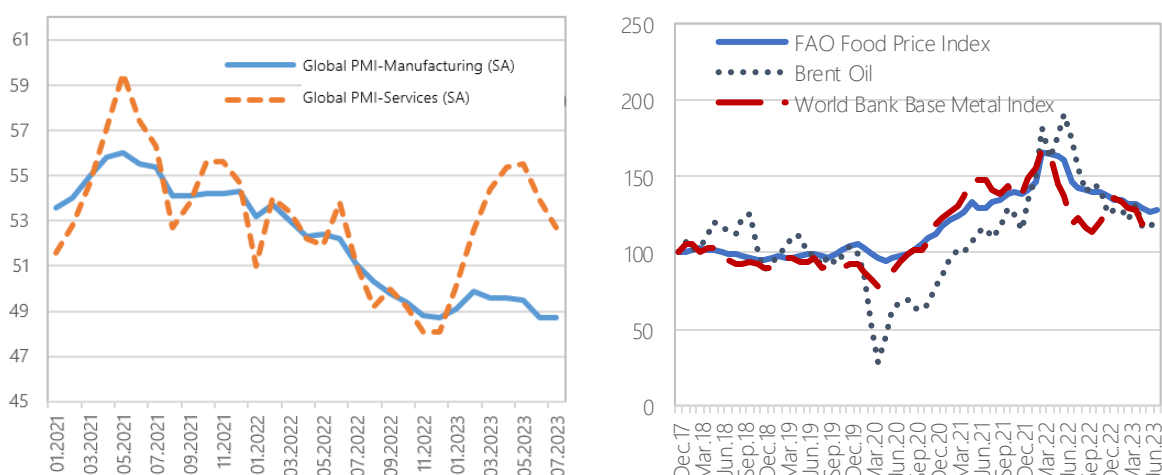
In 2023, parallel to the slowdown in global economic activity, world trade volume is projected to lose momentum, more pronounced in emerging and developing economies. In this period, global trade is expected to decelerate as weaker aggregate demand and demand composition shift towards domestic goods. In 2023, the volume of trade in goods and services is projected to grow by 2.0 percent globally, 2.3 percent in advanced economies and 1.5 percent in emerging and developing economies, remaining below global growth. In 2024, the rate of increase in global trade in goods and services is expected to outpace global output growth with 3.7 percent.

Table 1: Global Economic Outlook (Percentage Change)

	2021	2022	2023F	2024F
Global Output	6.3	3.5	3.0	3.0
Advanced Economies	5.4	2.7	1.5	1.4
United States	5.9	2.1	1.8	1.0
Eurozone	5.3	3.5	0.9	1.5
Germany	2.6	1.8	-0.3	1.3
Other Advanced Economies	5.5	2.7	2.0	2.3
Emerging Markets and Developing Economies	6.8	4.0	4.0	4.1
Emerging and Developing Asia	7.5	4.5	5.3	5.0
China	8.4	3.0	5.2	4.5
Emerging and Developing Europe	7.3	0.8	1.8	2.2
Middle East and Central Asia	4.4	5.4	2.5	3.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.7	3.9	3.5	4.1
World Trade Volume (Goods and Services)	10.7	5.2	2.0	3.7
Advanced Economies	9.9	6.1	2.3	3.2
Emerging and Developing Economies	12.2	3.7	1.5	4.5
Commodity Prices				
Oil	65.8	39.2	-20.7	-6.2
Non-Fuel (Average by World Commodity Import)	26.7	7.9	-4.8	-1.4
Consumer Prices	4.7	8.7	6.8	5.2
Advanced Economies	3.1	7.3	4.7	2.8
Emerging Markets and Developing Economies	5.9	9.8	8.3	6.8

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (July 2023), F: Forecast

In 2022, the sanctions imposed against Russia in many areas following the war that started in 2022 caused fluctuations in food and agricultural commodity prices, especially energy prices, and pushed commodity prices to historic highs. In 2023, following grain diplomacy, rising gas stocks in Europe and weaker-than-expected demand in China, energy and food prices have declined significantly from the high levels reached in 2022, although food prices remain high and still pose a global risk. In addition to these developments, the moderate outlook for commodity prices, along with the normalization of supply chains, contributed to a rapid decline in headline inflation in most countries.

Graph 2: Global PMI and Selected Commodity Prices (December 2017=100)

Source: Markit Economics, FAO, Bloomberg, World Bank

Although tighter financial conditions have contributed to some extent to the decline in price increases, global inflation remains resilient. Recent uncertainties over the renewal of the grain corridor agreement and developments in energy supply and demand have put pressure on food and energy prices. Although weaker demand conditions support the decline in headline inflation, core inflation

remains high in many economies, preventing a further decline in headline inflation. In advanced economies, corporate profitability is high and tight labor markets contribute to high wage increases. Against this situation, central banks mostly maintain high interest rates, while looser monetary policies are preferred in some emerging economies, particularly in China. In light of these developments, global inflation forecasts have been revised moderately downwards. In 2023, the IMF forecasts inflation to be 4.7 percent in advanced economies and 8.3 percent in emerging markets and developing economies, and global inflation to be 6.8 percent, 0.2 percentage points lower than the previous forecast. Worldwide inflation is expected to average 5.2 percent in 2024.

Globally resilient inflation leads to a decline in purchasing power and lower living standards for households. If the tight monetary policy measures to combat inflation continue, they are likely to lead to a decline in investment and production, feeding vulnerabilities in the global economy. In this period, well-designed macroprudential policies in addition to new supportive tools and practices developed by central banks, as well as possible fiscal support for those requiring special policies, may help alleviate global problems.

Nevertheless, it is assessed that a standard economic policy approach cannot be followed for all countries across the world and that countries' needs and priorities may change depending on the diverging economic outlook.

Although central bank policies in many advanced economies diverge, the global monetary tightening trend is likely to be maintained for some time, which may cause fluctuations in emerging economies' currencies and global economic activity. The possible effects of a monetary tightening cycle that extends over a long period of time in a period of high global indebtedness are closely monitored both in advanced economies and in emerging economies with relatively weak balance sheets.

Despite the positive developments in the first half of 2023, risks such as the pressure on import prices from exchange rate pass-through in countries with depreciating currencies, volatility in food, energy and fertilizer prices due to the Russia-Ukraine war and the uncertainty in the grain corridor, and climate change-driven developments on agricultural production may cause a deterioration in global inflation expectations.

B. TURKISH ECONOMY

1. Growth

In 2022, the Turkish economy proved its resilience against the shocks caused by global negative developments and recorded a growth rate of 5.5 percent, exceeding the MTP (2023-2025) estimate of 5 percent and achieving uninterrupted growth for the last 13 years. On the other hand, the disruptions in supply chains caused by the Russia-Ukraine war, as well as the increases in global energy and food prices, led to a deterioration in expectations and also negatively affected the country's economy through the current account deficit and inflation. However, with the increasing importance of Türkiye as one of the alternative production and supply centers in the post-pandemic period and effective multilateral diplomacy, the effects of the war on Türkiye's economy have been alleviated. In addition, economic activity has maintained its buoyancy with the impact of growth-supporting policies and measures, and Türkiye has differentiated itself positively from member countries by reaching a growth rate of 5.5 percent in 2022, well above the average of 2.9 percent for OECD countries.

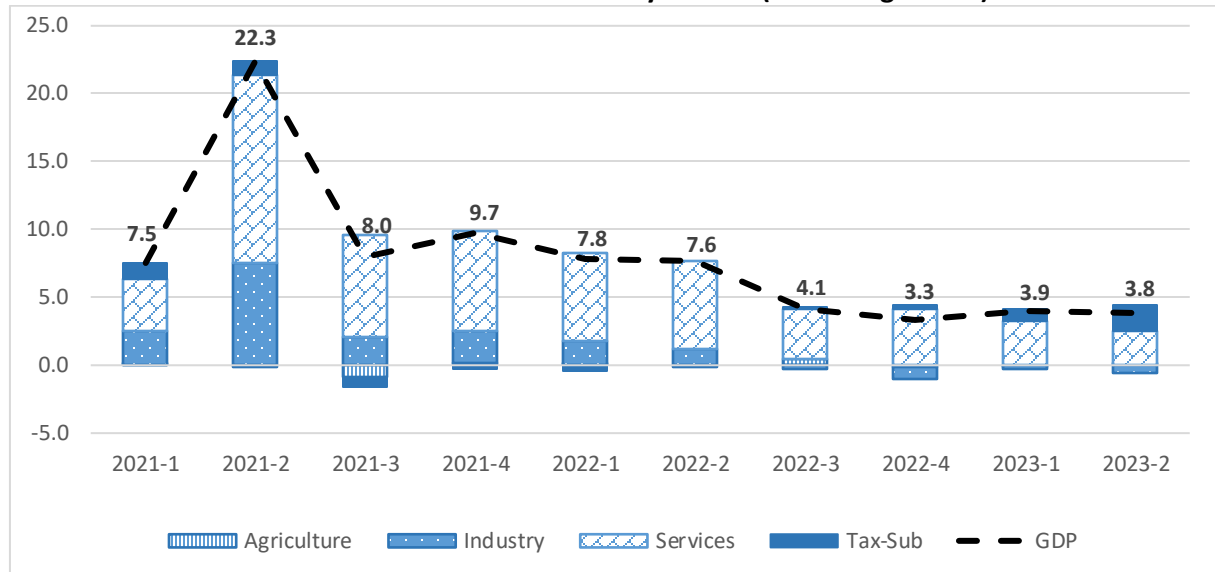
On the production side, services including construction and the industrial sectors grew by 8.1 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively during 2022. Value added increases, especially in the trade, transport and accommodation and financial and insurance activities played an essential role in the strong growth. On the other hand, the agricultural sector exhibited a relatively weaker performance, recording a growth of 1.3 percent throughout the year.

Türkiye's economy displayed a very successful outlook despite the negative conditions caused by the war, recording a strong growth rate of 7.7 percent in the first half of 2022 compared to the same period of the previous year, led by both the industry and the services sector. The industrial sector's value added increased by 6.8 percent in the first half of the year compared to the same period of the previous year. The services sector including construction maintained its upward trend after the pandemic and recorded a significant growth of 10.2 percent in the said period. While the added value of trade, transport and accommodation and financial and insurance activities increased, respectively, by 17.5 percent and 25.2 percent in the first half of the year, the same sectors contributed 4.0 and 1.2 percentage points to GDP growth.

In the second half of 2022, economic activity displayed a weaker outlook due to the uncertainties created by geopolitical risks and the tight monetary policies implemented by the central banks of developed countries. During this period, Türkiye's economy delivered a relatively moderate performance, growing by 3.7 percent compared to the same period of the previous year. While the services sector including construction grew by 6.4 percent, the industrial sector contracted by 2.9 percent. Due to the slowdown in economic activity in Europe, where Türkiye's main trading partners are located, activity in the manufacturing industry slowed down and especially with the decrease in foreign demand, a decrease in capacity utilization rates was observed in export-intensive sectors. Accordingly, in the second half of the year, the services sector contributed 3.9 percentage points to national income and drove growth, while the industrial sector limited growth by making a negative contribution. In the same period, the contribution of the agricultural sector to economic growth remained limited.

In the first quarter of 2023, the GDP growth rate reached 3.9%, indicating the continuation of the growth momentum. Despite the earthquake disaster that occurred in February, it has been observed that the national income continued to increase, and the adverse effects of the earthquake on GDP remained limited. When looking at national income from the production side, it is seen that the services sector including construction recorded a 5 percent increase, albeit with a slight loss of momentum, continuing to be the driving force behind the growth. However, due to the impact of weak external demand, the industrial sector experienced a 1 percent contraction compared to the same period of the previous year, becoming one of the factors limiting growth. The agricultural sector, on the other hand, decreased by 1.4 percent during this period, showing a negative divergence from other sectors.

In the second quarter of 2023, the Türkiye's economy recorded a moderate growth of 3.8 percent. During this period, the industrial sector's value added shrank by 2.6 percent, having a contractionary effect on growth by 0.5 percentage points, while the services sector's value added increased by 3.9 percent, contributing positively with 2.5 percentage points to the overall growth. Thus, the economic growth for the first half of 2023 reached 3.9 percent.

Chart 3: GDP Growth and Contributions to Growth by Sectors (Percentage Point)

Source: TURKSTAT, PSB Calculations

Considering the economic activity in terms of expenditure, in the first half of 2022, private consumption and public consumption increased by 20.6 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively, compared to the same period of the previous year, while their contribution to growth was 12.5 points and 0.4 points, respectively. In the same period, total fixed capital investments increased by 3.3 percent, led by machinery and equipment investments, and contributed 0.9 points to growth. The contribution of net exports of goods and services to growth in the first half of the year was 3.3 points.

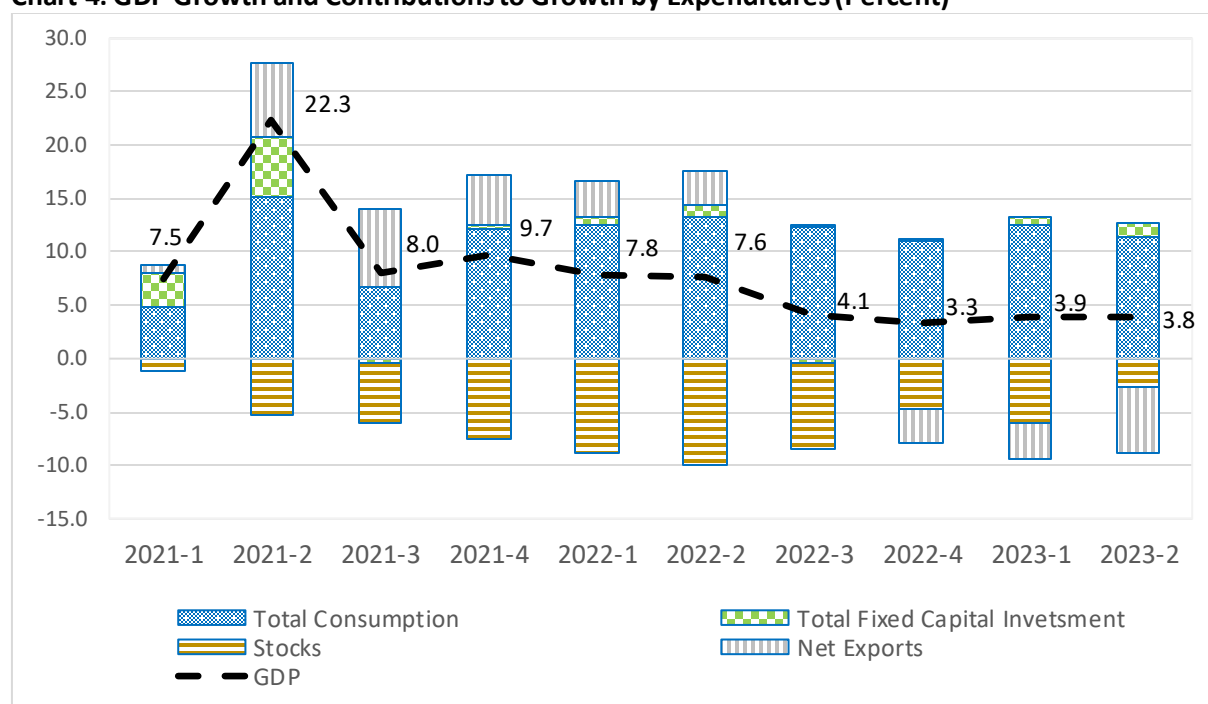
In the second half of 2022, private consumption continued to contribute strongly to growth, similar to the first half, and increased by 17.5 percent compared to the same period of the previous year. Thus, the contribution of private consumption to growth was 11.0 points. Public consumption increased by 5.3 percent in the second half of the relevant year and contributed 0.7 points to economic growth. Total fixed capital investments decreased by 0.6 percent in the second half of 2022 compared to the same period of the previous year. The 10.5 percent contraction of the construction sector was effective in this development.

In the first half of 2023, domestic final demand was the driver of growth led by private consumption. In this period, private consumption expenditures recorded a strong increase of 16,4 percent as a result of the consumption brought forward due to the deterioration in inflation expectations. In this regard, the contribution of private consumption to growth in the first half of 2023 was 11.2 points. In the same period, total fixed capital investments increased by 4, . percent, while the increase in machinery-equipment investments was recorded as 6.9 percent. Machinery-equipment investment expenditures, which are among the drivers of potential growth, continued to rise in the second quarter of 2023 and displayed a stable outlook, showing an uninterrupted increase for fifteen quarters. Thus, the share of this basic component that ensures sustainable growth in national income has maintained its high levels. On the other hand, net exports of goods and services contributed to growth by 4.9 points in a contractionary direction in the first half of 2023, due to the effect of increasing imports along with strong domestic demand.

Considering the leading indicators for the second half of 2023, it is seen that the contractionary effect of the Kahramanmaraş and Hatay earthquakes, which affected a wide geographical area, on economic activity has been largely compensated. In the second half of 2023, with the impact of measures to

balance domestic demand and increase exports and the continued vibrant outlook in tourism, the Turkish economy is expected to grow by 4.4 percent throughout the year, converging to the MTP (2023-2025) target.

Chart 4: GDP Growth and Contributions to Growth by Expenditures (Percent)

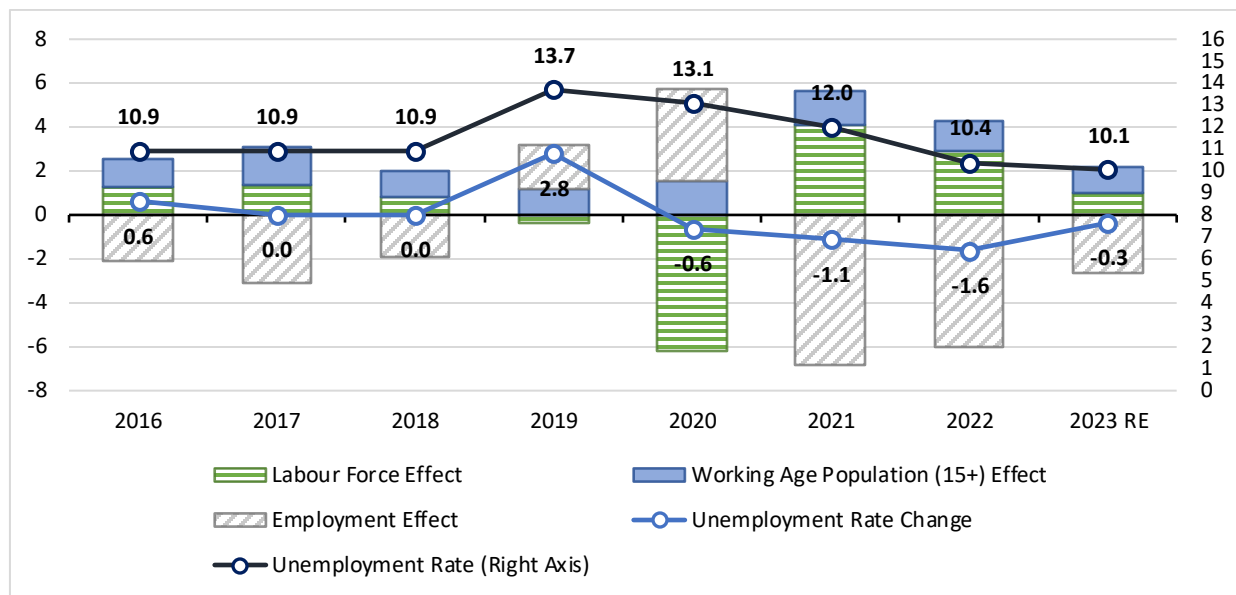


Source: TURKSTAT, PSB calculations

2. Employment

2022 was a strong year in terms of both labor force participation and job growth, registering an increase of 1,955,000 jobs throughout the year. All sectors except agriculture saw an increase in employment, with the industrial sector adding 520,000 jobs and the services sector, including construction, adding 1,519,000 jobs. Recently, the sectoral composition of employment showed positive trends, with the industrial sector's share of employment reaching its highest level since the Global Financial Crisis at 21.7 percent in 2022. The labor force grew by a net of 1,618,000 in 2022, with 56.4 percent of this growth coming from an increase in female labor force. These developments pushed the total employment rate and the female labor force participation rate to their highest levels since the series was updated in 2005. The strong economic performance contributed to a 1.6 percentage point decrease in the unemployment rate compared to the previous year, reaching 10.4 percent, outperforming the MTP (2023-2025) target of 10.8 percent.

The upward trend in employment and labor force participation observed in 2022 persisted in the first half of 2023. In the first half of the year, despite regulatory adjustments concerning retirement eligibility and the negative impacts of the earthquake, the economy added 220,000 net new jobs. The seasonally adjusted labor force participation and employment rates were 53.4 percent and 48.2 percent, respectively, while the unemployment rate was 9.7 percent. It is estimated that the unemployment rate will retreat to 10.1 percent in 2023 as the employment growth surpasses the effects of labor force participation and population growth.

Graph 5: Contributions to Change in Unemployment Rate (Percentage Points)

Source: TURKSTAT, PSB calculations
(RE: Realization Estimate)

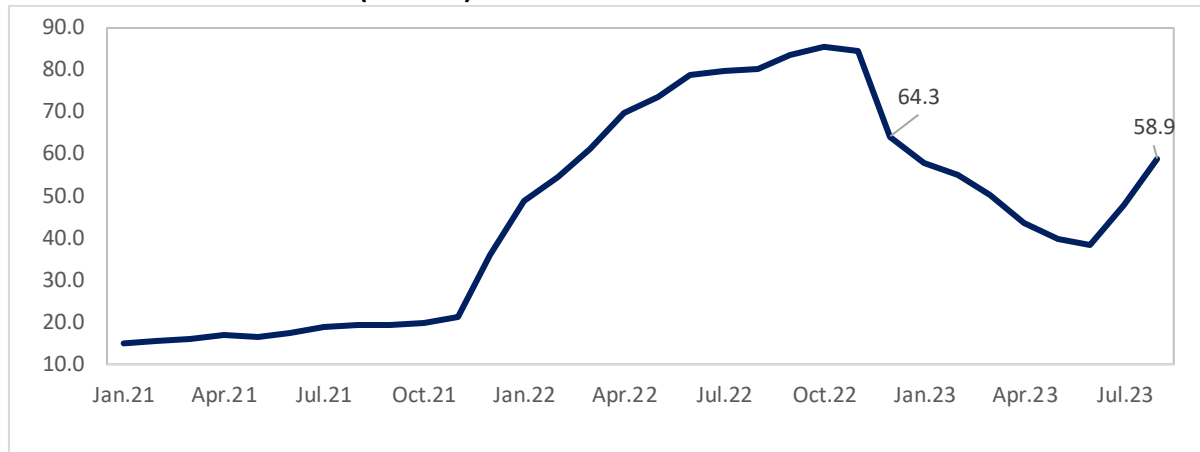
3. Price Stability

In 2022, inflation accelerated worldwide, in both headlines and core indicators, reaching historic highs, particularly in advanced countries. For this reason, monetary tightening measures have been implemented by central banks on a global scale, but the outcomes did not reflect as expected in core indicators. Rapidly increasing energy and food prices, along with supply chain disruptions due to the Russia-Ukraine war, were prominent factors contributing to the global inflationary wave throughout 2022. Additionally, uncertainties in global food security, increased trade restrictions, the continued supply-demand imbalances post-pandemic, and elevated transportation costs were other factors internationally driving inflation higher.

In Türkiye, where the effects of these developments were felt, consumer inflation reached its highest level in recent years in October 2022, driven by factors such as exchange rate developments, global supply constraints, increased credit growth, and the impact of strong domestic and external demand. By the end of 2022, the annual increase rate of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) closely matched the Medium-Term Program (2023-2025) projection at 64.3 percent, taking into account base effects as well as developments in global energy and food prices.

For the period of January to August 2023, the cumulative CPI increase rate was recorded at 43.1 percent. This increase was mainly determined by the effects of exchange rate developments, particularly in basic commodity prices, rigidity in service inflation, an outlook of food prices above historical averages, tax regulations, cost-related pressures, and the strengthening inertia effect due to disruptions in inflation expectations. On the other hand, measures were taken in the fight against inflation, including subsidies on energy prices, especially in the natural gas group, and the imposition of ceiling prices on rent increases, as well as certain foreign trade measures. Consequently, as of August 2023, the annual increase rate of the CPI stood at 58.9 percent.

Chart 6: Annual CPI Increase (Percent)



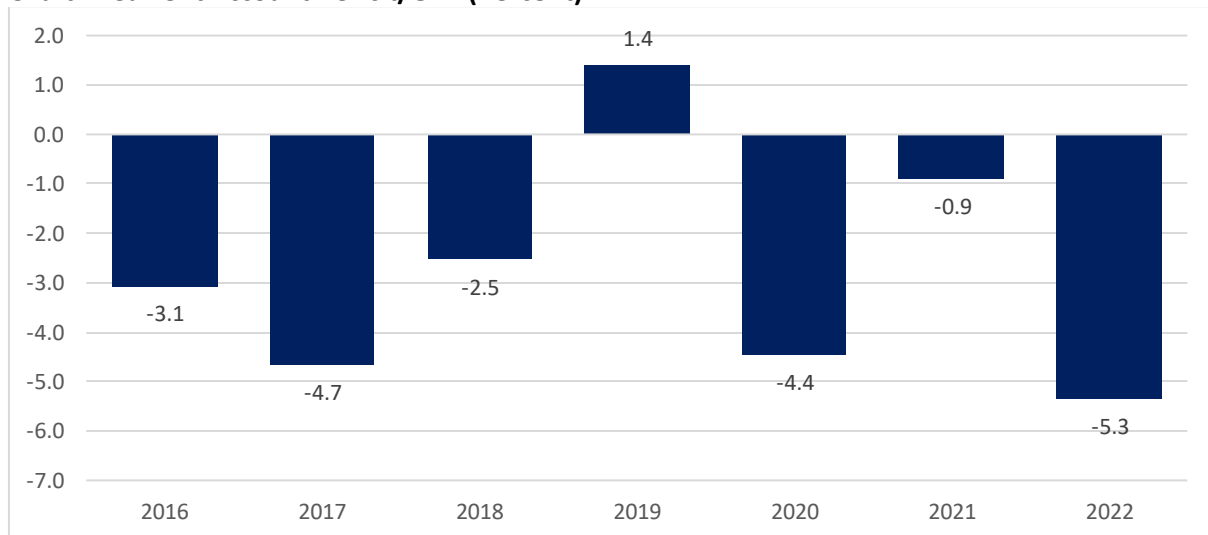
Source: TURKSTAT

It is predicted that the annual increase rate of the CPI will rise to 65.0 percent at the end of the year, with the increases in taxes and fees, minimum wages and other salaries, the inertia due to the deterioration in inflation expectations, as well as the cumulative effect of exchange rate developments.

4. Balance of Payments

Export continued to increase despite declining economic activity due to rising geopolitical tensions and contractionary policy. Good exports reached 254.2 billion USD, which is close to MTP (2024-2026) forecast. Global good exports share increased to 1.02 percent in the same period. For the import side, the skyrocketing commodity prices caused a historically high energy import of 96.5 billion USD. In this context, imports realized as 363.7 billion USD which is 3.7 billion USD above MTP (2024-2026) forecast. The travel revenues increased by 55.3 percent and realized 41.4 billion USD in 2022.

Chart 7: Current Account Deficit/GDP (Percent)



Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT

As a result of these developments, the current account deficit was recorded as 48.4 billion USD in 2022. The current account deficit to GDP ratio realized as 5.3 percent, which is below MTP (2024-2026) forecast.

Inflows of other investments as well as net errors and omissions came front in 2022. Additionally, inflows of foreign direct investment increased slightly in 2022. On the other hand, portfolio investment recorded net outflows in the same period. Official reserves increased despite the increasing of current account balance with the effect of rising capital inflows.

In the first seven months of 2023, exports decreased by 0.7 percent on year on year basis and reached at 143.3 billion USD. The main determinants of the decrease in exports were the reduction of external demand after the strict monetary policy implementations as well as declining export unit values. The negative impact of the devastating earthquake in February remained in a limited level. It is estimated that exports will increase by 0.3 percent and reach 255 billion USD in 2023.

In the first seven months of 2023, the increase of imports limited and rose by 5.0 percent compared to the same period of the previous year and reached at 216.8 billion USD. Decrease of energy import with the effect of declining of commodity prices was one of the main driver of this development. Meanwhile, the high level of gold imports that have continued since the second half of the last year. Furthermore, the rising consumption and investment goods imports as well as automotive imports caused the decrease in imports to remain at a limited level. It is predicted that the decrease in imports will continue in the remaining period of the year and will only increase by 0.9 percent and realize as 367 billion USD as of year-end 2023.

Travel revenues increased by 21.5 and realized as 18.9 billion USD in the first half of the 2023. Annualized travel revenues reached 44.7 billion USD as of June 2023. It is projected that travel revenues will continue its rising trend and realized as 49 billion USD in 2023, which is above the MTP (2023-2025).

Despite the loss of momentum in exports, the strong trend of gold imports and several import items, the current account balance has shown a limited recovery compared to the previous year, due to the increase in travel revenues and the downward movement in energy imports. In 2023, it is projected that the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP will be 4.0 percent, while the current account balance excluding energy, is expected to have a surplus of 1.4 percent.

5. Financial Stability

The banking sector maintains its strong outlook in terms of capital adequacy. After the update in January 2023 to increase foreign exchange rates used in capital adequacy ratio (CAR) calculation, a decline in CAR was observed. The CAR, which was 19.5 percent in December 2022, declined to 17 percent in January following the update, but recovered to 18.7 percent in July, thanks to the sector's strong profitability and the capital support provided to public banks. The sector's CAR is well above the regulatory ratio of 8 percent set by the Basel criteria and the target ratio of 12 percent applied in Türkiye. The core CAR, a measure of capital quality, was at 14.7 percent in July, well above the regulatory limits.

The FX Protected Deposit (KKM) scheme, announced in December 2021, increased the demand for the Turkish Lira in the banking sector. In the first half of the year, the abolition of the interest rate cap for KKM, lured a strong investor demand for this scheme. As of August 25, KKM balance reached to 3.4 trillion TL, consisting of 26.1 percent of total deposits excluding bank deposits. During this period, FX deposits kept decreasing and residents' FX deposits fell to 178.6 billion USD as of August 25 from 191.9 billion USD at the end of 2022. Since December 2021, when the KKM product were first announced, the FX deposit accounts of residents have dissolved by 58.5 billion USD, while the dollarization rate has dropped from 62.7 percent to 40.3 percent. On the other hand, the contribution of non-KKM TL deposits to total TL deposits growth has recently decelerated. In this respect, in August, the CBRT made

amendments in security maintenance facility and reserve requirements to encourage non-KKM deposits. While the practice of establishing securities and reserve requirements based on the share of TL deposits was terminated, the target for FX deposits to TL deposits was abolished, and measures were announced to incentivize switching from FX deposits to TL deposits.

In April 2022, a targeted credit policy was implemented in commercial loans to provide low-interest loans to specific sectors in order to increase productivity in the economy. Since June 2023, as part of the tightening monetary policy, gradual interest rate increases have been made, and simplification steps have been started in macroprudential policies. As part of the simplification process, reserve requirements and securities maintenance obligation aimed at increasing banks TL deposits have been relaxed, and the interest rate limit applied to TL commercial loans within the scope of securities maintenance has been reduced to a single tier. In addition, decisions were taken to tighten credits. In this context, interest rates applied to credit cards and overdraft accounts have been increased, and the Banking and Insurance Transaction Tax (BSMV) on consumer loans was raised. Monthly credit growth limits within the scope of securities facilities have been lowered for TL commercial and vehicle loans. Risk weights used in the calculation of the CAR for consumer loans, vehicle loans, and credit cards have been increased, and the installment option for credit card spending on overseas travel has been removed. Also, the risk weight for housing loans that will be used when the consumer, their spouse, or children under the age of 18 own at least one property has been increased, and the loan-to-value ratio has been reduced by 75 percent.

In the second half of 2023, there has been a slowdown in the annual increases of loan types other than individual credit cards. The annual TL commercial loan increase which started to accelerate in the last quarter of 2022 started to decline after seeing its highest value in February and the downward trend has strengthened with the financial tightening steps taken since June. Although the 13-week rolling annual growth rates for TL commercial loans have significantly declined, the annual change rates still remain at high levels. Meanwhile, foreign currency (FX) commercial loans have continued the decreasing trend that has been ongoing since 2018. The annual increase in consumer loans, which accelerated from the last quarter of 2022, began to slow down in the second half of the year, primarily led by personal loans. While the annual growth in individual credit card expenditures continues to be lively due to strong demand and ease of use, corporate credit card expenditures have shown a slowdown in the second half of the year. Due to the strong credit growth and the moderate pace of non-performing loans (NPL) balance growth, the NPL ratio decreased to a very low level of 1.6 percent in July.

Capital markets have continued their strong development on both the supply and demand sides in recent years. As of August 2023, the number of investors in the share market has reached a record level, exceeding 6 million. In addition to domestic investors, foreign investor interest has increased significantly, especially since the second half of the year, and the highest foreign investor inflow to the share market in recent years was realized, with 1.7 billion USD in the June-July 2023 period. With these developments, all-time high closing levels were recorded in the BIST 100 Index during the year. In addition to the high demand in the share market, companies' preference for equity financing continues. The trend continued similar to previous years, with 24 public offerings reached as of the first seven months of 2023. In the same period, the total revenue from public offerings was 32.7 billion TL.

The positive developments in the capital markets have also manifested themselves in the diversification of capital market instruments within the framework of international sustainability criteria. In this context, within the framework of the 2023 external financing program, the first green bond issuance in the international Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) markets was carried

out by the Treasury in April, and the issuance amounted to 2.5 billion USD and the demand was more than three times the issue amount. With the green bond issuance in question and the other two issuances in January and March, a total of 7.5 billion USD of external financing was provided from international capital markets as of August this year. Thanks to both the export in question and the ongoing efforts to comply with international sustainability standards, integration efforts with global capital markets are increasingly continuing.

According to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) database, Türkiye's public debt-to-GDP ratio declined by 9.9 percentage points year-on-year to 32 percent in 2022. Moreover, this ratio is considerably lower than the emerging economies average of 65.3 percent. In terms of household indebtedness, Türkiye has a similarly low riskiness compared to the average of emerging economies. According to BIS data, Türkiye's household debt-to-GDP ratio declined by 3.7 percentage points year-on-year to 11 percent in 2022. In the same period, the weighted average of emerging economies was 47.7 percent.

Türkiye's real sector debt-to-GDP ratio decreased by 19.7 points compared to 2021 and dropped to 55.2 percent at the end of 2022. The average for emerging economies excluding China stood at 60.5 percent at the end of 2022. Türkiye's real sector indebtedness to GDP ratio also continues to remain below the average of similar countries. Meanwhile, the net FX position deficit of Türkiye's corporate sector firms improved by 6 billion USD as of May 2023 compared to the end of the previous year. The sector's short-term FX position surplus was 66.5 billion USD in the same period and there is no FX risk in the one-year maturity.

6. Public Finance

The Central Government Budget Law for 2022, prepared at a time when the adverse effects of the pandemic continued, predicted a budget deficit of 3.5 percent of GDP. During 2022, inflation accelerated stemming from the exchange rate hikes and food and energy prices driven by global developments, leading to the need to revise the initial budget figures. Hence a supplementary budget was introduced in July. In line with these developments, the MTP (2023-2025) projected a budget deficit of 3.4 percent of GDP in 2022. However, in the last quarter of the year, the limited increase in expenditures on the one hand and the higher-than-expected increase in revenues on the other led to a lower-than-expected budget deficit, and the budget deficit stood at 1 percent of GDP at the end of the year.

In 2022, total general government revenues decreased by 3 points as a ratio to GDP compared to the previous year, while total general government expenditures decreased by 4.9 points. In 2022, compared to 2021, general government current expenditures and transfer expenditures decreased by 2.2 points and 2.9 points, respectively, while investment expenditures increased by 0.3 points. Accordingly, the general government deficit as a percentage of GDP decreased by 1.8 points to 0.8 percent.

In 2022, the ratio of public sector borrowing requirement to GDP decreased by 0.2 points year-on-year to 2.4 percent. In the same period, the ratio of EU-defined general government debt stock to GDP decreased by 10.1 points to 31.7 percent.

The MTP (2023-2025) envisages a central government budget deficit of 3.5 percent of GDP in 2023. However, expenditures to repair the damage caused by the Kahramanmaraş and Hatay earthquakes in February 2023 put a significant burden on the budget. Moreover, higher than predicted inflation, caused an increase in both expenditures and revenues. In this context, a supplementary budget was introduced in July to meet the additional appropriation requirement.

In line with these developments, the ratio of the central government budget deficit to GDP is expected to be 6.4 percent in 2023, 2.9 percentage points higher than the 3.5 percent target of the MTP (2023-2025). It is estimated that 762 billion TL will be spent in 2023 for the recovery and reconstruction of earthquake-damaged regions and the elimination of the effects of the earthquake. Excluding these expenditures, the ratio of budget deficit to GDP is projected to be 3.4 percent at the end of 2023.

In 2023, compared to the previous year, the ratio of general government total revenues to GDP is expected to increase by 2.4 percentage points and general government total expenditures by 8.0 percentage points. In 2023, compared to 2022, general government current expenditures, transfer expenditures and investment expenditures are expected to increase by 2.3, 5.5 and 0.2 percentage points, respectively. Accordingly, the general government deficit as a percentage of GDP is expected to increase by 5.7 percentage points year-on-year to 6.5 percent, while the general government primary deficit is expected to be 3.9 percent.

In 2023, the public sector general balance is expected to run a deficit of 6.4 percent of GDP, while the ratio of EU-defined general government debt stock to GDP is expected to be 33.3 percent.

II. THE MAIN OBJECTIVE

The MTP (2024-2026) sets out policy priorities for solving structural problems with a sound macroeconomic framework that will establish a strong, stable, sustainable and inclusive economic growth as the country enters the Century of Türkiye. Prepared in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, the MTP is intended to increase predictability in economic policies in this new period, steer expectations and make a significant contribution to the investment environment.

One of the main objectives of the MTP is to increase welfare by maintaining a stable growth environment in which domestic and external balance is ensured, while reducing inflation to single digit levels by the end of the period. In this period, in addition to structural transformations, tight monetary stance and fiscal discipline will be the main macroeconomic policy instruments. In this way, the fight against inflation will be strengthened and confidence and stability environment will be reinforced, a healthy business environment will be formed for productive investments that will increase employment, and the technology composition of production and exports will be improved with a focus on green and digital transformation.

In the program period, the tight monetary stance, which is expected to stabilize domestic demand by affecting pricing behaviors, will be supported by structural policies towards the supply-side drivers of inflation. In this context, input cost-cutting and supply-enhancing practices will be maintained.

Special attention will be paid to the opportunities offered by green and digital transformation, with a focus on increasing potential growth rates through the effective and efficient use of Türkiye's financial and natural resources, especially human capital. Türkiye's international competitive position will be strengthened through sustainable, low-emission, high-technology-based production techniques by adopting integrated and environmentally friendly policies especially in the energy, industry, transportation and agriculture sectors.

In this context, it is aimed at achieving a permanent improvement in the current account balance by both reducing import dependency and transforming the production structure into a structure that will produce higher value-added.

It is aimed to support financial stability in line with the market economy by increasing domestic savings, ensuring efficiency in resource allocation, facilitating access to financing through the development of capital markets, expanding financial literacy and simplifying macroprudential measures.

In public expenditures, priority will be healing the wounds of earthquakes and mitigating disaster risks, expenditure items outside these areas will be handled with a maximum savings perspective, and fiscal space will be created to further increase the resilience of public finance against cyclical fluctuations.

In the program period, the main objective of fiscal policy will be to gradually reduce the public deficit excluding expenditures for earthquake and disaster risks and to strengthen public fiscal sustainability. Moreover, contributing to green and digital transformation, improving income distribution and supporting monetary policy in the disinflation process will be among the priorities of fiscal policy.

III. MACROECONOMIC TARGETS AND POLICIES ²

1. Growth

As entering the Century of Türkiye, a transparent, consistent, predictable and international norm-compliant approach will be followed, which considers macroeconomic and financial stability, targets sustainable and inclusive economic growth, considers macroeconomic balances by increasing efficiency in a free market and competitive environment, and is supported by structural reforms.

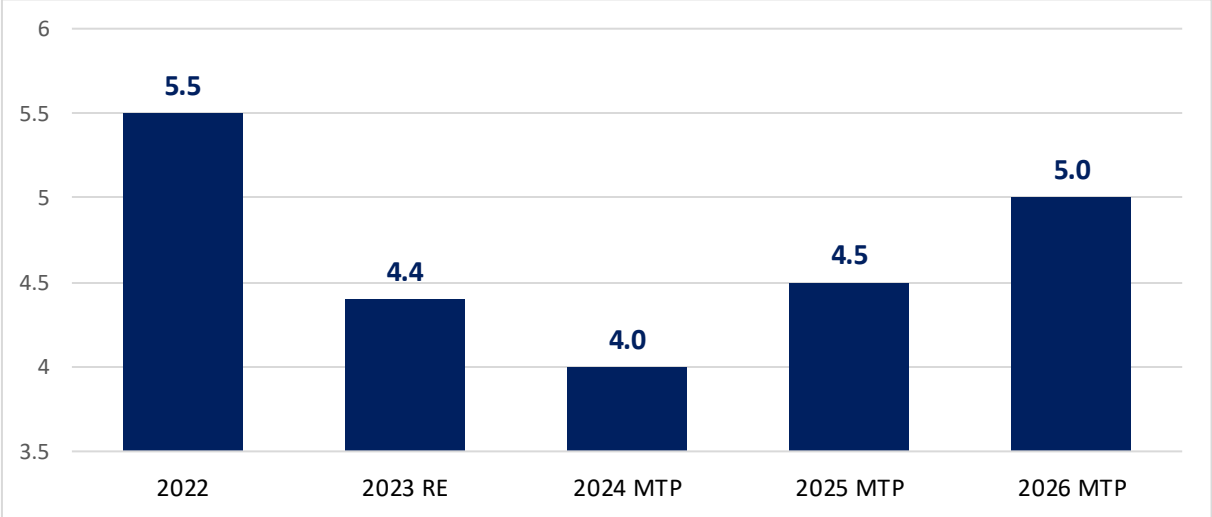
In order to ensure growth that supports investment, employment, production and exports, monetary, fiscal and income policies will be carried out in coordination and reform steps in these areas will be implemented gradually. Thus, potential growth will be increased by improving the business and investment environment in Türkiye and establishing a more favorable structure for sustainable growth.

In this context, a high value-added export-oriented growth policy will be followed by considering the balance of domestic and foreign demand. Policies to ensure technological transformation in the industry will be implemented by strengthening technological infrastructure, human capital, entrepreneurship, research, innovation and design capacity.

While post-earthquake reconstruction efforts are rapidly continuing, an integrated development approach that is resilient to disasters and combines regional development dynamics with port industries will be followed. By encouraging horizontal architecture and low-density urbanization, the concentration of population and production factors in areas with high disaster risk will be prevented. It is aimed to contribute to the sustainable growth of urban economies by strengthening and transforming these areas and increasing the resilience of settlements against risks caused by climate change and disasters.

During the program period, it is aimed to reach an average annual growth rate of 4.5 percent with a growth strategy based on investments in productive areas and supported by productivity increases, and to raise Türkiye's national income per capita from the middle-upper income group to the upper income group.

Chart 8: Growth (Percentage)



RE: Realization Estimate

² Main indicators and targets regarding macroeconomics and public finance are included in Annex 1.

Policy and Measures

1. The industrial inventory, linked to the industrial registry system, will be updated to create data-driven industrial policies, ensuring more informed investment decisions and the efficient utilization of resources.
2. Technology-focused investments will be supported through a sectoral prioritization approach aimed at structural transformation in the industry.
3. New industrial zones and logistics lines will be created considering disaster risks, existing railway infrastructure will be used more effectively and its connections with industrial zones and ports (including RORO) will be strengthened.
4. Legislative preparations will be completed under the guidance of the Logistics Coordination Board for the development of operating and management models of logistics centers and junction lines.
5. Starting from the specification stage in public procurement, technical criteria and financial burdens that prevent localization will be reviewed, uniformity in public procurement will be ensured and predictability will be increased.
6. The impacts of government aid will be evaluated, their implementation processes will be improved, and duplication of aid implemented by different institutions will be eliminated to ensure a simple and effective structure compatible with development goals.
7. In line with the Development Plan and the National Technology Move targets, domestic production and technological capabilities will be developed, and product-based investment road maps will be prepared for strategic products and technologies.
8. In strategically important areas, technology and product development processes will be encouraged through large-scale platform and network supports where private sector, universities and public R&D centers come together, and the transfer of patented technologies to the industry will be supported.
9. R&D incentives will be guided in a way that will contribute to the technology accumulation in the strategic areas.
10. In order to add more entrepreneurs to the ecosystem, the infrastructure and incubation centers of Technology Development Zones will be supported and expanded. Additionally, R&D, design and innovation capacity will be strengthened.
11. Within the framework of supporting the entrepreneurship ecosystem, a qualified accredited consultant and mentor pool will be created and its active use will be ensured, and one-on-one consultancy mechanisms will be developed through consultancy centers and platforms, especially in priority sectors.
12. In order to increase the contribution of intellectual property assets to high-tech and value-added production, valuation, access to finance and commercialization mechanisms for patents, brands and designs will be strengthened.
13. Competitive cluster initiatives with sustainability potential will be supported in a more effective and encouraging way to increase stakeholder participation.
14. Matching of SMEs will be facilitated so that they can be integrated into the supply chain of main industrial manufacturers and large enterprises. Required quality, efficiency, capacity increases and P&D activities will be supported within the scope of supplier development processes.
15. The access to credit for the entrepreneurial ecosystem and SMEs will be eased, and the use of alternative financing schemes will be developed and expanded.
16. Comprehensive work will be carried out on the transformation of company structures that cause inefficient use of resources, especially those that do not have operating profits.
17. The use of green technologies, as well as digital technologies such as artificial intelligence, autonomous systems, cloud computing and big data analytics, will be expanded.
18. Turcorn candidates and technology startups with high competitive potential on a global scale will be supported.

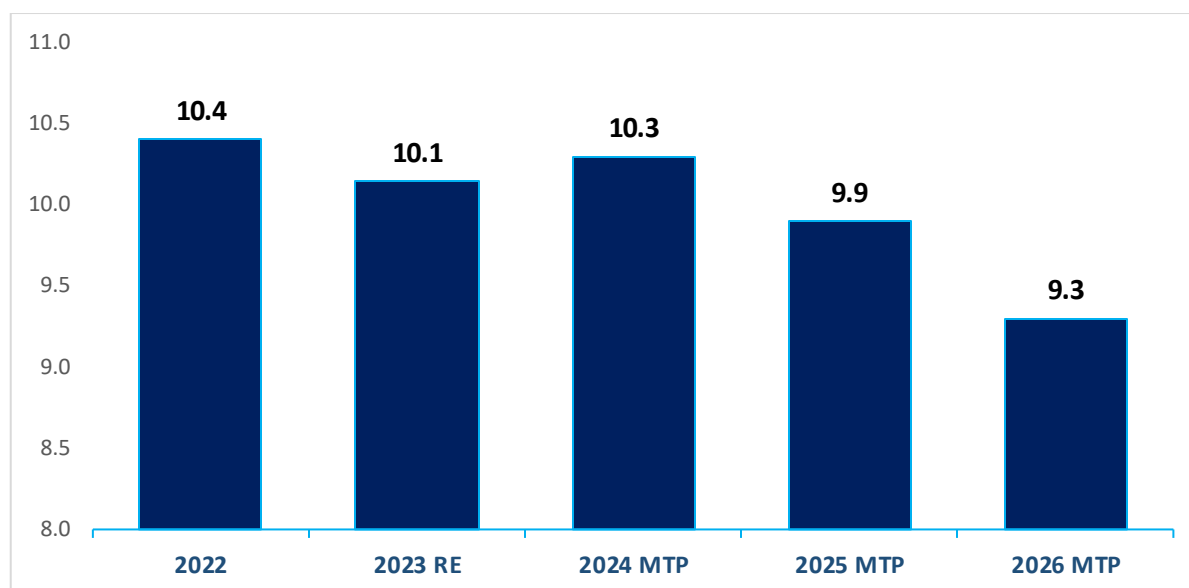
19. With new calls within the scope of the 19th Technology-Focused Industrial Move Program, the development and production of critical products and technologies with domestic means will be supported.
20. National initiatives similar to the TOGG and TURKOVAC models will be established in strategic areas, where all stakeholders from the private sector, universities and the public will join forces, and design, production and commercialization activities will be encouraged.
21. In the pharmaceutical and medical device sector, production, R&D and export infrastructure will be supported and supply security will be strengthened.
22. Investments in semiconductors, electric vehicles, batteries and critical technology products in their value chains will be encouraged, and studies on critical materials and components needed in strategic sectors such as electronics, aerospace, defense and biomedical will be supported.
23. The value-added will be further increased by establishing mechanisms that will ensure the new technology transfer from the domestic and national defense industry to civilian areas.
24. The need of skilled human resources with PhD degrees in the industry, especially in the field of R&D, will be met through university-industry cooperation; employment of these people will continue to be encouraged.
25. Arable and irrigable areas will be increased by implementing compelling and encouraging regulations for the protection of agricultural lands, preventing their use outside intended purpose and effective use.
26. Minimum and maximum production areas will be determined on the basis of product and agricultural parcel, and the framework of farmer applications, production permits and cultivation control will be laid out.
27. In order to ensure stability in food prices and food supply security, target sufficiency rates in strategic agricultural products will be set and production planning will be made, considering the productivity of the land as well as rainfall and irrigation opportunities.
28. In order to ensure the continuity of supply of fresh fruit and vegetable products, investments in establishing Greenhouse Organized Agricultural Zones (OAZ-OTB) in suitable areas where geothermal energy resources are located will be accelerated, and new greenhouse installation and greenhouse renewal investments will be supported.
29. Urban agriculture will be supported in the peripheries of selected cities to ensure access to agricultural products at affordable prices by reducing logistics costs. Moreover, young people will be employed in the agricultural sector.
30. In order to reduce the effects of disasters and meet the need for social housing, the construction sector will be directed to implement housing, workplace and land projects for low and middle income population, and the sector will be provided with a selective and target-oriented contribution to growth, taking into account price stability.

2. Employment

During the Program period, it is anticipated that the historically high levels of employment and labor force will continue their upward trends, particularly with the implementation of structural reforms targeting the labor market and achieving the projected growth rates.

Throughout the Program, despite the projected increase in labor force participation rates, the unemployment rate is expected to gradually decrease, reaching 9.3 percent by 2026, with an average annual increase of 909 thousand in employment.

Graph 9: Unemployment Rate (Percentage)



RE: Realization Estimate

Policies and Measures

1. In collaboration with the industry, vocational training programs will be implemented based on the analysis results to be conducted in pilot provinces to meet the need for skilled intermediary staff.
2. Vocational and technical education curricula will be updated in cooperation with the private sector, and private sector participation will be increased, including management and financing issues, to expand internship and on-the-job training programs.
3. Regulatory changes will be implemented to allow vocational and technical high school graduates to join the workforce at an early stage in order to meet the needs of the labor markets in their respective regions, and in this sense, the function of higher vocational schools will be reviewed.
4. Public-university-private sector collaboration programs will be implemented to train skilled labor in strategic areas such as defense industry, artificial intelligence, cyber security, clean and sustainable energy, and aero-space technologies.
5. Programs will be implemented to enable every individual of working age to acquire skills to earn income through production and to acquire professions where they will feel a sense of belonging.
6. Participation in lifelong learning will be increased to ensure individuals remain in employment and adapt their skills to today's needs, and collaborations with sectors will be strengthened.
7. The transition to household-based monitoring systems through job and career counselors will be facilitated, ensuring that employment opportunities reach more people.
8. Measures will be taken to ensure at least one employed person in every family, primarily amongst the youth.
9. Programs that consider vocational training, competence and skills will be implemented to encourage young people who are neither in education nor in employment to participate in education and employment.

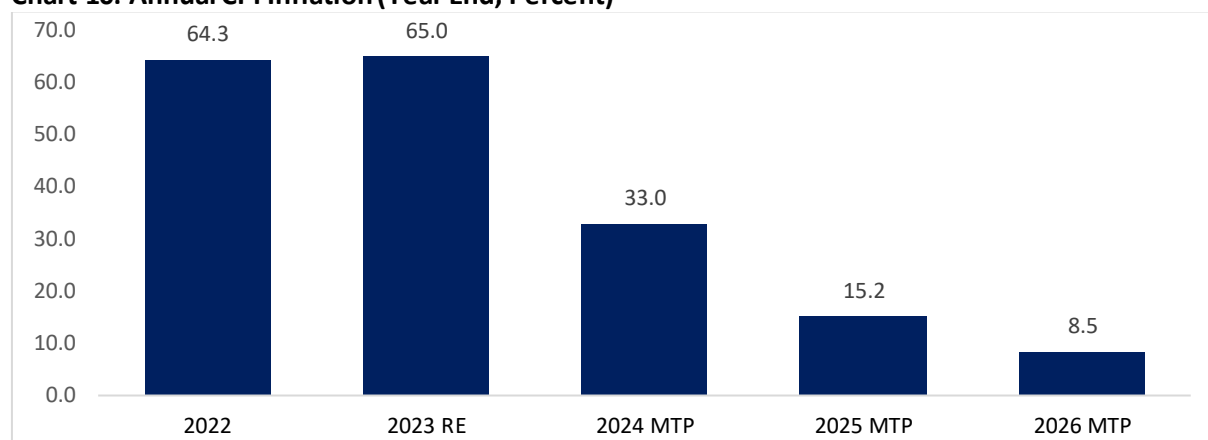
10. Programs and activities that will increase the career awareness of young people towards the professions of the future will be expanded.
11. Occupational standards and qualifications in the areas of green and digital transformation will be prepared, necessary updates will be made in occupational standards, and the green and digital competence gap will be closed.
12. Active labor force programs will be effectively implemented to ensure labor force compliance for jobs required by the green and digital transformation and to create new employment opportunities.
13. Special programs will be developed to ensure the full, equal, secure and effective participation of women in the labor market changing with digital and green transformation, and programs in areas such as entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and cooperatives will be expanded to increase women's participation in the labor force.
14. Needs analysis will be conducted for those employed in regions and professional groups that could be affected by the green transformation in order to realize a just transition process.
15. The number of accessible daytime care centers will be increased to encourage caregivers to participate in the workforce and to increase their participation in social life.
16. In line with the developments experienced in new generation flexible working models such as remote, part-time, and temporary work and platform work, legislative arrangements will be implemented swiftly and effectively, considering the needs of the business world and the work-private life balance.
17. Secure flexibility in labor markets will be achieved through amendments to be made in the Labor Law in dialogue with social parties and secondary legislation works to be conducted in this direction.
18. A balanced harmonization of migration and employment policies will be ensured to meet the different skill needs of the labor market in cases where it is difficult to obtain domestically.
19. It will be established that those with temporary and/or international protection status work in a registered manner primarily in areas where there is difficulty in workforce procurement, considering their compliance with the conditions of being present in Türkiye, primarily residence in the province where they are registered.
20. Data-based risk-focused inspection activities will be expanded to ensure decent working conditions at workplaces.
21. The governance of universities will be enhanced. In this context, mechanisms of trustee boards or advisory context will be established locally to strengthen university-private sector-local government-NGO cooperation.
22. Higher education quotas will be aligned with the quantity and qualities of the workforce needed by the public and private sector in the medium term.
23. The Family and Youth Bank will be established in order to support the protection and strengthening of the family institution and the marriage of young people as well as to contribute to the development and initiatives of the youth, and to enhance their educational and employment opportunities.

3. Price Stability

During the Program period, monetary, fiscal, and income policies will be implemented in coordination, prioritizing the price stability. By combating all factors influencing price increases and implementing a tight monetary policy that includes quantitative tightening, supported by selective credit practices, while moderation in domestic demand is achieved. This will be accompanied by efforts to enhance production, competition, and productivity, as part of the ongoing disinflationary process, which is expected to begin in 2024. The aim is to reduce the annual increase rate of the CPI to single digits,

reaching 8.5 percent by the end of 2026. In this context, the objectives include maintaining the stability of the Turkish lira, strengthening supply capacity, and addressing the factors contributing to inflation inertia.

Chart 10: Annual CPI Inflation (Year End, Percent)



RE: Realization Estimate

Policy and Measures

1. In order to secure permanent price stability, the inflation targeting framework will be maintained.
2. The Central Bank will effectively use all policy tools in the fight against inflation, while fiscal and income policies will be coordinated.
3. The floating exchange rate regime will be maintained, ensuring that financial stability supports the economy in maintaining price stability.
4. Through the implementation of specific policies, the momentum of economic activity will be steered away from creating inflationary pressures.
5. Measures will be taken to prevent consumption increases that disrupt economic balances and feed inflation.
6. In line with growth policies focused on investment, employment, production, and exports for price stability, targeted financing opportunities will be provided to the real sector at favorable costs.
7. Maintaining fiscal discipline, administered prices will be adjusted in a way that reduces indexing to past inflation behavior.
8. The main form of asset in the financial system will be TL-denominated assets, and the increase in the weight of TL-denominated items in the balance sheets of households, companies, and the banking sector will be supported.
9. Considering developments in rent and housing prices, the supply of housing, which has decreased during the pandemic period, will be rapidly increased. New social housing projects will be developed to compensate for the losses in housing stock caused by earthquakes, and access to housing for low-income citizens will be improved.
10. Publicly provided housing loans, offered under favorable conditions, will support first time homebuyers. They will also be established for new projects with certain standards and affordable prices, specifically targeting low and middle-income citizens.

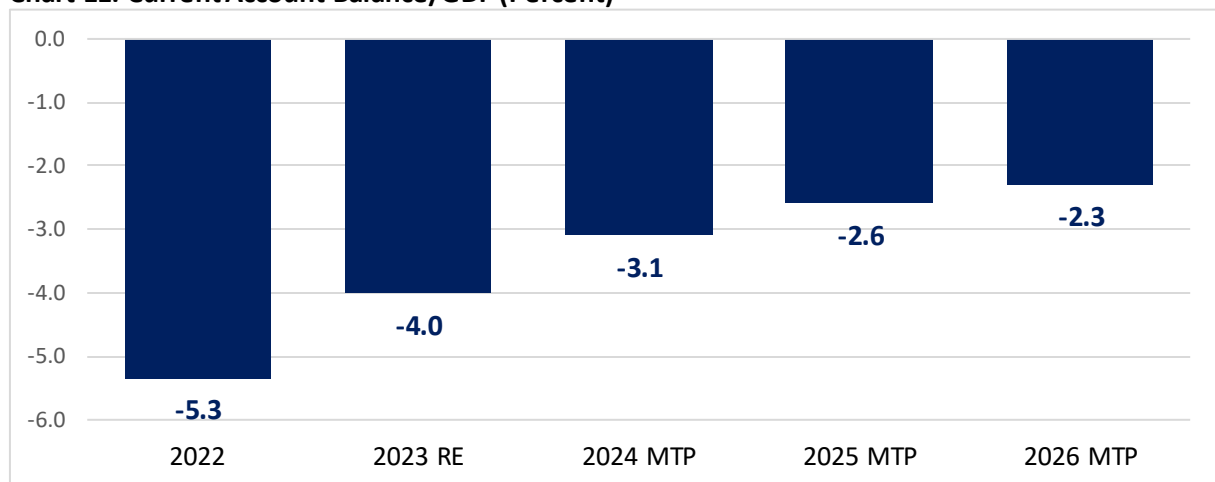
4. Balance of Payments

In 2024, it is forecasted that the moderate recovery trend will continue in exports attributable to the relative improvement in external demand conditions, along with an increase in travel revenues. In addition, it is expected that there will be an improvement in the current account balance, assuming

that commodity prices will continue at their current levels and that gold imports will moderate following the recent measures.

During the program period, global developments in trade in goods and services will be closely monitored, necessary regulations in the fields of green transition and digitalization will be rapidly implemented. In this context, Türkiye's competitiveness in foreign trade and its position in global value chains will be increased to higher levels. Thus, by achieving growth in terms of quantity and quality in the export of goods and services, the share in global exports will also be increased, leading to a gradual and sustainable improvement in the current account balance. In this period, it is aimed to improve the financing quality of the current account deficit with a perspective that will contribute to the structural transformation of the economy by taking a greater share of long-term investments that prioritize green transformation on a global scale.


Chart 11: Current Account Balance/GDP (Percent)



RE: Realization Estimate

Policy and Measures

1. In order to update the Customs Union, efforts will be made within the European Union (EU) institutions and member countries. The alignment of the Customs Law with the EU Customs Code reform will be closely monitored, and work will be undertaken to establish EU information systems.
2. In line with EU digital economy regulations with aspects affecting the export of goods and services, preparations for the necessary legislation, support policies and international agreements to maintain and increase competitiveness will be completed.
3. Within the scope of digital and green transformation, a national critical raw materials strategy will be prepared to reduce dependence on imports and ensure supply security.
4. To enable technology transformation, investments will be supported in sectors with high value-added and strategic importance, particularly in priority sectors. Industrial and foreign trade policy instruments will be implemented comprehensively.
5. Investments, including technology transfer-based partnerships, will be encouraged in products where domestic production capacity cannot be established due to scale or technology deficiencies.
6. Support will be provided for the expansion and effective operation of international logistics distribution networks in logistically suitable regions and countries.
7. Regulations will be implemented to expand the use of renewable energy in existing and newly established free zones and organized industrial zones, to increase the contribution to the green and circular economy, and to attract foreign direct investments in high technology fields.

8. Customs administrations and customs gate processing capacities will be increased to facilitate trade processes and export procedures in foreign trade. Their physical and technological infrastructures will be renewed as needed, taking into account domestic utilization opportunities.
9. Regulations will be made regarding the scope of priority target products and sectors within the Inward Processing Regime to increase the technological level of domestic value-added and output products in exports.
10. Advance Loans against Investment Commitment (YTAK) program will be reviewed and, in line with the monetary tightening process in credit policy. It will be implemented more effectively in a selective and focused manner, integrated with the existing investment incentive system, to support exports in productive sectors and high-value-added product groups.
11. The business model and corporate infrastructure of the Turkish Eximbank will be improved, taking into account international best practices. Eximbank support will prioritize green and digital transformation in financing high-tech and high-value-added exports.
12. The diversity and effectiveness of instruments used in financing exports will be increased to address the additional costs that the carbon pricing mechanism may impose on sectors.
13. Export incentives and export financing tools will be designed together to enhance the effectiveness of the incentive mechanism.
14. The Türkiye Wealth Fund and the private sector will implement new investments, required by the industry, especially in fertilizer and petrochemical sectors.
15. A technology fund will be established within the Türkiye Wealth Fund to support startup companies and develop an ecosystem for strategic technological investments.
16. International branding activities will be supported in areas with high export potential.
17. All institutions and organizations aiming to increase the export of goods and services will conduct international promotional activities effectively using the  "Discover the Power of Türkiye" logo.
18. Productivity and competitiveness will be the basis for supporting foreign exchange earning service trade in various sectors including tourism, transportation, financial services and consultancy, education, healthcare, and the culture industries such as TV/film and animation, as well as overseas contracting and technical consultancy services.
19. To diversify tourism and extend it throughout the year and across the entire country, promotional efforts for alternative tourism products will primarily target high-income groups in emerging markets and distant markets such as the United States and the Far East.
20. To improve service quality in tourism, qualified employment opportunities for sector workers will be spread throughout the year, and skill levels will be raised through active implementation of vocational and technical training as well as on-the-job programs.
21. In order to ensure the continuation of high service quality in the tourism sector, reduce the informal economy, and increase tourism revenue, necessary legislative regulations will be implemented, such as certifying short-term accommodation rentals through day-to-day housing.
22. Service capacity in health tourism will be enhanced both in terms of quality and quantity, and promotional and marketing activities will be increased.
23. Using sports diplomacy tools, regional and multilateral sports events will be organized to increase service revenue.
24. International productions conducted within the country will be supported to make Türkiye a significant film production center.

25. Companies that undertake global procurement of goods and services and construction works through development cooperation projects and activities will be encouraged to focus on larger markets.
26. To increase the volume of financial service exports and address evolving global and regional needs, a competitive financial ecosystem will be established with a focus on the Istanbul Financial Center.
27. E-export will be supported through the development of digital infrastructure in the field of e-commerce and strengthening payment and logistics infrastructure. This will enable more exporting companies to operate effectively in the e-commerce market.
28. Efforts will be made to contribute to the development of the halal quality infrastructure and to establish an international system with the aim of mutual recognition of accredited halal certificates among countries. Work will be carried out to eliminate technical barriers in the trade of halal-certified products and services, and activities related to accreditation, education, collaboration, and promotion will be increased within this framework.
29. To reduce dependency on foreign energy sources, exploration and production activities for oil and natural gas will be accelerated and continued.
30. Efforts will be made to combat disruptions and unfair practices in digital markets, ensuring that regulations in this field are brought into compliance with EU regulations.
31. The storage and re-injection capacities of natural gas storage facilities will be increased.
32. A facility will be established to produce urea using Sakarya Gas as a feedstock, thereby increasing the value-added of domestic natural gas.
33. Production fields abroad, where our national oil company operates with different partnerships in the field of energy, and potential fields will be evaluated.
34. Electricity production from renewable energy sources will be increased, and nuclear power plants will be included in the electrical energy production portfolio.
35. R&D studies will be supported to develop domestic and innovative applications in the field of nuclear technology, and initiatives for small modular reactor technology will be accelerated to create additional nuclear power plant capacity.
36. Drilling activities will continue to search for geothermal resources with high potential, and new resources will be brought to the economy.
37. In order to ensure that all natural resource management systems have a compatible institutional structure, necessary arrangements will be made to manage these activities from a single source.
38. Mineral resources will be explored in accordance with international standards and brought into the economy, while sustainable mining policies in exploration and production will be promoted.
39. Exploration, production, and enrichment efforts for strategic and critical minerals identified within the framework of responsible mining principles will be increased.
40. Exploration activities for minerals will be legally defined as activities serving the public interest, and a new fundamental regulation will be prepared that comprehensively addresses the types, characteristics, and sustainability principles of mining operations to enhance investment security.
41. R&D activities will be maintained to develop domestic coal and clean coal technologies and to obtain high-value products.
42. The design and domestic production of all rail system vehicles, including metro, tram, and high-speed trains, will be increased using national capabilities.
43. A Production-Export-Import Consolidation Program will be prepared and implemented, identifying supply risks at the product level in each sub-sector of agriculture, where supply

shocks may occur. This program aims to enhance domestic production and sustain supply mechanism.

44. To enhance Türkiye's international visibility and strengthen its image, public, cultural, and digital diplomacy activities will be intensified. Additionally, trade diplomacy tools and regional and multilateral cooperation platforms will be effectively utilized.
45. Policies aimed at enhancing strategic economic and trade relations, ensuring energy and food supply security, increasing regional connectivity, and strengthening ties with distant continents will be effectively and comprehensively pursued in line with national priorities.
46. Trade and economic relations with priority sectors will be deepened and diversified as part of the goal to make Türkiye an energy and logistics hub.
47. Partnership and initiative policies towards Africa and Latin America and the Asia Anew Initiative will be continued based on mutual benefit and priorities and in line with concrete goals.
48. Country-specific actions determined within the scope of the "Remote Countries Strategy" will be carried out proactively in order to ensure market diversity in exports of goods and services.
49. In the development of foreign trade, approaches like "sourcing from friendly countries" and "sourcing from neighboring countries" will be followed to deepen economic and trade relations with countries that share common values, goals, and interests.
50. A comprehensive approach will be developed based on Turkish citizens living abroad, the business community, and financial elements. Regional and bilateral collaborations will be prioritized, especially in neighboring and nearby regions. Efforts towards enhancing commercial relationships by effectively utilizing regional and multilateral cooperation platforms will continue.
51. To enhance preferential market access opportunities, new free trade agreements will be negotiated, and efforts will be made to expand the scope of existing free trade agreements.
52. Economic and commercial relations within the framework of the Joint Economic Commission (JEC) and Joint Economic and Trade Commissions (JETCO) will be strengthened.
53. Active contributions will be made to the activities of regional and international organizations, including the World Trade Organization, the World Customs Organization, the Permanent Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (COMCEC), and the Organization of Turkic States. The effectiveness in all developments and initiatives that could have consequences on national trade and economic interests will be increased.

5. Financial Stability

The aim is to support financial stability by increasing savings in line with sustainability and digital transformation, ensuring efficiency in resource allocation, enhancing capital markets to facilitate access to finance, and promoting financial literacy.

During the program period, with adherence to the principles of a market economy, the strengthening of the components constituting the financial system, the reduction of vulnerabilities, and supporting the macroeconomic framework of the program through the financial system are targeted.

By taking necessary policy steps to support the financial sector in contributing to high-value and export-oriented sectors, primarily through investment loans, and to efficiently and effectively conduct intermediary activities for savings, financial stability will be supported through simplification of regulations.

Policy and Measures

1. All monetary policy tools will be implemented effectively to ensure more effective resource use and strengthen macro-financial stability.
2. Macroprudential measures for financial institutions will be simplified.
3. Diversification and increase of reserve resources will continue in terms of the effectiveness of monetary policy and financial stability.
4. The attractiveness and diversity of Turkish Lira-denominated investment instruments will be increased.
5. Credit card use will be rearranged to international standards in a way that will not affect monetary stability and to balance consumption demand.
6. With the acceleration of the transition to Turkish Lira deposits in parallel with the simplification of macroprudential measures and the strengthening of reserves, the weight of FX-protected accounts in deposits will decrease.
7. The development, expansion and increasing the effectiveness of the Deposit and Participation Scheme for Non-Resident Turkish Citizens (YUVAM) account will be ensured.
8. The Physical Gold Saving System (FATSI) implementation, developed in order to bring under-the-mattress gold into economy, will be expanded.
9. Compliance with Basel III Final regulations regarding capital adequacy of the banking sector will be ensured.
10. Regulatory arbitrage between the financial sector institutions and instruments will be prevented.
11. Development and investment banking will be improved to make it more effective in financing investment projects by focusing on strategic products and priority sectors.
12. The share of non-bank credit institutions in the financial sector will be increased.
13. Financial literacy activities will be further expanded.
14. The diversity of financial products and services in capital markets will be improved and the investor base will be expanded by taking into consideration the rights of small investors.
15. It will be ensured that companies benefit more from the opportunities offered by capital markets at every stage of their life cycle, and necessary steps will be taken to increase public offerings.
16. The institutional transformation of participation finance will be realized and mechanisms supporting the sector will be established.
17. Participation (Islamic) insurance legislative infrastructure and ecosystem will be improved, and regulations will be implemented for the more effective and transparent implementation of insurance techniques compatible with participation finance principles.
18. Activities will be carried out to make the digital Turkish Lira available and widespread.
19. New products and services in green finance will be developed by increasing awareness of ESG criteria.
20. Private Pension System (PPS) fund types will be redesigned to create more added value for participants' savings, arrangements will be made to increase state contribution returns and simplify deductions, and in this context, the attractiveness of PPS will be increased and the fund amount and number of participants in the system will increase.
21. A complementary pension system will be established in which the Automatic Enrollment System (AES) will be transformed into a second-stage pension system with the contribution of employers.
22. "Supplementary Long-Term Care Insurance" will be created.
23. The integration of Istanbul Financial Center into the international financial system will be strengthened, contributing to the deepening of financial markets.

24. Within the scope of Istanbul Financial Center, participation-based FinTechs will be supported to create an innovative, inclusive and dynamic participation finance ecosystem.

6. Public Finance

In the program period, all steps will be taken decisively to maintain and strengthen fiscal discipline as an anchor that enhances confidence and stability in the economy, while meeting the necessary needs, particularly earthquake-related expenditures, rapidly. Coordination between monetary, fiscal and income policies will be strengthened.

Public finance, whose sustainability is reinforced by increasing revenues and making resource allocation more efficient, will be used as a strategic tool for macroeconomic stabilization and development. Revenue and expenditure policies will be put in place to ensure the necessary resource allocation to support green and digital transformation.

Borrowing policy will be carried out based on strategic criteria within the framework of the reasonable risk levels determined by taking into account domestic and external market conditions and cost factors. Borrowing policy will be within the framework of the principles of meeting the financing needs at the most cost-effective way in the medium and the long term, while strengthening the debt structure, and efforts will continue to further diversify the sources and markets for public borrowing.

The public sector general balance is projected to run a deficit of 5.9 percent of GDP in 2024, which is expected to decline to 2.6 percent by the end of the program period.

The program-defined public sector deficit, which was 3.6 percent of GDP at end-2024, is expected to turn into a surplus of 0.3 percent by the end of the period.

Projected to be 6.0 percent of GDP by end-2024, the general government deficit is expected to be 2.5 percent at the end of the Program period.

General government total revenues, which are projected to be 31.2 percent of GDP in 2024, are expected to remain at the same level at the end of the Program period, while general government total expenditures are expected to decline from 37.2 percent to 33.7 percent in the same period.

The central government budget deficit as a percentage of GDP is projected to be 6.4 percent in 2024 and 2.9 percent at the end of the Program period, while the primary balance is projected to post a deficit of 3.4 percent in 2024 and a surplus of 0.7 percent at the end of the Program period.

In 2024, the total tax burden is expected to increase by 1.6 percentage points to 24.5 percent of GDP, and is projected to be 24.4 percent at the end of the Program period.

The EU-defined general government debt stock, which is projected to be 35.2 percent of GDP in 2024, is targeted to be reduced to 33.2 percent by the end of the Program period.

The ratio of central government budget expenditures to GDP is projected to be 26.9 percent in 2024, while the ratio of central government budget primary expenditures to GDP is expected to be 23.9 percent.

Central government budget revenues were determined by taking into account macroeconomic forecasts, the effects of revenue policies on budget revenues, developments in domestic and external markets and the trends of revenues in previous years.

The ratio of central government budget revenues to GDP and the ratio of general budget tax revenues to GDP are projected to be 20.5 percent and 18.0 percent, respectively, in 2024.

Policies and Measures

1. In the Program period, structural changes that will ensure savings in public expenditures will be implemented, public deficit excluding earthquake and disaster risk expenditures will be reduced and sustainability of fiscal policy will be strengthened within the framework of fiscal discipline.
2. The necessary measures will continue to be taken to eliminate the effects of the earthquake by improving and reconstructing the regions damaged by the earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay, one of the biggest disasters of the century, in February 2023.
3. Public expenditure policy will be implemented within the multi-annual budgeting approach in line with the identified policy priorities and the appropriation ceilings allocated to public administrations.
4. By systematizing expenditure reviews, inefficient expenditure areas will be eliminated and new expenditure areas will be created.
5. Public services will be provided with maximum savings within budget possibilities.
6. By rationalizing and via prioritizing of the public investment program, economic and socially beneficial investments will be completed swiftly.
7. The scope of the Single Treasury Institutions Account will be further expanded in order to strengthen the Treasury cash reserve and utilize it more effectively.
8. Public procurement legislation will be updated in line with international norms and standards with a procurement approach that supports and prioritizes digitalization, innovation and sustainability, and sectoral public procurement regulation will be implemented.
9. With the understanding of rationalization of public procurement expenditures, savings-oriented central public procurement policies will be continued by expanding their scope.
10. The use of public vehicles will be systematically reviewed within the framework of needs analyses, vehicle needs will be met primarily through temporary allocation or transfer of surplus vehicles, and priority will be given to domestic production and environmentally friendly vehicles by considering economy in new vehicle acquisitions.
11. In order to increase sustainable and sound revenue sources in public financial management, efforts to broaden the tax base and increase voluntary compliance in taxation will be continued.
12. Tax policies will continue to prioritize revenue policies that support investment, employment, production, exports and competitiveness in line with the principles of growth and social justice.
13. Tax expenditures will be reviewed and ineffective exceptions, exemptions and discounts will be removed.
14. Collection performance of public revenues will be improved and tax penalties will be revised in a way to strengthen deterrence.
15. Arrangements will be implemented to update the income, corporate and value-added tax laws as well as the tax procedure law in order to create a simple and easy-to-implement structure that supports broadening the tax base and increasing voluntary compliance on the basis of the principles of fairness, equality, predictability and transparency in taxation, and the share of direct taxes will be increased in the medium term.
16. Physical, human and technological infrastructure of tax administration will be improved.
17. The economic and social impacts of carbon pricing instruments, including a complementary carbon tax, on the development and investment environment will be analyzed.
18. A more comprehensive dissemination of tax statistics and reports in this field will be ensured.
19. In order to increase domestic savings, efforts will be accelerated with the perspective of developing alternative instruments and supporting the spread of capital to the grassroots.
20. The fight against informality will be carried out with the active participation of all parties by making better use of technological opportunities.
21. Tax practices will be developed to recognize the informality in digital activities and increase the attractiveness of the investment environment.

22. Legislative studies regarding transactions made using virtual assets that represent a digital value that can be bought, sold and transferred digitally will be continued.
23. Tax implementations aimed at increasing efficiency in energy consumption and combating climate change and environmental pollution will continue.
24. In the process of accession to the EU, efforts will continue to harmonize with the acquis and the standards set by international organizations.
25. The effectiveness of the services and applications offered to taxpayers will be increased, and 24/7 real-time service will be provided to taxpayers by using new generation communication channels covering the latest technological developments.
26. It will be ensured that SEEs carry out their activities effectively and efficiently in harmony with macroeconomic, sectoral and social policies and with an understanding that supports sustainability in public finance, and arrangements for SEE governance reform will be implemented.
27. The financial sustainability of the social security system will be strengthened by implementing regulations that encourage employees to remain longer in the system and prioritize fairness and actuarial balance.
28. In line with increasing the actual and legal scope of the social security system, flexible working styles will be expanded to ensure permanent participation in working life, especially for women, young people and disabled people, and social security legislation and practices will be made more compatible with changing labor market conditions and new generation flexible working styles.
29. Follow-up and collection processes of premium debts will be activated.
30. In the fight against unregistered employment and unregistered wages, premium base will be expanded by increasing risk-focused audit activities based on data analysis.
31. Proper pharmaceutical use will be encouraged and measures will be taken to rationalize pharmaceutical and treatment expenditures.
32. In cooperation with the State Supply Office, the scope of the Health Market Application will be expanded and the supply chain of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies will be further strengthened.
33. Incentive mechanisms will be developed to provide demand control in health products and services, while appropriate use of service levels encouraged.
34. Audit models that take into account risk analysis and behaviour of service providers in the reimbursement of health services will be developed.
35. Information systems of the Social Security Institution will be strengthened, inter-institutional data sharing will be increased, information systems related to service delivery and reimbursement procedures will be strengthened.
36. Value-based reimbursement methods will be used in financing health services, and the effectiveness of payment lists will be increased by conducting periodic back-testing of paid medicines and treatments.
37. Ineffective employment incentives will be terminated. A simple and effective incentive structure will be developed by increasing weight of incentives for women, young people and the disabled.
38. Expenditure principles of funds and revolving funds included in the general balance of the public sector will be set. Special revenues, funds and similar practices will be reviewed in order to strengthen the implementation of the unity principle of the budget.
39. The social assistance system will undergo a comprehensive review with the aim of enhancing the efficient allocation of resources from the Social Assistance and Solidarity Encouragement Fund. This restructuring will create an integrated framework that promotes workforce participation, prioritizes family support, and guarantees a minimum income for each individual.
40. PPP will be planned and carried out by taking into account macroeconomic policies, public obligations and budget balances and by considering cost effectiveness with a balanced risk sharing.

7. Disaster Management

The main goal is to carry out all stages of disaster management, including pre-disaster, disaster moment and post-disaster, in a fast, effective and holistic manner. It is aimed to increase the resilience of settlements against disasters by strengthening the relevant administrative, legal, physical, technical and financial framework in all processes of disaster management, to minimize the loss of life and physical asset by reducing disaster risks and damages, to increase the disaster awareness of the society, and all institutions and organizations, and to be prepared for possible disasters.

The marring left by of the earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay on the local communities will be abated; recovery activities will be carried out to revitalize economic and social life in the region. Cost-effective programs, including on-site transformation practices, will be carried out to ensure that beneficiary citizens can have permanent residences and workplaces as soon as possible.

During the program period, infrastructure and superstructure will be developed via domestic and green technologies with better standards and resilience to disasters. Residential and industrial areas will be developed in line with regional development strategies.

In our country, where the majority of the population is located in earthquake zones, to increase resilience against all types of disasters and to be prepared for future ones, areas at risk will be prioritized according to risk and danger levels, and urban regeneration projects will be carried out in cooperation with local governments in order to create areas that are disaster-resistant, healthy, livable and sustainable.

Policy and Measures

1. In the provinces affected by the Kahramanmaraş and Hatay earthquakes, priority will be given to projects that aim at returning socio-economic life to normal and compensating for the damages.
2. Activities to compensate for earthquake damage will be prioritized and carried out in a planned manner with an effective coordination mechanism among institutions.
3. Ownership processes in disaster housing construction will be improved, cost-effective disaster housing construction will be ensured, and reimbursement systems will be reviewed.
4. In the context of reconstruction activities, infrastructure resilience against disasters in the earthquake zone will be enhanced. While contributing to the formation of a healthy and resilient urban texture in the region, investments that will encourage green transformation and increase energy efficiency will be supported within the framework of reconstruction works.
5. Financial resources allocated to restore production, tourism and trade activities in the earthquake zone to their pre-disaster levels will be diversified, and the competitiveness of the region will be restored.
6. Investment incentive policies aimed at reducing development disparities between regions will be implemented effectively, and support practices will continue to be developed to ensure rapid recovery and sustainability of investment, production and employment through the investment incentive package created for the earthquake region.
7. In areas at disaster risk, inclusive, healthy, safe and resilient living spaces will be planned collectively with infrastructure and superstructure facilities, and will be constructed in a sustainable environment in accordance with social housing standards.
8. To accelerate urban regeneration activities, solve the risky housing problem and support cities to become more resilient against disasters, Treasury properties declared as reserve areas will be transferred to relevant institutions.
9. Amendments will be made in the legislation regarding the criteria and measures to ensure resilience against multiple hazards in the creation and implementation of spatial plans.

10. New industrial development areas and logistics lines will be created outside the regions with high disaster risk in order to reduce density of those regions, especially in the Marmara Region.
11. In social housing construction, priority will be given to regions with high disaster risk.
12. Awareness on disaster-sensitive settlement area preferences will be increased by conducting micro-scale disaster risk analyzes in all provinces.
13. The disaster and extraordinary situation preparedness of structures where public services, especially education and health, are provided will be strengthened.
14. Urban regeneration efforts will be accelerated by creating the necessary institutional and legal regulations that will increase the resistance against future disasters. Regulations with strengthened legal basis will be implemented in the process of rebuilding the building stock that is vulnerable to disasters.
15. Studies will be carried out to develop new domestic technologies that improve s disaster risk management, against but not limited to earthquakes, floods, landslides and forest fires.
16. New technological opportunities will be used to provide data analysis for early warning systems, monitoring of disasters and ensuring effective command and dispatch.
17. Technical and human capacity to respond to disasters and emergencies will be improved, and the installation of an uninterrupted and secure communication system infrastructure will be completed.
18. The standards of gathering and sheltering areas used in disasters and emergencies will be improved and their numbers will be increased.
19. Materials and equipment needed after disasters will be supplied and stored long-term in logistics warehouses.
20. The use of technologies and products developed in the defense industry will be expanded to civilian areas where they can provide social benefits, such as agriculture sector, logistics, damage assessment and disaster response processes.
21. Relevant legislation, basin-based forecasting and early warning systems will be developed in order to minimize the effects of floods and prevent interventions on stream beds, while taking flood risk into account in all studies that will be made moving forward.
22. Activities such as training, capacity building, conducting R&D projects and development of early warning systems will be continued to combat agricultural drought.
23. Activities will be carried out to disseminate capital market products related to disaster management.
24. Disaster insurance that will cover all disaster hazards will be developed and disseminated, and effective monitoring of the declaration and payment of compulsory earthquake insurance will be ensured.
25. Studies will be carried out to disseminate building completion insurance.
26. In order to increase the quality of construction by realizing the auto supervision role of insurance, the professional liability insurance of persons and organizations involved in the building supervision process and the building liability insurance of building contractors will be made widespread.

8. Green Transformation

While climate change's adverse effects on the environmental, social and economic sectors are becoming more widespread on a global scale, the changes caused by the Covid-19 pandemic in production and consumption patterns and the recent Russia-Ukraine war disrupting the energy supply and demand balance has revealed the need for sustainability-oriented policies and practices. In this

context, renewable resources, energy efficiency, electrification and circular economy policies have become priorities in all areas, especially in the energy, industry, transportation and agriculture sectors.

Türkiye, which is among the countries with high exposure to climate change due to its geographical location and with its level of integration in the global economy, is also significantly affected by the policies and developments in the global climate action. By ratifying the Paris Agreement, Türkiye's determination to transition to a low-carbon economy was made clear with the 2053 net zero emission target. Furthermore, the Green Deal Action Plan was prepared to harmonize Türkiye's efforts with the EU, her main trading partner.

During the program period, in line with the 2053 net zero emission target and national development priorities, the green transformation process will be accelerated with an approach that supports greenhouse gas emission reduction, increases the capacity to adapt to climate change, prioritizes competitiveness, efficiency and just transition, and develops national incentive mechanisms by making maximum use of global financial resources.

Policy and Measures

1. Regulatory preparation, that addresses climate change-related practices in a holistic manner, will be completed.
2. The legal infrastructure of the National Emission Trading System (ETS) will be completed, and it will be developed in a structure compatible with the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). The transition period to CBAM will be evaluated, and the necessary preparations will be made for the financial liability phase.
3. In line with the 2053 net zero carbon emission target, studies will be carried out to prepare a long-term low-emission development strategy compatible with the development plans.
4. Within the scope of the European Green Deal, sectoral road maps will be prepared for companies on issues such as resource, process and energy efficiency and digitalization. Moreover, awareness-raising activities on European Green Deal will be carried out.
5. The Green Deal Action Plan will be updated in order to increase Türkiye's competitiveness in export markets and her position in the supply chain, especially in the EU.
6. In line with the goals of combating climate change, infrastructure will be created to monitor and price greenhouse gas emissions.
7. With CBAM and the 2053 net zero emission target in mind, technologies such as energy storage, hydrogen, and carbon capture and storage that support energy transformation, as well as R&D and innovation activities for the development of microgrid management and digitalization will be supported.
8. A National Circular Economy Action Plan will be prepared by making an impact assessment regarding compliance with the legislation, which is being prepared considering EU's circular economy policies. Within the framework of sustainable production and consumption, material recovery and waste management will be given precedence by prioritizing resource efficiency and encouraging industrial symbiosis practices.
9. In line with the dissemination of the circular economy model and the EU Green Deal, by following the legislation on eco-design and sustainable products in the manufacturing industry, legislation will be developed to calculate and monitor carbon footprint and other environmental indicators, and the required digital infrastructure will be supported.
10. Zero waste practices will be expanded.
11. By setting standards for recycled secondary products, an incentive and guidance system will be developed, and adjustments will be made in the relevant legislation.

12. The prevalence of the refurbished product system will be increased within the scope of protecting the health, safety and economic interests of the consumer and the sustainable consumption model.
13. The effects of the transitioning to a green and circular economy on labor markets will be analyzed, and the competency of the workforce will be increased for the new occupations that will emerge, taking just transition into account.
14. Green public procurement strategies will be developed, and purchasing criteria that support green transformation will be determined.
15. Environmentally friendly multimodal transportation terminals will be created.
16. The use of environmentally harmful machinery and equipment will be reduced by providing incentives for green port implementation.
17. In order to popularize electric vehicles, a charging station network will be developed, and the use of domestic electric vehicles will be supported.
18. In road construction projects, the use of technologies and materials with low noise levels and greenhouse gas emissions will be promoted.
19. Projects aiming to increase the sustainability of transportation and the facilitation of low-carbon systems transition in urban transportation will be implemented.
20. With the Renewable Energy Resource Area (RERA-YEKA) model, projects will continue to be developed enforcing prioritization of domestic products.
21. Regulatory amendments pertaining to heat supply will be implemented to utilize Türkiye's heat potential comprehensively and harness waste heat effectively.
22. New Energy Efficiency Strategy Paper and II. National Energy Efficiency Action Plan will be implemented.
23. Energy efficiency studies in public buildings and services will continue, and the necessary technical and administrative infrastructure will be developed for more widespread use of energy performance contracts.
24. Regulations will be made to popularize the Nearly Zero Energy Buildings (NZEB) approach, which aims to achieve high energy performance and at the same time use a certain amount of renewable energy in public, commercial and residential buildings.
25. Within the framework of sustainable forest management, new sink areas will continue to be expanded by protecting and expanding forest assets, while industrial plantation activities will continue on suitable lands.
26. More effective use of soil and water resources will be ensured by disseminating climate change-resistant agricultural practices and new technologies.
27. Financing opportunities for green transformation will be increased; existing support mechanisms will be reviewed. The institutional capacity on sustainable finance will be improved, and the green finance ecosystem will be developed.
28. Legislative studies will be carried out to create a National Green Taxonomy that is compatible with international taxonomy examples, especially the European Union taxonomy, and takes the needs of Türkiye into consideration.
29. Regulations will be made to accelerate the banking sector's transition to sustainable banking practices and to manage financial risks arising from climate change.
30. With the development of new regulations and practices of sustainability in capital markets, sustainability reporting principles for companies will be updated in line with the international standards; a third-party assurance and verification system for Environmental, Social and Governance reporting will be established and the data will be integrated into the system created.

31. Participation in international financial markets will be accelerated within the framework of Environmental, Social and Governance criteria, and investments will be financed by developing innovative and sustainable financing tools for green transformation.

9. Digital Transformation

With the developments such as the Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence, big data, machine learning and 3D-printing, digital technologies have increasingly become more significant in international production and determining the competitiveness of countries. The impact of these technologies on the ways of doing business has gained further momentum with the Covid-19 pandemic. It is important to improve the interaction between producers and consumers by using digital technologies in the most effective way and to ensure and support digital transformation in industry and services, especially SMEs. However, due to the increasing use of data, privacy and purpose-driven data sharing, cyber security issues are gaining further importance.

In order to accelerate digital transformation during the program period, strengthening electronic communication infrastructures, disseminating new generation network infrastructures, developing qualified R&D human capital in priority sectors and areas, increasing competence in technologies for digital transformation, improving the capacity and capabilities of companies, especially SMEs, for digital technologies, and establishing support and effective mechanisms to reach financing will be prioritized. In addition, cyber security will be strengthened with more holistic policies across the country, and efficiency in public services will be increased by utilizing digital technologies with a citizen-oriented approach.

Digital technologies will be utilized at the highest level in improving public services. The use of cloud computing and open source software in the public sector will be expanded in order to increase innovation and procurement efficiency in the use of digital technologies, and to generate value from data an effective data governance mechanism covering the general public will be created. Competency of public institutions capability to implement information technology projects will be improved, and necessary improvements will be made in the public employment regime to facilitate and encourage the employment of qualified IT personnel in the public sector.

Policy and Measures

1. In order to accelerate the transition to a data economy, data governance regulations and governance infrastructure will be established, and data ownership and data sharing responsibilities and technical methods will be determined.
2. A national data strategy will be prepared to increase data-based competitiveness.
3. Creating value from data at corporate and sectoral level will be supported by providing advanced digital skills, strengthening the data ecosystem and developing reliable artificial intelligence products and services.
4. Data center and cloud computing investments will be supported to make Türkiye a regional hub for data processing activities.
5. Fixed and mobile broadband infrastructures that provide high-speed, high-quality and secure access will be expanded, and common use of physical infrastructures will be encouraged.
6. Infrastructure installation will be encouraged in regions where broadband infrastructure development is difficult, and infrastructure will be established in settlements where there is no mobile communication.

7. The production of new generation mobile communication technologies will be strengthened and their use will be expanded.
8. The development of domestic technologies for digital transformation such as artificial intelligence, big data, cloud computing, blockchain, cyber security and cyber-physical systems will be supported in the industry and service sectors.
9. The proficiency of domestic software companies will be increased, and platforms that support collaborations will be created.
10. The open source software ecosystem will be developed and human capital in the software sector will be increased.
11. Tools such as open source software and cloud computing will be used to ensure efficiency, security and sustainability in public service delivery.
12. Teknofest Technology Workshops will be established in 81 provinces.
13. Advanced technological research will be conducted in the field of quantum technologies and the application of these researches to the industry will be ensured.
14. Mechanisms will be created to enable Turkish experts living abroad in deep technology fields to start ventures in Türkiye.
15. Technological capabilities of and investment in new generation energy and transportation systems such as high energy-dense battery technologies, connected vehicles, fully autonomous mobility systems and hyperloop systems will be increased.
16. Effective use of the local and national observation satellite İMECE will be ensured in areas such as defense, disaster management, environment, urban planning, agriculture and forestry. Efforts to increase the earth observation satellite development capacity will continue.
17. Within the framework of the national space program, satellite development and marketing activities will be coordinated, R&D and product development will be carried out in new technological areas such as nano/micro satellites and satellite mega-constellations.
18. Digitalization applications commonly needed in SME's will be met by centralized infrastructure and supporting software tools.
19. Product verification, yield estimation, artificial intelligence and geographical information systems will be created for agricultural activities with digital applications.
20. The 2024-2027 National Cyber Security Strategy and Action Plan will be prepared to increase national cyber defense and deterrence capability and to develop the capacity needed in these areas.
21. Cyber resilience of industrial firms will be increased.
22. Standards, infrastructure and administrative capacity for service design and delivery, especially for e-Government Gateway, will be restructured and improved based on service processes.
23. High-level governance and inter-institutional IT governance capacity will be improved for digital government efforts.
24. Innovation and domestic value-added will be increased by ensuring cost efficiency in public institutions' purchases of information and processing technology products and services.
25. The quality and quantity of integrated services offered through the e-Government Gateway will be increased.
26. Standardization of municipal services offered through the e-Government Gateway will be maintained, and the use of these services on the e-Government Gateway will be facilitated.
27. In order to increase the uninterrupted interoperability of public services and the global competitiveness of the private sector, the use of new generation technologies in digital government services will be modernized and processes shall be improved. Additionally, the common infrastructure and human capital will be strengthened for this purpose.

28. Data capacity for international indicators and measurement will be improved to monitor the digital transformation process.
29. By strengthening the digital finance infrastructure, measures will be taken to develop domestic technologies in the field of FinTech.
30. Securities will be issued through blockchain-based smart contracts, and the issuance processes will be digitalized.
31. Regulations that will strengthen the competitive environment in the digital economy will be completed.
32. Preparations for the regulatory foundation of microdata presentation via remote access will be completed, and the Electronic Data Research Center (E-VAM) project, which allows researchers to access microdata via remote access to conduct their scientific studies, will be implemented.

10. Business and Investment Environment

The main objective is to strengthen bureaucratic and legal predictability in the business and investment environment to make the economy more competitive and increase employment, exports and production. In the Program period, priority will be given to making arrangements to improve the legal and financial processes by easing company establishment and liquidation processes, reducing bureaucracy and transaction costs as well as accelerating transactions.

Taking into account the priority sectors and regional conditions, private sector investments will be supported, state aids will be reviewed, the investment zone allocation system, which is one of the primary elements of investment, will be strengthened, and legal processes in investment, trade and finance will be facilitated.

Policy and Measures

1. Within the scope of improving specialization in the judiciary, efforts will be made to improve the quality and quantity of judges and prosecutors, experts and mediators. Furthermore, specialized courts will be strengthened.
2. Efforts will be made to increase the effectiveness and dissemination of alternative dispute resolution methods, and administrative settlement procedure will be activated in order to resolve disputes between real and legal persons and the state in the fastest and least costly way.
3. Efficiency of the enforcement and bankruptcy system will be increased.
4. Economic decisions and activities will be accelerated by streamlining judicial processes and strengthening alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, particularly arbitration.
5. Increased use of arbitration mechanism in the resolution of commercial disputes will be encouraged, and the structure of the Istanbul Arbitration Center will be strengthened and its global visibility will be enhanced.
6. Coordination, cooperation and dialogue mechanisms between the private sector and public institutions will be strengthened to improve the investment climate and increase predictability in legislative amendments affecting the investment climate. Correspondingly, Coordination Council for the Improvement of Investment Climate -YOIKK's effectiveness will be improved by revising its structure.
7. Regulations that directly impact the business environment will undergo a reassessment to ensure that they are suitable for implementation, and that they are balanced, foreseeable, and aligned with the principles of a market-based economy.

- 8.** Efforts to harmonize Personal Data Protection Law with the EU acquis, in particular the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), will be completed.
- 9.** Taking into account international standards, national standards will be determined based on the principles of interoperability, security, data protection, inclusiveness, sustainability and international cooperation in the digital transformation of the business and investment environment.
- 10.** Legal infrastructure will be strengthened to increase social awareness in the intellectual property system; the ecosystem supporting the creation of intellectual property rights will be improved, the commercialization of these rights will be accelerated and efforts to effectively protect trade secrets will be completed.
- 11.** In order to protect Turkish firms that invest internationally, an active diplomacy will be pursued to address the loss of rights arising from current regulations in international taxation.
- 12.** The duration to finalize transactions such as permits and licenses for investments will be shortened.
- 13.** It is aimed to expand the use of digital applications in company and trade registry transactions in order to speed up and facilitate transactions for company establishment and trade books.
- 14.** Planned industrial areas, particularly organized industrial zones, will be enhanced for large-scale investments, fast-growing SMEs and integrated facilities.
- 15.** Alternative methods will be developed to create industrial zones, organized industrial zones, small industrial estates and special investment areas in a sustainable manner in accordance with the supply chain in terms of access to raw materials, logistics, energy, railway, port connection and environmental dimension.
- 16.** An investment zone inventory that includes appropriate investment locations will be created for the benefit of investors.
- 17.** A new mechanism will be developed in nationalization processes and in site procurement for strategic and large-scale investments. Bureaucracy will be reduced.
- 18.** Taking into account regional conditions, Treasury immovable assets will be introduced into the economy for investments, particularly in priority sectors in the manufacturing industry.
- 19.** The investment incentive system will be restructured by simplifying in terms of objectives and support elements. Investments will be prioritized by evaluating them within the framework of factors such as value added, reducing import dependency, technological capacity, competition, research and development, green and digital transformation.
- 20.** The Project-Based Incentive system will focus on qualified investment areas. The investments in selected areas will be supported in a holistic manner.
- 21.** Turkish researchers abroad will be encouraged to participate in national projects and to establish enterprises in Türkiye.
- 22.** A new dialogue mechanism will be launched with the EU on green and digital transformation and supply chain development.
- 23.** In order to support sustainable development, conditions to access financing for export-oriented activities in high value-added investments will be improved.
- 24.** To support investment-oriented entrepreneurship and additional investment opportunities, venture capital funding sources will be diversified and strengthened, and scaling of start-up firms will be ensured through follow-up support.
- 25.** Problems encountered in the angel investing and crowdfunding ecosystem and areas that will contribute to the development and improvement of the ecosystem will be identified, and a mechanism serving to increase the capacity of the sector will be established.
- 26.** Private banks will be encouraged to support investments more.

27. It will be facilitated for financial institutions to provide financial support to technology-based start-ups through practices such as acquiring entrepreneur shares, and pledging patents as collateral in banks.
28. In order to develop the startup ecosystem, regulations enabling companies to offer various incentive instruments for their employees will be implemented, making it easier for startup companies to employ skilled workers.

11. Central Government Budget Appropriation Proposal Ceilings and Issues Regarding the Budget Process

Pursuant to Article 16 of the Law No. 5018, the appropriation proposal ceilings for the years 2024, 2025 and 2026 of the public administrations within the scope of general budget and special budget administrations included in the tables (I) and (II) annexed to the mentioned Law are given in Annex 2.

Budget proposals for 2024, 2025 and 2026 will be prepared by public institutions and organizations in line with the multi-annual budgeting approach in accordance with Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 of Law No. 5018. The successful implementation of multi-annual budgeting depends on the necessary cooperation and coordination among public administrations in budget implementations. Moreover, while preparing budget proposals, administrations are required to comply with the regulations set out in the Presidential Circular No. 2021/14 on Savings Measures.

Public administrations under the general budget and administrations with special budgets, will prepare their budget proposals covering 2024-2026 within the framework of the principles and procedures in the Budget Call, the attached Budget Preparation Guide, the Investment Circular and the attached Investment Program Preparation Guide, and then will submit them to the Presidency of Strategy and Budget until 30 September 2023.

Annex 1:

Main Macroeconomic and Fiscal Indicators and Targets

Table 1.1: Main Economic Indicators

	2022	2023 (RE)	2024 (P)	2025 (P)	2026 (P)
GROWTH					
GDP (Billion TL, Current Prices)	15,012	25,483	41,159	52,942	62,997
GDP (Billion USD, Current Prices)	906	1,067	1,119	1,205	1,318
GDP Per Capita (USD)	10,659	12,415	12,875	13,717	14,855
GDP Growth ⁽¹⁾	5.5	4.4	4.0	4.5	5.0
Total Consumption ⁽¹⁾	16.3	10.3	3.6	4.3	4.3
Public ⁽²⁾	5.0	6.0	4.3	3.8	3.6
Private ⁽²⁾	17.8	10.9	3.5	4.3	4.4
Total Fixed Capital Investment ⁽¹⁾	1.3	5.5	3.6	3.8	4.7
Public ⁽²⁾	18.9	8.3	0.3	0.6	1.9
Private ⁽²⁾	-0.6	5.1	4.0	4.3	5.0
Total Domestic Savings / GDP	30.0	29.2	29.6	30.2	30.8
Public	2.0	0.1	-0.9	-0.1	0.3
Private	28.0	29.1	30.5	30.3	30.6
Total Saving-Investment Difference / GDP ⁽³⁾	-5.0	-3.9	-3.0	-2.5	-2.2
Public	-1.9	-4.0	-4.2	-3.2	-2.8
Private	-3.1	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.6
Total Final Domestic Demand ⁽¹⁾	12.5	9.2	3.6	4.2	4.4
Contribution of Net Exports to Growth	0.7	-2.9	0.4	0.2	0.3
EMPLOYMENT					
Population (Midyear, Thousands) ⁽⁴⁾	84,980	85,917	86,883	87,833	88,750
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	53.1	53.7	54.4	55.0	55.6
Employment (Thousands)	30,752	31,654	32,428	33,340	34,381
Employment Rate (%)	47.5	48.3	48.8	49.5	50.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.4	10.1	10.3	9.9	9.3
FOREIGN TRADE (GTS)					
Exports (GTS defined, fob) (Billion USD) ⁽⁵⁾	254.2	255.0	267.0	283.6	302.2
Imports (GTS defined, cif) (Billion USD) ⁽⁵⁾	363.7	367.0	372.8	388.9	414.0
Crude Oil Price - Brent (USD/Barrel)	100.8	82.3	86.7	85.9	84.9
Energy Imports (Billion USD)	96.5	71.0	77.3	76.3	75.7
Foreign Trade Balance (GTS defined, Billion USD) ⁽⁵⁾	-109.5	-112.0	-105.8	-105.3	-111.8
Foreign Trade Volume / GDP (%) ⁽⁵⁾	68.2	58.3	57.2	55.8	54.3
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE					
Tourism Revenues (Billion USD)	46.5	55.6	59.6	64.7	71.3
Travel Revenues (Billion USD)	41.4	49.0	52.5	57.0	62.8
Current Account Balance (Billion USD)	-48.4	-42.5	-34.7	-31.7	-30.0
Current Account Balance/ GDP (%)	-5.3	-4.0	-3.1	-2.6	-2.3
Current Account Balance Excl. Gold (Billion USD)	-29.0	-15.2	-22.2	-19.1	-17.2
Current Account Balance Excl. Gold / GDP (%)	-3.2	-1.4	-2.0	-1.6	-1.3
INFLATION					
GDP Deflator Increase, % Change	96.0	62.6	55.3	23.1	13.4
Consumer Price Index (End of Year), % Change	64.3	65.0	33.0	15.2	8.5

Note: RE: Realisation Estimate, P: Program

(1) Percentage change in chained volume index

(2) Consumption and investment data (public and private) are the calculations of the Presidency of Strategy and Budget.

(3) The difference between total saving-investment difference and current account deficit stems from export and import weighted exchange rates in national income accounts.

(4) These are the calculations of the Presidency of Strategy and Budget.

(5) Indicates foreign trade statistics compatible with the General Trade System (GTS) published by TURKSTAT

Table 1.2: Public Sector General Balance⁽¹⁾

	2022	2023 (RE)	2024 (P)	2025 (P)	2026 (P)
	(Billion TL)				
Public Sector General Balance (PSGB)	-357.7	-1,631.4	-2,446.8	-1,658.0	-1,626.0
General Government	-120.1	-1,651.7	-2,468.8	-1,609.4	-1,579.2
Central Government Budget	-142.7	-1,633.0	-2,651.9	-1,824.4	-1,827.1
Local Governments	-39.8	-76.6	17.4	10.3	11.3
Extra Budgetary Funds	20.0	12.3	39.2	35.5	43.4
Unemployment Insurance Fund	33.6	50.5	144.8	181.2	201.5
Social Security Institutions	-44.4	-116.8	-306.2	-366.2	-377.7
General Health Insurance	51.7	116.8	306.2	366.2	377.7
Revolving Funds	1.5	-4.9	-18.3	-12.1	-8.3
SEE's	-237.6	20.3	22.0	-48.5	-46.8
Public Sector Primary Balance	-18.9	-934.9	-1,131.1	191.7	701.7
Public Sector Balance Exc. Interest Exp. and Privatization Rev.	-24.9	-946.9	-1,156.1	161.7	666.7
	(Percent of GDP, %)				
Public Sector General Balance (PSGB)	-2.4	-6.4	-5.9	-3.1	-2.6
General Government	-0.8	-6.5	-6.0	-3.0	-2.5
Central Government Budget	-1.0	-6.4	-6.4	-3.4	-2.9
Local Governments	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Extra Budgetary Funds	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unemployment Insurance Fund	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Social Security Institutions	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6
General Health Insurance	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
Revolving Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SEE's	-1.6	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Public Sector Primary Balance	-0.1	-3.7	-2.7	0.4	1.1
Public Sector Balance Exc. Interest Exp. and Privatization Rev.	-0.2	-3.7	-2.8	0.3	1.1

(1) Public sector covers; central government budget, local governments, unemployment insurance fund, social security institutions, SEE's, revolving funds, extra-budgetary funds and general health insurance scheme.

RE: Realization estimate

P: Program

Table 1.3: Public Sector General Balance (Program Definition) ⁽¹⁾

	2022	2023 (RE)	2024 (P)	2025 (P)	2026 (P)
	(Billion TL)				
Public Sector	-255.1	-1,244.3	-1,482.9	-292.2	158.7
General Government	-22.7	-1,279.6	-1,528.7	-237.7	221.6
Central Government Budget	-19.9	-1,232.2	-1,665.5	-384.9	52.0
Local Governments	-32.9	-67.8	29.0	21.8	22.2
Extra Budgetary Funds	19.9	12.3	39.1	35.4	43.3
Unemployment Insurance Fund	4.1	17.6	93.0	108.7	119.2
Social Security Institutions	-44.4	-116.8	-306.2	-366.2	-377.7
General Health Insurance	51.7	116.8	306.2	366.2	377.7
Revolving Funds	-1.3	-9.4	-24.3	-18.7	-15.1
SEE's	-232.5	35.3	45.8	-54.5	-62.9
	(Percent of GDP, %)				
Public Sector	-1.7	-4.9	-3.6	-0.6	0.3
General Government	-0.2	-5.0	-3.7	-0.4	0.4
Central Government Budget	-0.1	-4.8	-4.0	-0.7	0.1
Local Governments	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Extra Budgetary Funds	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unemployment Insurance Fund	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Social Security Institutions	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6
General Health Insurance	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
Revolving Funds	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
SEE's	-1.5	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1

(1) Excluding interest payments and revenues, privatization revenues, dividends from public banks and some specific revenues and expenditures.

RE: Realization estimate

P: Program

Table 1.4: Public Sector Selected Indicators

	2022	2023 (RE)	2024 (P)	2025 (P)	2026 (P)
	(Percent of GDP, %)				
Public Disposable Income	10.2	9.8	9.6	10.2	10.2
Public Consumption	-8.2	-9.7	-10.5	-10.2	-9.9
Public Saving	2.0	0.1	-0.9	-0.1	0.3
Public Investment	-3.9	-4.1	-3.3	-3.2	-3.1
Public Saving-Investment Gap	-1.9	-4.0	-4.2	-3.2	-2.8
Public Sector Privatization Revenues	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tax Burden (Including Social Security Premiums) ⁽¹⁾	20.8	22.9	24.5	24.3	24.4
Tax Burden (Excluding Social Security Premiums) ⁽¹⁾	16.0	17.0	18.2	18.2	18.3
EU Defined General Government Debt Stock	31.7	33.3	35.2	34.6	33.2

(1) Excluding rebates

RE: Realization estimate

P: Program

Table 1.5: General Government Balance ⁽¹⁾

	2022	2023 (RE)	2024 (P)	2025 (P)	2026 (P)
	(Billion TL)				
Revenues	4,180.7	7,697.4	12,859.8	16,504.6	19,630.3
Taxes	2,383.6	4,323.8	7,480.8	9,613.5	11,467.6
Non-Tax Revenues	206.7	368.3	583.2	715.5	857.1
Factor Income	624.3	1,069.0	1,485.7	1,981.6	2,349.7
Social Funds	960.1	1,924.2	3,285.0	4,164.0	4,921.0
Privatization Revenues	6.0	12.0	25.0	30.0	35.0
Expenditures	4,300.8	9,349.1	15,328.6	18,114.0	21,209.5
Primary Expenditures	3,976.1	8,685.5	14,052.1	16,280.5	18,888.5
Current Expenditures	1,825.5	3,684.9	6,071.7	7,630.4	8,935.6
Capital Expenditures	430.8	789.8	1,108.7	1,350.1	1,582.4
Transfer Expenditures	1,719.8	4,210.8	6,871.6	7,300.0	8,370.4
Stock Revaluation Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest Expenditures	324.7	663.6	1,276.5	1,833.5	2,321.0
General Government Balance	-120.1	-1,651.7	-2,468.8	-1,609.4	-1,579.2
Primary Balance	204.6	-988.1	-1,192.3	224.1	741.8
Balance Excluding Privatization Revenues	-126.1	-1,663.7	-2,493.8	-1,639.4	-1,614.2
Balance Excluding Pri. Rev. and Int. Exp	198.6	-1,000.1	-1,217.3	194.1	706.8
	(Percent of GDP, %)				
Revenues	27.8	30.2	31.2	31.2	31.2
Taxes	15.9	17.0	18.2	18.2	18.2
Non-Tax Revenues	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Factor Income	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.7
Social Funds	6.4	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.8
Privatization Revenues	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Expenditures	28.6	36.7	37.2	34.2	33.7
Primary Expenditures	26.5	34.1	34.1	30.8	30.0
Current Expenditures	12.2	14.5	14.8	14.4	14.2
Capital Expenditures	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.5
Transfer Expenditures	11.5	16.5	16.7	13.8	13.3
Stock Revaluation Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest Expenditures	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.7
General Government Balance	-0.8	-6.5	-6.0	-3.0	-2.5
Primary Balance	1.4	-3.9	-2.9	0.4	1.2
Balance Excluding Privatization Revenues	-0.8	-6.5	-6.1	-3.1	-2.6
Balance Excluding Pri. Rev. and Int. Exp	1.3	-3.9	-3.0	0.4	1.1

(1) General government includes central government budget, local governments, unemployment insurance fund, social security institutions, revolving funds, extra-budgetary funds and general health insurance scheme.

RE: Realization estimate

P: Program

Table 1.6: Central Government Budget

	2022	2023 (RE)	2024 (P)	2025 (P)	2026 (P)
	(Billion TL)				
Expenditures	2,942.7	6,562.6	11,089.0	12,715.0	14,812.7
Primary Expenditures	2,631.8	5,916.5	9,835.0	10,905.8	12,517.9
Personnel Expenditures	615.3	1,326.5	2,553.5	3,158.2	3,628.3
SSI Government Contributions	96.9	183.2	312.5	386.8	444.7
Goods and Serv. Procurement Exp.	257.7	471.0	679.8	842.2	956.3
Current Transfers	1,126.4	2,501.6	4,266.7	4,991.4	5,860.6
Capital Expenditures	276.9	538.8	788.0	910.1	1,014.0
Capital Transfers	48.8	685.1	720.8	78.8	87.8
Lending	209.9	210.4	298.5	291.5	238.7
Reserve Allocations	0.0	0.0	215.2	246.8	287.5
Interest Expenditures	310.9	646.1	1,254.0	1,809.2	2,294.8
Revenues	2,800.1	4,929.7	8,437.1	10,890.6	12,985.6
General Budget Tax Revenues	2,353.4	4,270.7	7,407.7	9,523.2	11,349.5
Other Revenues	446.7	659.0	1,029.4	1,367.4	1,636.1
Budget Balance	-142.7	-1,633.0	-2,651.9	-1,824.4	-1,827.1
Primary Balance	168.2	-986.8	-1,397.9	-15.2	467.8
Program Defined Expenditures	2,631.8	5,916.5	9,835.0	10,905.8	12,517.8
Program Defined Revenues	2,612.0	4,684.3	8,169.5	10,520.9	12,569.8
Program Defined Balance	-19.9	-1,232.2	-1,665.5	-384.9	52.0
	(Percent of GDP, %)				
Expenditures	19.6	25.8	26.9	24.0	23.5
Primary Expenditures	17.5	23.2	23.9	20.6	19.9
Personnel Expenditures	4.1	5.2	6.2	6.0	5.8
SSI Government Contributions	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Goods and Serv. Procurement Exp.	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
Current Transfers	7.5	9.8	10.4	9.4	9.3
Capital Expenditures	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6
Capital Transfers	0.3	2.7	1.8	0.1	0.1
Lending	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4
Reserve Allocations	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Interest Expenditures	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.6
Revenues	18.7	19.3	20.5	20.6	20.6
General Budget Tax Revenues	15.7	16.8	18.0	18.0	18.0
Other Revenues	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Budget Balance	-1.0	-6.4	-6.4	-3.4	-2.9
Primary Balance	1.1	-3.9	-3.4	0.0	0.7
Program Defined Expenditures	17.5	23.2	23.9	20.6	19.9
Program Defined Revenues	17.4	18.4	19.8	19.9	20.0
Program Defined Balance	-0.1	-4.8	-4.0	-0.7	0.1

RE: Realization estimate

P: Program

Annex 2:
Central Government Budget (2024-2026)
Appropriation Proposal Ceilings

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET(ANNEX NO 1)																(TL)	
2024 BUDGET APPROPRIATION PROPOSAL CEILINGS																	
ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICE		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS		LENDING		RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL		
			TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION				
THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKEY	5,980,156,000	596,876,000	1,071,171,000	0	0	1,057,541,000	0	328,662,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,034,406,000		
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC	2,225,960,000	123,287,000	6,931,161,000	0	0	1,659,500,000	0	1,343,935,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,283,843,000		
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT	306,614,000	32,415,000	175,899,000	0	0	21,371,000	0	22,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	558,799,000		
COURT OF CASSATION	1,819,763,000	221,759,000	657,788,000	0	0	101,227,000	0	110,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,910,537,000		
PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE	1,281,960,000	140,756,000	155,680,000	0	0	34,275,000	0	67,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,680,171,000		
COUNCIL OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS	573,498,000	58,199,000	95,734,000	0	0	2,526,000	0	30,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	759,957,000		
COURT OF ACCOUNTS	1,658,402,000	206,555,000	198,318,000	0	0	17,300,000	0	251,171,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,331,746,000		
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	125,355,199,000	13,951,288,000	31,667,808,000	0	0	2,602,182,000	0	18,146,832,000	3,508,900,000	0	0	0	0	0	191,723,309,000		
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE	213,505,521,000	26,371,769,000	189,406,752,000	10,000,000,000	0	7,960,841,000	0	3,252,077,000	2,667,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	440,496,960,000		
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	43,865,760,000	8,518,480,000	6,828,385,000	0	0	3,191,445,000	0	12,339,366,000	5,170,096,000	1,552,000,000	0	0	0	0	76,295,436,000		
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	14,303,798,000	950,712,000	4,680,377,000	0	0	9,721,527,000	0	1,713,558,000	0	0	0	3,714,000	0	0	31,373,647,000		
MINISTRY OF TREASURY AND FINANCE	16,261,050,000	1,881,537,000	20,352,706,000	0	1,254,000,000,000	2,656,207,980,000	0	1,736,960,000	159,062,000	14,633,094,000	0	262,343,939,000	0	0	4,227,417,191,000		
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION	790,060,736,000	94,210,419,000	79,707,141,000	0	0	25,902,262,000	0	100,000,000,000	41,158,760,000	349,130,000	0	0	0	0	1,090,229,668,000		
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	403,926,642,000	47,721,783,000	134,384,040,000	0	0	2,401,527,000	0	142,095,000,000	38,203,894,000	38,190,000	0	0	0	0	730,521,346,000		
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE	2,223,193,000	348,495,000	144,822,000	0	0	10,212,552,000	0	94,207,757,000	95,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	107,136,819,000		
MINISTRY OF FAMILY AND SOCIAL SERVICES	28,433,972,000	4,396,914,000	13,777,086,000	0	0	283,569,593,000	0	4,167,500,000	1,344,000,000	5,200,000	0	0	0	0	334,349,925,000		
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES	841,277,000	103,390,000	35,486,192,000	0	0	3,098,160,000	0	100,148,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,629,367,000		
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	10,375,746,000	1,332,516,000	1,679,742,000	0	0	3,193,022,000	0	9,990,881,000	1,786,000,000	1,465,853,000	0	0	0	0	27,967,759,000		
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY	2,588,167,000	318,423,000	330,644,000	0	0	16,120,480,000	0	5,325,070,000	5,012,000,000	4,134,000,000	0	8,294,256,000	0	0	37,110,996,000		
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, URBANISATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE	11,796,480,000	1,535,334,000	814,814,000	0	0	224,437,188,000	213,900,000,000	14,624,871,000	10,568,490,000	18,282,187,000	0	250,500,000	26,000,000	0	271,741,383,000		
MINISTRY OF TRADE	12,716,070,000	1,365,966,000	1,235,704,000	0	0	21,738,492,000	0	1,366,736,000	247,005,000	35,000,000	0	0	0	0	38,457,977,000		
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORT	1,499,516,000	199,748,000	1,359,302,000	0	0	130,693,289,000	0	9,503,400,000	2,500,000,000	4,964,465,000	2,500,000,000	22,811,000,000	0	0	171,030,724,000		
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	41,161,830,000	5,445,485,000	2,589,384,000	0	0	95,096,203,000	0	6,887,345,000	1,012,150,000	827,674,000	200,000,000	600,000,000	256,440,000	0	152,607,918,000		
SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL	180,960,000	20,554,000	21,517,000	0	0	3,330,000	0	59,700,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	286,061,000		
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATION	9,666,945,000	780,473,000	3,500,000,000	0	0	0	0	3,500,000,000	1,200,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	17,447,418,000		
GENERAL COMMANDERSHIP OF GENDARMERIE	144,549,130,000	14,220,388,000	25,770,920,000	0	0	52,220,000	0	5,101,000,000	3,677,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	189,693,588,000		
COAST GUARD COMMAND	6,019,110,000	632,134,000	3,567,704,000	0	0	18,589,000	0	1,279,800,000	130,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	11,517,337,000		
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF SECURITY	222,293,862,000	29,945,025,000	26,621,706,000	0	0	118,809,000	0	26,500,300,000	11,644,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	305,479,702,000		
PRESIDENCY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS	77,577,847,000	10,026,374,000	2,503,361,000	0	0	361,222,000	0	1,356,001,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,824,805,000		
DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRESIDENCY	4,236,191,000	508,792,000	549,324,000	0	0	7,647,353,000	0	3,490,000,000	1,190,000,000	654,385,500,000	649,725,000,000	500,000,000	0	0	671,317,160,000		
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	23,444,185,000	2,945,978,000	2,038,124,000	0	0	115,318,000	0	3,560,905,000	307,071,000	0	0	0	0	0	32,104,510,000		
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF LAND REGISTRY AND CADASTRE	6,726,457,000	996,904,000	132,182,000	0	0	27,448,000	0	277,980,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,160,971,000		
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF METEOROLOGY	1,721,578,000	242,353,000	122,846,000	0	0	952,322,000	0	553,500,000	175,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,592,599,000		
DIRECTORATE OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT	7,111,020,000	1,248,213,000	2,124,658,000	0	0	10,778,851,000	0	345,000,000	25,000,000	24,000,000	0	0	0	0	21,631,742,000		
DIRECTORATE FOR EU AFFAIRS	293,291,000	34,567,000	111,082,000	0	0	4,176,046,000	0	16,300,000	0	15,500,000	0	0	0	0	4,646,786,000		
DIRECTORATE OF STATE ARCHIVES	572,198,000	86,452,000	109,372,000	0	0	2,301,000	0	87,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	857,823,000		
DIRECTORATE OF COMMUNICATIONS	800,977,000	78,649,000	3,095,965,000	0	0	6,004,000	0	145,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,126,595,000		
DIRECTORATE OF NATIONAL PALACES	1,108,573,000	166,286,000	122,399,000	0	0	2,888,000	0	500,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,900,146,000		
PRESIDENCY OF STRATEGY AND BUDGET	681,969,000	75,460,000	224,913,000	0	0	6,919,000	0	161,520,000	0	700,470,000	0	0	215,214,699,000	0	217,065,950,000		
MINISTRY OF LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY	2,262,565,000	262,900,000	362,201,000	0	0	622,372,798,000	0	187,000,000	0	333,000,000	10,000,000	0	0	0	625,780,424,000		
DIRECTORATE OF CLIMATE CHANGE	64,186,000	7,156,000	62,621,000	0	0	22,331,000	0	9,900,000	0	12,610,000	0	0	0	0	178,814,000		
TOTAL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET	2,242,072,107,000	272,310,720,000	604,676,109,000	10,000,000,000	1,254,000,000,000	4,145,704,849,000	213,900,000,000	474,742,625,000	131,780,428,000	701,757,877,000	652,435,000,000	294,803,329,000	282,440,000	215,214,699,000	10,205,282,315,000		

- Treasury grants to be made to special budgeted administrations is not included in the appropriation proposal ceilings of public administrations within the scope of the general budget.
- The amounts in the columns "Earthquake Covered Allocation" are included in "Total Allocations" and are shown separately for information purposes only.

SPECIAL BUDGETED ADMINISTRATIONS (ANNEXNO II)
2024 BUDGET APPROPRIATION PROPOSAL CEILINGS

(TL)

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS		LENDING		RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL
			TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		
COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION	561,764,000	52,247,000	34,054,000	0	0	128,289,000	0	8,321,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	784,675,000
ANKARA UNIVERSITY	7,069,288,000	819,010,000	666,325,000	0	0	1,285,396,000	0	763,783,000	80,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,603,802,000
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	2,822,381,000	373,960,000	855,564,000	0	0	180,139,000	0	396,874,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,628,918,000
HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY	6,249,371,000	717,053,000	855,547,000	0	0	1,277,936,000	0	1,028,673,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,128,580,000
GAZİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5,351,306,000	654,256,000	483,952,000	0	0	990,008,000	0	936,058,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,415,580,000
İSTANBUL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5,775,926,000	712,128,000	715,113,000	0	0	1,183,575,000	0	2,250,637,000	1,332,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,637,379,000
İSTANBUL TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,754,397,000	340,655,000	556,830,000	0	0	183,736,000	0	311,843,000	15,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,147,461,000
BÖĞAZİÇİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,624,848,000	227,533,000	449,401,000	0	0	96,552,000	0	562,558,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,960,892,000
MARMARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,818,892,000	470,482,000	508,152,000	0	0	287,415,000	0	513,272,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,598,213,000
YILDIZ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,940,760,000	239,030,000	385,593,000	0	0	108,592,000	0	345,203,000	150,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,019,178,000
MİNİMAR SİNAN FİNE ARTS ÜNİVERSİTESİ	856,145,000	113,437,000	96,443,000	0	0	55,842,000	0	256,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,378,367,000
EĞİTİM ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5,537,625,000	706,958,000	687,229,000	0	0	1,135,394,000	0	667,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,734,206,000
DOKUZ EYLÜL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,544,535,000	584,547,000	517,616,000	0	0	864,123,000	0	622,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,132,821,000
TRAKYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,769,766,000	325,620,000	258,581,000	0	0	482,492,000	0	371,323,000	30,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,207,782,000
BÜYÜKSAĞIR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,956,348,000	485,942,000	483,255,000	0	0	647,150,000	0	679,053,000	30,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,251,748,000
ANADOLU ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,991,323,000	474,586,000	465,276,000	0	0	158,274,000	0	270,038,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,359,497,000
SELÇUK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,996,801,000	501,149,000	616,001,000	0	0	550,176,000	0	236,885,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,901,012,000
AKDENİZ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,707,600,000	428,769,000	360,196,000	0	0	700,857,000	0	489,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,686,422,000
ERCIYES ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,545,607,000	418,840,000	513,256,000	0	0	627,326,000	0	450,024,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,555,053,000
SİVAS ÇAMURHİMET ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,201,608,000	349,972,000	402,066,000	0	0	450,690,000	0	833,183,000	75,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,237,519,000
ÇÜKÜ ROYAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,839,059,000	476,395,000	349,635,000	0	0	662,982,000	0	442,227,000	292,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,770,298,000
ONDOKUZ MAYIS ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,909,833,000	458,640,000	348,800,000	0	0	614,210,000	0	252,961,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,584,444,000
KARADENİZ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,246,834,000	361,782,000	270,943,000	0	0	526,526,000	0	429,063,000	20,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,835,148,000
ATA TÜRK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,654,903,000	531,586,000	823,937,000	0	0	595,740,000	0	204,376,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,810,542,000
İNÖNÜ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,736,702,000	407,360,000	325,932,000	0	0	494,615,000	0	538,839,000	462,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,503,448,000
FIRAT ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,604,623,000	399,341,000	375,648,000	0	0	416,871,000	0	623,508,000	222,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,419,991,000
DİCLE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,510,765,000	375,655,000	421,380,000	0	0	510,527,000	0	355,731,000	195,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,174,058,000
VAN YÜZÜNCÜ YIL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,253,472,000	364,257,000	349,238,000	0	0	346,613,000	0	591,630,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,905,210,000
GAZİANTEP ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,093,079,000	369,763,000	374,743,000	0	0	418,606,000	0	389,458,000	35,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,645,649,000
İZMİR HIGH TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE	801,610,000	95,676,000	156,858,000	0	0	30,617,000	0	335,002,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,419,763,000
GERZE TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	814,359,000	92,273,000	125,734,000	0	0	30,705,000	0	166,150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,229,221,000
HARRAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,139,508,000	233,575,000	218,786,000	0	0	278,168,000	0	263,750,000	217,250,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,133,787,000
SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,982,961,000	367,403,000	345,521,000	0	0	419,541,000	0	272,691,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,388,117,000
AYDIN ADNAN MENDERES ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,864,397,000	336,937,000	307,246,000	0	0	453,424,000	0	352,804,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,314,808,000
ZONGULDAK İLALİTTECİVİT ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,088,810,000	240,550,000	179,396,000	0	0	258,343,000	0	310,329,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,077,428,000
MERSİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,007,902,000	363,928,000	210,159,000	0	0	418,450,000	0	219,062,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,219,501,000
PAMUKKALE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,461,272,000	420,886,000	293,703,000	0	0	507,585,000	0	344,070,000	65,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,027,316,000
BALIKESİR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,710,393,000	211,492,000	229,405,000	0	0	215,093,000	0	289,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,655,883,000
KOCAELİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,300,601,000	392,778,000	394,434,000	0	0	540,503,000	0	193,574,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,821,890,000
SAKARYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,107,090,000	255,958,000	272,600,000	0	0	91,775,000	0	202,546,000	180,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,929,969,000
MANİSA ÇELİK BAYAR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,599,089,000	325,016,000	245,154,000	0	0	387,833,000	0	221,736,000	25,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,778,828,000
BOLU ABANT İZZET BAYSAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,845,973,000	216,272,000	213,602,000	0	0	104,799,000	0	207,573,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,588,219,000
HATAY MUSTAFA KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,898,444,000	219,296,000	172,161,000	0	0	276,925,000	0	583,707,000	540,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,150,533,000
AFYON KOCATEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,402,137,000	176,232,000	153,213,000	0	0	46,397,000	0	101,700,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,879,679,000
KAFKAS ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,445,955,000	160,890,000	259,639,000	0	0	104,748,000	0	239,007,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,210,239,000
ÇANAKKALE ONSEKİZ MART ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,870,341,000	352,763,000	270,292,000	0	0	277,695,000	0	237,439,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,008,530,000
NİĞDE ÖMER HALİSDEMİR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,289,650,000	152,929,000	168,424,000	0	0	45,044,000	0	109,006,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,765,053,000
KÜTAHYA DÜMLÜPINAR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,496,257,000	191,724,000	205,062,000	0	0	48,571,000	0	167,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,109,114,000
TOKAT GAZİOSMANPAŞA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,235,606,000	245,322,000	221,055,000	0	0	254,613,000	0	434,519,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,391,115,000
MUĞLA SİTKİ KOCAMAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,068,696,000	256,420,000	235,075,000	0	0	93,551,000	0	147,555,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,801,297,000
KAHRAMANMARAŞ SÜTÇÜ İMAM ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,192,493,000	230,039,000	282,603,000	0	0	301,000,000	0	272,314,000	60,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,278,449,000
KIRSEKİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,767,765,000	202,991,000	252,379,000	0	0	230,227,000	0	145,258,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,598,620,000
ESKİŞEHİR OSMANGAZİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,091,059,000	370,853,000	326,107,000	0	0	510,452,000	0	277,390,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,575,861,000
GALATASARAY ÜNİVERSİTESİ	487,244,000	62,462,000	88,221,000	0	0	28,226,000	0	128,652,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	794,805,000
KIRŞEHİR İBRAHİM ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,104,422,000	128,847,000	118,888,000	0	0	30,277,000	0	120,018,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,502,452,000
KASTAMONU ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,185,812,000	134,829,000	127,998,000	0	0	31,998,000	0	319,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,799,837,000
DÜZCE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,819,009,000	208,992,000	142,473,000	0	0	206,090,000	0	284,507,000	35,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,661,071,000
BURSA ULU HAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,277,913,000	167,924,000	228,512,000	0	0	43,818,000	0	253,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,971,967,000
UŞAK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,044,833,000	123,366,000	153,860,000	0	0	61,935,000	0	167,459,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,551,453,000
RECİP TAYYİP ERDOĞAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,635,142,000	185,664,000	104,455,000	0	0	83,646,000	0	207,756,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,216,663,000
TEKİRDAĞ NAMIK KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,901,444,000	226,317,000	167,942,000	0	0	211,979,000	0	308,767,000	105,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,816,449,000
BRÜZANCA İNALLI YILDIRIM ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,360,637,000	139,763,000	146,751,000	0	0	33,333,000	0	153,182,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,833,666,000
AKSARAY ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,043,337,000	122,790,000	117,358,000	0	0	27,567,000	0	125,900,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,436,952,000
GİRESUN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,283,342,000	145,818,000	122,012,000	0	0	44,538,000	0	165,700,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,761,410,000

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS		LENDING		RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL
			TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		
HİTİT UNIVERSITY	1,017,892,000	117,353,000	126,308,000	0	0	31,573,000	0	200,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,493,126,000
YOZGAT BOZOK UNIVERSITY	1,454,460,000	168,184,000	176,361,000	0	0	103,376,000	0	121,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,023,881,000
ADYAMAN UNIVERSITY	1,302,391,000	134,578,000	122,531,000	0	0	44,708,000	0	350,000,000	253,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,954,208,000
ORDU UNIVERSITY	1,116,234,000	121,481,000	110,285,000	0	0	76,792,000	0	83,832,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,508,624,000
AMASYA UNIVERSITY	940,544,000	117,510,000	84,492,000	0	0	25,361,000	0	83,250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,251,157,000
KARAMANOĞLU MEHMETBEY UNIVERSITY	941,271,000	103,924,000	102,923,000	0	0	24,808,000	0	152,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,324,926,000
AĞRI İBRAHİM ÇEÇEN UNIVERSITY	852,810,000	96,742,000	152,748,000	0	0	12,410,000	0	128,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,243,210,000
SİNOP UNIVERSITY	744,010,000	88,440,000	69,218,000	0	0	19,204,000	0	240,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,161,072,000
SİRT UNIVERSITY	968,537,000	103,706,000	95,848,000	0	0	17,710,000	0	155,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,340,801,000
NEŞEHİR HACI BEKTAŞ VELİ UNIVERSITY	907,876,000	108,352,000	109,133,000	0	0	22,054,000	0	220,002,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,367,417,000
KARABÜK UNIVERSITY	1,557,480,000	176,873,000	197,016,000	0	0	33,837,000	0	125,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,090,006,000
KİLİS 7 ARALIK UNIVERSITY	615,206,000	70,437,000	89,095,000	0	0	13,142,000	0	72,000,000	42,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	859,880,000
ÇANKIRI KARATEKİN UNIVERSITY	950,930,000	113,091,000	107,270,000	0	0	23,091,000	0	187,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,381,882,000
ART VIN ÇORUH UNIVERSITY	689,587,000	78,327,000	71,090,000	0	0	15,310,000	0	74,300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	928,614,000
BİLEÇİK ŞEYH EDEBALI UNIVERSITY	901,945,000	106,967,000	126,876,000	0	0	20,799,000	0	102,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,259,387,000
BİTLİSEREN UNIVERSITY	737,179,000	75,715,000	116,573,000	0	0	15,265,000	0	97,300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,042,032,000
KIRKLARELİ UNIVERSITY	915,012,000	106,733,000	133,116,000	0	0	25,287,000	0	143,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,323,648,000
OSMANIYE OKUTATA UNIVERSITY	795,537,000	90,340,000	79,438,000	0	0	19,041,000	0	96,000,000	35,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,083,356,000
BİNGÖL UNIVERSITY	985,954,000	96,611,000	145,555,000	0	0	18,201,000	0	189,100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,435,421,000
MUS ALPARSLAN UNIVERSITY	858,489,000	87,564,000	141,808,000	0	0	15,402,000	0	75,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,178,463,000
MARDİN ARTUKLU UNIVERSITY	1,025,841,000	107,047,000	115,939,000	0	0	15,925,000	0	97,002,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,361,754,000
BATMAN UNIVERSITY	866,095,000	92,702,000	101,841,000	0	0	15,241,000	0	222,450,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,298,329,000
ARDAHAN UNIVERSITY	511,902,000	55,831,000	119,820,000	0	0	10,449,000	0	85,250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	783,252,000
BARTIN UNIVERSITY	820,352,000	91,586,000	73,991,000	0	0	19,538,000	0	131,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,136,667,000
BATMAN UNIVERSITY	687,665,000	74,535,000	102,325,000	0	0	14,308,000	0	46,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	924,833,000
GÜMÜŞHANE UNIVERSITY	857,366,000	94,786,000	93,409,000	0	0	20,369,000	0	40,850,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,106,780,000
HAKKARI UNIVERSITY	517,874,000	58,195,000	70,925,000	0	0	9,758,000	0	140,002,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	796,754,000
KODIR UNIVERSITY	712,236,000	76,092,000	78,715,000	0	0	13,448,000	0	62,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	942,991,000
SIRNAK UNIVERSITY	462,418,000	45,188,000	80,682,000	0	0	8,860,000	0	73,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	670,348,000
MUNZUR UNIVERSITY	660,215,000	66,007,000	74,961,000	0	0	14,644,000	0	70,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	886,027,000
YALOVA UNIVERSITY	759,394,000	86,867,000	92,549,000	0	0	21,437,000	0	166,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,126,647,000
TURKISH GERMAN UNIVERSITY	357,031,000	44,573,000	104,181,000	0	0	7,577,000	0	275,002,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	788,364,000
ANKARA YILDIRIM BEYAZIT UNIVERSITY	1,826,536,000	212,705,000	268,813,000	0	0	74,271,000	0	197,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,579,825,000
BURSA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	589,832,000	65,130,000	74,137,000	0	0	10,547,000	0	178,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	917,646,000
İSTANBUL MEDENİYETİ UNIVERSITY	1,083,953,000	117,867,000	93,096,000	0	0	40,254,000	0	168,375,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,503,545,000
İZMİR KATİP ÇELEBİ UNIVERSITY	1,299,603,000	146,777,000	138,306,000	0	0	76,546,000	0	320,002,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,981,234,000
NECMETTİN ERBAKAN UNIVERSITY	3,246,364,000	353,955,000	226,458,000	0	0	553,998,000	0	258,458,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,639,233,000
ABDULLAH GÜL UNIVERSITY	361,464,000	42,741,000	61,265,000	0	0	7,544,000	0	130,250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	603,264,000
ERZURUM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	438,319,000	50,616,000	77,117,000	0	0	6,026,000	0	51,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	623,578,000
ADANA ALPARSLAN TURKISH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	464,946,000	53,918,000	45,738,000	0	0	12,419,000	0	226,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	803,021,000
ANKARA SOCIAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	513,063,000	63,823,000	58,077,000	0	0	13,064,000	0	40,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	688,027,000
UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES	4,076,127,000	482,399,000	283,502,000	0	0	167,414,000	0	646,781,000	320,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,656,223,000
BANDIRMA ONYEDİ EKÜLÜNİ UNIVERSITY	705,615,000	81,749,000	91,767,000	0	0	13,031,000	0	187,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,079,162,000
BKONDURUN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	541,351,000	65,243,000	82,302,000	0	0	14,761,000	0	172,500,000	89,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	876,157,000
ALANYA ALAADDİN KEKUBAT UNIVERSITY	684,014,000	77,741,000	105,078,000	0	0	28,560,000	0	226,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,121,393,000
İZMİR BAKIRÇAYUN MEHSİYİ	408,774,000	46,067,000	52,974,000	0	0	7,546,000	0	148,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	663,361,000
İZMİR DEMOCRACY UNIVERSITY	362,003,000	40,670,000	56,930,000	0	0	7,203,000	0	183,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	650,306,000
HİGH LEVEL EDUCATION QUALITY COUNCIL	16,897,000	2,141,000	19,959,000	0	0	667,000	0	1,022,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,686,000
ANKARA MUSIC AND FINE ARTS UNIVERSITY	206,840,000	26,685,000	70,610,000	0	0	2,028,000	0	100,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	406,163,000
GAZİANTEP ISLAMIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	233,985,000	24,344,000	80,384,000	0	0	2,243,000	0	45,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	386,156,000
KONYA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	627,571,000	75,074,000	92,033,000	0	0	16,408,000	0	180,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	991,086,000
KÜTAHYA HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	685,188,000	72,577,000	49,596,000	0	0	36,255,000	0	155,002,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	998,618,000
MALATYA TURGUT ÖZAL UNIVERSITY	562,257,000	63,113,000	78,383,000	0	0	8,433,000	0	151,502,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	863,690,000
İSTANBUL UNIVERSITY - CERRAHPAŞA	3,776,677,000	463,577,000	593,663,000	0	0	735,663,000	0	1,484,331,000	655,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,053,913,000
ANKARA HACI BAYRAM VELİ UNIVERSITY	1,597,128,000	187,519,000	200,791,000	0	0	50,269,000	0	82,449,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,118,156,000
SAKARYA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	811,097,000	109,495,000	93,595,000	0	0	20,583,000	0	138,200,000	70,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,172,934,000
SAMSUN UNIVERSITY	441,092,000	52,166,000	41,848,000	0	0	5,701,000	0	160,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	700,807,000
SIVAS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	164,551,000	17,290,000	46,889,000	0	0	1,644,000	0	160,002,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	390,176,000
TARSUS UNIVERSITY	323,998,000	33,983,000	31,154,000	0	0	6,160,000	0	180,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	575,495,000
TRABZON UNIVERSITY	603,970,000	71,920,000	64,481,000	0	0	18,711,000	0	195,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	954,482,000
KAYSERİ UNIVERSITY	391,805,000	48,345,000	73,513,000	0	0	9,484,000	0	75,001,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	598,148,000
KAHRAMANMARAŞ İSTİKLAL UNIVERSITY	182,556,000	19,411,000	36,903,000	0	0	4,071,000	0	209,501,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	452,442,000
ESKİŞEHİR TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1,090,572,000	155,037,000	183,443,000	0	0	33,424,000	0	131,124,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,593,600,000
SFARTI APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	951,782,000	130,079,000	82,446,000	0	0	25,183,000	0	214,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,403,990,000
AFYONKARAHİSAR HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,183,527,000	127,544,000	60,733,000	0	0	239,264,000	0	325,502,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,936,570,000

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS		LENDING		RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL
			TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		
TURKISH STATISTICAL INSTITUTE	2,360,343,000	292,299,000	240,166,000	0	0	9,569,000	0	151,050,000	30,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,053,427,000
STUDENT SELECTION AND PLACEMENT CENTER	2,606,140,000	84,205,000	1,988,790,000	0	0	6,117,000	0	7,580,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,692,832,000
PRESIDENCY OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIES	571,595,000	60,995,000	57,784,000	0	0	14,574,000	0	132,104,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	837,052,000
ATATURK SUPREME COUNCIL FOR CULTURE, LANGUAGE AND HISTORY	69,350,000	10,495,000	23,014,000	0	0	5,308,000	0	10,700,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	118,867,000
ATATURK RESEARCH CENTER	28,645,000	3,096,000	16,155,000	0	0	2,125,000	0	10,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,021,000
ATATURK CULTURE CENTER	28,194,000	3,123,000	17,730,000	0	0	2,880,000	0	14,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	65,927,000
TURKISH LANGUAGE SOCIETY	65,185,000	8,929,000	27,809,000	0	0	18,123,000	0	15,300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	135,346,000
TURKISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY	126,118,000	17,815,000	18,952,000	0	0	24,876,000	0	49,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	236,961,000
THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF TURKEY	4,546,244,000	861,189,000	3,319,467,000	0	0	6,557,118,000	0	3,198,458,000	0	13,602,105,000	0	0	0	0	32,084,581,000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	36,738,000	5,923,000	18,018,000	0	0	47,459,000	0	11,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	119,138,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HIGHWAYS	17,581,862,000	3,430,381,000	17,637,910,000	0	0	74,053,363,000	0	154,429,332,000	5,800,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	267,132,848,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE THEATERS	2,021,180,000	259,346,000	297,354,000	0	0	53,247,000	0	120,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,751,127,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE OPERA AND BALLET	2,118,913,000	244,146,000	165,227,000	0	0	98,462,000	0	70,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,696,748,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY	12,471,621,000	1,951,423,000	5,945,524,000	0	0	547,646,000	0	5,200,100,000	0	428,869,000	0	1,202,936,000	0	0	27,748,119,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS	1,509,592,000	220,624,000	421,248,000	0	0	335,161,000	0	1,240,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,726,625,000
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR BORDERS AND COASTS OF TURKEY	512,273,000	69,097,000	41,510,000	0	0	13,760,000	0	82,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	718,640,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINE INSPECTION AND EXPLORATION	1,845,012,000	293,270,000	247,016,000	0	0	150,689,000	0	2,000,000,000	29,142,000	0	0	214,000,000	0	0	4,749,987,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION	360,086,000	33,758,000	29,183,000	0	0	45,270,000	0	40,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	508,297,000
TURKISH ACCREDITATION AGENCY	154,943,000	15,332,000	75,108,000	0	0	3,260,000	0	18,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	266,723,000
TURKISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION	1,994,402,000	334,587,000	328,934,000	0	0	55,542,000	0	500,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,213,465,000
TURKISH PATENT AND BRAND INSTITUTION	434,875,000	47,707,000	106,502,000	0	0	171,443,000	0	88,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	848,927,000
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION	1,449,828,000	168,790,000	226,738,000	0	0	3,480,218,000	0	123,500,000	11,000,000	0	0	2,284,250,000	0	0	7,733,324,000
TURKISH COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AGENCY	461,901,000	52,771,000	208,973,000	0	0	1,814,846,000	0	24,000,000	0	50,000,000	0	0	0	0	2,612,491,000
SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	209,539,000	38,075,000	52,902,000	0	0	2,257,000	0	66,202,000	65,000,000	470,341,000	255,841,000	0	0	0	839,316,000
DIRECTORATE OF PRIVATIZATION ADMINISTRATION	209,120,000	25,905,000	17,805,000	0	0	16,485,000	0	106,700,000	100,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	376,015,000
OMBUDSMAN INSTITUTION	167,731,000	21,600,000	30,867,000	0	0	4,776,000	0	11,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	235,974,000
CRIMINAL FUNCTIONS AND DETENTION HOUSES INSTITUTION	407,812,000	39,734,000	8,689,327,000	0	0	171,000	0	4,438,445,000	783,700,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,575,489,000
VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AUTHORITY	88,266,000	18,347,000	24,106,000	0	0	167,000	0	41,810,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	172,696,000
PRESIDENCY FOR TURKISH ABROAD AND RELATED COMMUNITIES	257,646,000	37,328,000	63,995,000	0	0	1,613,189,000	0	22,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,994,658,000
MANUSCRIPT INSTITUTION OF TURKEY	259,173,000	37,176,000	25,351,000	0	0	3,592,000	0	180,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	505,292,000
EASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	39,008,000	5,505,000	12,373,000	0	0	451,000	0	2,690,000	0	345,061,000	35,000,000	0	0	0	405,088,000
KONYA PLAIN PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	37,485,000	5,126,000	17,278,000	0	0	1,210,000	0	18,600,000	0	360,000,000	0	0	0	0	439,699,000
EASTERN BLACK SEA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	36,534,000	4,851,000	15,351,000	0	0	896,000	0	4,500,000	0	680,145,000	0	0	0	0	742,277,000
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS	18,079,922,000	3,070,551,000	2,308,420,000	0	0	332,443,000	0	99,065,000,000	7,130,000,000	723,000,000	0	0	0	0	123,579,336,000
TURKISH WATER INSTITUTE	15,904,000	2,333,000	4,849,000	0	0	0	0	6,441,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,527,000
TURKISH MEDICINES AND MEDICAL DEVICES AGENCY	772,507,000	90,271,000	344,060,000	0	0	20,071,000	0	72,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,298,909,000
HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY INSTITUTION OF TURKEY	106,431,000	12,320,000	33,469,000	0	0	2,272,000	0	25,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	179,492,000
TURKISH HEALTH INSTITUTES PRESIDENCY	221,271,000	32,751,000	81,090,000	0	0	3,068,000	0	309,000,000	0	550,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,197,180,000
HALAL ACCREDITATION INSTITUTION	34,947,000	4,450,000	9,079,000	0	0	1,004,000	0	1,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,880,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINING AND OIL WORKS	474,892,000	64,752,000	141,447,000	0	0	2,744,960,000	0	145,000,000	65,000,000	0	0	3,000,000	0	0	3,574,051,000
SPACE AGENCY OF TURKEY	39,684,000	4,503,000	46,661,000	0	0	29,416,000	0	12,500,000	0	1,570,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,702,764,000
CAPPADOCIA AREA PRESIDENCY	52,087,000	11,125,000	67,704,000	0	0	36,000	0	151,005,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	281,957,000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF JUSTICE	57,352,000	7,561,000	116,768,000	0	0	3,209,000	0	15,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	199,890,000
TURKISH ENERGY, NUCLEAR AND MINING RESEARCH INSTITUTION	614,310,000	80,324,000	191,488,000	0	0	376,882,000	0	547,000,000	0	300,000,000	0	0	0	0	2,110,004,000
ULUDAĞ AREA PRESIDENCY	31,066,000	7,319,000	10,521,000	0	0	20,000	0	12,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,926,000
TOTAL OF SPECIAL BUDGETED ADMINISTRATIONS	305,066,981,000	39,228,774,000	71,654,669,000	0	0	118,376,051,000	0	308,367,503,000	19,643,792,000	19,079,521,000	290,841,000	3,704,186,000	0	0	865,477,685,000

**The amounts in the column "Earthquake Covered Allocation" are included in "Total Allocations" and are shown separately for information purposes only.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET(ANNEX NO 1)
2025 BUDGET APPROPRIATION PROPOSAL CEILINGS

(TL)

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICE		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS		LENDING		RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL
			TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		
THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKEY	7,627,768,000	767,090,000	1,304,448,000	0	0	1,356,503,000	0	525,133,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,580,942,000
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC	2,470,863,000	136,847,000	8,535,041,000	0	0	2,043,100,000	0	1,654,343,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,840,194,000
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT	381,421,000	40,389,000	216,776,000	0	0	26,306,000	0	27,695,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	692,587,000
COURT OF CASSATION	2,265,613,000	277,089,000	811,384,000	0	0	124,605,000	0	135,405,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,614,096,000
PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE	1,594,597,000	175,490,000	192,080,000	0	0	42,185,000	0	83,090,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,087,442,000
COUNCIL OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS	712,755,000	72,435,000	117,893,000	0	0	3,102,000	0	36,929,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	943,114,000
COURT OF ACCOUNTS	2,457,007,000	303,384,000	253,876,000	0	0	20,756,000	0	215,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,250,023,000
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	155,651,36,000	17,327,706,000	39,144,614,000	0	0	457,058,000	0	23,957,905,000	5,939,050,000	0	0	0	0	0	236,538,618,000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE	265,294,86,000	32,796,028,000	233,157,69,000	0	0	9,518,937,000	0	720,211,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	541,487,696,000
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	54,451,360,000	10,573,896,000	8,406,980,000	0	0	3,928,455,000	0	9,529,713,000	704,558,000	1,909,677,000	0	0	0	0	88,800,089,000
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	17,752,930,000	1,180,330,000	5,765,286,000	0	0	11,612,546,000	0	2,109,337,000	0	0	0	4,572,000	0	0	38,425,004,000
MINISTRY OF TREASURY AND FINANCE	20,199,386,000	2,339,231,000	24,475,400,000	0	1,809,184,37,600	2,736,950,51,900	0	2,118,406,000	176,062,000	17,829,560,000	0	241,431,904,000	0	0	4,854,528,791,000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION	966,250,717,000	115,042,533,000	101,263,107,000	0	0	32,632,519,000	0	117,224,506,000	44,792,700,000	424,300,000	0	0	0	0	1,332,839,682,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	502,256,629,000	59,415,027,000	167,169,234,000	0	0	2,915,776,000	0	152,123,846,000	24,237,000,000	47,010,000	0	0	0	0	883,927,522,000
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE	2,772,979,000	435,354,000	178,277,000	0	0	13,033,872,000	0	116,474,986,000	625,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	132,895,468,000
MINISTRY OF FAMILY AND SOCIAL SERVICES	35,587,738,000	5,517,011,000	17,567,902,000	0	0	313,1095,36,000	0	5,575,644,000	2,100,000,000	6,401,000	0	0	0	0	377,364,192,000
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES	1,046,885,000	128,844,000	43,682,693,000	0	0	144,330,000	0	123,279,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,126,031,000
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	12,904,600,000	1,659,182,000	2,006,207,000	0	0	3,880,252,000	0	12,298,456,000	2,198,495,000	1,804,421,000	0	0	0	0	34,553,119,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY	3,215,730,000	395,968,000	407,018,000	0	0	19,825,608,000	0	7,385,317,000	7,000,000,000	5,088,823,000	0	10,164,741,000	0	0	46,483,211,000
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, URBANISATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE	14,669,640,000	1,911,536,000	1,003,036,000	0	0	386,450,039,000	373,600,000,000	9,203,278,000	4,210,000,000	22,504,834,000	0	304,352,000	28,000,000	0	436,047,073,000
MINISTRY OF TRADE	15,787,187,000	1,696,616,000	1,521,334,000	0	0	26,751,276,000	0	2,178,367,000	800,013,000	43,083,000	0	0	0	0	47,978,863,000
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORT	1,866,363,000	249,038,000	1,673,246,000	0	0	133,9788,30,000	0	9,120,974,000	500,000,000	3,533,686,000	500,000,000	33,620,000,000	0	0	184,042,168,000
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	51,232,170,000	6,787,515,000	3,187,536,000	0	0	117,0445,38,000	0	8,298,582,000	1,066,400,000	972,646,000	200,000,000	780,752,000	357,840,000	0	188,303,736,000
SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL	224,870,000	25,572,000	26,487,000	0	0	4,009,000	0	73,488,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	354,426,000
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATION	11,995,890,000	968,502,000	4,308,395,000	0	0	0	0	3,031,231,000	200,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,303,997,000
GENERAL COMMANDERSHIP OF GENDARMERIE	179,383913,000	17,648,294,000	31,723,458,000	0	0	63,245,000	0	6,169,898,000	4,417,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	234,988,808,000
COAST GUARD COMMAND	7,479,373,000	786,545,000	4,391,791,000	0	0	22,883,000	0	1,915,368,000	500,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	14,595,960,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF SECURITY	275,912,106,000	37,172,317,000	32,770,740,000	0	0	142,190,000	0	29,349,659,000	11,062,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	375,347,012,000
PRESIDENCY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS	96,276,444,000	12,443,722,000	3,081,806,000	0	0	444,434,000	0	1,669,195,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	113,915,601,000
DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRESIDENCY	5,264,283,000	632,911,000	676,201,000	0	0	9,408,643,000	0	4,130,230,000	1,299,000,000	31,389,000	0	615,485,000	0	0	20,759,142,000
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	29,102,860,000	3,657,837,000	2,508,870,000	0	0	141,875,000	0	5,244,951,000	1,239,580,000	0	0	0	0	0	40,656,393,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF LAND REGISTRY AND CADASTRE	8,354,942,000	1,238,587,000	162,712,000	0	0	33,786,000	0	342,185,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,132,212,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF METEOROLOGY	2,139,829,000	301,455,000	151,220,000	0	0	1,137,594,000	0	565,922,000	100,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,296,020,000
DIRECTORATE OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT	8,940,736,000	1,572,387,000	2,615,390,000	0	0	13,266,894,000	0	393,910,000	0	29,543,000	0	0	0	0	26,818,860,000
DIRECTORATE FOR EU AFFAIRS	365,275,000	43,176,000	136,751,000	0	0	5,146,118,000	0	20,064,000	0	19,080,000	0	0	0	0	5,730,464,000
DIRECTORATE OF STATE ARCHIVES	714,032,000	108,065,000	134,634,000	0	0	2,814,000	0	107,709,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,067,254,000
DIRECTORATE OF COMMUNICATIONS	995,021,000	97,815,000	4,049,957,000	0	0	7,391,000	0	178,490,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,328,674,000
DIRECTORATE OF NATIONAL PALACES	1,384,090,000	208,119,000	150,677,000	0	0	3,555,000	0	615,485,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,361,926,000
PRESIDENCY OF STRATEGY AND BUDGET	848,788,000	94,151,000	276,861,000	0	0	8,517,000	0	198,824,000	0	754,178,000	0	0	0	246,770,821,000	248,952,140,000
MINISTRY OF LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY	2,811,782,000	327,176,000	445,915,000	0	0	952,064708,000	0	230,191,000	0	397,603,000	0	0	0	0	956,277,371,000
DIRECTORATE OF CLIMATE CHANGE	79,679,000	8,881,000	77,085,000	0	0	26,696,000	0	12,186,000	0	15,522,000	0	0	0	0	220,040,000
TOTAL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET	2,770,724,387,000	336,564,049,000	749,732,033,000	0	1,809,184,376,000	4,797,777,330,000	373,600,000,000	535,369,388,000	113,166,858,000	55,411,761,000	700,000,000	286,921,806,000	385,840,000	246,770,821,000	11,588,455,951,000

- Treasury grants to be made to special budgeted administrations is not included in the appropriation proposal ceilings of public administrations within the scope of the general budget.
- The amounts in the columns "Earthquake Covered Allocation" are included in "Total Allocations" and are shown separately for information purposes only.

SPECIAL BUDGETED ADMINISTRATIONS (ANNEX II)
2025 BUDGET APPROPRIATION PROPOSAL CEILINGS

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS		LENDING		RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL
			TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		
COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION	698,247,000	65,081,000	41,919,000	0	0	157,870,000	0	10,242,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	973,359,000
ANKARA UNIVERSITY	8,786,827,000	1,018,713,000	820,226,000	0	0	1,578,987,000	0	1,063,288,000	221,575,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,268,041,000
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	3,514,329,000	466,327,000	1,053,174,000	0	0	221,837,000	0	488,539,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,744,206,000
HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY	7,762,115,000	891,153,000	1,053,153,000	0	0	1,569,699,000	0	1,266,264,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,542,384,000
GAZİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	6,656,512,000	814,909,000	595,730,000	0	0	1,215,893,000	0	1,152,257,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,435,301,000
İSTANBUL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	7,181,732,000	886,416,000	880,283,000	0	0	1,454,484,000	0	2,394,954,000	1,264,141,000	0	0	0	0	0	12,797,869,000
İSTANBUL TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,424,498,000	423,843,000	685,441,000	0	0	226,184,000	0	383,867,000	18,465,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,143,833,000
BOĞAZİÇİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,022,799,000	283,734,000	553,199,000	0	0	118,850,000	0	692,489,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,671,071,000
MARMARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,751,250,000	585,858,000	625,520,000	0	0	353,686,000	0	631,821,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,948,135,000
YILDIZ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,412,385,000	297,374,000	474,653,000	0	0	133,732,000	0	320,287,000	80,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,638,431,000
MİMAR SİNAN FİNE ARTS UNIVERSITY	1,064,940,000	141,235,000	118,718,000	0	0	68,766,000	0	315,743,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,709,402,000
İGİT ÜNİVERSİTESİ	6,889,725,000	880,812,000	845,958,000	0	0	1,394,860,000	0	821,054,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,832,409,000
DOKUZ EKİM ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5,648,577,000	727,893,000	637,170,000	0	0	1,061,500,000	0	765,661,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,840,751,000
TRAKYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,442,016,000	404,994,000	318,305,000	0	0	592,338,000	0	466,156,000	46,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,233,809,000
BUĞRA ULUDAĞ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,920,710,000	605,091,000	594,872,000	0	0	794,835,000	0	828,963,000	30,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,744,471,000
ANADOLU ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,736,959,000	594,136,000	572,741,000	0	0	194,861,000	0	332,407,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,431,104,000
SİĞİR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,973,884,000	625,063,000	758,279,000	0	0	675,507,000	0	291,597,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,324,330,000
AKDENİZ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,606,269,000	533,072,000	443,391,000	0	0	860,344,000	0	601,943,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,045,019,000
ERCIYES ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,407,132,000	521,392,000	631,803,000	0	0	770,131,000	0	553,963,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,884,421,000
ŞİŞİ CUMHURİYET ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,978,674,000	435,554,000	494,931,000	0	0	553,296,000	0	983,299,000	50,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,445,754,000
ÇÜ İKİT ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,773,505,000	593,105,000	430,390,000	0	0	814,160,000	0	524,923,000	340,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,136,083,000
ONDOKUZ MAYIS ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,859,636,000	570,719,000	429,362,000	0	0	754,102,000	0	311,386,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,925,205,000
KARADENİZ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,034,826,000	449,755,000	333,523,000	0	0	646,493,000	0	563,543,000	60,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,028,140,000
ATA TÜRK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5,791,852,000	662,728,000	1,014,242,000	0	0	731,598,000	0	251,579,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,451,999,000
İNÖNÜ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,646,361,000	507,355,000	401,213,000	0	0	607,124,000	0	492,950,000	398,365,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,655,003,000
FIRAT ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,482,905,000	497,528,000	462,411,000	0	0	511,764,000	0	921,324,000	427,081,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,875,932,000
DİCLE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,363,258,000	467,549,000	518,706,000	0	0	626,767,000	0	277,852,000	80,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,254,132,000
YAN YÜZÜCÜ YIL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,048,251,000	454,268,000	429,902,000	0	0	425,504,000	0	728,278,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,086,203,000
GAZİANTEP ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,847,518,000	460,830,000	461,297,000	0	0	513,799,000	0	436,326,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,719,770,000
İZMİR HIGH TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE	996,180,000	119,000,000	193,088,000	0	0	37,707,000	0	412,376,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,758,351,000
GEBZE TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,011,522,000	114,702,000	154,775,000	0	0	37,816,000	0	204,525,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,523,340,000
HARRAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,662,291,000	291,114,000	269,319,000	0	0	341,449,000	0	222,335,000	165,096,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,786,508,000
SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,711,839,000	457,860,000	425,326,000	0	0	515,075,000	0	335,672,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,445,772,000
AYDIN ADNAN MENDERES ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,560,274,000	419,207,000	378,211,000	0	0	556,560,000	0	434,290,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,348,542,000
ZONGULDAK BÜLENT ECEVİT ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,598,091,000	299,688,000	220,831,000	0	0	317,091,000	0	382,004,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,817,705,000
MERSİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,738,840,000	453,343,000	258,699,000	0	0	513,633,000	0	269,657,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,234,172,000
PAMUKKALE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,303,009,000	523,573,000	361,540,000	0	0	623,039,000	0	493,526,000	150,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,304,687,000
BALIKESİR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,127,294,000	263,420,000	282,391,000	0	0	264,063,000	0	356,365,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,293,533,000
KOCATEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,104,265,000	489,048,000	485,536,000	0	0	663,419,000	0	238,282,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,980,550,000
SAKARYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,622,432,000	319,069,000	335,562,000	0	0	112,985,000	0	127,753,000	100,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,517,801,000
MANİSA ÇELAL BAYAR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,232,355,000	404,921,000	301,777,000	0	0	476,170,000	0	262,175,000	20,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,677,398,000
BOĞAZİÇİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,295,152,000	269,192,000	262,938,000	0	0	128,856,000	0	255,514,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,211,652,000
HATAY MUSTAFA KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,362,108,000	273,353,000	211,925,000	0	0	339,869,000	0	638,404,000	584,850,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,825,659,000
APOLON KOCATEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,744,620,000	219,600,000	188,601,000	0	0	57,130,000	0	125,188,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,335,139,000
KAFKAS ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,799,752,000	200,716,000	319,608,000	0	0	128,622,000	0	294,208,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,742,906,000
ÇANAKKALE ONSEKİZ MART ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,571,806,000	439,786,000	332,721,000	0	0	340,966,000	0	292,278,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,977,557,000
NEDE ÖMER HALİDEMİR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,603,014,000	190,253,000	207,325,000	0	0	55,449,000	0	134,181,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,190,222,000
KÜTAHYA DÜMLÜPİNAR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,862,660,000	239,123,000	252,425,000	0	0	59,818,000	0	206,185,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,620,211,000
TOKAT GAZİOSMANPAŞA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,777,935,000	305,157,000	272,112,000	0	0	312,536,000	0	534,879,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,202,619,000
MUĞLA SİTİ KOCAMAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,572,264,000	319,178,000	289,370,000	0	0	115,175,000	0	181,634,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,477,621,000
KAHRAMANMARAŞ SÜTÇÜ İMAM ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,724,530,000	286,194,000	347,876,000	0	0	369,421,000	0	291,351,000	30,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,019,372,000
KIRIKKALE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,197,909,000	252,678,000	310,671,000	0	0	282,722,000	0	178,806,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,222,786,000
ESKİŞEHİR OSMANGAZİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,844,155,000	461,856,000	401,428,000	0	0	626,632,000	0	341,457,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,675,528,000
GALATASARAY ÜNİVERSİTESİ	606,115,000	77,821,000	108,597,000	0	0	34,759,000	0	158,366,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	985,658,000
KIRSEHİR İBRAHİM ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,373,301,000	160,443,000	146,348,000	0	0	37,287,000	0	147,738,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,865,117,000
KASTAMONU ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,475,070,000	168,021,000	157,562,000	0	0	39,407,000	0	392,924,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,232,984,000
DÜZCE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,261,585,000	260,257,000	175,380,000	0	0	252,986,000	0	407,133,000	100,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,357,341,000
BUĞRA ULUDAĞ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,589,436,000	209,506,000	281,291,000	0	0	53,923,000	0	112,418,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,446,574,000
ULUDAĞ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,299,696,000	153,675,000	189,397,000	0	0	76,097,000	0	206,135,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,925,600,000
RECİP TAYYİP ERDOĞAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,035,366,000	231,116,000	128,581,000	0	0	102,748,000	0	255,739,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,754,050,000
TEKİRDAĞ NAMIK KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,365,737,000	282,147,000	206,732,000	0	0	260,200,000	0	250,830,000	100,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,465,646,000
ERZİNCAN İNANIL YILDIZ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,691,706,000	174,090,000	180,646,000	0	0	41,052,000	0	188,561,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,276,555,000
AKSARAY ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,297,291,000	152,928,000	144,464,000	0	0	33,948,000	0	154,977,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,783,608,000
GİRESUN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,595,285,000	181,458,000	150,193,000	0	0	54,810,000	0	203,968,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,185,714,000

Unofficial translation

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS		LENDING		RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL
			TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		
HİTİT UNIVERSITY	1,265,956,000	146,175,000	155,481,000	0	0	38,883,000	0	246,192,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,852,687,000
YOZGAT BOZOK UNIVERSITY	1,810,799,000	209,899,000	217,095,000	0	0	126,971,000	0	149,561,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,514,325,000
ADYAMAN UNIVERSITY	1,619,380,000	167,614,000	150,832,000	0	0	54,997,000	0	496,194,000	376,790,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,489,017,000
ORDU UNIVERSITY	1,387,921,000	151,287,000	135,758,000	0	0	94,322,000	0	103,193,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,872,481,000
AMASIA UNIVERSITY	1,171,123,000	146,626,000	104,007,000	0	0	31,234,000	0	102,478,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,555,468,000
KARAMANOĞLU MEHMETBEY UNIVERSITY	1,170,421,000	129,438,000	126,695,000	0	0	30,510,000	0	187,105,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,644,169,000
AĞRI İBRAHİM ÇEÇEN UNIVERSITY	1,062,933,000	120,949,000	188,028,000	0	0	15,284,000	0	158,179,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,545,373,000
SİNOP UNIVERSITY	925,546,000	110,199,000	85,205,000	0	0	23,651,000	0	295,678,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,440,279,000
SİRT UNIVERSITY	1,205,729,000	129,462,000	117,986,000	0	0	21,810,000	0	190,799,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,665,786,000
NEVŞEHİR HACI BEKTAŞ VELİ UNIVERSITY	1,129,784,000	135,090,000	134,339,000	0	0	27,155,000	0	270,815,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,697,183,000
KARABÜK UNIVERSITY	1,937,087,000	220,098,000	242,521,000	0	0	41,671,000	0	153,870,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,595,247,000
KİLİS 7 ARALIK UNIVERSITY	766,103,000	87,914,000	109,673,000	0	0	16,185,000	0	36,929,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,016,804,000
ÇANKIRI KARATEKİN UNIVERSITY	1,183,686,000	141,064,000	132,046,000	0	0	28,438,000	0	230,805,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,716,039,000
ART VIN ÇORUH UNIVERSITY	858,343,000	97,730,000	87,510,000	0	0	18,855,000	0	91,460,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,153,898,000
BİLEÇİK ŞEYH EDEBALI UNIVERSITY	1,122,354,000	133,317,000	156,181,000	0	0	25,616,000	0	126,543,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,564,011,000
BITLİS EREN UNIVERSITY	917,426,000	94,428,000	143,498,000	0	0	18,800,000	0	119,772,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,293,924,000
KIRIKLARELİ UNIVERSITY	1,138,488,000	133,023,000	163,862,000	0	0	31,142,000	0	176,643,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,643,158,000
OSMANIYE ÇOKUTATA UNIVERSITY	993,435,000	112,653,000	97,786,000	0	0	23,450,000	0	75,087,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,302,321,000
BİNGÖL UNIVERSITY	1,225,446,000	120,275,000	179,174,000	0	0	22,415,000	0	232,774,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,780,084,000
MUŞ ALPASLAN UNIVERSITY	1,068,382,000	109,226,000	174,561,000	0	0	18,968,000	0	92,566,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463,703,000
MARDİN ARTUKLU UNIVERSITY	1,278,130,000	133,585,000	142,717,000	0	0	19,613,000	0	119,405,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,693,450,000
BATMAN UNIVERSITY	1,077,979,000	115,703,000	125,363,000	0	0	18,770,000	0	273,827,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,611,642,000
ARDAHAN UNIVERSITY	637,704,000	69,746,000	147,495,000	0	0	12,868,000	0	104,939,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	972,752,000
BARTIN UNIVERSITY	1,020,100,000	114,045,000	91,081,000	0	0	24,062,000	0	161,502,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,410,790,000
BAYBURT UNIVERSITY	855,960,000	93,011,000	125,959,000	0	0	17,622,000	0	56,623,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,149,175,000
GÜMÜŞHANE UNIVERSITY	1,067,216,000	118,268,000	114,984,000	0	0	25,086,000	0	50,283,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,375,837,000
HAKKARİ UNIVERSITY	644,966,000	72,679,000	87,307,000	0	0	12,018,000	0	172,337,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	989,307,000
İĞDİR UNIVERSITY	886,524,000	94,963,000	96,896,000	0	0	16,561,000	0	76,934,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,171,878,000
SİRİNAK UNIVERSITY	574,741,000	56,255,000	99,317,000	0	0	10,912,000	0	90,106,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	831,331,000
MUNZUR UNIVERSITY	820,919,000	82,229,000	92,275,000	0	0	18,036,000	0	86,412,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,099,871,000
YALOVA UNIVERSITY	945,013,000	108,270,000	113,925,000	0	0	26,401,000	0	204,833,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,398,442,000
TÜRKİŞ GERMANYAN UNIVERSITY	444,614,000	55,587,000	128,244,000	0	0	9,332,000	0	338,518,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	976,295,000
ANKARA YILDIRIM BEYAZIT UNIVERSITY	2,271,397,000	264,938,000	330,901,000	0	0	91,279,000	0	243,115,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,201,630,000
BURSA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	733,218,000	81,079,000	91,260,000	0	0	12,990,000	0	219,111,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,137,658,000
İSTANBUL MEDENİYETİ UNIVERSITY	1,348,590,000	146,734,000	114,598,000	0	0	49,525,000	0	207,263,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,866,710,000
İZMİR KATİP ÇELEBİ UNIVERSITY	1,615,412,000	182,685,000	170,251,000	0	0	94,034,000	0	393,910,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,456,292,000
NECMETTİN ERBAKAN UNIVERSITY	4,033,139,000	440,198,000	278,763,000	0	0	679,908,000	0	318,153,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,750,161,000
ABDULLAH GÜL UNIVERSITY	449,473,000	53,226,000	75,415,000	0	0	9,292,000	0	160,333,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	747,739,000
ERZURUM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	545,667,000	63,176,000	94,929,000	0	0	7,422,000	0	63,394,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	774,588,000
ADANA ALPASLAN TÜRKİŞ SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	578,181,000	67,149,000	56,302,000	0	0	15,296,000	0	278,198,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	995,126,000
ANKARA SÖKAL SCIENCE UNIVERSITY	639,019,000	79,651,000	71,491,000	0	0	16,090,000	0	49,237,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	855,488,000
UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES	5,061,492,000	599,300,000	348,982,000	0	0	206,011,000	0	739,998,000	337,743,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,955,783,000
BANDIRMA ONYEDİ EKÜLÜNİVERSİTİ	877,585,000	101,844,000	112,962,000	0	0	16,048,000	0	230,189,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,338,628,000
SKİNDERURUM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	673,724,000	81,340,000	101,311,000	0	0	18,179,000	0	250,501,000	147,716,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,125,055,000
ALANYA ALAADDİN KEYKUBAT UNIVERSITY	850,654,000	96,841,000	129,348,000	0	0	35,091,000	0	278,197,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,390,131,000
İZMİR BAKIRGAYUN MEHMET	507,910,000	57,302,000	65,209,000	0	0	9,294,000	0	182,182,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	821,897,000
İZMİR DEMOCRACY UNIVERSITY	449,848,000	50,599,000	70,079,000	0	0	8,871,000	0	225,883,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	805,260,000
HİGH BR EDUCATION QUALITY COUNCIL	21,076,000	2,680,000	24,569,000	0	0	806,000	0	1,258,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,389,000
ANKARA MUSIC AND FINE ARTS UNIVERSITY	257,682,000	33,319,000	86,919,000	0	0	2,499,000	0	123,096,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	503,515,000
GAZİANTEP İSLAMIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	290,677,000	30,258,000	98,950,000	0	0	2,763,000	0	55,638,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	478,286,000
KONYA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	779,966,000	93,413,000	113,290,000	0	0	20,208,000	0	221,574,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,228,451,000
KÜTAHYA HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	850,985,000	90,225,000	61,051,000	0	0	44,532,000	0	190,801,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,237,594,000
MALATYA TURGUT ÖZAL UNIVERSITY	699,630,000	78,693,000	96,487,000	0	0	10,389,000	0	186,493,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,071,692,000
İSTANBUL UNIVERSITY - ÇERİKEŞİ	4,695,503,000	577,120,000	730,784,000	0	0	903,210,000	0	1,798,643,000	778,378,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,705,260,000
ANKARA HACI BAYRAM VELİ UNIVERSITY	1,985,633,000	233,434,000	247,168,000	0	0	61,911,000	0	101,490,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,629,636,000
SAKARYA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,010,317,000	136,598,000	115,168,000	0	0	25,349,000	0	113,951,000	30,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,401,383,000
SAMSUN UNIVERSITY	547,895,000	64,845,000	51,514,000	0	0	7,021,000	0	196,955,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	868,230,000
SIVAS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	204,532,000	21,520,000	57,473,000	0	0	2,026,000	0	196,957,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	482,508,000
TARŞUS UNIVERSITY	402,327,000	42,224,000	38,350,000	0	0	7,587,000	0	221,819,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	712,307,000
TRABZON UNIVERSITY	750,885,000	89,513,000	79,374,000	0	0	23,045,000	0	240,530,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,183,347,000
KAYSERİ UNIVERSITY	487,526,000	60,261,000	90,492,000	0	0	11,681,000	0	92,323,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	742,283,000
KAHRAMANMARAŞ İSTİKLAL UNIVERSITY	226,714,000	24,122,000	45,426,000	0	0	5,015,000	0	257,889,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	559,166,000
İSKİŞİHR TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1,359,349,000	193,588,000	225,813,000	0	0	41,165,000	0	161,407,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,981,322,000
SPARTA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,184,671,000	162,170,000	101,489,000	0	0	31,014,000	0	264,042,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,743,386,000
AFYONKARAHİSAR HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,470,957,000	158,741,000	74,761,000	0	0	29,518,000	0	400,681,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,398,658,000

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS		LENDING		RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL
			TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		
TURKISH STATISTICAL INSTITUTE	2,933,131,000	363,614,000	295,637,000	0	0	11,779,000	0	207,608,000	58,600,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,811,769,000
STUDENT SELECTION AND PLACEMENT CENTER	2,304,281,000	105,722,000	2,209,298,000	0	0	7,528,000	0	9,330,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,636,199,000
PRESIDENCY OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIES	711,003,000	75,920,000	711,130,000	0	0	17,940,000	0	162,615,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,038,608,000
ATATURK SUPREME COUNCIL FOR CULTURE, LANGUAGE AND HISTORY	86,484,000	13,114,000	28,330,000	0	0	6,534,000	0	13,171,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	147,633,000
ATATURK RESEARCH CENTER	35,552,000	3,843,000	19,886,000	0	0	2,615,000	0	12,309,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	74,205,000
ATATURK CULTURE CENTER	34,991,000	3,877,000	21,825,000	0	0	3,546,000	0	17,233,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	81,472,000
TURKISH LANGUAGE SOCIETY	81,318,000	11,171,000	34,323,000	0	0	22,309,000	0	18,833,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	167,863,000
TURKISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY	157,072,000	22,224,000	23,329,000	0	0	30,619,000	0	60,563,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	293,807,000
THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF TURKEY	5,742,186,000	1,087,783,000	4,086,164,000	0	0	7,913,069,000	0	3,937,205,000	0	16,743,784,000	0	0	0	0	39,510,191,000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	46,316,000	7,482,000	22,180,000	0	0	58,406,000	0	13,540,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	147,924,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HIGHWAYS	22,128,507,000	4,321,474,000	21,711,741,000	0	0	136,700,743,000	0	182,947,452,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	367,809,917,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE THEATERS	2,515,379,000	323,344,000	366,034,000	0	0	65,546,000	0	147,716,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,418,019,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE OPERA AND BALLET	2,632,503,000	303,643,000	203,389,000	0	0	121,192,000	0	86,167,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,346,894,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY	15,601,726,000	2,443,212,000	7,318,763,000	0	0	674,050,000	0	6,401,167,000	0	528,712,000	0	1,480,778,000	0	0	34,448,408,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS	1,882,370,000	275,777,000	518,544,000	0	0	412,574,000	0	1,526,402,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,615,667,000
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR BORDERS AND COASTS OF TURKEY	637,117,000	86,041,000	51,098,000	0	0	11,021,000	0	100,939,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	886,216,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINE INSPECTION AND EXPLORATION	2,302,367,000	366,643,000	304,069,000	0	0	185,488,000	0	2,461,940,000	35,873,000	0	0	264,000,000	0	0	5,884,507,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION	447,585,000	42,048,000	35,923,000	0	0	54,212,000	0	49,238,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	629,006,000
TURKISH ACCREDITATION AGENCY	192,749,000	19,126,000	92,566,000	0	0	3,949,000	0	22,157,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	330,547,000
TURKISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION	2,478,902,000	416,042,000	404,908,000	0	0	66,347,000	0	615,485,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,981,684,000
TURKISH PATENT AND BRAND INSTITUTION	540,951,000	59,447,000	131,101,000	0	0	205,313,000	0	108,817,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,045,623,000
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION	1,806,854,000	211,015,000	279,108,000	0	0	4,278,887,000	0	138,484,000	0	0	0	2,811,843,000	0	0	9,526,191,000
TURKISH COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AGENCY	574,620,000	65,792,000	257,240,000	0	0	2,167,685,000	0	29,543,000	0	61,548,000	0	0	0	0	3,156,428,000
SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	263,812,000	48,004,000	65,121,000	0	0	2,775,000	0	56,479,000	55,000,000	524,815,000	260,774,000	0	0	0	961,006,000
DIRECTORATE OF PRIVATIZATION ADMINISTRATION	260,231,000	32,298,000	21,917,000	0	0	20,292,000	0	108,247,000	100,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	442,985,000
OMBUDSMAN INSTITUTION	208,952,000	26,982,000	37,997,000	0	0	5,880,000	0	24,350,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	304,161,000
CRIMINAL FUNCTIONS AND DETENTION HOUSES INSTITUTION	530,799,000	49,330,000	10,696,302,000	0	0	210,000	0	5,464,231,000	965,350,000	0	0	0	0	0	16,740,872,000
VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AUTHORITY	111,494,000	23,173,000	29,674,000	0	0	206,000	0	51,466,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	216,013,000
PRESIDENCY FOR TURKISH ABROAD AND RELATED COMMUNITIES	321,660,000	46,733,000	78,776,000	0	0	1,980,099,000	0	27,696,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,454,964,000
MANUSCRIPT INSTITUTION OF TURKEY	323,460,000	46,519,000	31,206,000	0	0	4,422,000	0	221,574,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	627,181,000
EASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	48,693,000	6,894,000	15,231,000	0	0	555,000	0	3,311,000	0	414,674,000	33,000,000	0	0	0	489,358,000
KONYA PLAIN PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	46,748,000	6,408,000	21,269,000	0	0	1,489,000	0	22,894,000	0	443,147,000	0	0	0	0	541,955,000
EASTERN BLACK SEA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	45,570,000	6,069,000	18,897,000	0	0	1,102,000	0	5,539,000	0	837,236,000	0	0	0	0	914,413,000
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS	22,676,980,000	3,860,467,000	2,841,596,000	0	0	409,200,000	0	120,169,234,000	7,000,000,000	889,991,000	0	0	0	0	150,847,468,000
TURKISH WATER INSTITUTE	19,757,000	2,900,000	5,969,000	0	0	0	0	7,928,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,554,000
TURKISH MEDICINES AND MEDICAL DEVICES AGENCY	960,637,000	112,454,000	423,528,000	0	0	24,580,000	0	88,629,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,609,828,000
HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY INSTITUTION OF TURKEY	132,544,000	15,383,000	41,199,000	0	0	2,791,000	0	30,774,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	222,691,000
TURKISH HEALTH INSTITUTES PRESIDENCY	279,100,000	41,366,000	99,819,000	0	0	3,738,000	0	380,369,000	0	677,033,000	0	0	0	0	1,481,425,000
HALAL ACCREDITATION INSTITUTION	43,587,000	5,570,000	11,176,000	0	0	1,236,000	0	1,723,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	63,292,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINING AND OIL WORKS	590,673,000	80,651,000	174,117,000	0	0	3,384,413,000	0	98,477,000	0	0	0	3,693,000	0	0	4,332,024,000
SPACE AGENCY OF TURKEY	49,330,000	5,606,000	57,438,000	0	0	5,256,000	0	15,387,000	0	1,932,623,000	0	0	0	0	2,095,640,000
CAPPADOCIA AREA PRESIDENCY	65,710,000	14,053,000	83,342,000	0	0	44,000	0	185,881,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	349,030,000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF JUSTICE	71,569,000	9,465,000	143,738,000	0	0	3,948,000	0	18,464,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	247,184,000
TURKISH ENERGY, NUCLEAR AND MINING RESEARCH INSTITUTION	766,207,000	100,454,000	235,716,000	0	0	452,158,000	0	673,340,000	0	369,291,000	0	0	0	0	2,597,166,000
ULUDAG AREA PRESIDENCY	39,241,000	9,245,000	12,951,000	0	0	30,000	0	14,771,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	76,238,000
TOTAL OF SPECIAL BUDGETED ADMINISTRATIONS	379,149,087,000	48,978,362,000	87,965,912,000	0	0	190,932,874,000	0	369,561,040,000	14,151,023,000	23,422,854,000	293,774,000	4,560,314,000	0	0	1,104,570,443,000

.. The amounts in the columns "Earthquake Covered Allocation" are included in "Total Allocations" and are shown separately for information purposes only.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET(ANNEX NO 1) 2026 BUDGET APPROPRIATION PROPOSAL CEILINGS															(TL)
ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS		LENDING		RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL
			TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION				
THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKEY	9,877,549,000	988,065,000	1,590,796,000	0	0	1,747,443,000	0	410,073,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,613,926,000
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC	2,717,988,000	150,530,000	9,679,461,000	0	0	2,316,900,000	0	1,875,719,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,740,598,000
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT	439,491,000	46,484,000	246,302,000	0	0	29,826,000	0	31,402,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	793,505,000
COURT OF CASSATION	2,607,949,000	318,680,000	923,504,000	0	0	141,275,000	0	153,525,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,144,933,000
PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE	1,836,013,000	201,938,000	218,745,000	0	0	47,820,000	0	94,208,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,398,724,000
COUNCIL OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS	820,890,000	83,387,000	133,780,000	0	0	3,505,000	0	41,870,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,083,432,000
COURT OF ACCOUNTS	3,471,741,000	446,079,000	331,221,000	0	0	25,357,000	0	268,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,542,398,000
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	179,3303,000	19,957,387,000	44,696,708,000	0	0	517,767,000	0	24,754,098,000	4,324,050,000	0	0	0	0	0	269,256,266,000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE	305,5258,26,000	37,761,542,000	264,3648,47,000	0	0	10,368,248,000	0	816,585,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	618,837,048,000
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	62,724,405,000	12,180,330,000	9,535,384,000	0	0	4,453,959,000	0	10,281,090,000	275,000,000	2,165,220,000	0	0	0	0	101,340,388,000
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	20,450,870,000	1,359,591,000	6,544,740,000	0	0	12,630,468,000	0	2,391,597,000	0	0	0	0	5,184,000	0	43,382,453,000
MINISTRY OF TREASURY AND FINANCE	23,264,748,000	2,693,587,000	26,531,647,000	0	2,294,847,901,000	3,232,195,482,000	0	2,329,563,000	127,305,000	19,938,139,000	0	0	181,721,587,000	0	5,783,522,635,000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION	1,098,523,695,000	131,492,236,000	115,335,991,000	0	0	38,167,898,000	0	126,935,946,000	44,811,700,000	472,806,000	0	0	0	0	1,510,928,551,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	578,4586,74,000	68,391,896,000	189,832,020,000	0	0	3,244,794,000	0	183,449,982,000	38,450,000,000	53,301,000	0	0	0	0	1,023,431,739,000
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE	3,190,679,000	500,725,000	202,144,000	0	0	15,090,392,000	0	131,802,243,000	450,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	150,786,354,000
MINISTRY OF FAMILY AND SOCIAL SERVICES	40,914,230,000	6,338,701,000	20,503,756,000	0	0	363,146,67,000	0	5,640,736,000	1,700,000,000	7,257,000	0	0	0	0	436,550,927,000
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES	1,205,229,000	148,279,000	49,528,080,000	0	0	161,947,000	0	139,775,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,183,319,000
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	14,861,350,000	1,909,822,000	2,274,753,000	0	0	4,323,459,000	0	13,901,486,000	2,450,000,000	2,045,879,000	0	0	0	0	39,316,749,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY	3,703,455,000	455,931,000	461,493,000	0	0	22,451,000,000	0	9,474,878,000	9,038,000,000	5,769,789,000	0	11,557,500,000	0	0	53,874,050,000
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, URBANISATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE	16,891,139,000	2,200,347,000	1,137,308,000	0	0	372,849,47,000	362,300,000,000	8,171,454,000	2,510,000,000	24,748,670,000	0	343,332,000	30,000,000	0	426,341,751,000
MINISTRY OF TRADE	18,184,984,000	1,954,080,000	1,725,368,000	0	0	30,321,296,000	0	1,840,722,000	277,924,000	48,849,000	0	0	0	0	54,075,299,000
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORT	2,148,586,000	286,571,000	1,897,186,000	0	0	153,215,90,000	0	9,774,587,000	0	3,439,638,000	0	38,680,000,000	0	0	209,441,858,000
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	58,980,750,000	7,810,881,000	3,614,242,000	0	0	132,682,51,000	0	8,429,954,000	230,000,000	1,076,036,000	200,000,000	479,503,000	0	0	213,073,884,000
SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL	258,976,000	29,442,000	30,031,000	0	0	4,408,000	0	83,322,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	406,179,000
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATION	13,819,337,000	1,115,722,000	4,884,922,000	0	0	0	0	3,410,091,000	200,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	23,230,072,000
GENERAL COMMANDERSHIP OF GENDARMERIE	206,648,767,000	20,330,407,000	35,968,980,000	0	0	70,139,000	0	4,777,463,000	2,790,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	267,795,745,000
COAST GUARD COMMAND	8,613,523,000	905,518,000	4,979,582,000	0	0	25,945,000	0	1,904,765,000	300,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	16,429,333,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF SECURITY	317,835,139,000	42,819,170,000	37,156,365,000	0	0	155,076,000	0	26,013,817,000	5,279,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	423,979,547,000
PRESIDENCY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS	110,9093,49,000	14,334,758,000	3,494,743,000	0	0	503,576,000	0	1,892,558,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	131,134,978,000
DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRESIDENCY	6,062,492,000	728,691,000	766,687,000	0	0	10,660,062,000	0	3,682,090,000	472,000,000	35,590,000	0	697,846,000	0	0	22,633,458,000
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	33,524,085,000	4,213,268,000	2,844,594,000	0	0	160,742,000	0	5,780,129,000	1,238,780,000	0	0	0	0	0	46,522,818,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF LAND REGISTRY AND CADASTRE	9,623,829,000	1,426,443,000	184,485,000	0	0	38,304,000	0	387,974,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,661,035,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF METEOROLOGY	2,464,239,000	347,081,000	171,455,000	0	0	1,237,355,000	0	578,269,000	50,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,798,399,000
DIRECTORATE OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT	10,267,352,000	1,804,869,000	2,965,368,000	0	0	15,039,856,000	0	446,621,000	0	33,496,000	0	0	0	0	30,557,562,000
DIRECTORATE FOR EU AFFAIRS	420,449,000	49,663,000	155,074,000	0	0	5,529,150,000	0	22,749,000	0	21,633,000	0	0	0	0	6,198,718,000
DIRECTORATE OF STATE ARCHIVES	821,473,000	124,275,000	152,650,000	0	0	3,162,000	0	122,122,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,223,682,000
DIRECTORATE OF COMMUNICATIONS	1,145,986,000	112,625,000	4,598,472,000	0	0	8,380,000	0	202,375,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,067,838,000
DIRECTORATE OF NATIONAL PALACES	1,592,146,000	239,263,000	170,855,000	0	0	4,031,000	0	697,845,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,704,140,000
PRESIDENCY OF STRATEGY AND BUDGET	977,135,000	108,322,000	313,909,000	0	0	9,657,000	0	225,430,000	0	977,638,000	0	0	0	287,481,070,000	290,095,298,000
MINISTRY OF LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY	3,238,104,000	376,649,000	505,696,000	0	0	1,199,471,072,000	0	260,994,000	0	450,808,000	0	0	0	0	1,204,303,323,000
DIRECTORATE OF CLIMATE CHANGE	91,789,000	10,232,000	87,400,000	0	0	29,069,000	0	13,817,000	0	17,599,000	0	0	0	0	249,906,000
TOTAL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET	3,178,445,736,000	386,753,447,000	850,740,815,000	0	2,294,847,901,000	5,633,082,343,000	362,300,000,000	593,512,089,000	114,973,759,000	61,302,328,000	200,000,000	233,484,952,000	30,000,000	287,483,207,000	13,519,652,818,000
-Treasury grants to be made to special budgeted administrations is not included in the appropriation proposal ceilings of public administrations within the scope of the general budget. The amounts in the columns "Earthquake Covered Allocation" are included in "Total Allocations" and are shown separately for information purposes only.															

SPECIAL BUDGETED ADMINISTRATIONS (ANNEXNO II)
2026 BUDGET APPROPRIATION PROPOSAL CEILINGS

(TL)

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS		LENDING		RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL
			TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		
COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION	804,083,000	74,907,000	47,528,000	0	0	178,904,000	0	11,613,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,117,035,000
ANKARA UNIVERSITY	10,124,199,000	1,172,903,000	929,984,000	0	0	1,792,928,000	0	1,156,347,000	202,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	15,176,361,000
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	4,046,424,000	536,581,000	1,194,104,000	0	0	251,499,000	0	553,913,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,582,521,000
HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY	8,940,798,000	1,026,242,000	1,194,080,000	0	0	1,782,580,000	0	1,435,709,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,379,409,000
GAZI UNIVERSITY	7,665,953,000	937,940,000	675,447,000	0	0	1,380,907,000	0	1,306,446,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,966,693,000
ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY	8,272,200,000	1,020,403,000	998,078,000	0	0	1,651,233,000	0	2,801,909,000	1,519,776,000	0	0	0	0	0	14,743,823,000
ISTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	3,944,387,000	487,961,000	777,163,000	0	0	256,304,000	0	435,235,000	20,935,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,901,050,000
BOĞAZİÇİ UNIVERSITY	2,329,117,000	326,481,000	627,225,000	0	0	134,663,000	0	785,155,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,202,641,000
MARMARA UNIVERSITY	5,474,169,000	674,349,000	709,224,000	0	0	401,179,000	0	716,367,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,975,288,000
YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	2,778,822,000	342,368,000	538,169,000	0	0	151,618,000	0	272,442,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,083,419,000
MİMAR SİNAN FINE ARTS UNIVERSITY	1,226,686,000	162,576,000	134,604,000	0	0	77,957,000	0	357,994,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,959,817,000
EĞE UNIVERSITY	7,932,548,000	1,013,721,000	959,160,000	0	0	1,583,876,000	0	930,924,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,420,220,000
DOKUZ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY	6,505,702,000	837,840,000	722,433,000	0	0	1,205,391,000	0	868,118,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,139,484,000
TRAKYA UNIVERSITY	3,964,950,000	466,302,000	360,899,000	0	0	672,879,000	0	531,378,000	55,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,996,408,000
BURSA ULUDAĞ UNIVERSITY	5,666,578,000	696,493,000	674,475,000	0	0	902,680,000	0	905,876,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,846,102,000
ANADOLU UNIVERSITY	4,301,006,000	682,999,000	649,382,000	0	0	220,842,000	0	376,888,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,231,117,000
SELÇUK UNIVERSITY	5,727,474,000	719,196,000	859,748,000	0	0	767,306,000	0	330,617,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,404,341,000
AKDENİZ UNIVERSITY	5,306,141,000	613,825,000	502,723,000	0	0	977,370,000	0	682,491,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,082,550,000
ERCIYES UNIVERSITY	5,076,143,000	600,193,000	716,348,000	0	0	874,863,000	0	628,093,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,895,640,000
SİVAS CUMHURİYETİ UNIVERSITY	4,582,491,000	501,411,000	561,160,000	0	0	628,538,000	0	1,058,188,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,331,788,000
CU KUTLUKULUNİVERSİTESİ	5,498,031,000	682,725,000	487,983,000	0	0	924,704,000	0	599,669,000	390,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,193,112,000
ONDOKUZ MAYIS UNIVERSITY	5,596,550,000	657,034,000	486,817,000	0	0	856,601,000	0	353,054,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,950,056,000
KARADENİZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	4,646,955,000	517,899,000	378,153,000	0	0	734,338,000	0	650,924,000	80,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,928,269,000
ATATÜRK UNIVERSITY	6,669,447,000	762,615,000	1,149,962,000	0	0	830,913,000	0	285,245,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,698,182,000
İNÖNÜ UNIVERSITY	5,350,636,000	583,963,000	454,901,000	0	0	689,753,000	0	567,223,000	459,981,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,646,476,000
FIRAT UNIVERSITY	5,162,041,000	572,609,000	524,288,000	0	0	581,355,000	0	998,158,000	437,778,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,838,451,000
DİCLE UNIVERSITY	5,024,802,000	538,235,000	588,116,000	0	0	711,991,000	0	224,329,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,087,473,000
VAN YÜZÜNCÜ YIL UNIVERSITY	4,660,885,000	522,695,000	487,429,000	0	0	483,376,000	0	825,731,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,980,116,000
GAZİANTEP UNIVERSITY	4,431,567,000	530,331,000	523,025,000	0	0	583,732,000	0	494,713,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,563,368,000
İZMİR HIGH TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE	1,147,416,000	137,016,000	218,926,000	0	0	42,754,000	0	467,558,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,013,670,000
GERZE TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,165,077,000	132,085,000	175,486,000	0	0	42,877,000	0	231,894,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,747,419,000
HARRAN UNIVERSITY	3,065,624,000	335,016,000	305,358,000	0	0	387,912,000	0	260,396,000	195,497,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,354,306,000
SİLEMAN DEMİREL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,275,581,000	526,920,000	482,241,000	0	0	585,094,000	0	380,590,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,250,426,000
AYDIN ADNAN MENDERES ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,100,681,000	482,628,000	428,821,000	0	0	633,311,000	0	492,404,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,136,845,000
ZONGÜLDÜK İLÖLÜTEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,991,891,000	344,915,000	250,381,000	0	0	360,246,000	0	433,121,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,380,554,000
MERSİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,305,761,000	521,775,000	293,317,000	0	0	583,526,000	0	305,742,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,010,121,000
PAMUKKALE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,956,370,000	602,735,000	409,919,000	0	0	707,820,000	0	569,494,000	180,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,246,338,000
BALIKESİR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,450,039,000	303,194,000	320,179,000	0	0	299,973,000	0	404,052,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,777,437,000
KOCAELİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,727,090,000	562,933,000	550,508,000	0	0	753,718,000	0	270,167,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,864,416,000
SAKARYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,019,780,000	367,169,000	380,465,000	0	0	128,121,000	0	81,466,000	50,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,977,001,000
MANİSA CELAL BAYAR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,722,649,000	466,029,000	342,159,000	0	0	540,897,000	0	294,582,000	20,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,366,316,000
BOĞAZİÇİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,643,057,000	309,887,000	298,123,000	0	0	146,236,000	0	289,706,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,687,009,000
HATAY MUSTAFA KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,719,932,000	314,568,000	240,284,000	0	0	386,157,000	0	741,789,000	681,068,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,402,730,000
AFYON KOCATEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,009,767,000	252,729,000	213,839,000	0	0	64,759,000	0	141,940,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,683,034,000
KAFKAS ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,072,066,000	230,932,000	362,376,000	0	0	146,085,000	0	333,576,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,145,035,000
ÇANAKKALE ONSEKİZ MART ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,112,585,000	506,073,000	377,244,000	0	0	387,289,000	0	331,389,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,714,580,000
NİĞDE ÖMER HALİSDEMİR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,846,321,000	219,042,000	235,068,000	0	0	62,888,000	0	152,137,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,515,456,000
KUTAHYA DUMULUPINAR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,144,582,000	275,138,000	286,203,000	0	0	67,823,000	0	233,777,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,007,523,000
TOKAT GAZİOSMANPAŞA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,199,421,000	351,342,000	308,525,000	0	0	355,068,000	0	606,453,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,820,809,000
MİĞLA SİTİ KOCAMAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,963,024,000	367,424,000	328,092,000	0	0	130,605,000	0	205,940,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,995,085,000
KAHRAMANMARAŞ SÜTÇÜ İMAM ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,137,877,000	329,495,000	394,427,000	0	0	419,733,000	0	336,323,000	40,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,617,855,000
KIRIKKALE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,531,255,000	290,872,000	352,243,000	0	0	321,101,000	0	202,734,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,698,205,000
ESKİGEHRİ OSMANGAZİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,427,545,000	531,604,000	455,145,000	0	0	711,871,000	0	387,150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,513,315,000
GALATASARAY ÜNİVERSİTESİ	698,237,000	89,566,000	123,129,000	0	0	39,405,000	0	179,557,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,129,894,000
KIRŞEHİR İBRAHİM LÜLMAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,581,515,000	184,679,000	165,932,000	0	0	42,277,000	0	167,507,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,141,910,000
KASTAMONU ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,698,911,000	193,368,000	175,645,000	0	0	44,681,000	0	445,503,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,561,109,000
DÜZCE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,604,389,000	299,567,000	198,848,000	0	0	287,397,000	0	448,233,000	100,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,838,428,000
BURSA ULUDAĞ İL ÖLÜTEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,830,803,000	241,042,000	318,932,000	0	0	61,154,000	0	354,224,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,806,155,000
UŞAK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,497,143,000	176,872,000	214,741,000	0	0	86,405,000	0	233,719,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,208,880,000
KECİCE TAYYİP ERDOĞAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,343,340,000	266,486,000	145,787,000	0	0	116,683,000	0	289,961,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,162,257,000
TEKİRDAĞ NAMIK KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,723,959,000	324,674,000	234,396,000	0	0	295,604,000	0	384,395,000	100,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,963,028,000
ERZİNCAN İBRAHİM YILDIRIM ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,948,342,000	200,373,000	204,819,000	0	0	46,546,000	0	213,794,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,613,874,000
AKSARAY ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,493,928,000	176,022,000	163,795,000	0	0	38,488,000	0	175,716,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,047,949,000
GİRESUN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,837,768,000	208,902,000	170,291,000	0	0	62,175,000	0	231,263,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,510,399,000

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS		LENDING		RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL
			TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		
HİTİT UNIVERSITY	1,458,266,000	168,244,000	176,287,000	0	0	44,087,000	0	279,137,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,126,021,000
YOZGAT BÜKÜK UNIVERSITY	2,084,885,000	241,475,000	246,145,000	0	0	144,195,000	0	169,575,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,886,275,000
ADYAMAN UNIVERSITY	1,864,866,000	192,926,000	171,016,000	0	0	62,401,000	0	579,138,000	443,756,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,870,347,000
ORDU UNIVERSITY	1,598,471,000	174,137,000	153,924,000	0	0	107,117,000	0	117,002,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,150,651,000
AMASYA UNIVERSITY	1,348,581,000	168,693,000	117,925,000	0	0	35,414,000	0	116,191,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,786,804,000
KARAMANOĞLU MEHMETBEY UNIVERSITY	1,347,950,000	148,982,000	143,649,000	0	0	34,625,000	0	212,143,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,887,349,000
AĞRI İBRAHİM ÇEÇEN UNIVERSITY	1,223,607,000	139,086,000	213,189,000	0	0	17,330,000	0	179,346,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,772,558,000
SİNOP UNIVERSITY	1,065,770,000	126,827,000	96,607,000	0	0	26,817,000	0	335,244,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,651,265,000
SİRT UNIVERSITY	1,387,979,000	148,928,000	133,774,000	0	0	24,729,000	0	216,331,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,911,741,000
NEVŞEHİR HACI BEKTAŞ VELİ UNIVERSITY	1,300,950,000	155,451,000	152,316,000	0	0	30,782,000	0	307,053,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,946,552,000
KARABÜK UNIVERSITY	2,230,876,000	253,318,000	274,974,000	0	0	47,248,000	0	174,460,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,980,876,000
KİLİS 7 ARALIK UNIVERSITY	882,102,000	101,139,000	124,349,000	0	0	18,352,000	0	41,870,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,167,812,000
ÇANKIRI KARATEKİN UNIVERSITY	1,362,760,000	162,307,000	149,716,000	0	0	32,244,000	0	261,690,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,968,717,000
ARTVİN ÇORUH UNIVERSITY	988,506,000	112,440,000	99,220,000	0	0	21,379,000	0	103,699,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,325,244,000
BİLECEK ŞEYH EDEBALI UNIVERSITY	1,292,539,000	153,423,000	177,080,000	0	0	29,044,000	0	143,477,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,795,563,000
BITLİS EREN UNIVERSITY	1,056,305,000	108,653,000	167,700,000	0	0	21,316,000	0	135,799,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,484,773,000
KIRIKLARELİ UNIVERSITY	1,310,981,000	153,085,000	185,789,000	0	0	35,310,000	0	200,280,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,885,445,000
OSMANIYE DİKKUTATA UNIVERSITY	1,144,194,000	129,548,000	110,871,000	0	0	26,588,000	0	85,137,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,496,338,000
BİNGÖL UNIVERSITY	1,411,396,000	138,452,000	203,150,000	0	0	25,415,000	0	263,923,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,042,336,000
MÜŞ ALPASLAN UNIVERSITY	1,230,210,000	125,673,000	197,920,000	0	0	21,507,000	0	104,953,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,680,263,000
MARDİN ARTUKLU UNIVERSITY	1,471,138,000	153,885,000	161,815,000	0	0	22,238,000	0	135,383,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,944,259,000
BATMAN UNIVERSITY	1,241,105,000	133,108,000	142,138,000	0	0	21,282,000	0	310,469,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,848,102,000
ARDAHAN UNIVERSITY	734,068,000	80,221,000	167,232,000	0	0	14,591,000	0	118,981,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,115,093,000
BARTIN UNIVERSITY	1,174,996,000	131,273,000	103,269,000	0	0	27,283,000	0	183,113,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,619,934,000
BAYBURT UNIVERSITY	985,613,000	107,008,000	142,814,000	0	0	19,981,000	0	64,201,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,319,617,000
GÜMÜŞHANE UNIVERSITY	1,228,662,000	136,068,000	130,371,000	0	0	28,444,000	0	57,012,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,580,557,000
HAKKARİ UNIVERSITY	742,537,000	83,600,000	98,990,000	0	0	13,627,000	0	195,398,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,134,152,000
IGDIR UNIVERSITY	1,020,708,000	109,251,000	109,862,000	0	0	18,777,000	0	87,229,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,345,827,000
ŞIRNAK UNIVERSITY	661,996,000	64,759,000	112,607,000	0	0	12,373,000	0	102,164,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	953,899,000
MÜNZÜR UNIVERSITY	945,393,000	94,643,000	104,623,000	0	0	20,450,000	0	97,976,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,263,085,000
YALOVA UNIVERSITY	1,088,116,000	124,598,000	129,170,000	0	0	29,934,000	0	232,243,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,604,061,000
TÜRKİŞ GERMAN UNIVERSITY	512,187,000	63,962,000	145,405,000	0	0	10,581,000	0	383,817,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,115,952,000
ANKARA YILDIRIM BEYAZIT UNIVERSITY	2,615,514,000	304,939,000	375,180,000	0	0	103,626,000	0	275,647,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,674,906,000
BURSA TEKNİKALİ UNIVERSITY	844,424,000	93,334,000	103,472,000	0	0	14,729,000	0	248,431,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,304,390,000
İSTANBUL MEDENİYETİ UNIVERSITY	1,552,733,000	168,911,000	129,933,000	0	0	56,188,000	0	234,998,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,142,763,000
İZMİR KATİP ÇELEBİ UNIVERSITY	1,860,345,000	210,306,000	193,033,000	0	0	106,782,000	0	446,620,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,817,086,000
NECMETTİN ERBAKAN UNIVERSITY	4,645,420,000	506,844,000	316,066,000	0	0	772,518,000	0	360,727,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,601,575,000
ABDÜLLAH GÜL UNIVERSITY	517,650,000	61,267,000	85,507,000	0	0	10,537,000	0	181,788,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	856,749,000
ERZURUM TEKNİKALİ UNIVERSITY	628,253,000	72,880,000	107,632,000	0	0	8,416,000	0	71,877,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	888,858,000
ADANA ALPASLAN TÜRKİŞ SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	665,872,000	77,292,000	63,836,000	0	0	17,343,000	0	315,425,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,139,768,000
ANKARA SODAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	735,546,000	91,635,000	81,058,000	0	0	18,244,000	0	55,827,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	982,310,000
UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES	5,830,126,000	690,210,000	395,681,000	0	0	233,696,000	0	805,006,000	348,923,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,954,719,000
BANDIRMA ONDOKUZULUYUN UNIVERSITY	1,010,739,000	117,216,000	128,078,000	0	0	18,195,000	0	260,992,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,535,220,000
BKENDİR TEKNİKALİ UNIVERSITY	775,654,000	93,601,000	114,868,000	0	0	20,612,000	0	284,022,000	167,483,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,288,757,000
ALANYA ALAADDİN KEYKUBAT UNIVERSITY	979,604,000	111,462,000	146,657,000	0	0	39,844,000	0	315,425,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,592,992,000
İZMİR BAKIRÇAY UNIVERSITY	584,966,000	65,977,000	73,935,000	0	0	10,538,000	0	206,562,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	941,978,000
İZMİR DEMOCRACY UNIVERSITY	518,080,000	58,257,000	79,457,000	0	0	10,059,000	0	256,109,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	921,962,000
HİGH EDUCATION QUALITY COUNCIL	24,257,000	3,083,000	27,857,000	0	0	889,000	0	1,426,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	57,512,000
ANKARA MUSIC AND FINE ARTS UNIVERSITY	296,610,000	38,329,000	98,550,000	0	0	2,834,000	0	139,568,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	575,891,000
GAZİANTEP İSLAMIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	334,793,000	34,846,000	112,191,000	0	0	3,133,000	0	63,084,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	548,047,000
KONYA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	898,330,000	107,544,000	128,450,000	0	0	22,912,000	0	251,224,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,408,460,000
KÜTAHYA HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	980,161,000	103,897,000	69,221,000	0	0	50,575,000	0	216,333,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,420,187,000
MALATYA TURGUT ÖZAL UNIVERSITY	805,497,000	90,553,000	109,399,000	0	0	11,781,000	0	211,449,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,228,678,000
İSTANBUL UNIVERSITY - ÇERİKEŞ	5,407,512,000	664,331,000	828,574,000	0	0	1,025,983,000	0	2,142,493,000	985,701,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,068,893,000
ANKARA HACI BAYRAM VELİ UNIVERSITY	2,286,994,000	268,716,000	280,243,000	0	0	70,196,000	0	115,072,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,021,221,000
SAKARYA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,163,080,000	157,162,000	130,579,000	0	0	28,741,000	0	95,186,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,574,748,000
SAMSUN UNIVERSITY	631,059,000	74,674,000	58,407,000	0	0	7,961,000	0	223,310,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	995,411,000
SİVAS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	235,545,000	24,775,000	65,164,000	0	0	2,299,000	0	223,312,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	551,095,000
TARSUS UNIVERSITY	463,459,000	48,631,000	43,482,000	0	0	8,603,000	0	251,503,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	815,678,000
TRABZON UNIVERSITY	864,831,000	103,048,000	89,995,000	0	0	26,130,000	0	272,717,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,356,721,000
KAYSERİ UNIVERSITY	561,295,000	69,349,000	102,601,000	0	0	13,246,000	0	104,678,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	851,169,000
KAHRAMANMARAŞ İSTİKLAL UNIVERSITY	261,171,000	27,782,000	51,505,000	0	0	5,688,000	0	292,398,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	638,544,000
ÇİĞLIR TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1,564,804,000	222,683,000	256,030,000	0	0	46,675,000	0	183,007,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,273,199,000
ŞİP ARTA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,364,150,000	186,616,000	115,070,000	0	0	35,165,000	0	299,375,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,376,000
AFONKARAHİSAR HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,693,998,000	182,744,000	86,765,000	0	0	333,583,000	0	454,299,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,749,389,000

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS		LENDING		RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL
			TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		
TURKISH STATISTICAL INSTITUTE	3,377,872.00	418,639.00	335,198.00	0	0	13,355.00	0	168,948.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,314,012.00
STUDENT SELECTION AND PLACEMENT CENTER	5,217,536.00	121,451.00	2,723,924.00	0	0	8,534.00	0	10,579.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,082,024.00
PRESIDENCY OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIES	818,618.00	87,398.00	80,648.00	0	0	20,341.00	0	184,376.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,191,381.00
ATATÜRK SUPREME COUNCIL FOR CULTURE, LANGUAGE AND HISTORY	99,523.00	15,084.00	32,121.00	0	0	7,408.00	0	14,933.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	169,069.00
ATATÜRK RESEARCH CENTER	40,962.00	4,428.00	22,547.00	0	0	2,965.00	0	13,956.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	84,858.00
ATATÜRK CULTURE CENTER	40,318.00	4,467.00	24,746.00	0	0	4,021.00	0	19,539.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	93,091.00
TURKISH LANGUAGE SOCIETY	93,569.00	12,846.00	38,813.00	0	0	25,295.00	0	21,354.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	191,877.00
TURKISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY	180,802.00	25,571.00	26,451.00	0	0	34,712.00	0	68,668.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	336,204.00
THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF TURKEY	6,587,192.00	1,247,808.00	4,632,953.00	0	0	8,732,136.00	0	4,464,060.00	0	18,984,348.00	0	0	0	0	44,648,497.00
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	53,160.00	8,583.00	25,148.00	0	0	66,199.00	0	15,352.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	168,442.00
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HIGHWAYS	25,405,632.00	4,960,361.00	24,617,091.00	0	0	163,517,266.00	0	207,431,766.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	425,932,115.00
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE THEATERS	2,895,726.00	372,075.00	415,015.00	0	0	74,317.00	0	167,483.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,924,616.00
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE OPERA AND BALLET	3,031,811.00	349,612.00	230,605.00	0	0	137,392.00	0	97,698.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,847,118.00
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY	17,938,639.00	2,808,568.00	8,298,121.00	0	0	764,118.00	0	7,257,737.00	0	599,461.00	0	1,678,927.00	0	0	39,345,571.00
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS	2,165,990.00	317,141.00	597,933.00	0	0	467,783.00	0	1,730,657.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,269,504.00
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR BORDERS AND COASTS OF TURKEY	733,586.00	99,039.00	57,936.00	0	0	12,496.00	0	114,445.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,017,502.00
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MIN INSPECTION AND EXPLORATION	2,649,303.00	421,621.00	344,758.00	0	0	210,299.00	0	2,791,383.00	40,673.00	0	0	299,327.00	0	0	6,716,691.00
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION	515,433.00	48,398.00	40,730.00	0	0	59,175.00	0	55,827.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	719,563.00
TURKISH ACCREDITATION AGENCY	221,925.00	22,006.00	104,953.00	0	0	4,383.00	0	25,122.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	378,389.00
TURKISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION	2,855,033.00	479,049.00	459,091.00	0	0	721,651.00	0	697,845.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,563,183.00
TURKISH PATENT AND BRAND INSTITUTION	622,898.00	68,417.00	148,644.00	0	0	224,123.00	0	123,379.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,187,461.00
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION	2,079,367.00	242,657.00	316,457.00	0	0	4,843,663.00	0	157,015.00	0	0	0	3,188,109.00	0	0	10,827,268.00
TURKISH COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AGENCY	661,583.00	75,709.00	291,662.00	0	0	2,357,412.00	0	33,496.00	0	69,784.00	0	0	0	0	3,489,646.00
SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	302,914.00	55,093.00	73,835.00	0	0	3,141.00	0	31,676.00	30,000.00	569,265.00	269,892.00	0	0	0	1,035,924.00
DIRECTORATE OF PRIVATIZATION ADMINISTRATION	299,597.00	37,168.00	24,850.00	0	0	23,008.00	0	9,351.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	393,974.00
OMBUDSMAN INSTITUTION	240,496.00	31,037.00	43,082.00	0	0	6,667.00	0	24,350.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	345,632.00
CRIMINAL FUNCTIONS AND DETENTION HOUSES INSTITUTION	653,379.00	56,823.00	12,127,624.00	0	0	238.00	0	5,881,246.00	780,350.00	0	0	0	0	0	18,719,310.00
VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AUTHORITY	127,900.00	26,583.00	33,645.00	0	0	233.00	0	58,353.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	246,714.00
PRESIDENCY FOR TURKS ABROAD AND RELATED COMMUNITIES	370,026.00	53,724.00	89,317.00	0	0	2,236,460.00	0	31,403.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,780,930.00
MANUSCRIPT INSTITUTION OF TURKEY	372,125.00	53,485.00	35,382.00	0	0	5,014.00	0	251,224.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	717,230.00
EASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	56,026.00	7,927.00	17,269.00	0	0	629.00	0	3,754.00	0	469,048.00	36,300.00	0	0	0	554,653.00
KONYA PLAIN PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	53,815.00	7,372.00	24,115.00	0	0	1,689.00	0	25,958.00	0	502,446.00	0	0	0	0	615,395.00
EASTERN BLACK SEA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	52,442.00	6,980.00	21,426.00	0	0	1,250.00	0	6,280.00	0	949,270.00	0	0	0	0	1,037,648.00
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS	26,057,366.00	4,433,313.00	3,221,843.00	0	0	463,915.00	0	134,412,940.00	6,100,000.00	1,009,085.00	0	0	0	0	169,598,462.00
TURKEY WATER INSTITUTE	22,762.00	3,342.00	6,768.00	0	0	0	0	8,989.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	41,861.00
TURKISH MEDICINES AND MEDICAL DEVICES AGENCY	1,106,111.00	129,429.00	480,202.00	0	0	27,678.00	0	100,489.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,843,905.00
HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY INSTITUTION OF TURKEY	152,573.00	17,697.00	46,712.00	0	0	3,156.00	0	34,892.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	255,030.00
TURKISH HEALTH INSTITUTES PRESIDENCY	320,272.00	47,453.00	113,176.00	0	0	4,179.00	0	431,268.00	0	767,630.00	0	0	0	0	1,683,978.00
HALAL ACCREDITATION INSTITUTION	50,160.00	6,405.00	12,672.00	0	0	1,402.00	0	1,953.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	72,592.00
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINING AND OIL WORKS	680,087.00	92,829.00	197,416.00	0	0	3,791,873.00	0	111,655.00	0	0	0	4,187.00	0	0	4,878,047.00
SPE AGENCY OF TURKEY	56,815.00	6,455.00	65,124.00	0	0	38,532.00	0	17,446.00	0	2,191,236.00	0	0	0	0	2,375,608.00
CAPPADOCIA AREA PRESIDENCY	75,405.00	16,121.00	94,494.00	0	0	50.00	0	210,755.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	396,825.00
TURKISH ACADEMY OF JUSTICE	82,344.00	10,882.00	162,972.00	0	0	4,474.00	0	20,935.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	281,607.00
TURKISH ENERGY, NUCLEAR AND MINING RESEARCH INSTITUTION	881,658.00	115,510.00	267,258.00	0	0	494,858.00	0	763,443.00	0	418,707.00	0	0	0	0	2,941,434.00
ULUDAĞ AREA PRESIDENCY	45,015.00	10,606.00	14,684.00	0	0	40.00	0	16,748.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	87,093.00
TOTAL OF SPECIAL BUDGETED ADMINISTRATIONS	439,050,456.00	56,340,688.00	99,956,036.00	0	0	224,627,184.00	0	416,398,051.00	13,428,921.00	26,530,280.00	306,192.00	5,170,550.00	0	0	1,268,073,245.00

*The amounts in the columns "Earthquake Covered Allocation" are included in "Total Allocations" and are shown separately for information purposes only.

Annex 3:

Measures for Priority Reform Areas

	Activity (Law*/Decree/ Regulation)	Content / Description	Predicted Calendar
GROWTH AND TRADE			
Domestic Production and Product Based Technological Transformation in Industry	Administrative Regulation	In line with the National Development Plan and National Technology Move targets, domestic production and technological capabilities will be developed, and product-based investment road maps will be prepared for strategic products and technologies.	2024/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	New investments needed by the industry, especially in fertilizer and petrochemicals, will be implemented by the Türkiye Wealth Fund and the private sector.	2024/Q3 (Continuous)
	Administrative Regulation	The Technology-Focused Industrial Move Program will be used effectively to develop and produce critical products and technologies with domestic resources.	2024/Q1
	Decree	In order to increase the technological level of domestic value added and output product in exports, arrangements will be made regarding the priority target product and sectorscope of the Inward Processing Regime.	2024/Q4
	Decree	Within the scope of digital and green transformation, a national critical raw materials strategy will be prepared to reduce dependence on imports and ensure supply security.	2024/Q2
	Administrative Regulation	Infrastructures and incubation centers of Technology Development Zones will be supported, Technology Development Zones will be expanded in order to include more entrepreneurs in the ecosystem, and R&D, innovation and design capacity will be strengthened.	2024/Q1 (Continuous)
Strengthening Logistics Infrastructure and Railway-Port Connections	Administrative Regulation	New industrial zones and logistics lines will be created considering disaster risks, existing railway infrastructure will be used more effectively and connections with industrial zones and ports (including RORO) will be strengthened.	2024/Q1 (Continuous)
	Administrative Regulation	Legislative preparations will be completed with the guidance of the Logistics Coordination Board for the development of Operation and Management models of Logistics Centers and Junction Lines.	2024/Q3
Expansion of Industrial Areas	Decree	Planned industrial areas, especially organized industrial zones and industrial districts, will be expanded for large-scale and qualified investments, fast-growing SMEs and integrated facilities.	2024/Q2 (Continuous)
	Administrative Regulation	Alternative methods will be developed to create IZ, OIZ, SIA and private investment areas in a sustainable manner that is compatible with the supply chain in terms of access to raw materials, logistics, energy, railway, port connection and environmental aspects.	2024/Q4
Goal-Oriented and Selective Investment Financing	Decree	Advance Loans against Investment Commitment (YTAK) program will be reviewed and the credit policy will be implemented selectively and more effectively in a focused manner, taking into account the monetary tightening process, supporting exports in productive sectors and integrated with the existing investment incentive system for high value-added product groups.	2024/Q1
Planned Agricultural Production	Decree	Minimum and maximum production areas will be determined on the basis of product and agricultural parcel, and the framework of farmer applications, production permits and planting control will be laid out.	2024/Q2

	Administrative Regulation	In order to ensure stability in food prices and security of supply, target sufficiency rates for strategic agricultural products will be determined and production planning will be made.	2024/Q2
	Administrative Regulation	In order to minimize seasonality in fresh fruit and vegetable products, investments in the establishment of a Greenhouse Organized Agricultural Zone (OAZ) will be accelerated, and new greenhouse installation and greenhouse renewal investments will be supported.	2024/Q3
Deepening Economic and Trade Agreements	Law	Efforts will be made to update the Customs Union within the EU institutions and among EU member countries. The reform of the EU Customs Code will be closely monitored, and work will be carried out to ensure compliance with the Customs Law and the establishment of EU information systems.	2025/Q1
	Law/ Decree / Administrative Regulation	In the development of foreign trade, approaches like "sourcing from friendly countries" and "sourcing from neighboring countries" will be followed to deepen economic and trade relations with countries that share common values, goals, and interests	2024/Q1 (Continuous)
Supporting Service Exports	Administrative Regulation	Foreign exchange earning service trade, focusing on productivity and competitiveness, will be supported in various sectors, including tourism, transportation, financial services and consultancy, education, healthcare, culture industries such as TV/film and animation, as well as overseas contracting and technical consultancy services.	2024/Q1 (Continuous)
Sustainability in the Mining Industry	Law/ Administrative Regulation	Necessary regulations will be made to ensure the harmonization of all natural resource management systems into a coherent institutional structure, and these activities will be managed under a single authority.	2024/Q3
	Law	Exploration activities for minerals will be legally defined as activities serving the public interest, and a new fundamental regulation will be prepared that comprehensively addresses the types, characteristics, and sustainability principles of mining operations to enhance investment security.	2024/Q3
HUMAN CAPITAL AND EMPLOYMENT			
Flexible and Secure Labor Markets	Law	In line with developments in new generation flexible work models such as remote, part-time, and temporary work, along with platform-based work, legislative arrangements will be swiftly and effectively implemented considering the needs of the business world and the balance between work and personal life.	2024/Q3
	Law	Changes to be made in the Labor Law in dialogue with social parties and secondary legislation works to be carried out in this direction will ensure secure flexibility in labor markets.	2025/Q1
Participation in Education and Employment of Youth and Women Neither in Education Nor in Employment	Administrative Regulation	Programs that take into consideration skills and competences will be implemented to increase participation in employment.	2024/Q1 (Continuous)
	Administrative Regulation	Programs in areas such as entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and cooperatives will be expanded to increase women's participation in the workforce, and the number of accessible day-care centers will be increased.	2024/Q1 (Continuous)
	Administrative Regulation	Activities that will raise the awareness level of the youth, including future professions, will be expanded for career management.	2024/Q1 (Continuous)

Development of the Entrepreneurship Ecosystem	Decree/Administrative Regulation	The employment of qualified personnel by startup companies will be facilitated, and entrepreneurship programs, especially for women, will be expanded.	2024/Q3 (Continuous)
	Administrative Regulation	The conditions for the entrepreneurship ecosystem and SMEs to access credit will be eased; the opportunities for corporate and individual venture capital, crowd funding, and angel investing, as well as other innovative and alternative financing options will be increased and popularized.	2024/Q1 (Continuous)
	Administrative Regulation	A qualified accredited consultant and mentor pool will be established, and one-on-one consultancy mechanisms will be developed through consultancy centers and platforms, particularly in priority sectors.	2024/Q3
Private Sector-Focused Transformation in Higher Education and Vocational Technical Education	Administrative Regulation	Vocational and technical education curricula will be updated in cooperation with the private sector, and private sector participation will be increased, including management and financing aspects, to facilitate the expansion of internship and on-the-job training programs.	2024/Q4 (Continuous)
	Decree/Administrative Regulation	Programs fostering public-university-private sector collaboration aimed at training qualified workforce in strategic fields such as defense industry, artificial intelligence, cyber security, clean and sustainable energy, and space technologies will be implemented.	2024/Q4 (Continuous)
	Decree/Administrative Regulation	Higher education quotas will be aligned with the labor force needed by the public and private sectors in the medium term.	2024/Q4 (Continuous)
	Law	The governance of universities will be improved; in this context, mechanisms such as trustee boards or advisory mechanisms will be established locally to strengthen university-private sector-local government-NGO collaboration.	2024/Q4
PRICE AND FINANCIAL STABILITY			
Combating Inflation	Decree	Administered prices will be determined in a way that helps reduce indexing to past inflation behavior.	2024/Q1 (Continuous)
	Decree	Financing opportunities will be provided to the real sector with a focus on price stability through growth policies based on investment, employment, production, and exports.	2024/Q1 (Continuous))
	Decree/Administrative Regulation	Measures will be taken to prevent consumption increases that disrupt economic balances and cause inflation.	2024/Q1 (Continuous)
	Decree	Taking into account developments in rent and housing prices, efforts will be made to rapidly increase the reduced housing supply during the pandemic, and new social housing projects aimed at compensating for the losses in the housing stock caused by earthquakes will be developed, increasing access to housing for low-income citizens.	2024/Q1 (Continuous)
Macro Prudential Simplification	Decree /Administrative Regulation	The macro prudential measures on financial institutions to reduce the weight of KKM in deposits will be simplified.	Continuous
Digital Turkish Lira	Administrative Regulation	In line with the second-phase pilot findings of the Central Bank Digital Turkish Lira Research and Development Project, efforts will be made to promote the digital Turkish Lira.	2024/Q4
Istanbul Financial Center as a Pioneer in Participation Finance	Law/ Decree /Administrative Regulation	The corporate transformation of participation finance will be achieved, the legislative infrastructure and ecosystem of participation insurance will be developed, and fintechs operating on participation principles will be supported for the creation of an innovative, inclusive, and dynamic	2024/Q4

		participation finance ecosystem within the scope of Istanbul Financial Center.	
The Second Stage Pension System	Law	A complementary pension system will be established in which the Automatic Enrollment System (AES) will be transformed into a second-stage pension system with the contribution of employers.	2024/Q4
PUBLIC FINANCE			
Rationalization in Public Investments	Administrative Regulation	Economic and social benefits will be achieved by completing rationalization studies in the public investment program in a short time.	2024/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	PPPs will be planned and carried out by considering macroeconomic policies, public obligations, budget constraints and cost effectiveness with a balanced risk sharing.	2024/Q1 (Continuous)
Rationalization in Public Current Expenditures	Administrative Regulation	Public services will be provided with maximum savings within budget possibilities. By systematizing expenditure reviews, inefficient expenditure areas will be eliminated and new expenditure areas will be created.	2024/Q1
	Law	Public procurement legislation will be updated with a view to purchasing approach, which precedes and promotes digitalization, innovation and sustainability in compliance with international norms and standards	2024/Q2
	Administrative Regulation	The use of public vehicles will be systematically reviewed within the framework of needs analysis. Vehicle needs will be met primarily by temporary allocation or by transferring surplus vehicles, and priority will be given to domestic production and environmentally friendly vehicles in the acquisition of new vehicles.	2024/Q2
Fairness and Efficiency in Taxation	Law	Regulations will be implemented to update the income, corporate, value added tax laws and the tax procedure law in order to expand the tax base and increase voluntary compliance to create a simple and easily applicable structure, with the principles of justice, equality, predictability and transparency. In the medium term, share of direct taxes will be increased.	2024/Q3
	Law	By taking into account tax expenditures, ineffective exemptions and discounts will be removed.	2024/Q3
Fighting Informality in Digital Focus	Administrative Regulation	The fight against informality will be carried out with the active participation of all parties by making better use of technological opportunities.	2024/Q4
	Administrative Regulation	In the fight against informal employment and unregistered wages, premium base will be expanded by increasing risk-focused audit activities based on data analysis.	2024/Q4
	Law	Legislative work will continue on transactions using virtual assets representing a digital value that can be traded and transferred digitally.	2024/Q4
Strengthening the Financial Sustainability of the Social Security System	Law	In accordance with the objective of expanding both de facto and de jure coverage within the social security system, we will promote the widespread adoption of flexible work arrangements to facilitate sustained engagement in the labor force, with a particular focus on women, young individuals, and persons with disabilities. Additionally, it's aimed to enhance the alignment of social security legislation and practices with evolving labor market conditions and the emerging trends in flexible employment.	2024/Q4

	Law	Employment incentives that are not effective will be terminated incentive system will be provided with a simple and effective structure by increasing weight of incentives for women, young people and the disabled.	2024/Q4
	Law / Administrative Regulation	The financial sustainability of the system will be strengthened by implementing regulations that encourage social security system employees to remain employed and prioritize equity and actuarial balance.	2024/Q3
	Administrative Regulation	Follow-up and collection processes of premium debts will be activated.	2024/Q3
Quality and Effective Health System	Administrative Regulation	By encouraging rational pharmaceutical use, drug and treatment expenditures will be rationalized.	2024/Q3
	Law	Incentive mechanisms will be developed to provide demand control in health products and services and appropriate use of service levels	2024/Q3
	Administrative Regulation	Audit models that take into account risk analysis in the reimbursement of health services and the behavior of service providers will be developed.	2024/Q3
Activation in Social Assistance Applications	Law / Administrative Regulation	The social assistance system will be reviewed, and it will be restructured in an integrated structure that will not hinder participation in the labor force, with a focus on the family and guaranteeing a minimum income per individual, and more efficient use of the resources of the Social Assistance and Solidarity Incentive Fund will be ensured.	2024/Q4
SEE's Governance Reform	Law / Administrative Regulation	<p>Legislation will be amended to strengthen the corporate governance approach in the top management of SEEs.</p> <p>Accountability of public enterprises and boards of directors will be increased by using performance-based measurement methods.</p> <p>Mechanisms to ensure coordination among public enterprises, which interact with each other in sectoral, administrative and financial fields due to their activities, will be established and institutional arrangements will be put into practice.</p>	2024/Q3
DISASTER MANAGEMENT			
Disaster Sensitive Integrated Spatial Planning	Administrative Regulation	Regulations will be made in the legislation regarding the criteria and measures to ensure resilience against multiple disaster hazards in the construction and implementation of spatial plans.	2024/Q1
Urban Regeneration	Law	The legislation will be reviewed and necessary arrangements will be made to accelerate urban regeneration practices and ensure integrity in applications.	2024/Q1
Disaster Housing Construction	Law/ Administrative Regulation	Beneficiary processes in disaster housing construction will be improved, cost-effective disaster housing construction will be ensured and reimbursement systems will be reviewed.	2024/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	In social housing construction, priority will be given to regions with high disaster risk.	Continuous
Disaster Insurance Mechanism	Decree	Disaster insurance that covers all hazards will be developed and disseminated. The effective monitoring of the declaration and payment of compulsory earthquake insurance will be ensured.	2024/Q3
GREEN AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION			

Climate Change Legislation, Emission Trading System, Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism Compliance	Law/Decree/Administrative Regulation	To realize and sustain green transformation and the 2053 net zero emission target, planning and implementation tools will be organized to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase climate change adaptation activities to combat climate change.	2024/Q1 (Continuous)
Green Taxonomy and Sustainable Finance	Law/Decree/Administrative Regulation	The National Green Taxonomy, which is compatible with the global system and takes into account Türkiye's unique needs, will be prepared. The green finance ecosystem will be developed by increasing the institutional capacity in sustainable finance; the necessary legislative infrastructure will be created for the analysis of banks' climate-related financial risks and the measurement of their contributions to environmental targets. In the light of ESG criteria investment needs will be met by developing innovative and sustainable financing tools within the framework of governance criteria.	2025/Q1 (Continuous)
Domestic Energy Resources	Law	Regulatory arrangements pertaining to heat supply will be implemented to utilize Türkiye's heat potential comprehensively and harness waste heat effectively.	2024/Q2
National Data Strategy	Administrative Regulation	Strategy and Action Plan will be prepared and put into practice.	2024/Q3
Digital Government Strategy	Administrative Regulation	Strategy and Action Plan will be prepared and put into practice.	2024/Q2
Cyber Security Strategy	Administrative Regulation	Strategy and Action Plan will be prepared and put into practice.	2025/Q3
Improving Access to Microdata	Law/Decree	Preparations for the legal basis of microdata server via remote access will be completed, and the Electronic Data Research Center (E-VAM) project for scientific research will be implemented.	2024/Q1
Integrated Digital Transformation of SMEs with Centralized Digital Infrastructure and Tools	Administrative Regulation	The digitalization needs in SMEs will be met with a centralized infrastructure and supporting software tools.	2024/Q4 (Continuous)
Digital Financial Infrastructure and Local Fintech	Law/Decree/Administrative Regulation	Measures will be taken to develop domestic technologies in the field of fintech; securities will be issued through blockchain-based smart contracts, and issuance processes will be digitalized.	2025/Q1
BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT			
Transparent and Predictable Regulations in Compliance with International Norms	Law/Administrative Regulation	Taking into account international standards, the digital transformation of the business and investment environment will be determined based on the principles of interoperability, safety, data protection, inclusiveness, sustainability and international cooperation. A gap analysis will be made in the legislation within the framework of national standards, and necessary legislative drafts will be prepared.	2024/Q3
	Law/Administrative Regulation	Judicial processes will be made more efficient and alternative dispute resolution methods will be further strengthened.	2024/Q3
	Law	In compliance with EU digital economy regulations affecting exports of goods and services, the harmonization process of the Personal Data Protection Law (KVKK) with the EU acquis, in particular the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), will be completed.	2024/Q4

Unofficial translation

		Regulations on issues of urgency for direct investments will be placed on the agenda earlier.	
	Law	The Law on the Protection of Competition will be updated to combat market failures and unfair practices in digital markets and to align with the EU acquis in this area.	2024/Q1
Simplification of Bureaucratic Procedures	Administrative Regulation	Digital applications will be expanded in company and trade registry transactions.	2024/Q3
	Administrative Regulation	Transactions such as permits and licenses for investments will be transferred to online platforms, and the processes will be shortened.	2025/Q2
Investment Zone Allocation and Infrastructure Support	Administrative Regulation	An investment zone inventory including appropriate locations will be created for the benefit of investors.	2025/Q1 (Continuous)
	Administrative Regulation	Treasury properties will be planned on a regional, sectoral and scale basis, taking into account environmental and social impacts within the framework of long-term investment needs, and allocation processes will be accelerated.	2024/Q2
	Law/Decree/ Administrative Regulation	The nationalization process will be reviewed in order to accelerate the process of allocating investment sites for large-scale and strategic investments in the manufacturing industry.	2024/Q3

*Item stated as a law indicates that the technical and administrative works to be submitted to the agenda of the Grand National Assembly will be finalized.