



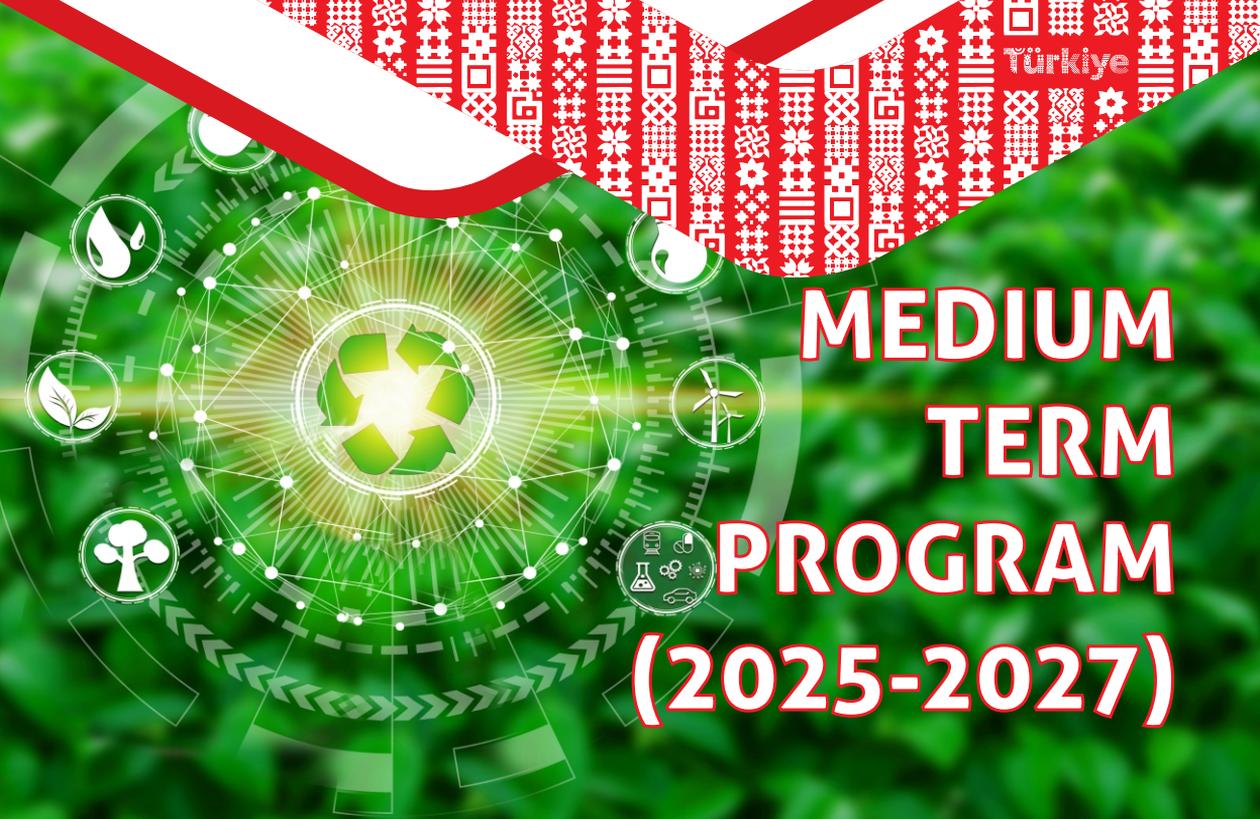
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
PRESIDENCY OF STRATEGY AND BUDGET



Türkiye

Türkiye

MEDIUM TERM PROGRAM (2025-2027)



**MEDIUM TERM
PROGRAM
2025-2027**

SEPTEMBER 2024

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL ASSESSMENT

I. DEVELOPMENTS IN WORLD AND TURKISH ECONOMY

A. WORLD ECONOMY

B. TURKISH ECONOMY

1. Growth

2. Employment

3. Price Stability

4. Balance of Payments

5. Financial Stability

6. Public Finance

II. MACROECONOMIC POLICY FRAMEWORK AND MAIN OBJECTIVES

III. MACROECONOMIC TARGETS AND POLICIES

1. Growth

2. Employment

3. Price Stability

4. Balance of Payments

5. Financial Stability

6. Public Finance

7. Business and Investment Environment

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

Annex-1: Main Macroeconomic and Fiscal Indicators and Targets

Annex-2: Central Government Budget (2025-2027) Appropriation Proposal Ceilings

Annex-3: Measures for Priority Reform Areas

INTRODUCTION

The Medium Term Program (MTP), which is prepared jointly by the Presidency of Strategy and Budget and the Ministry of Treasury and Finance annually with a three-year perspective and put into practice by the Presidential Decree, is the main policy document that includes macro policies, principles, targets and indicative key economic aggregates, total revenue and expenditure forecasts, budget balance and debt levels, and the appropriation proposal ceilings of public administrations and initiates the central government budget preparation process.

The MTP aims to strengthen predictability for both the public and private sectors by setting macroeconomic targets and policies to be pursued in economic and social areas, taking into account global, regional and national economic developments.

The MTP (2025-2027), in accordance with the objectives of the Twelfth Development Plan (2024-2028), aims for sustainable growth by strengthening macroeconomic and financial stability, maintaining fiscal discipline, achieving price stability by reducing inflation to single digits in the medium term, improving R&D and innovation capacity, ensuring technological transformation with a focus on transition to a green and digital economy, strengthening human capital, further activating the labor market, improving the business and investment environment, and reducing informality in the economy.

The objectives and priorities of the MTP (2025-2027) shall be determinant in the preparation of public institutions' budgets, legal and administrative regulations, decision-making and implementation processes throughout the Program period.

Concrete measures to be implemented in the first year of the program in policy and priority reform areas shall be detailed in the Presidential Annual Program for 2025.

GENERAL ASSESSMENT

The Medium Term Program (2024-2026), which was announced in September last year, laid out the road map to be followed in the economy with a three-year perspective, and unlike the previous period, concrete measures for priority reform areas were put on a timetable, enabling relevant institutions to carry out and monitor the steps to be taken in a disciplined manner throughout the process.

In this framework, the MTP (2024-2026) includes 81 measures under seven main headings and 41 categories regarding the arrangements in the priority reform areas of combating inflation and ensuring financial stability, public financial discipline, effective disaster management, high value-added investment with a focus on green and digital transformation, employment, production and exports, and improving the business and investment environment. Of the 36 structural measures envisaged to be completed in the first half of 2024, 24 were implemented. Measures envisaged to be completed in the third and fourth quarters of 2024 are also being closely monitored.

Despite numerous adverse global and regional developments and the ongoing economic and social burden from last year's earthquake, the MTP (2024-2026) is being pursued with determination and in line with the targets. Projections and targets for key indicators such as growth, foreign trade, current account balance, inflation, employment and budget deficit have been significantly achieved, and current projections remain largely valid.

GDP growth, which was estimated at 4.0 percent for 2024 in the MTP (2024-2026), is expected to be below the MTP forecast throughout the year due to the rebalancing amid the tight macroeconomic policy stance. Due to this slowdown in domestic demand, imports are expected to realize below expectations, leading to a significant improvement in the current account balance compared to MTP (2024-2026) expectations.

While economic activity stabilizes, employment growth continues to exceed MTP (2024-2026) targets. The ratio of the budget deficit to GDP is also expected to be well below projected levels, thanks to

measures to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of public expenditures.

During the program period, as macroeconomic imbalances caused by strong domestic demand were addressed, and the current account deficit narrowed, due to the reduced need for external financing, a sustainable accumulation of reserves began. The Central Bank's gross reserves have increased by 33 billion dollars since August 2023, exceeding 150 billion dollars. During this period, a gradual exit from the Foreign Exchange-Protected Deposit (KKM) scheme was achieved, with the KKM balance decreasing by 1,749 trillion TL, and the share of TL deposits in total deposits rising from 31.6 percent to 53.6 percent.

As of June 2024, the disinflation process has started, with the peak level of annual inflation surpassed, marking the beginning of a downward trend in inflation. With the measures taken during the Medium Term Program (2024-2026), the country's credit default swap (CDS) risk premium decreased by 100 basis points, and the country's credit rating improved with a positive outlook. During this period, the process of exiting the grey list was also completed.

The structural transformation steps outlined in the program have started to be implemented, programs to ensure technological transformation in industry have been put in place, and the necessary improvements to attract international direct investments have continued.

The Medium Term Program, which has so far been in line with the targets, has been updated to cover the period 2025-2027. The new Medium Term Program, prepared with a holistic approach, will set out the basic macroeconomic framework in light of recent developments and identify the priority structural steps to be taken during the upcoming three-year period.

I.DEVELOPMENTS IN WORLD AND TURKISH ECONOMY

A. WORLD ECONOMY

In 2023, while the global economy faced above-target inflation, tight financial conditions, growth concerns and geopolitical problems, different macroeconomic policies led to divergences in the outlook for economic activity across countries. In many advanced economies, particularly in the US and European countries, the high policy rates implemented for a longer-than-expected period raised concerns about global stagnation. A significant portion of emerging economies also accompanied these tightening steps. During this period, commodity prices, which peaked with the Russia-Ukraine war, converged back to their historical averages amid tightening financial conditions and declining demand. As supply problems eased, the recovery in the manufacturing industry and services sectors notably in tourism, became more evident.

In the first half of 2024, economic activity remained moderate amid the relatively strong performance of the US among advanced economies, the deceleration in energy prices and the partial recovery in the Chinese economy. However, economic activity remained divergent across countries due to the tight monetary policies implemented to address inflation, which persisted on a global scale. The outlook for the manufacturing industry in the Euro Area pointed to a slowdown in the first half of the year, prompting the European Central Bank to cut its policy rate as of June 2024 after a long period. The US Federal Reserve, on the other hand, has adopted a more cautious stance on interest rate cuts. While the US economy continued to recover, the Eurozone posted a relatively positive outlook led by services activities. On the other hand, the Chinese economy exhibited a relatively weak growth performance, despite revived domestic consumption and a slight recovery in exports thanks to global demand.

Despite the ongoing tightening in financial conditions, global economic activity still displays a moderate outlook as of the third quarter of 2024. The prolonged tight monetary policies in advanced

economies cause the economic slowdown to be more pronounced. In these countries, the purchasing managers' index for the manufacturing industry has registered a notable decline since the second quarter of the year. The decrease in household consumption and investments led to a slowdown in advanced economies.

Although some gains have been achieved in the global disinflation process, the downtrend in price increases has been slower than expected. The recent significant decline in the rate of increase in goods prices has helped to bring headline inflation down, while the rate of increase in services prices remains above the average inflation trend. Thus, short-term inflation expectations hover above the targets. Despite falling from high levels, US inflation is not fully in line with the path envisaged by policymakers, which postpones rate cuts. The Euro Area and other advanced economies, where headline inflation is more in line with expectations, are ahead of the US in terms of the monetary easing cycle. Meanwhile, central banks in many emerging economies remain cautious about lowering policy rates due to external risks.

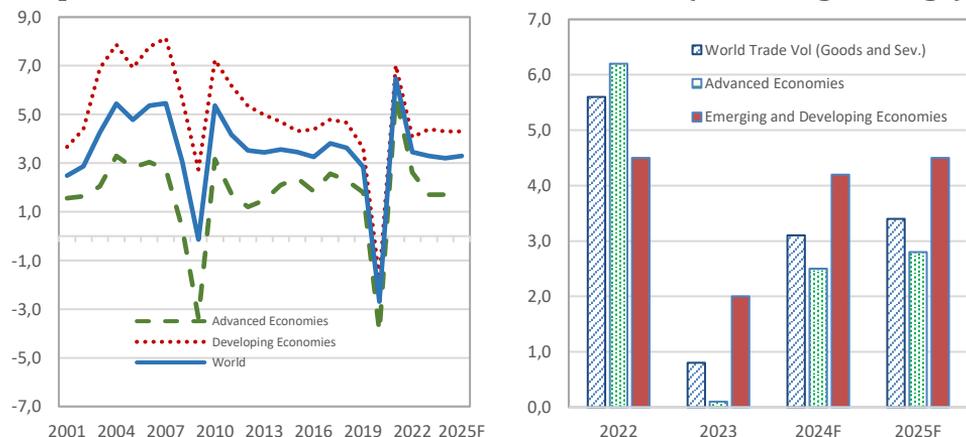
In line with global macroeconomic developments, the world economy, which grew by 3.3 percent in 2023, is expected to grow by 3.2 percent in 2024 and by 3.3 percent in 2025, maintaining its stable outlook, according to International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts. The developed country group, which grew by 1.7 percent in 2023, is expected to grow by 1.7 percent and 1.8 percent in 2024 and 2025, respectively. The Eurozone, Türkiye's major trading partner, is projected to grow by 0.9 and 1.5 percent in 2024 and 2025, respectively, while Germany, one of Europe's leading economies, is expected to grow by 0.2 and 1.3 percent. The United Kingdom is expected to grow by 0.7 and 1.5 percent, respectively, while Japan is projected to grow by 0.7 and 1.0 percent. The US is projected to grow by 2.6 percent in 2024 and 1.9 percent in 2025.

Having grown by 4.4 percent in 2023, developing countries are expected to grow by 4.3 percent in 2024 and 2025 according to IMF forecasts. China, the leading developing country, is projected to grow by 5.0 and 4.5 percent in 2024 and 2025, while India is expected to grow by 7.0 and 6.5 percent, respectively. The Chinese economy has

recently been positively affected by increased incentives, improved consumer confidence and strong external demand, and has performed close to expectations. However, ongoing structural problems such as the real estate sector and potential trade tensions put pressure on the Chinese economy. On the other hand, the possibility of the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war spreading to Europe and the war in Gaza spreading to the Middle East exert additional pressure on global growth.

In the upcoming period, global financial conditions are likely to ease moderately as inflation rates approach desired levels and data more strongly indicate a slowdown in economic activity. Geopolitical problems, election-related political uncertainties in major countries, possible fluctuations in energy and food markets, and the timing and size of decisions to ease financial tightening will continue to have an impact on countries' growth performances.

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



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (July 2024), F: Forecast

While the trend in global economic activity remains moderate in 2024, similar to the previous year, a significant recovery in world trade volume is projected. In 2024, the volume of trade in goods and services is projected to increase by 3.1 percent globally, by 2.5 percent in advanced economies and by 4.2 percent in emerging and developing economies. In 2025, the rate of increase in global trade in goods and services is expected to accelerate to 3.4 percent. In this

period, trade in goods and services is projected to increase by 2.8 percent in advanced economies and by 4.5 percent in emerging and developing economies.

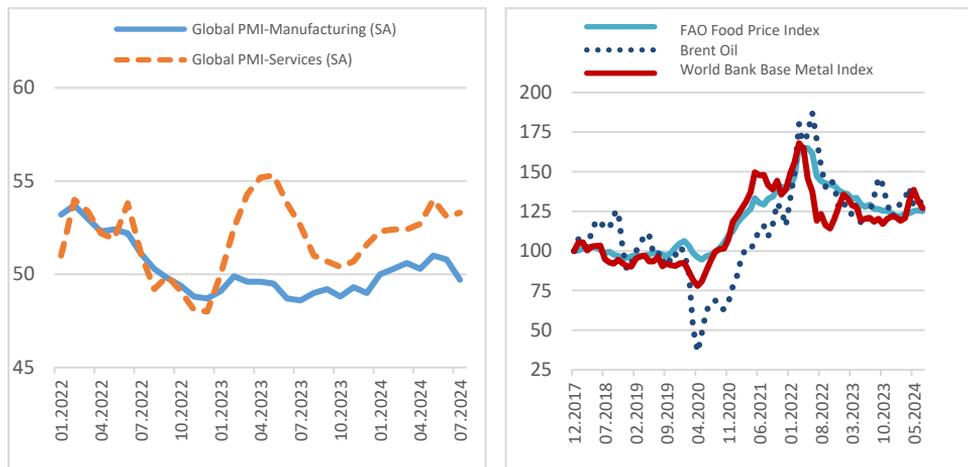
Table 1: Global Economic Outlook (Percentage Change)

	2022	2023	2024F	2025F
Global Outlook	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3
Advanced Economies	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
United States	1.9	2.5	2.6	1.9
Eurozone	3.4	0.5	0.9	1.5
Germany	1.8	-0.2	0.2	1.3
Other Advanced Economies	2.7	1.8	2.0	2.2
Emerging Markets and Developing Economies	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3
Emerging and Developing Asia	4.4	5.7	5.4	5.1
China	3.0	5.2	5.0	4.5
Emerging and Developing Europe	1.2	3.2	3.2	2.6
Middle East and Central Asia	5.4	2.0	2.4	4.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.0	3.4	3.7	4.1
World Trade Volume (Goods and Services)	5.6	0.8	3.1	3.4
Advanced Economies	6.2	0.1	2.5	2.8
Emerging and Developing Economies	4.5	2.0	4.2	4.5
Commodity Prices				
Oil	39.2	-16.4	0.8	-6.0
Non-Fuel(Average by World Commodity Import)	7.9	-5.7	5.0	1.6
Consumer Prices	8.7	6.7	5.9	4.4
Advanced Economies	7.3	4.6	2.7	2.1
Emerging Markets and Developing Economies	9.8	8.3	8.2	6.0

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (July 2024), F: Forecast

In 2023, demand for commodities decreased compared to the previous year due to tight financial conditions, geopolitical tensions and sanctions imposed globally. The decline in global commodity demand led to a pullback in energy prices. By 2024, commodity prices have converged to pre-pandemic levels, but remain volatile due to geopolitical developments. On the other hand, global freight prices accelerated upwards in the second quarter of 2024. In 2024, commodity prices contributed significantly to the decline in headline inflation, while the still-high services prices restrained this fall. In the upcoming period, the development of global demand and the persistence of geopolitical risks will continue to be sources of uncertainty for commodity prices, particularly energy prices.

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

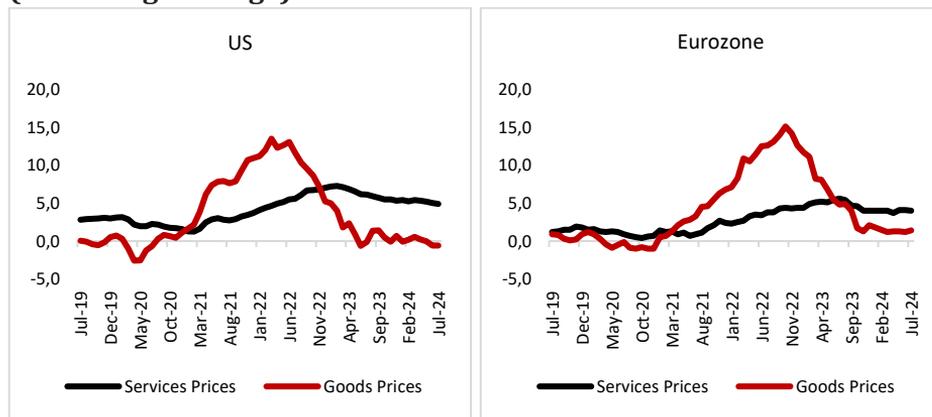


Source: Markit Economics, FAO, Bloomberg, World Bank

Despite the tightening in financial conditions over the past two years, global inflation remains resilient, mainly driven by services prices. Although weaker demand conditions support the decline in headline inflation, core inflation remains high in many economies, making it difficult for headline inflation to converge to its historical average.

Accordingly, central banks mostly preferred to maintain high policy rates. As of May 2024, some central banks of advanced and emerging economies as well as the European Central Bank in June 2024, have cut policy rates. Recently, China has cut interest rates moderately for monetary easing while Japan has raised its policy rate. In line with the ongoing financial tightness, global inflation is expected to be lower compared to the previous year. According to the IMF's 2024 forecast, inflation is projected to be 2.7 percent in advanced economies and 8.2 percent in emerging markets and developing economies. Global inflation is projected to average 5.9 and 4.4 percent in 2024 and 2025, respectively.

Graph 3: US and Eurozone Goods and Services Inflation Rates (Percentage Change)



Source: Eurostat, St. Louis Fed and World Bank

Note: The charts show annual consumer price inflation in goods and services. US goods inflation is the weighted average of durable and non-durable goods inflation rates, and US services inflation is calculated excluding energy services.

In the upcoming period, geopolitical tensions and post-election policy uncertainties in many countries are still likely to fuel protectionist tendencies in global trade and disruptions in supply chains. Moreover, the course of tightening in financial conditions and the timing of the expected easing cycle will have a significant impact on the global risk appetite and capital flows towards emerging economies. Finally, the increased frequency and magnitude of climate change-related natural disasters such as droughts may lead to supply-side deterioration in global inflation expectations.

B. TURKISH ECONOMY

1. Growth

The weak external demand conditions caused by policies aimed at combating the ongoing global inflation, geopolitical tensions, particularly the war in the Middle East, and the earthquake disaster affecting 11 provinces, have been significant challenges faced by the Turkish economy in 2023. Despite the magnitude of the damage caused by the earthquake disaster, measures implemented to revive economic activity in the earthquake-affected region and the ongoing reconstruction efforts have been effective in preventing a loss of momentum in economic growth. Throughout 2023, investments in machinery and equipment that increased productivity in the economy, along with the rise in capacity utilization rates, and the implementation of tight monetary and fiscal policies aimed at ensuring the disinflation process in the second half of the year, contributed to a shift toward more sustainable components in the growth composition as private consumption lost momentum towards the end of the year. Thus, despite numerous global, regional, and national challenges, the Turkish economy maintained its strong outlook and recorded a growth rate of 5.1 percent for the entire year.

On the production side, services sector, including construction, continued to be the sector that contributed the most to national income growth in 2023. For the entire year of 2023, the services sector including construction and the industrial sector recorded value-added growth rates of 5.4 percent and 1.7 percent, and the contributions of these sectors to growth were 3.5 points and 0.3 points, respectively. Additionally, the construction sector, which has been contracting for the last five years, achieved a strong growth of 7.2 percent in this period, partly due to reconstruction activities in the earthquake zone. On the other hand, the agricultural sector did not contribute to the national income with a limited increase of 0.2 percent throughout the year.

Despite the earthquake disaster in the first half of 2023, the Turkish economy displayed a relatively moderate performance by growing 4.6

percent on an annual basis. Although it lost momentum in this period, the services sector remained the main driver of national income growth, while the industrial sector had a contractionary effect on national income due to the February earthquakes and weak external demand. In the first half of the year, the services sector grew by 5.4 percent compared to the same period of the previous year, while the industrial sector contracted by 1.0 percent during the same period. Trade, transport and accommodation services along with financial and insurance activities continued to contribute significantly to economic activity and grew by 10.4 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively in this period. The agricultural sector, on the other hand, shrank by 1.5 percent and did not contribute to national income growth.

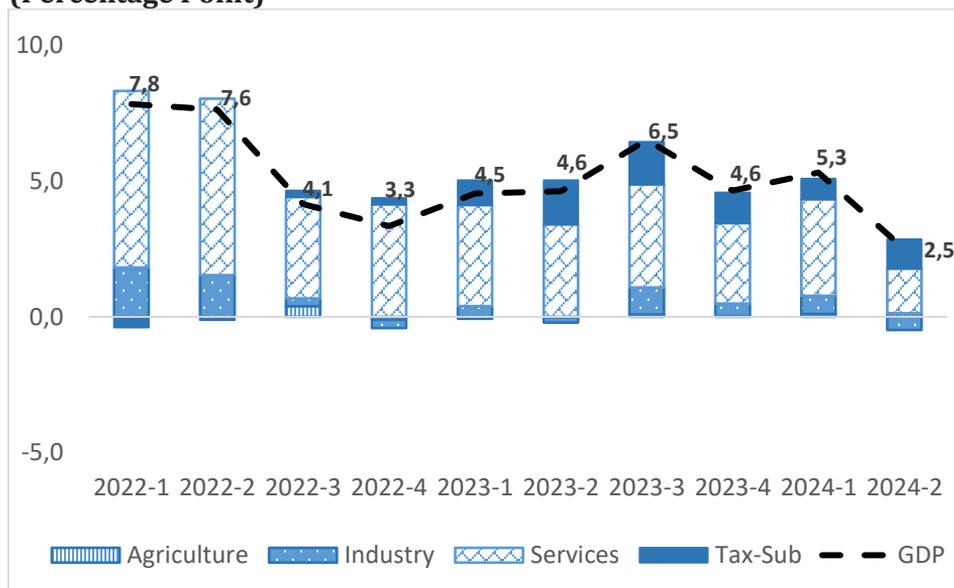
In the second half of 2023, national income increased by 5.6 percent, indicating that the momentum in economic activity continued to accelerate. Although the services including construction experienced a slight loss of momentum, it still recorded a growth rate of 5.3 percent indicating that economic activity in terms of production continued to be driven by the services sector during this period. The industrial sector, on the other hand, recovered strongly and recorded a growth rate of 4.3 percent, contributing a positive 0.8 percentage points to the national income. Thus, while the services sector lost momentum, the slight recovery in the industrial sector confirmed the effectiveness of the disinflationary policies implemented and indicated that the rebalancing of economic activity has begun. In addition, the growth of the construction sector gained momentum during this period and recorded an increase of 8.4 percent, reflecting the impact of reconstruction efforts in the earthquake-affected region. The agricultural sector grew by 0.7 percent during this period and made a limited contribution to overall growth.

In the first quarter of 2024, the GDP growth rate reached 5.3 percent, indicating that the vigorous pace of economic activity continued. On the production side, the services including construction recorded a 5.4 percent increase, driven by higher public spending, and continued to be the driving force behind growth. In addition to this, thanks to the

moderate recovery of external demand, industrial sector's value added gained momentum, increasing by 4.2 percent compared to the same period of the previous year. The agricultural sector also grew by 4.9 percent during this period, marking the highest growth rate in recent years.

In the second quarter of 2024, the Turkish economy recorded a moderate growth of 2.5 percent. During this period, the industrial sector's value added shrank by 1.8 percent, having a contractionary effect on growth by 0.4 percentage points, while the services sector's value added increased by 2.5 percent, contributing positively with 1.6 percentage points to the overall growth. The agricultural sector also achieved significant growth with a 3.7 percent increase in value added. Thus, the economic growth for the first half of 2024 reached 3.8 percent.

Graph 4: GDP Growth and Contributions to Growth by Sectors (Percentage Point)



Source: TURKSTAT, PSB Calculations

Considering the economic activity in terms of expenditures, despite losing momentum year-on-year, private consumption increased by 13.6 percent in 2023 and continued to be the largest contributor to GDP growth by 9.5 percentage points. Fixed capital investments and

public consumption increased by 8.4 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively, while their contributions to growth were 2.0 and 0.3 percentage points, respectively. In this period, net exports of goods and services made a negative contribution of 3.1 percentage points to growth.

In the first half of 2023, private and public consumption grew by 16.5 percent and 3.6 percent year-on-year, respectively, and contributed 11.3 and 0.5 percentage points to growth, respectively. Total fixed capital investments, led by machinery and equipment investments, increased by 4.8 percent and contributed 1.2 percentage points to growth. In the first half of the year, net exports of goods and services contributed negative 4.9 percentage points to growth.

In the second half of 2023, private consumption, while still strong, made a smaller contribution to growth compared to the first half of the year. Private consumption, which increased by 11.2 percent year-on-year, contributed 7.9 percentage points to growth. Public consumption increased by 1.4 percent in the second half of the year, contributing 0.2 percentage points to economic growth. In the second half of 2023, total fixed capital investments increased by 11.6 percent year-on-year. This was driven by the 17.8 percent growth in machinery and equipment investments.

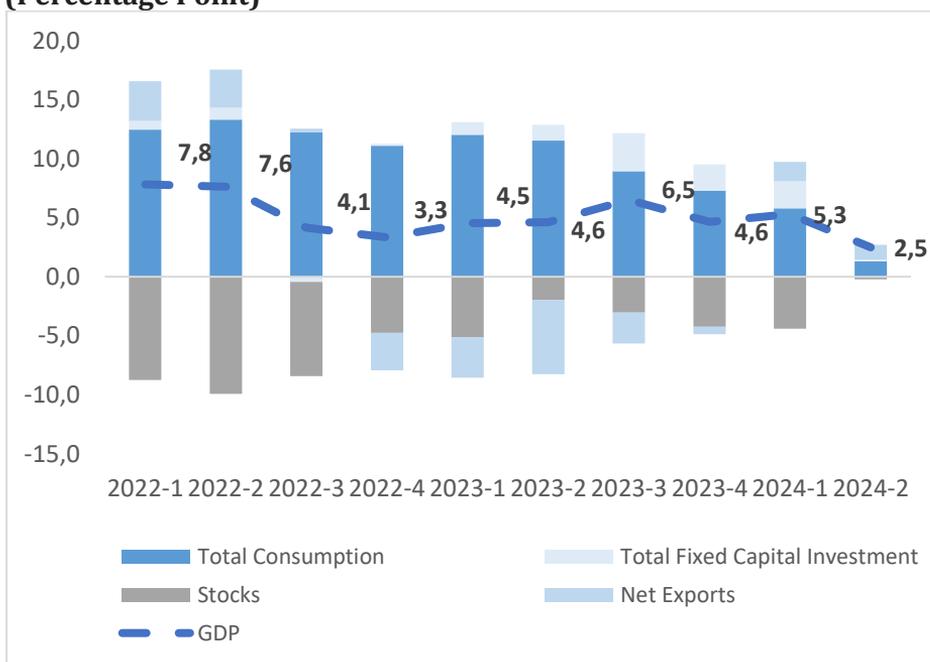
In the first quarter of 2024, as the rebalancing in the economy continued, private consumption expenditures increased by 6.8 percent, contributing 5.1 percentage points to growth. Fixed capital investments remained robust in this period and increased by 9.3 percent, contributing 2.3 percentage points to growth. Thus, total domestic demand contributed 3.7 percentage points to growth in the first quarter, while the contribution of net exports of goods and services to growth increased by 1.6 percentage points due to both the strong performance in exports and the slowdown in imports, making the rebalancing in the growth composition more evident.

In the second quarter of the year, the impact of disinflationary policies became more apparent, and for the first time in 18 quarters, net exports of goods and services contributed more to growth than

domestic demand. In this development, the 1.6 percent increase in private consumption expenditures, along with weakening domestic demand, has been the determining factor. Meanwhile, net exports of goods and services made a contribution of 1.3 percentage points to growth, albeit slightly down from the previous quarter. This was driven by the significant contraction in imports. Accordingly, in the first half of the year, domestic demand and net exports of goods and services contributed 2.4 and 1.4 percentage points to growth, respectively.

Projections for the second half of 2024 suggest that the growth composition achieved thanks to rebalancing policies is expected to continue. The contribution of domestic demand to growth is expected to remain at current levels and net exports of goods and services are expected to continue to make a positive contribution to growth, supported by the favorable outlook in exports of services. In this balanced growth composition, economic growth is projected to realize at 3.5 percent.

Graph 5: GDP Growth and Contributions to Growth by Expenditures (Percentage Point)



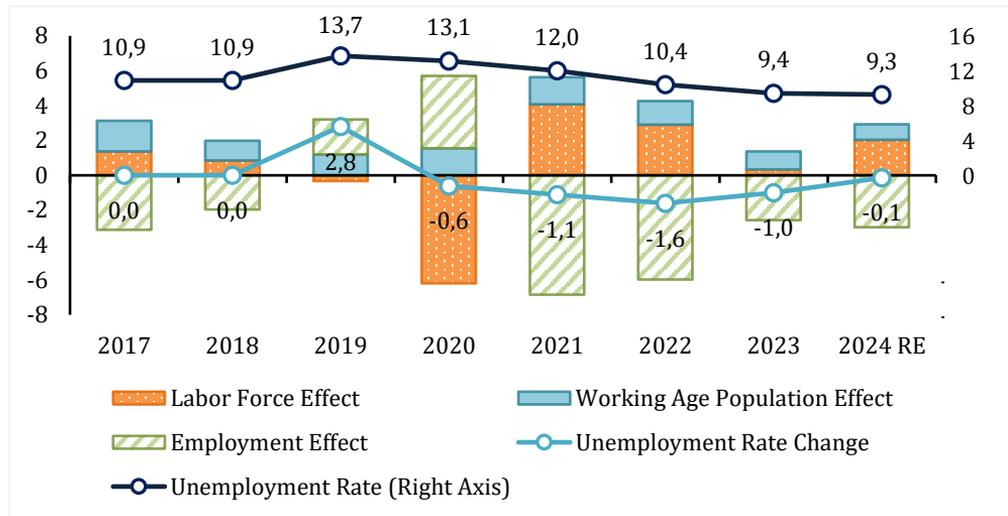
Source: TURKSTAT, PSB Calculations

2. Employment

Despite regulations related to retirement eligibility and the impacts of the earthquake, 2023 was a year marked by continued strong growth in employment. Throughout the year, there was an increase of 880 thousand in employment. Employment growth was recorded in all sectors except the agriculture, with an increase of 48 thousand in industry and 1 million 3 thousand in the services including construction. The labor force grew by 562 thousand in 2023, with 66 percent of this increase stems from the rise in female labor force participation. With these developments, labor force participation and employment rates reached their highest levels since the series was updated in 2005. The unemployment rate decreased by 1 percentage point from the previous year to 9.4 percent, the lowest level in the past decade, and was below the MTP (2024-2026) forecast of 10.1 percent.

The upward trend in labor force participation and employment observed in 2023 continued into the first half of 2024. In the first two quarters of the year, there was a net increase of 739 thousand in employment compared to the last quarter of 2023. Seasonally adjusted labor force participation and employment rates stood at 54.4 and 49.6 percent respectively, in the second quarter, while the unemployment rate was 8.8 percent. In 2024, it is anticipated that the increase in employment will outweigh the effects of labor force participation and population growth, leading to a decrease in the unemployment rate to 9.3 percent.

Graph 6: Contributions to the Change in Unemployment Rate (Percentage Points)



Source: TURKSTAT, PSB Calculations, RE: Realization Estimate

3. Price Stability

In the first half of 2023, the annual rate of increase in consumer inflation began to slow down due to the base effect, particularly in the energy group, and stood at 38.2 percent in June. During this period, the additional subsidy applied to natural gas from May onwards significantly reduced energy prices, while the relatively stable exchange rate supported the moderate outlook in food and core goods prices. On the other hand, wage developments and price rigidities caused service inflation to remain at elevated levels. Aggregate demand conditions continued to be at inflationary levels, although they lost momentum in the second half of the year. Furthermore, decisions taken to meet the transitional period requirements in order to establish permanent disinflation course, and the additional financing needs arising from the earthquake accelerated the annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) increase rate. In this context, adjustments in taxes and wage increases, along with the upward trend in exchange rates, contributed to an increase in inflation, resulting in an annual CPI increase rate of 64.8 percent by the end of 2023.

In the January-August 2024 period, the cumulative CPI increase was recorded at 31.9 percent. This increase was mainly driven by the persistently high service inflation, which remained elevated due to wage developments and price rigidities. The limited slowdown in core goods price increases, driven by resilient demand, and the outlook for food prices were the other key determinants of the cumulative CPI increase.

The lagged effects of the tight monetary policy and macroprudential measures implemented to support the monetary transmission mechanism, along with the relatively stable course of the Turkish lira, began to improve the underlying inflation trend on a monthly basis, led by core goods prices in the second quarter of the year. However, on an annual basis, the CPI inflation remained elevated, largely due to the base effect stemming from the contribution of natural gas subsidies, reaching its peak at 75.5 percent in May. The disinflation process has started in June, and the annual CPI increase rate was recorded as 61.8 percent as of July 2024 and 52.0 percent as of August.

Graph 7: Annual CPI Increase (Percent)



Source: TURKSTAT

With the decisive monetary policy stance, the balancing of domestic demand, the stable course of the exchange rate, and the improvement in inflation expectations, the downward trend in the underlying monthly inflation is expected to persist throughout the remainder of the year and the annual inflation is projected to be 41.5 percent by the end of the year.

4. Balance of Payments

In 2023, the global goods trade entered a declining trend due to the economic slowdown in European countries, which are our main export markets. Despite the decline in global merchandise trade, our exports have positively diverged, achieving a limited increase, and Türkiye's share of global merchandise exports has risen to 1.08 percent. During this period, despite the negative impact of the earthquake, merchandise exports increased by 0.6 percent compared to the previous year, reaching 255.6 billion dollars, exceeding the target set in the MTP (2024-2026). In 2023, despite a significant decrease in energy imports, total merchandise imports recorded a limited decline due to historically high levels of gold imports and substantial increases in the imports of consumer and capital goods. In this context, imports realized as 362 billion dollars which is 5 billion dollars below the MTP (2024-2026) target. Travel revenues continued their upward trend in 2023, increasing by 8.9 percent compared to the previous year, reaching 49.5 billion dollars.

Graph 8: Current Account Balance / GDP (Percent)



Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT

As a result of these developments, the current account deficit, recorded at 45 billion dollars in 2023, amounted to 4.0 percent of GDP, aligning with the MTP (2024-2026) forecast.

The increase in net capital inflows in 2023 was driven by the inflows in portfolio investments, which had experienced outflows in the previous year. While capital inflows from other investments continued their positive trend, direct investments decreased compared to the previous year due to a decline in net real estate investments. The net errors and omissions inflows observed in 2022 were replaced by outflows in 2023, resulting in the average net errors and omissions financial flows over the past five years approaching a near-zero level.

In the first seven months of 2024, exports increased by 4.1 percent on year on year basis and reached at 148.7 billion dollars. Despite the decrease in export unit value, the increase in real exports following the relatively positive course in external demand and global goods trade was determinant in this development. It is estimated that exports will increase by 3.3 percent and reach 264 billion dollars in 2024.

In the first seven months of 2024, imports decreased by 8.3 percent compared to the same period of the previous year, amounting to 198.7 billion dollars. While the slowdown in domestic demand was the key determinant of the decline in imports, more than half of the overall

decrease in imports was due to the reduction in gold imports. Despite this, consumer goods imports continued to rise, particularly in the first half of the year, limiting the overall decline in imports. However, as a result of the effects of tight monetary policy, a downward trend in consumer goods imports is expected during the remainder of the year. In light of these developments, it is estimated that imports will decrease by 4.7 percent in 2024, falling to 345 billion dollars.

Travel revenues increased by 12.5 percent and realized as 21.7 billion dollars in the first half of the 2024. Annualized travel revenues increased by 6.1 percent compared to June 2023, reaching a level of 51.9 billion dollars in June 2024. It is projected that travel revenues will continue to rise moderately in the remaining months, reaching 53 billion dollars in 2024, which is above the MTP (2024-2026) target.

As a result of the recovery in global trade, the increase in exports and travel revenues, as well as the downward trend in imports, the current account balance has recovered significantly compared to the previous year. In the year 2024 as a whole, it is projected that the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP will be 1.7 percent, while the current account balance excluding energy, is expected to have a surplus of 2.1 percent.

5. Financial Stability

Since the second half of 2023, tight monetary policy and selective credit policies have led to a balancing process in credit growth. Due to the macroprudential measures implemented, commercial loans exhibited consistent and moderate growth. In terms of commercial loans, the share of export and investment loans has increased, while the growth rate of individual loans has decelerated compared to previous periods. At the same period, due to the stability of the Turkish lira, to prevent potential risks arising from the increasing trend of foreign currency (FX) loans, a limit was imposed on the growth of FX loans in May 2024.

The banking sector's NPL (non performing loans) ratio, which was 1.6 percent as of December 2023, has been realized at 1.7 percent as of July 2024. This situation has arisen from the relatively stable level of

non-performing loans balance, as well as the selective loans and loan growth. Recently, loan growth has started to slow down due to the increasing interest rates and macroprudential measures taken. A slight increase may be seen in NPL ratios in the upcoming period due to the balancing in economic activity. However, thanks to the banking sector's existing strong capital, provision levels, profitability and balance sheet structure, possible risks originating from asset quality are expected to be at manageable levels.

As a result of the measures taken to reduce the Foreign Exchange Protected Deposit (KKM), which reached its highest level as of the end of August 2023, Foreign Exchange Protected Deposit balance started to decrease from TL 3.4 trillion to TL 1.6 trillion as of August 23, 2024. The share of KKM and FX deposits in total deposits, which reached its highest level of 68.5 percent as of the end of August 2023, decreased to 46.4 percent as of August 23, 2024.

The country risk premium which was at 703 as of May 22, 2023, declined to 276 as of August 2024. The decline in the country risk premium improve external financing conditions of banks and allows them to increase their foreign debt rollover ratios. Accordingly, renewal rates for external borrowings, including syndication loans, are recently over 100 percent. Currently, the sector's calculated total and foreign currency liquidity coverage ratios are well above their legal limits and continue to be resilient against liquidity shocks of the banking sector.

The banking sector maintains its strong capital structure. After the update in December 2023 which increased foreign exchange rates used in capital adequacy ratio (CAR) calculation, a decline in CAR was observed. The CAR, which was at 18.8 percent in December 2023, declined to 16.9 percent in January following the update, and as of July, the CAR stood at 17.0 percent. This rate is above the minimum regulatory ratio of 8 percent set by the Basel criteria and the target ratio of 12 percent applied in Türkiye. In addition the core CAR which is considered as a measure of capital quality, was at 13.4 percent, well above the regulatory limits.

In the first six months of the year, in stock markets, domestic investor interest was intense but foreign investor interest was relatively weak, with foreign investor outflows totaling approximately 1.3 billion dollars. In the second half of the year, interest in capital markets continued and the number of stock investors exceeded 7 million as of August 2024. Accordingly, the BIST 100 Index surpassed the 11,000 level and recorded all-time closing highs. However, due to the recent developments in the global risk appetite, the index has experienced a decline and continues to fluctuate. While demand for stocks has followed this trend, on the supply side the preference for equity financing among companies has continued. As of the first seven months of 2024, 23 public offerings were completed and the total proceeds from public offerings in this period amounted to 47.1 billion TL.

According to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) database, Türkiye's public debt-to-GDP ratio declined by 2.2 percentage points year-on-year to 29.8 percent in 2023. Moreover, this ratio is considerably low compared to the emerging economies average of 69.5 percent and the developed economies average of 108.2 percent. Similarly in terms of household indebtedness, Türkiye has a low risk compared to the average of emerging economies. According to BIS data, Türkiye's household debt-to-GDP ratio remained flat year-on-year at 11.0 percent in 2023 compared to the weighted average rates of emerging economies and advanced economies 49.1 percent and 71.8 percent, respectively.

Türkiye's real sector debt-to-GDP ratio decreased by 6.8 points compared to 2022 and falling to 48.5 percent at the end of 2023 and remain below the average of the similar countries. Excluding China, the average ratio for emerging countries stood at 62 percent at the end of 2023. Meanwhile, the net FX position deficit of Türkiye's corporate sector firms increased by 36.3 billion dollars as of June 2024 compared to the end of the previous year. The sector's short-term FX position surplus realized as 34.8 billion dollars in the same period.

6. Public Finance

The 2023 Central Government Budget Law envisaged a budget deficit of 3.5 percent of GDP. In addition to the expenditures to overcome the adverse effects of the earthquakes in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay provinces in February, regulations on retirement eligibility conditions and wage increases put a significant burden on the budget, necessitating the need to revise the initial budget figures, and a supplementary budget was introduced in July. In line with these developments, the budget deficit to GDP ratio for 2023 was revised to 6.4 percent in the MTP (2024-2026). However, the budget deficit remained below projections and stood at 5.2 percent of GDP at the end of the year, owing to the strong performance in revenue collection and the decline in expenditures excluding earthquakes, in line with the strengthening fiscal discipline. Excluding earthquake expenditures, which amounted to 3.6 percent of GDP, the budget deficit as a share of national income was 1.6 percent.

In 2023, total general government revenues increased by 2.4 points and total general government expenditures increased by 6.8 points as a ratio to GDP compared to the previous year. In 2023, compared to 2022, general government current expenditures increased by 1.7 points, transfer expenditures by 4.9 points and investment expenditures by 0.2 points. In this framework, the general government deficit as a percentage of GDP increased by 4.4 percentage points to 5.2 percent.

In 2023, the ratio of public sector borrowing requirement to GDP increased by 3.2 points year-on-year to 5.6 percent. In the same period, the ratio of EU-defined general government debt stock to GDP decreased by 1.5 points to 29.3 percent.

In the MTP (2024-2026), the central government budget deficit is projected to be 6.4 percent of GDP in 2024. However, as a result of efficiency-enhancing practices in public expenditures and effective revenue policies, the ratio of central government budget deficit to GDP is projected to be 4.9 percent in 2024, below the target. In the MTP (2024-2026), an allocation of 1,028 billion TL has been envisaged for

2024 for the recovery and reconstruction of earthquake-damaged regions, which is expected to be fully utilised by the end of the year. In this respect, the budget deficit excluding earthquake expenditures is estimated to be 2.5 percent of GDP at the end of 2024.

In 2024, compared to the previous year, the ratio of total general government revenues to GDP is expected to increase by 1.6 points, while total general government expenditures are expected to increase by 1.2 points. Compared to 2023, general government current expenditures and investment expenditures are expected to increase by 1.5 points and 0.2 points, respectively, while transfer expenditures are expected to decrease by 0.4 points. Hence, the general government deficit as a percentage of GDP is expected to decline by 0.4 percentage points year-on-year to 4.8 percent, while the general government primary deficit is expected to be 1.7 percent.

In 2024, the public sector general balance is expected to run a deficit of 4.9 percent of GDP, while the ratio of EU-defined general government debt stock to GDP is expected to be 25.6 percent.

II. MACROECONOMIC POLICY FRAMEWORK AND MAIN OBJECTIVES

During the program period, the main objective is to ensure sustainable growth by gradually reducing inflation to single-digit levels, and increasing production and employment based on productivity through structural reforms. Demand conditions will be managed to exert a disinflationary effect, while supply-side growth dynamics will be strengthened.

In combating inflation, monetary, fiscal and income policies will continue to be implemented decisively in a manner that supports each other. While addressing the needs arising from the earthquake in public finances, fiscal discipline will be maintained as an anchor supporting price stability. Financial stability will be strengthened to support the disinflation process.

With the establishment of price stability, sound production, consumption, and investment decisions will be supported, and the increased income will be distributed equitably by enhancing the efficiency of resource allocation in the economy.

During the program period, potential growth will be increased by strengthening human capital via maximizing the benefits of the demographic opportunity window, and enhancing capital accumulation and total factor productivity.

In the upcoming period, the key policy areas supporting the macroeconomic policy framework include the following:

- Ensuring permanent macroeconomic and financial stability
- Implementing public finance reforms
- Enhancing R&D and innovation capacity
- Achieving technological transformation towards the green and digital economy
- Strengthening human capital
- Activating the labor market
- Continuing to improve the business and investment environment
- Reducing informality in the economy

It is aimed to move from the upper-middle income group to the high-income group, driven by the increase in per capita national income as a result of the gains achieved through the steps taken during the program period.

It is expected that the policy framework, determined through consultation with all relevant stakeholders during the preparation process, will guide expectations, increase the predictability of implementations in the upcoming three-year period, and support the business and investment environment.

III. MACROECONOMIC TARGETS AND POLICIES ¹

1. Growth

During the program period, the growth path is projected to not exceed its potential level in order to support the disinflation process. The policy framework envisioned during this period includes ensuring that growth is supported by investments in productive areas, based on total factor productivity improvements, and structured in such a way that it does not create demand-driven inflationary pressures.

Total factor productivity, which is the main source of welfare and long-term growth, is expected to positively contribute to growth over the program period. The macroeconomic stability and structural reforms to be maintained in this period are anticipated to enhance productivity in the agriculture, industry, and service sectors, contributing to higher quality growth without generating inflation.

It is anticipated that regulations aimed at increasing investor confidence and enhancing the ease of doing business, along with structural transformation steps to be implemented during the program period primarily public financial reforms, will lead to an overall improvement in production factors. In addition to the targeted technological renewal and sectoral transformation in the industry, the dissemination of support for research and development infrastructure across the economy is expected to increase the contribution of private sector investments to growth. This will be achieved by accelerating regulations and supports aimed at strengthening the innovation ecosystem, and consequently developing supply chains, especially for medium and large-scale enterprises, with a focus on green and digital transformation.

In this framework, the effectiveness of public infrastructure investment expenditures that are complementary to private sector investments, will be ensured through review programs

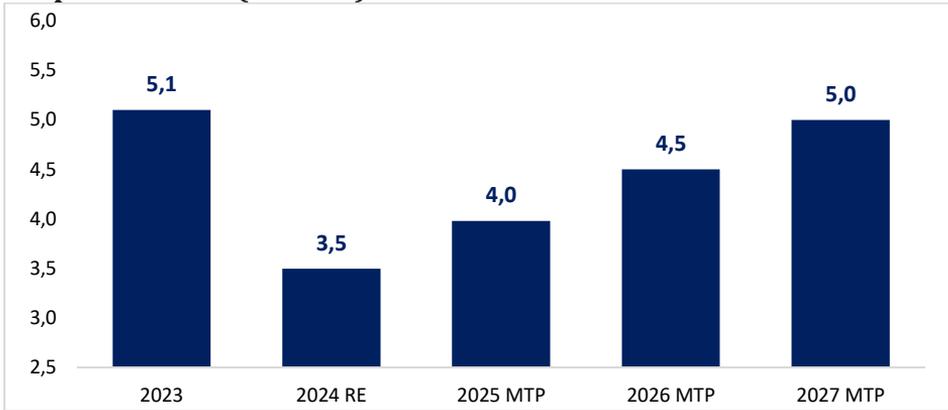
¹ Main indicators and targets regarding macroeconomics and public finance are included in Annex 1.

during the Medium-Term Program period, with special emphasis on strengthening renewable energy, irrigation, and sustainable transportation infrastructure. With many branch lines to be rapidly completed nationwide, the connection between production sites and domestic and foreign markets will be strengthened, allowing agricultural and industrial production to meet the trade sectors more quickly and efficiently. In this way, the additional support to be provided to the production and export sectors will significantly contribute to the rebalancing and transformation envisaged in the economic structure.

In addition to physical capital investments and support for production infrastructure based on innovative, medium-high and high technology, improving the quality of human capital will be another key factor complementing the production factors and strengthening supply-side growth during the program period. Active labor market policies will be supported by more flexible employment models, ensuring the short-term supply of human capital to meet the needs of the economy. Furthermore, education and employment policies will be implemented, particularly in vocational and technical education, to orient human capital towards the jobs of the future in the medium term through all formal and non-formal education programs.

Through these macroeconomic, financial, and structural policies, which will be implemented with a holistic approach, the economic structure will be strengthened and transformed, thereby enhancing our country's competitiveness and ensuring convergence towards long-term sustainable growth targets.

Graph 9: Growth (Percent)



RE: Realization Estimate

Structural transformation in industry

In the industry sector, which is the driver of growth, competitiveness in foreign markets will be effectively increased by taking technological renewal and sectoral transformation as a basis. During this period, active industrial policies will be carried out with a sectoral prioritization approach.

- Considering criteria such as logistics, proximity to the market, access to qualified human resources, and protection of agricultural areas, industrial growth basins will be determined on a country scale and planned industrial areas with ready infrastructure will be expanded.
- Within the scope of the Technology-Focused Industrial Move Program, new program calls will be made for the development and production of critical products and technologies using domestic resources.
- The Investment Commitment Advance Credit (ICAC) Program will be implemented more effectively in a selective and focused manner, in integration with the existing investment incentive system, for supporting exports and high value-added product groups in productive sectors.
- Large-scale investments that will make Türkiye a high-tech production hub in its region, project-based privatization

mechanisms and attractive support packages will be prepared and companies will be supported through the HIT-30 program, which covers emerging priority technology areas such as semiconductors, e-mobility, green energy, advanced manufacturing, healthy living, communication and space technologies and innovative digital technologies.

- R&D studies will be carried out in the fields of health sciences and technologies and defense industry, primarily vaccines, medicines, medical devices, diagnostic kits and artificial intelligence applications, and domestic production of high value-added products will be ensured.
- Domestic products and technology transfer will be supported through public procurement.
- State aids, especially the investment incentive system, will be carried out in a simple and effective structure based on impact analyses.
- With the Treasury-backed guarantee system, new support packages will be implemented through credit guarantee institutions to support investment and exports in priority areas.
- Private sector investments that offer potential for technological transformation, exports, and employment will be supported to reduce intra-regional and inter-regional development disparities and to enhance the competitiveness of regions.

R&D and innovation ecosystem

R&D-based investments and entrepreneurship will be supported, and the innovation ecosystem will be strengthened.

- The number of R&D and Design Centers and Technology Development Zones will be increased, regional infrastructures will be supported, incubation centers will be expanded via the entrepreneurship offices model, and more entrepreneurs will be included in the ecosystem.
- In order to increase the contribution of intellectual property

assets to high-tech and value-added production, valuation, access to financing and commercialization mechanisms regarding patents, trademarks and designs will be strengthened.

- A specialization model will be implemented to enable large-scale private sector R&D centers and technopark companies to focus on new technology areas and strengthen their competitiveness by producing pioneering outcomes.
- SMEs with growth potential in high-tech manufacturing industry sectors and IT sectors and enterprises with the potential to become Turcorns will be supported in a more focused and intensive manner with the aim of capacity development and global competitiveness.
- For stable growth in the Techno Enterprise ecosystem, venture capital investment funds will be supported by a continuous fund of funds mechanism.
- Sectoral development platforms will be supported in order to provide qualified consultancy services to entrepreneurs.

Accelerating green transformation

By implementing policies to accelerate the green transformation process for sustainable growth, compliance with international regulations will be strengthened, and the use of renewable energy resources and energy efficiency will be increased.

- Preparations for a legislation addressing climate change related practices in a holistic manner will be finalized and put into practice.
- Preparatory work for the Second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which includes greenhouse gas emission mitigation and climate change adaptation targets and commitments, and the 2053 Long Term Climate Change Strategy will be finalized.
- A carbon pricing mechanism, that aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, will be established to maintain competitiveness during the green transformation process, minimize the impacts of

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), and support the transition to a low-carbon economy.

- The impacts of the European Green Deal (EGD) and CBAM on various sectors will be assessed, and low-carbon sectoral roadmaps will be finalized for sectors that will be affected by EU regulations.
- The economic and social impacts of carbon pricing instruments, including a complementary carbon tax, on the development and investment environment will be analyzed.
- Green Finance Strategy and Action Plan, which will contribute to green transformation, will be put into practice.
- Legislative work will be completed for the establishment of a national green taxonomy that takes Türkiye's priorities into account and aligns with international taxonomy examples, particularly the EU taxonomy.
- In order to ensure a financial market environment that provides accurate and need-based information in the transformation towards a sustainable economy, standards and an expert pool will be developed to enable businesses to prepare corporate sustainability reports.
- Net Zero Emission Strategy and Action Plan in transportation sector will be prepared and put into practice.
- Within the scope of Green Deal Action Plan, projects ensuring emission reduction and increasing sustainability and connectivity will be implemented in transportation sector.
- A national plan for high power charging stations will be developed in the logistics sector.
- To promote electric vehicles, charging station network will be improved and the use of domestic electric vehicles will be encouraged.
- Training and consultancy services for green transformation will be supported.
- Relevant legislative arrangements regarding heat supply will be

made to assess Türkiye's heat potential and make use of waste heat.

- Dependence on imported energy resources will be reduced by increasing electricity generation from renewable energy, the Renewable Energy Resource Areas (YEKA) projects will be developed with the condition of using domestic products, and Türkiye's offshore wind energy potential will be investigated.
- Prioritising energy-intensive sectors, projects that increase energy efficiency will be supported by taking into account the competitiveness and domestic production of a sector.
- The National Green Certification System and green buildings with high energy efficiency and renewable energy utilisation rate will be promoted.
- R&D and innovation activities will be supported to become a technology provider in the hydrogen value chain.
- National Circular Economy Action Plan will be implemented, national recovery rates will be increased, and industrial symbiosis practices will be encouraged.
- Following the legislation on eco-design and sustainable products in the manufacturing industry, further legislation will be developed for the calculation and monitoring of carbon footprint and other environmental indicators. Additionally, the necessary digital infrastructure will be supported.
- Investments that aim for low-carbon production and are harmonious with the circular economy model will be supported by the Green Transformation Support Program.
- Zero waste practices will be promoted.
- Within the framework of sustainable forest management, new sink areas will continue to be created by protecting and expanding forest assets, and industrial plantation activities will be continued in suitable lands.

Supporting the transition to digital transformation

By accelerating the digital transformation process and supporting the capacity and capabilities of companies, especially SMEs, in adopting digital technologies, the sustainability of growth will be ensured. Digital technologies will be utilized to the fullest extent to strengthen nationwide cybersecurity through comprehensive policies, enhance the efficiency of public administration, and develop public services.

- The infrastructure of the Competence and Digital Transformation Centers (Model Factories), established to enhance productivity, will be completed to provide digital transformation services, and their capacities will be increased to provide new services aimed at meeting the green transformation needs of the manufacturing industry.
- R&D, design, production, and commercialization capabilities in the chip industry will be developed.
- 5G roadmap will be established, and an implementation plan will be prepared.
- By coordinating satellite development and marketing activities, R&D and product development efforts will be carried out in new technological areas such as nano, micro satellites and mega constellations.
- Flexible, customizable, and modular solutions will be offered with open-source code for the widespread IT needs of SMEs, and support will be provided for their access to these tools.
- The number of thematic clusters and research centers dedicated to artificial intelligence will be increased, access to computational infrastructures for AI researchers will be facilitated, and international cooperations will continue to be developed.
- Through AI ecosystem calls, Türkiye's artificial intelligence ecosystem will be activated, and the transfer of solutions and knowledge developed through supported projects will be facilitated within the ecosystem.

- Necessary legal regulatory work will be conducted to harmonize regulations with the European Union Artificial Intelligence Act.
- Blockchain-based next generation digital identity management infrastructure will be developed and put into operation.
- A dedicated legal regulation regarding cybersecurity, as well as the necessary secondary regulations, will be made in compliance with EU acquis.
- A Cybersecurity Strategy and Action Plan will be prepared and implemented.
- A national policy framework, including data ownership, data sharing responsibilities, and technical methods, will be prepared to accelerate the transition to the data economy. The data governance legal framework and governance infrastructure will be established in line with this policy framework.
- A National Data Strategy and Action Plan will be prepared and implemented.
- Mechanisms will be developed for the secure and innovative use of information technology services in the public sector, and savings and efficiency will be achieved in expenditures on software, hardware, and infrastructure that contribute to the foreign trade deficit.
- Cloud computing opportunities will be widely adopted to support the growth of the digital economy and help companies maintain their competitiveness by taking advantage of new technological developments.
- A Digital Government Strategy and Action Plan will be prepared and implemented.
- Preparations for the legal foundation of microdata presentation via remote access will be completed, and the Electronic Data Research Center (E-VAM) will be established to support scientific research.
- The curriculum and infrastructure will be developed in line with the requirements of the digital age to train teachers and students

for the digital transformation.

Strengthening human capital

Improving the quality of human capital will be another important factor supporting economic growth. In this context, the quality of education, particularly vocational and technical education, will be enhanced to develop the skills of Türkiye's young and dynamic population. By minimizing skill mismatches based on needs of the labor market, employment will be increased especially for women and young people, and labor productivity will be strengthened.

- Cooperation between the public and private sectors in vocational education will be increased, and the private sector will be given a more active role in the management of vocational high schools and vocational colleges.
- To facilitate access to quality pre-school education, studies will be carried out on different models for the needs of priority regions and families, considering economic and social development levels.
- It will be ensured that individuals' talents and capacities are discovered at an early age and directed to areas where they can develop appropriate abilities in science, technology and professional career fields.
- To increase the R&D-focused human resources that will form the driving force of the National Technology Initiative, project workshops that bring together all the machinery, equipment and consumables that secondary school, high school, university students and university graduates need in the preparation process for science and technology competitions will be expanded in 81 provinces.

Enabling public infrastructure investments

Public infrastructure investments will be implemented in a way to pave the way for private sector investments. With an integrated development approach, port and railway connections of regional industries will be established and access of production and freight

centers to international markets will be strengthened.

- Prioritized branch lines program will be completed to connect industrial zones and ports to the existing railway network.
- Industrial Zones, Organized Industrial Zones, Small Industrial Sites will be established in a sustainable manner in terms of access to raw materials, logistics, energy, railway and port connections in accordance with the supply chain, and in terms of environment and disaster considerations.
- New industrial development areas and logistics lines will be established outside the region in order to reduce the density in regions with high disaster risk, especially in the Marmara Region.
- Sectoral resilience strategies will be developed against risks such as disasters, pandemics, geopolitical developments and migrations, which may cause disruptions in the supply chain.

Increasing efficiency and production in agriculture

Sustainability of growth will be supported through productivity increases in the agricultural sector, in interaction with the industrial sector.

- Agricultural production will be increased by increasing the efficiency of agricultural production, bringing uncultivated agricultural lands into production, and expanding arable and irrigable areas.
- Production planning will be made by taking into account the supply-demand balance of plant products, the use of agricultural lands in accordance with their capability classes, and the level of competence in strategic products.
- Contract farming will be supported and expanded to strengthen the interaction between agriculture and industry.
- Greenhouses will be built in appropriate locations with the convenient techniques, including protection against natural disasters, and in order to increase efficiency and quality greenhouse areas will be modernized by rehabilitating.

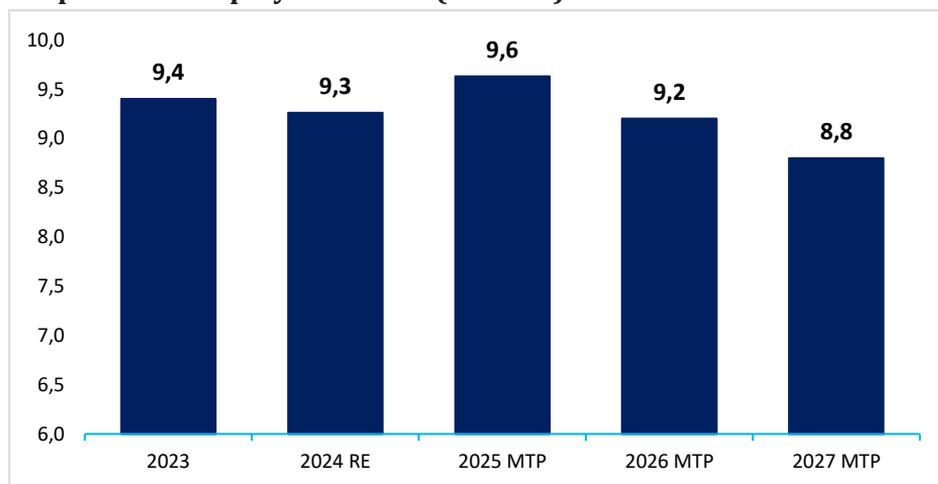
- The number of Organized Agricultural Zones, where renewable energy sources such as wind, solar and biomass will be used as well as geothermal resources, will be increased.
- Agricultural activities will be supported in the peripheries of cities, which are important consumption centers, in order to reduce logistics costs and ensure that consumers can access agricultural products at affordable prices.
- The support amounts for programs aimed at especially young people and women, which will contribute to the socio-economic development of rural areas, will be increased, and agriculture and animal husbandry will be encouraged.
- The scope of agricultural statistics will be expanded, their quality will be increased and databases will be improved.
- In order to direct the agricultural sector based on more reliable data on enterprise basis, the General Agricultural Census will be conducted, a comprehensive agricultural inventory will be created by updating administrative records, and efforts to improve existing information systems will be accelerated.
- Software and hardware infrastructure related to agricultural information systems will be improved in order to benefit from agricultural information systems at the highest level in effective agricultural land management, yield estimation and production planning.
- Smart agricultural practices will be expanded with digitalization, artificial intelligence and data-based business models.

2. Employment

Labor market reforms will be implemented to increase employment and skill matching while ensuring balanced and employment-supporting growth. In the Program period, the aim is to maintain the upward trend in employment and the labor force by pursuing a gradual, sustainable and employment-supportive growth path, consistent with the tightening of the policy framework to reduce inflation.

The unemployment rate is expected to decline over the Program period, reaching its lowest level since 2012. Over the Program period, it is estimated that employment will increase by an average of 758 thousand persons annually and the unemployment rate will gradually decline despite the projected increase in the labor force participation rate and the disinflation process in the first year of the program, and will be 8.8 percent in 2027.

Graph 10: Unemployment Rate (Percent)



RE: Realization Estimate

New generation working styles and sectoral transformations

Adaptability and secure flexibility in the labor market will be improved within the framework of sectoral transformations, changing labor force and working style demands and new

generation working models.

- In line with the new generation working models such as remote, part-time and temporary work and platform work, regulations will be enacted in accordance with the needs of the labor market, equal opportunities for women and men and work-life balance.
- Amendments to be made to the Labor Law in dialogue with the social partners and secondary legislation to be enacted in this direction will ensure guaranteed flexibility in the labor markets.
- The reflection of green and digital transformation on labor markets will be analyzed and programs for adaptation and just transition process will be implemented.

Employment of Groups Facing Difficulties in Labor Force Participation

The participation of groups who face difficulties in entering the labor market and are unable to fully realize their potential will be intensified and made more effective. Active labor market policies aimed at increasing the employment of groups such as women, youth, and individuals with disabilities will be enhanced in both quality and quantity.

- Active labor market policies will be implemented to increase employment and ensure more effective participation in the labor market, particularly for youth, women, and individuals with disabilities.
- The economic and physical accessibility of institutional care facilities aimed at increasing women's employment will be improved.
- To encourage the participation of youth who are neither in education nor employment, programs that consider their vocational training, competencies, and skills will be implemented, and grant support for young entrepreneurs will be increased.
- The Labor Force Adaptation Program will be launched, considering the vocational training, competencies, and skills of youth who are neither in education nor employment.

- The employment of qualified personnel by entrepreneurial companies will be facilitated, and entrepreneurship programs, especially for women, will be expanded.
- In line with the sectoral needs of the regions, centralized thematic regional development programs and financial support programs will be implemented to increase the employment of women and youth.

Human Capital and Skill Alignment

Opportunities and inter-institutional interactions aimed at developing human capital within the framework of lifelong learning and improving skill alignment will be enhanced, the supply of professions and competencies that are difficult to fill will be increased, and the shortage of skilled intermediate staff will be addressed. Cooperation between universities, the private sector, local governments, and civil society in higher education will be strengthened and qualified labor will be trained in needed areas and strategic sectors. The more efficient use of human resources in R&D will be ensured to support innovation and competitiveness. The infrastructure and curriculum of vocational and technical education will be improved to increase the supply of skilled intermediate staff.

- Higher education quotas, especially in vocational schools, will be aligned with the labor force needs of the public and private sectors in the medium term.
- With the aim of encouraging employment in the manufacturing industry, KOSGEB will provide employment support to SMEs that increase employment.
- Internship programs in private sector firms will be incentivized to expand internship opportunities for university students in technology companies.
- Public-university-private sector cooperation programs will be implemented to train qualified personnel in strategic fields such as defense industry, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, clean and sustainable energy, and space technologies.

- Governance of universities will be improved, and in this context, mechanisms of advisory or local trustee boards will be established to strengthen cooperation between universities, the private sector, local governments, and NGOs.
- The number of scholarships for R&D projects will be increased to boost qualified human resources and research capacity, and mentoring support will be provided to young researchers.
- Full- or part-time work opportunities for researchers, including those abroad, will be diversified, and collaborations will be strengthened.
- The vocational and technical education curriculum will be updated in cooperation with the private sector, and private sector involvement, covering management and financing issues, will be enhanced to ensure the expansion of internship and on-the-job training programs.
- A graduate tracking system for vocational and technical secondary and higher education graduates will be established, their labor market performance will be analyzed, and the findings will be shared with relevant stakeholders.
- Regulations will be made to enable students outside vocational and technical education to receive vocational training during secondary education, ensuring that they graduate with a profession.
- In line with the complementary effect of the international labor force, to support the employment of registered workers with the necessary qualifications, sector-based studies will be conducted with relevant stakeholders.
- To ensure that individuals remain employed and their skills are adapted to current needs, participation in lifelong learning, including an active aging approach, will be increased.
- Curriculum analysis and regulatory updates will be carried out to enhance the economic contribution of lifelong learning.
- Taking into account sectoral clusters, under the Regional Development-Oriented Mission Differentiation and Specialization

Project, vocational high schools will specialize in relevant fields and branches in cooperation with specialized universities.

- Strategic technology areas that require qualified human resources will be identified, and students will be sent abroad for postgraduate education in these areas.

Reduction of Voluntary Unemployment

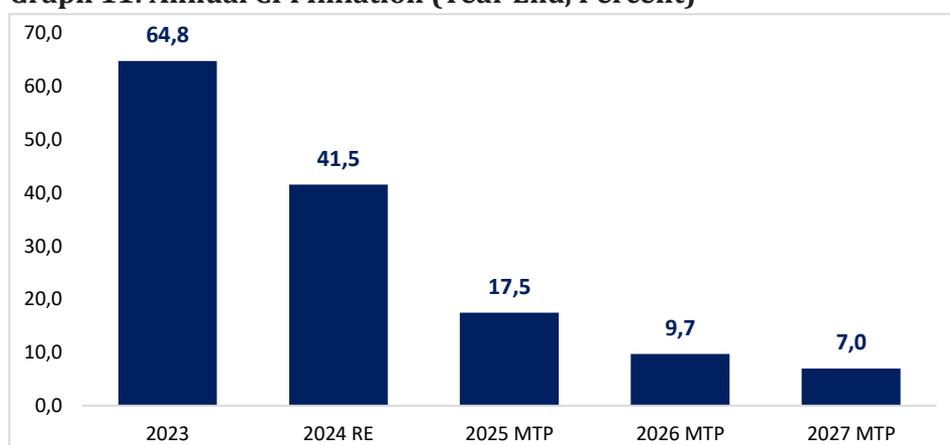
With the awareness that registered employment is the most effective and sustainable tool for widespread societal prosperity, improving income distribution, and combating poverty, voluntary unemployment will be reduced, and inactive labor will be mobilized. Mechanisms for monitoring and matching suitable employment opportunities with the labor force on a family-based approach will be developed. Opportunities for transitioning social assistance recipients into employment will be increased.

- By transitioning to a family-based monitoring system through job and career counselors, employment opportunities will be made accessible to more individuals.
- Programs will be implemented to help every working-age individual acquire the skills needed to generate income and pursue careers in which they feel a sense of belonging.
- 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, will be family-oriented and will guarantee a minimum income per individual.
- Training and vocational training activities will be expanded for the employability of social assistance beneficiaries.

3. Price Stability

The primary objective is to reduce the inflation rate to single digits during the Program period and ensure its stabilization at these levels, following the continuation of the disinflation process that began in June 2024. Financial stability will be strengthened to support the fight against inflation, inflation inertia will be broken, and a more effective effort will be made to address the supply-side drivers of inflation.

Graph 11: Annual CPI Inflation (Year End, Percent)



RE: Realization Estimate

Policy mix aligned with the disinflation process

The policy mix to ensure the disinflation process will be maintained, and all tools will be used to combat inflation until it decreases to the desired path.

- In order to build price stability to last, the inflation-targeting framework will be continued.
- In combating inflation, the Central Bank will use all policy tools effectively, while ensuring coordination between monetary policy and fiscal and revenue policies.
- The floating exchange rate regime will be maintained, and exchange rates will be allowed to adjust according to supply and demand conditions, except in cases of unhealthy price formation

or excessive volatility.

Administered and directed prices

Inertia in inflation will be addressed comprehensively, and the rigidity in prices will be combated through more effective management of inflation expectations.

- Administered and directed prices will be adjusted in line with the inflation forecasts and targets outlined in the Program.
- Minimum wage increases will continue to be aligned with the disinflation process to prevent a wage-price spiral.
- The purchase prices of agricultural products will be set in a manner that considers their impact on public finances, market dynamics, and Program objectives, with the aim of reducing indexation to past inflation.
- To address distortions in pricing behavior, backward indexation mechanisms in the service sectors, particularly in retail, will be reduced, and transparency and competition-oriented practices will be promoted.

Supply-side policies

To reduce the sensitivity of inflation to exogenous shocks, production capacity and supply chain security will be improved across all sectors, with a particular focus on agriculture.

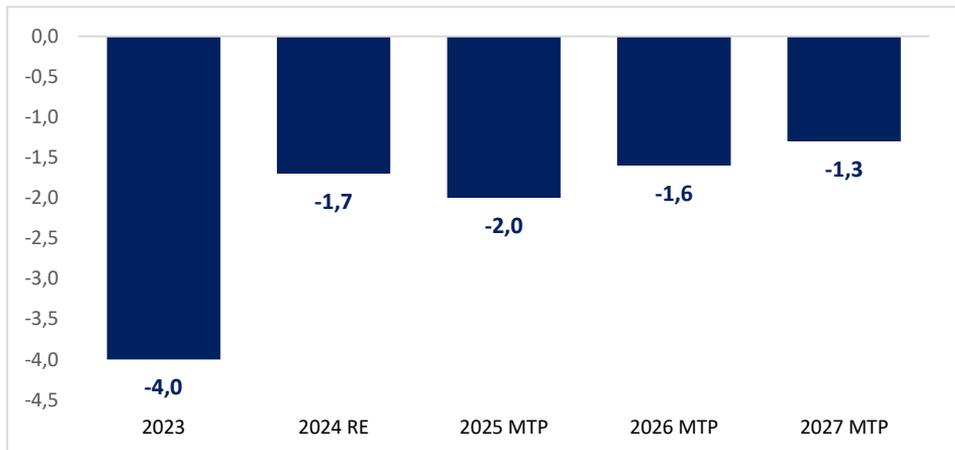
- To ensure stability in food prices and supply security, strategic target adequacy ratios for key agricultural products will be established, taking into account land productivity, rainfall, and irrigation possibilities, and production planning will be implemented.
- In order to monitor and evaluate the possible effects of both short and long-term supply-demand and export-import changes in food and agricultural products as well as developments in the distribution chain on prices with early warning approach, fiscal and foreign trade policies will be implemented promptly in coordination with relevant institutions.

- Within a free market framework, a Food and Agricultural Products Stock Monitoring System will be established for certain products to support price stability, and traceability will be ensured in food storage facilities.
- To promote agricultural production, sustainability, and management, agricultural incentives and support will be announced in advance to guide production decisions, and payments will be made in a timely manner.
- Considering developments in rental and housing prices, new social housing projects will be developed to address the losses in housing stock caused by earthquakes, and access to housing for low-income citizens will be increased.
- All short and long-term real estate rental contracts will be transferred to a digital platform with a standardized format.

4. Balance of Payments

In the Program period, the main objective is to contribute to the disinflation process by maintaining the current account deficit at sustainable levels and reducing risks that may arise from the external balance. A foreign trade policy will be implemented that promotes the increase in exports, ensures that imports remain at sustainable levels, and makes more effective use of Türkiye's potential in the services sector.

Graph 12: Current Account Balance/GDP (Percent)



Digital and green transformation in export

In order to increase competitiveness on a global scale, policies to ensure green and digital transformation will be implemented, compliance with international regulations will be strengthened, and the transformation of exporting companies will be supported.

- In line with EU digital economy regulations and the Green Deal with regard to the 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.
- 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.
- The diversity of instruments used in financing exports will be increased to address the additional costs that the carbon pricing mechanism may impose on sectors.

Product and market diversification

In order to increase the share of Türkiye in world trade, the focus will be on new product and new market diversification by improving the traditional product and market structure of exports. In order to increase the awareness of the Türkiye brand, reach new markets through market diversification, and strengthen the position in existing markets, practices that meet the needs of exporters will be implemented.

- Companies will continue to receive support for international branding activities to become global players with their own brands in external markets and to strengthen the image of Turkish products.
- The potential for domestic production of high-tech and value-added products, whose share is increasing in world trade, will be identified and enterprises will be supported in this field.

- For low-tech and labor-intensive products that are experiencing a decline in global trade share but where Türkiye holds a significant market share, necessary measures and support for intra-sectoral and inter-sectoral transformation will be developed in cooperation with relevant institutions.
- International branding strategies will be developed for geographically indicated products with high export potential.
- International branding strategies will continue to be developed to promote products with high export potential in external markets.

Effective trade diplomacy

Trade diplomacy tools will be used effectively to deepen existing trade agreements and negotiate new trade agreements for potential export markets. In order to ensure our exports to different markets, especially friendly and nearby countries, as well as neighboring and surrounding countries and distant countries, bilateral and multilateral dialogue and consultation mechanisms will be utilized to the maximum extent.

- In order to update the Customs Union, efforts will be made within the European Union (EU) institutions and member countries.
- The program for harmonization with the EU acquis will be updated.
- To enhance preferential market access opportunities, new free trade agreements will be negotiated in line with our country's market access policies, and efforts will be made to expand the scope of existing free trade agreements.
- Within the scope of the "Remote Countries Strategy" and "Export Development Strategy with Islamic Countries", market diversity in exports of goods and services will be improved.
- 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.

Trade facilitation

In order to increase competitiveness in foreign trade, practices to simplify customs and trade procedures, thereby reducing transaction costs and increasing transparency and predictability in practices will be implemented. In this field, development and effective use of domestic technology will be prioritized.

- 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.

Export financing

To enhance the competitiveness and resilience of exporters, strengthening their access to financing under favorable conditions will be prioritized. Especially with a focus on green and digital transformation, financing opportunities for exports will be developed, and support mechanisms for exports will be used effectively to enhance sustainable and high value-added export potential.

- Financing tools will be considered together and projects will be developed to enhance the effectiveness of export support mechanisms. Through the Export Development Inc., the guarantee burden on exporters will be reduced.
- 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.

Reducing import dependency

To provide that imports remain at levels consistent with macroeconomic targets, while also considering supply security aspects, domestic production of goods such as energy and other critical commodities will be encouraged, and demand for

consumer goods imports will be restricted.

- The design and domestic production of all rail system vehicles, including metro, tram, and highspeed trains, will be increased using national capabilities.
- 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 Türkiye's priorities.
- Cooperations will be developed with the Organization of Turkic States (OTS) in the field of international direct investments aimed at ensuring the supply of critical minerals and metals and their supply security.
- The investments in mining by the Türkiye Wealth Fund (TVF) will contribute to reducing Türkiye's dependency on imports and improving the balance of foreign trade and the current account deficit.
- Domestic and international exploration and production activities for oil, natural gas and mineral resources will be increased and reserves will be brought into the economy with high added value.
- Necessary arrangements will be made to ensure that all natural resource management systems will have a coherent institutional structure and these activities will be managed by a single management mechanism.
- Mineral exploration activities will be defined in the legislation as activities for the public benefit and a new basic regulation will be prepared to increase investment assurance in which the exploration and exploitation of minerals will be addressed in detail according to their types, qualities and sustainability principles.
- Nuclear energy will be included in the electricity generation portfolio, new projects and technologies will be developed to increase nuclear capacity, and the localization rates of equipment used in nuclear power plants will be increased.

- Türkiye's Critical and Strategic Raw Materials Strategy will be prepared to reduce import dependency and ensure security of supply.
- Regulations will be made regarding the scope of priority target products and sectors under the Inward Processing Regime to increase the domestic value added and technological level of output products in exports.

Development of service exports

To utilize our country's potential in the service trade more effectively, global trends will be closely monitored and the position in key service sectors such as tourism and transportation will be strengthened. Our country will become a global player in next-generation service areas.

- Productivity and competitiveness will be the basis for supporting foreign exchange-earning service trade in various sectors, including tourism, information technology, transportation, education, healthcare, and cultural industries such as TV/film production and animation, as well as trade shows, overseas contracting, and technical consultancy services.
- Promotional activities will be carried out to increase tourism revenues, strengthen existing markets, create new markets and attract visitors with higher spending tendency.
- In order to diversify tourism and spread it across the whole country throughout the year, tourism areas offering different tourism products at the same time and planned in a holistic manner will be established within a sustainable tourism approach, and priority will be given to environmentally friendly tourism practices through the Sustainable Tourism Program.
- Service capacity in the field of health tourism will be improved in terms of quality and quantity, and promotional and marketing activities will be increased.
- International productions will be supported to make Türkiye a significant hub for film production.

- 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.
- The position of Overseas Logistics Distribution Networks (YLDA) in the supply chain will be strengthened. Under YLDA support, efforts will be made to include more companies in the distribution networks, ensure an efficient and comprehensive flow of exports, and provide infrastructure that maintains continuous export activity in key markets by enabling end-to-end deliveries to be completed in shorter times and at lower costs.

5. Financial Stability

It is aimed to develop financial stability by improving capital markets thus facilitating access to finance in capital markets, increase savings in the financial system, ensure efficiency in resource allocation, and support the acceleration of green and digital transformation with supportive and sustainable tools.

It is aimed to support financial stability, disinflationary process, facilitate the real sector's access to finance within the framework of contributing to technological renewal and sectoral transformation in the industrial sector by considering the principles of market economy.

Simplifying financial regulations

Financial stability will be strengthened to support the disinflation process, and the process of simplification of financial regulations will be completed in harmony with the market economy.

- Circular capital buffer regulation will be actively implemented to reduce excessive increases and contractions in credit growth.
- The attractiveness of exchange rate-protected deposits and foreign currency deposits will be reduced and the transition to Turkish lira deposits will be accelerated, and policies aimed at increasing the share of Turkish lira deposits in total deposits and extending their maturity will continue to be implemented.

- Necessary policy steps will be taken to enable the financial sector to conduct savings intermediation activities effectively and efficiently. The process of reducing the KKM balance will continue with simplifications in the regulations.
- The alterations introduced by the Basel III Final regulations package will be adapted.

Selective credit implementation

In order to increase the production capacity, real sector's access to finance will be facilitated, taking into account the technological innovation and sectoral transformation targets in the industrial sector. During this period, it will be ensured that the consumer loans will develop in line with the disinflation process.

- Large scale companies operating in the real sector will be directed to alternative financing sources from the domestic banking sector and diversification of their funding compositions will be encouraged.
- In order to stabilize domestic demand, anchor inflation expectations and reduce the current account deficit, selective quantitative tightening policies will be implemented in retail loans and non-targeted commercial loans
- In order to increase the compatibility of credit card limits with actual income, the data sets collected under the SSI (Social Security Institution) and the Risk Center data sets will be integrated.
- In order to reconstruct cities and revitalize activities after the February 2023 earthquakes, loans to the earthquake region will continue to be exempt from tightening policies.

Development of capital markets

Capital markets will be developed to ease real sector companies diversify their funding composition and facilitate their access to financing. Expanding the investor base and increasing savings will be targeted through the development of alternative financial

instruments.

- Secondary regulations on crypto assets, platforms and crypto asset service providers will be put into practice.
- On the basis of sustainability in capital markets, new regulations and practices on reporting and governance principles and standards will be developed in compliance with international standards,
- Supervisory capacity will be enhanced and the effective functioning of capital markets will be strengthened through more widespread use of artificial intelligence and other technologies in capital markets.
- Necessary legislative studies will be carried out to enable arbitration in capital market disputes.
- In order to ensure healthier price formations in capital markets, judicial and administrative penalties for market distorting actions will be made more deterrent.

Development of participation finance

It is aimed to achieve a leading position in the participation finance sector through the promotion of the participation finance system, raising awareness, strengthening international relations and strategic collaborations via the Istanbul Financial Center (IFC).

- Steps will be taken to create an innovative, inclusive, and dynamic participation finance ecosystem within the Istanbul Financial Center.
- The legislative infrastructure for participation insurance will be developed, and the inclusiveness of participation insurance and participation pension plans will be enhanced.
- Efforts will be made to establish the International Islamic Infrastructure and Liquidity Corporation (IILC), which aims to facilitate the financing of infrastructure projects and improve the access of participation finance institutions to liquidity.
- Studies will be made to solve issues such as double taxation that

may arise in participation finance products, particularly in lease certificates, compared to similar financial products.

Development of financial technologies

Providing the development of financial technologies, under the leadership of IFC our country aims to take its place among the major countries in terms of the scale and efficiency of fintech activities.

- In order to develop the fintech ecosystem, efforts will be made to increase alternative and innovative financing.
- In order to develop the digital finance and fintech ecosystem, rule sets will be reviewed in the relations of established financial players with fintech organizations and measures will be taken to develop domestic technologies.
- In line with the second-phase pilot findings of the Central Bank Digital Turkish Lira Research and Development Project, efforts will be made to develop the digital Turkish Lira.
- Regarding payment and electronic institutions, measures will be taken to increase the level of resilience in cybersecurity field.
- Efforts will continue to strengthen the payment services ecosystem, where secure, competitive, and innovative financial services are provided and high value-added applications and initiatives emerge.

Increasing savings

In order to increase savings awareness and financial instrument competence, financial literacy will be developed, and regulations that will improve the Private Pension System (PPS) and Automatic Enrolment System (AES), which are important in terms of increasing long-term savings, will be implemented.

- A complementary pension system will be established in which the AES will be transformed into a second-stage pension system with the contribution of employers.

- Standard retirement investment funds in the PPS, will be redesigned to create more value added for participants' savings.
- AES participants will be granted access to the retirement funds available in the PPS, and regulations will be made to simplify deductions. Additionally, the attractiveness of the system will be enhanced, leading to an increase in fund amounts and the number of participants.
- Financial education activities will be expanded to enhance financial literacy.

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. Fiscal and revenue policies will continue to be implemented in a supportive manner to monetary policy.

Public finance, the sustainability of which is strengthened by increasing revenues and ensuring efficiency in resource allocation, will be used as a strategic tool in ensuring macroeconomic stability and development. Activities to increase efficiency and fairness in taxation and to reduce informality will continue more decisively and effectively. Revenue and expenditure policies will be implemented in a way to ensure the allocation of the necessary resources to support green and digital transformation.

Borrowing policy will be carried out on the basis of the principles of meeting the needs in the medium and long term at the most cost-effective way possible and strengthening the debt stock structure within the framework of risk management based on strategic criteria, taking into account national and international market conditions and cost factors by utilizing the most reasonable financing opportunities possible. Increasing the diversity of financing sources and instruments and expanding the investor base will continue.

The public sector general balance is projected to run a deficit of 2.7

percent of GDP in 2025, which is expected to decline to 2.3 percent by the end of the Program period.

The program-defined public sector deficit, which is projected to be 0.2 percent of GDP at end-2025, is expected to turn into a surplus of 0.2 percent at the end of the period.

The ratio of general government deficit to GDP is projected to be 2.9 percent at end-2025 and 2.3 percent at the end of the Program period.

General government total revenues, which are projected to be 31.3 percent of GDP in 2025, are expected to be 31.4 percent at the end of the Program period, while general government total expenditures are expected to decline from 34.2 percent to 33.6 percent in the same period.

The central government budget deficit as a percentage of GDP is projected to be 3.1 percent in 2025 and 2.5 percent at the end of the Program period; primary expenditures and total revenues are projected to be equal in 2025, with a primary surplus of 0.6 percent at the end of the Program period.

In 2025, the total tax burden, including social security premiums, is expected to increase by 0.4 points to 24.1 percent of GDP, and is projected to be 24.2 percent at the end of the Program period.

The EU-defined general government debt stock, which is expected to be 25.3 percent of GDP in 2025, is targeted to be reduced to 24.8 percent by the end of the Program period.

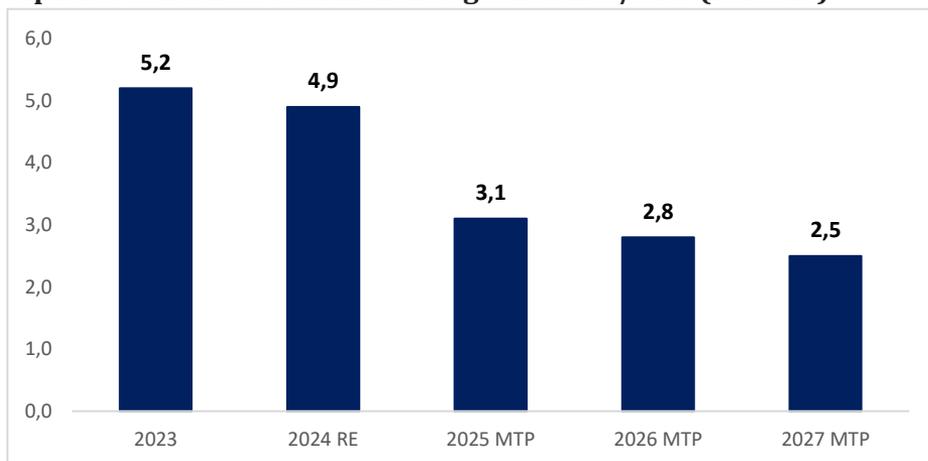
The ratio of central government budget expenditures to GDP is expected to be 23.9 percent in 2025, while the ratio of central government budget primary expenditures to GDP is expected to be 20.8 percent.

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

The ratio of central government budget revenues to GDP is expected

to be 20.8 percent in 2025, while the ratio of general budget tax revenues to GDP is expected to be 18.1 percent.

Graph 13: Central Government Budget Balance/GDP (Percent)



RE: Realization Estimate

Efficiency in expenditures

During the Program period, measures will continue to be taken to maintain expenditures, excluding those related to the earthquake, under control. Thus, public deficit will be gradually reduced and fiscal discipline will be strengthened.

- The necessary measures will continue to be taken to compensate for the damage caused by the earthquakes in February 2023 and to reduce disaster risks.
- In order to increase effectiveness and efficiency in resource utilization, expenditures will continue to be systematically reviewed and inefficient expenditure areas will be eliminated.
- Public services will be carried out with an efficiency and saving approach, and compliance with saving measures will be institutionalized and monitored.
- In the public investment program, rationalization efforts will be undertaken to prioritize investments that can be completed in a short period and generate economic and social benefits.
- 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.

- 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.
- In order to enable detailed analysis and management of public procurement, the e-Procurement System, which will also enable savings-oriented central public procurement policies, will be implemented.
- The scope of the electronic invoice used in the public sector will be expanded in order to make saving analyses and to carry out transactions electronically by increasing the level of control.
- The use of public vehicles will be systematically reviewed within the framework of needs analyses and saving approach, surplus vehicles or economic obsolete vehicles will be eliminated and priority will be given to domestic production and environmentally friendly vehicles by considering costs in new vehicle acquisitions limited to mandatory cases.
- 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.
- The effectiveness of financial management and control practices of public administrations will be increased, administrative capacities of internal audit units will be strengthened and monitoring and evaluation of internal control systems will be expanded.
- The e-collection application, which is one of the functions of the Integrated Public Financial Management Information System, will be made widespread and collection of public revenues in digital environment based on accrual will be ensured.
- Artificial intelligence-supported accounting systems will be used

to detect unlawful expenditures and risk-focused audit infrastructure will be strengthened.

- 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.

Financing of disaster-resilient structure

The main objective is to increase the resilience of settlements and society against disasters, to minimize the loss of life and property by reducing disaster risks and damages, and to provide the necessary financing for the effective execution of all processes of disaster management. The necessary measures will continue to be taken to compensate for the damage caused by the earthquakes in February 2023 and to reduce disaster risks. On the basis of ensuring access to adequate, safe and inclusive housing, urban transformation projects will be accelerated in cooperation with local governments, particularly in İstanbul.

- Urban transformation efforts will be continued to renew the building stock that is not resistant to disasters, particularly in İstanbul, by taking into account the expectations of the right holders and the dynamics of the transformation areas.
- Priority will be given to regions with high disaster risk in social housing construction, and comprehensive, healthy, safe and resilient living areas will be planned and built as a whole with infrastructure and superstructure facilities.
- Disaster insurance covering all disaster hazards will be developed and disseminated, and effective monitoring of declaration and payment of compulsory earthquake insurance will be ensured.
- The disaster and extraordinary situation preparedness of structures where public services, especially education and health, are provided will be strengthened.
- Technological infrastructure will be developed in order to

provide data analysis for early warning systems, monitoring of disasters and ensuring effective command and dispatch.

- Technical and human capacity to respond to disasters and emergencies will be improved and the establishment of uninterrupted secure communication system infrastructure will be completed.
- Priority will be given to investments aimed at restoring tourism activities in disaster-affected regions to their pre-disaster vitality.
- Measures to prevent forest fires will be increased, decision support systems supported by artificial intelligence applications will be strengthened to fight fires, and the land and air vehicle fleet will continue to be increased.
- Flood protection and control investments will be increased and flood early warning systems will be established to control and mitigate flood damages.

Fairness and efficiency in taxation

Voluntary compliance, predictability and transparency in taxation will be increased, tax justice will be strengthened, revenues will be increased with an approach that redistributes income in a fair manner and spreads taxation across the tax base.

- 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.
- 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.
- Tax expenditures will be analyzed and ineffective exceptions, exemptions and discounts will be adjusted.
- Taxpayer behaviors that are effective in full and timely payment of taxes and tax compliance problems will be analyzed and strategies that will contribute to increasing the level of compliance will be developed.

- The necessary infrastructure will be established to carry out the invitation to explanation processes through digital platforms, and traceability and transparency will be increased.
- A more comprehensive publication of tax statistics and tax reports will be ensured.

Fighting informality and improving efficiency in inspections

The fight against the informal economy will be pursued with determination, ensuring a solid, more stable, and stronger economic growth by enhancing institutionalization, efficiency, and competitiveness. The effectiveness of inspections will also be increased.

- The fight against informality will be carried out with the active participation of all parties by making better use of technological opportunities.
- Audit activities to reduce informality and increase efficiency in collection will continue.
- Risk-oriented inspection activities based on data analysis will be increased in combating informal employment and unregistered wages in order to expand the premium base.
- In order to prevent tax losses and evasion and unregistered economic activities, to ensure tax justice and to support voluntary tax compliance, potential risks related to the relevant sectors and areas will be identified by using advanced analysis techniques and tools, and institutional coordination will be ensured in order to take preventive or limiting measures.
- Studies will be carried out to measure the size of the unregistered economy at the macro level, to calculate the tax gap on the basis of tax types, and to conduct policy-supporting analyses on combating the unregistered economy.
- Applications will be developed to recognize the informality in digital activities and increase the attractiveness of the investment environment.
- The Risk Analysis Assessment and Research (RADAR) System,

which was established to prevent tax losses and evasion and unregistered economic activities, will be improved by integrating financial and economic data and feeding these data into sectoral and taxpayer-based risk scenarios.

- By utilizing artificial intelligence to detect acts of tax evasion, the use of false documents that feed tax evasion will be prevented.
- Third party administrative data will be utilized more effectively in determining the accuracy of taxable transactions in tax audits.
- By increasing actual field tax audits, the perception of tax audits will be established in taxpayers, thereby encouraging voluntary tax compliance of taxpayers, and tax risk factors will continue to be monitored through digital monitoring and risk approach.

SEE's governance reform

Enhancing efficiency and productivity of public enterprises to higher levels will be ensured via strengthening accountability, increasing transparency, maintaining activities in line with the requirements of commercial life.

- 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.

Financial sustainability of the social security system

The long-term financial sustainability of the social security system will be strengthened, the premium base and collection will be increased, and adaptation to new working styles will be enhanced.

- 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.
- In order to expand the de facto and legal coverage of the social

security system and to ensure the entry of non-covered groups into the system, practices for different occupations and income groups will be developed, social security legislation will be made more compatible with changing labor market conditions and new generation flexible working patterns.

- Pharmaceutical and treatment expenditures will be rationalized by promoting the rational use of medicines.
- Follow-up and collection processes of premium debts will be activated.
- The effectiveness of primary health care services within the health system will be increased and integration between service levels will be strengthened.
- Demand control in health products and services and integration between service tiers will be strengthened and appropriate utilization of service tiers will be ensured.
- Audit models that take into account risk analysis and behaviour of service providers in the reimbursement of health services will be developed.
- Information systems of the Social Security Institution will be strengthened, inter-agency data sharing will be increased, and indicators of long-term financial sustainability will be regularly monitored.
- The scope of the Health Market Application will be expanded and the supply chain of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies will be further strengthened.
- In order to ensure financial sustainability without restricting access to health services, reimbursement criteria will be analyzed through data analysis, value-based reimbursement methods will be disseminated, and expenditures will be made more efficient in rapidly increasing groups such as medicines procured from abroad.
- 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.

7. Business and Investment Environment

The main objective during the Program period is to support growth and employment by improving the business and investment environment within the framework of rule-based, predictable, transparent and facilitating public policies. During this period, policies aimed at attracting qualified international direct investments to our country will be continued, and capital accumulation will be increased by directing domestic and foreign savings to productive areas.

Improving business and investment processes

During the Program period, regulations will be implemented to improve the processes of company establishment and liquidation, reduce, simplify, and expedite bureaucratic procedures, and lower costs.

- The time required to finalize procedures such as permits, licenses, and permits related to investments will be shortened.
- Digital applications in company and trade registry transactions will be expanded.
- Investment-related permits, licenses, and other procedures will be transferred to the online platform and processes will be shortened through corporate one-stop offices. An investment location inventory including suitable investment locations will be created for the benefit of investors.
- The support services to be provided to international direct investors during and after the establishment phase will be developed within a model.
- Policies and practices will be developed to attract foreign entrepreneurs, investors and qualified workforce.

Improving the regulatory framework

By improving the regulatory framework in the business and investment environment, investor confidence, predictability and

stability will be increased.

- Judicial processes will be made more efficient and alternative dispute resolution methods will be further strengthened.
- Within the scope of developing specialization in the judiciary, studies will be carried out to improve the quality and quantity of judges, prosecutors, experts and mediators, and specialized courts will be strengthened.
- New areas of need will be identified by conducting an impact analysis of specialized courts and new specialized courts will be established.
- Trials in cadastral courts will be improved within the framework of the right to trial within a reasonable time.
- Enforcement and bankruptcy legislation will be updated by taking current conditions into account.
- In line with EU digital economy regulations affecting exports of goods and services, the harmonization process of the Law on the Protection of Personal Data (KVKK) with the EU acquis, in particular the European Union General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), will be completed.
- The Market Surveillance and Inspection Agency will be established to consolidate market surveillance and inspection activities carried out by different administrations, to ensure uniformity of implementation and to prevent duplication.
- The legal infrastructure will be strengthened to increase social consciousness and awareness in the intellectual property system, and the ecosystem that supports the formation of intellectual property rights will be developed and the commercialization of these rights will be accelerated.
- In order to support long-term predictability for investments, the legislative framework will be strengthened to ensure that changes in legislation do not have retroactive consequences or that existing investments are not affected by these changes in a way that creates a competitive disadvantage.

Establishment of competitive new investments

In order to increase private sector investments, taking into account priority sectors and regional conditions, financing opportunities for investments, especially for new entrepreneurs, will be improved, the supply of investment land will be increased and the investment land allocation system will be strengthened.

- In order to identify new industrial areas throughout the country, the Industrial Areas Master Plan study will be completed; the development, increase and allocation processes of industrial areas will be facilitated by considering accessibility to living spaces, human and social opportunities.
- Treasury lands 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 will be offered to investors.
- New allocation models will be developed to accelerate the investment location allocation processes for large-scale and strategic investments in the manufacturing industry.
- In order to meet the land supply demands of international investors, studies will be conducted in pilot cities to determine reserve industrial areas.
- Existing support programs for local companies to acquire or partner with foreign companies will be improved.
- Studies will be carried out to increase the complementarity of inflow and outflow of international direct investments and their contribution to the economy.

Increasing green, digital and supply chain focused investments

Collaborations will be developed to increase investments that will support green and digital transformation, and thus, integration into the global supply chain will be increased.

- In investments for green transformation, the local supply ecosystem will be developed and local supply will be increased.

- A new dialogue mechanism will be implemented with the European Union on the issues of green and digital transformation and the development of supply chains.
- Supplier development programs will be established to strengthen the institutional capacity of SMEs and increase their opportunities for integration into the supply chains of international direct investments.
- In order to strengthen supply chains, nationally significant clustering initiatives with potential for competitiveness and sustainability will continue to be supported.

8. 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 2025, 2026 and 2027 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 2025, 2026 and 2027 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. 2024/7 on Savings Measures.

Public administrations under the general budget and administrations with special budgets, will prepare their budget proposals covering 2025-2027 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 2024.

Annex 1:
Main Macroeconomic and Fiscal
Indicators and Targets

Table 1.1: Main Economic Indicators

	2023	2024 (RE)	2025 (P)	2026 (P)	2027(P)
GROWTH					
GDP (Billion TL, Current Prices)	26,546	44,218	61,540	72,915	83,132
GDP (Billion USD, Current Prices)	1,130	1,331	1,465	1,642	1,774
GDP Per Capita (USD)	13,243	15,551	17,028	18,990	20,420
GDP Growth ⁽¹⁾	5.1	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0
Total Consumption ⁽¹⁾	11.9	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.3
Public ⁽²⁾	4.8	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.9
Private ⁽²⁾	12.7	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4
Total Fixed Capital Investment ⁽¹⁾	8.4	3.0	3.5	4.2	4.7
Public ⁽²⁾	13.8	2.7	3.7	8.1	8.7
Private ⁽²⁾	7.7	3.0	3.5	3.6	4.2
Total Domestic Savings / GDP	26.5	27.0	27.8	28.2	29.0
Public	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.4
Private	25.1	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.6
Total Saving -Investment Difference / GDP ⁽³⁾	-3.4	-1.6	-2.0	-1.6	-1.3
Public	-2.6	-3.4	-2.3	-2.3	-2.1
Private	-0.8	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.8
Total Final Domestic Demand ⁽¹⁾	11.1	3.0	3.3	3.9	4.4
Contribution of Net Exports to Growth	-3.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
EMPLOYMENT					
Population (Midyear, Thousands) ⁽⁴⁾	85,326	85,592	86,026	86,447	86,856
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	53.3	54.5	55.0	55.5	56.0
Employment (Thousands)	31,632	32,668	33,200	34,098	34,941
Employment Rate (%)	48.3	49.4	49.7	50.4	51.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.2	8.8
FOREIGN TRADE (GTS)					
Exports (GTS defined, fob) (Billion USD) ⁽⁵⁾	255.6	264.0	279.6	296.1	319.6
Imports (GTS defined, cif) (Billion USD) ⁽⁵⁾	362.0	345.0	369.0	390.6	417.5
Crude Oil Price- Brent (USD/Barrel)	82.5	84.9	83.8	81.4	79.6
Energy Imports (Billion USD)	69.1	69.4	71.9	72.8	74.5
Foreign Trade Balance (GTS defined, Billion USD) ⁽⁵⁾	-106.3	-81.0	-89.4	-94.6	-97.9
Foreign Trade Volume / GDP (%) ⁽⁵⁾	54.7	45.8	44.3	41.8	41.6
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE					
Tourism Revenues (Billion USD)	55.9	59.6	63.6	68.7	74.1
Travel Revenues (Billion USD)	49.5	53.0	56.1	61.5	66.4
Current Account Balance (Billion USD)	-45.0	-22.0	-28.6	-25.6	-22.6
Current Account Balance / GDP (%)	-4.0	-1.7	-2.0	-1.6	-1.3
Current Account Balance Excl. Gold (Billion USD)	-19.3	-10.0	-15.8	-17.1	-16.8
Current Account Balance Excl. Gold / GDP (%)	-1.7	-0.8	-1.1	-1.0	-0.9
INFLATION					
GDP Deflator Increase, % Change	68.2	60.9	33.9	13.4	8.5
Consumer Price Index (End of Year), % Change	64.8	41.5	17.5	9.7	7.0

Note: RE: Realization 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⁾

	2023	2024 (RE)	2025 (P)	2026 (P)	2027 (P)
	(Billion TL)				
Public Sector General Balance (PSGB)	-1,491.1	-2,177.1	-1,688.9	-1,909.5	-1,886.3
General Government	-1,375.9	-2,114.9	-1,754.9	-1,874.1	-1,871.5
Central Government Budget	-1,380.4	-2,148.5	-1,930.7	-2,060.7	-2,039.1
Local Governments	-93.2	-89.6	-0.3	-32.4	-85.3
Extra Budgetary Funds	12.1	2.5	3.1	7.0	8.8
Unemployment Insurance Fund	72.6	130.7	169.2	190.9	213.8
Social Security Institutions	-98.9	-248.8	-305.4	-351.5	-409.2
General Health Insurance	114.6	248.8	305.4	351.5	409.2
Revolving funds	-2.5	-9.9	3.7	21.2	30.3
SEE's	-115.3	-62.2	66.0	-35.5	-14.7
Public Sector Primary Balance	-761.3	-776.6	369.3	434.5	700.7
Public Sector Balance Exc. Interest Exp. and Privatization Rev.	-769.8	-796.6	339.3	404.5	670.7
	(Percent of GDP, %)				
Public Sector General Balance (PSGB)	-5.6	-4.9	-2.7	-2.6	-2.3
General Government	-5.2	-4.8	-2.9	-2.6	-2.3
Central Government Budget	-5.2	-4.9	-3.1	-2.8	-2.5
Local Governments	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Extra Budgetary Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployment Insurance Fund	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Social Security Institutions	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
General Health Insurance	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Revolving funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SEE's	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Public Sector Primary Balance	-2.9	-1.8	0.6	0.6	0.8
Public Sector Balance Exc. Interest Exp. and Privatization Rev.	-2.9	-1.8	0.6	0.6	0.8

(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⁾

	2023	2024 (RE)	2025 (P)	2026 (P)	2027 (P)
	(Billion TL)				
Public Sector	-1,096.9	-1,328.0	-92.6	-27.2	144.5
General Government	-994.2	-1,285.9	-169.9	8.1	157.4
Central Government Budget	-954.0	-1,245.1	-294.0	-88.4	91.1
Local Governments	-86.1	-65.3	38.0	-34.1	-93.9
Extra Budgetary Funds	11.8	2.0	2.5	6.2	7.9
Unemployment Insurance Fund	27.7	43.7	90.8	114.4	133.7
Social Security Institutions	-98.9	-248.8	-305.4	-351.5	-409.2
General Health Insurance	114.6	248.8	305.4	351.5	409.2
Revolving Funds	-9.3	-21.2	-7.2	10.0	18.5
SEE's	-102.7	-42.2	77.3	-35.3	-12.8
	(Percentage of GDP, %)				
Public Sector	-4.1	-3.0	-0.2	0.0	0.2
General Government	-3.7	-2.9	-0.3	0.0	0.2
Central Government Budget	-3.6	-2.8	-0.5	-0.1	0.1
Local Governments	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Extra Budgetary Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployment Insurance Fund	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Social Security Institutions	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
General Health Insurance	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Revolving Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SEE's	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

(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

	2023	2024 (RE)	2025 (P)	2026 (P)	2027 (P)
	(Percentage of GDP, %)				
Public Disposable Income	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.4
Public Consumption	-9.3	-10.6	-10.1	-10.1	-10.0
Public Saving	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.4
Public Investment	-4.1	-3.7	-3.2	-3.3	-3.5
Public Saving-Investment Gap	-2.6	-3.4	-2.3	-2.3	-2.1
Public Sector Privatization Revenues	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tax Burden (Including Social Security Premiums) (1)	23.0	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.2
Tax Burden (Excluding Social Security Premiums) (1)	17.2	17.4	18.3	18.3	18.3
EU Defined General Government Debt Stock	29.3	25.6	25.3	25.1	24.8

(1) Excluding Rebates.

RE: Realization Estimate

P: Program

Table 1.5: General Government Balance ⁽¹⁾

	2023	2024 (RE)	2025 (P)	2026 (P)	2027 (P)
	(Billion TL)				
Revenues	8,031.9	14,096.9	19,263.2	22,842.2	26,094.9
Taxes	4,528.4	7,687.7	11,242.0	13,326.5	15,186.3
Non-Tax Revenues	351.6	841.2	1,020.2	1,349.9	1,637.0
Factor Income	1,196.6	1,965.9	2,383.8	2,702.5	3,020.0
Social Funds	1,946.7	3,582.1	4,587.2	5,433.4	6,221.6
Privatization Revenues	8.5	20.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Expenditures	9,407.7	16,211.8	21,018.1	24,716.3	27,966.4
Primary Expenditures	8,712.7	14,860.3	18,995.0	22,394.9	25,405.4
Current Expenditures	3,672.9	6,769.1	8,888.5	10,484.9	11,861.3
Capital Expenditures	807.1	1,421.0	1,557.2	1,932.4	2,259.5
Transfer Expenditures	4,232.7	6,670.3	8,549.4	9,977.6	11,284.6
Stock Revaluation Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest Expenditures	695.0	1,351.5	2,023.1	2,321.4	2,561.0
General Government Balance	-1,375.9	-2,114.9	-1,754.9	-1,874.1	-1,871.5
Primary Balance	-680.9	-763.4	268.2	447.4	689.5
Balance Excluding Privatization Revenues	-1,384.4	-2,134.9	-1,784.9	-1,904.1	-1,901.5
Balance Excluding Pri. Rev. and Int. Exp.	-689.4	-783.4	238.2	417.4	659.5
	(Percent of GDP, %)				
Revenues	30.3	31.9	31.3	31.3	31.4
Taxes	17.1	17.4	18.3	18.3	18.3
Non-Tax Revenues	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0
Factor Income	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.6
Social Funds	7.3	8.1	7.5	7.5	7.5
Privatization Revenues	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Expenditures	35.4	36.7	34.2	33.9	33.6
Primary Expenditures	32.8	33.6	30.9	30.7	30.6
Current Expenditures	13.8	15.3	14.4	14.4	14.3
Capital Expenditures	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.7
Transfer Expenditures	15.9	15.1	13.9	13.7	13.6
Stock Revaluation Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest Expenditures	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1
General Government Balance	-5.2	-4.8	-2.9	-2.6	-2.3
Primary Balance	-2.6	-1.7	0.4	0.6	0.8
Balance Excluding Privatization Revenues	-5.2	-4.8	-2.9	-2.6	-2.3
Balance Excluding Pri. Rev. and Int. Exp.	-2.6	-1.8	0.4	0.6	0.8

(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

	2023	2024 (RE)	2025 (P)	2026 (P)	2027 (P)
	(Billion TL)				
Expenditures	6,588.0	11,213.1	14,731.0	17,300.0	19,496.8
Primary Expenditures	5,913.4	9,915.4	12,781.0	15,017.7	16,977.9
Personnel Expenditures	1,324.6	2,678.3	3,478.5	4,103.6	4,677.6
SSI Government Contributions	185.8	332.7	432.2	530.9	605.4
Goods and Serv. Procurement Exp.	453.9	772.8	1,023.6	1,157.9	1,257.0
Current Transfers	2,373.8	4,011.4	5,813.4	6,955.0	7,933.9
Capital Expenditures	544.0	1,092.6	1,102.6	1,312.5	1,496.4
Capital Transfers	858.3	724.1	320.9	315.7	313.4
Lending	173.0	303.4	306.1	305.1	314.5
Reserve Allocations	0.0	0.0	303.7	336.9	379.7
Interest Expenditures	674.6	1,297.8	1,950.0	2,282.2	2,518.9
Revenues	5,207.6	9,064.7	12,800.3	15,239.2	17,457.7
General Budget Tax Revenues	4,501.1	7,605.5	11,138.8	13,197.5	15,046.9
Other Revenues	706.5	1,459.2	1,661.6	2,041.7	2,410.8
Budget Balance	-1,380.4	-2,148.5	-1,930.7	-2,060.7	-2,039.1
Primary Balance	-705.8	-850.7	19.3	221.5	479.8
Program Defined Expenditures	5,913.4	9,915.3	12,781.0	15,017.7	16,977.8
Program Defined Revenues	4,959.4	8,670.3	12,487.0	14,929.3	17,069.0
Program Defined Balance	-954.0	-1,245.1	-294.0	-88.4	91.1
	(Percent of GDP, %)				
Expenditures	24.8	25.4	23.9	23.7	23.5
Primary Expenditures	22.3	22.4	20.8	20.6	20.4
Personnel Expenditures	5.0	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.6
SSI Government Contributions	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Goods and Serv. Procurement Exp.	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5
Current Transfers	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.5
Capital Expenditures	2.0	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Capital Transfers	3.2	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Lending	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
Reserve Allocations	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Interest Expenditures	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0
Revenues	19.6	20.5	20.8	20.9	21.0
General Budget Tax Revenues	17.0	17.2	18.1	18.1	18.1
Other Revenues	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.9
Budget Balance	-5.2	-4.9	-3.1	-2.8	-2.5
Primary Balance	-2.7	-1.9	0.0	0.3	0.6
Program Defined Expenditures	22.3	22.4	20.8	20.6	20.4
Program Defined Revenues	18.7	19.6	20.3	20.5	20.5
Program Defined Balance	-3.6	-2.8	-0.5	-0.1	0.1

RE: Realization Estimate

P: Program

Annex 2:
Central Government Budget (2025-2027)
Appropriation Proposal Ceilings

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET(ANNEX NO I)
2025 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		
THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKEY	11,053,550,000	1,437,502,000	1,701,854,000	0	0	1,948,997,000	0	803,423,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,946,326,000
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC	2,784,216,000	163,119,000	9,857,811,000	0	0	2,370,000,000	0	1,753,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,928,146,000
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT	443,413,000	45,592,000	250,883,000	0	0	26,578,000	0	23,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	789,466,000
COURT OF CASSATION	2,566,341,000	290,932,000	885,219,000	0	0	157,224,000	0	111,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,019,716,000
PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE	1,846,200,000	199,506,000	220,913,000	0	0	60,414,000	0	68,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,389,043,000
COUNCIL OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS	901,380,000	84,163,000	156,424,000	0	0	3,236,000	0	42,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,187,203,000
COURT OF ACCOUNTS	2,334,045,000	259,260,000	284,596,000	0	0	44,104,000	0	337,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,259,505,000
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	170,804,203,000	19,356,118,000	55,271,494,000	0	0	653,264,000	0	24,542,652,000	5,198,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	276,637,731,000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE	273,553,471,000	32,286,666,000	305,086,826,000	11,000,000,000	0	9,824,919,000	0	3,167,308,000	1,000,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	623,899,190,000
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	55,756,297,000	11,071,387,000	10,471,033,000	0	0	4,358,162,000	0	12,580,000,000	7,353,150,000	2,718,815,000	0	0	0	0	96,401,694,000
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	16,752,232,000	1,373,716,000	6,616,144,000	0	0	12,383,224,000	0	1,905,100,000	0	0	0	5,310,000	0	0	39,035,706,000
MINISTRY OF TREASURY AND FINANCE	23,051,411,000	2,558,431,000	46,164,380,000	0	1,950,000,000,000	3,824,962,005,000	0	2,452,000,000	169,308,000	19,897,719,000	252,456,710,000	0	0	0	6,121,542,656,000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION	1,080,744,599,000	131,441,298,000	116,553,046,000	0	0	31,275,568,000	0	141,254,495,000	66,547,016,000	446,533,000	0	0	0	0	1,451,715,540,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	566,841,948,000	67,251,196,000	189,921,652,000	0	0	3,168,333,000	0	190,032,000,000	47,139,093,000	168,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,017,383,129,000
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE	3,321,325,000	537,644,000	203,969,000	0	0	14,450,193,000	0	125,699,100,000	466,050,000	0	0	0	0	0	144,162,221,000
MINISTRY OF FAMILY AND SOCIAL SERVICES	53,280,882,000	8,825,531,000	20,001,851,000	0	0	319,632,263,000	0	5,259,800,000	1,969,000,000	10,300,000	0	0	0	0	407,010,627,000
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES	1,134,850,000	143,999,000	32,277,233,000	0	0	171,824,000	0	135,541,000	0	0	0	154,000,000	0	0	33,956,447,000
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	14,588,532,000	1,826,209,000	2,355,304,000	0	0	4,243,020,000	0	13,580,000,000	1,340,000,000	1,788,756,000	0	0	0	0	38,361,825,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY	3,538,352,000	439,820,000	604,389,000	0	0	33,471,158,000	0	3,107,084,000	2,713,307,000	5,051,694,000	18,435,739,000	301,307,000	0	0	64,643,236,000
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, URBANISATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE	15,571,414,000	2,071,366,000	966,471,000	0	0	8,196,329,000	0	22,400,806,000	26,060,328,000	80,000,000	0	0	0	0	82,740,622,000
MINISTRY OF TRADE	17,272,974,000	2,063,300,000	1,809,023,000	0	0	33,318,221,000	0	1,769,800,000	325,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	56,173,318,000
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORT	2,771,887,000	398,164,000	2,094,589,000	0	0	178,402,604,000	0	12,508,000,000	0	7,900,000,000	2,500,000,000	27,847,000,000	0	0	231,922,274,000
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	58,970,677,000	7,671,413,000	3,653,232,000	0	0	189,852,049,000	0	9,829,397,000	1,712,543,000	2,631,723,000	261,000,000	1,215,761,000	410,000,000	0	223,824,252,000
SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL	234,474,000	28,678,000	31,462,000	0	0	4,164,000	0	92,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	380,778,000
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATION	15,842,855,000	1,049,835,000	5,003,771,000	0	0	0	0	7,000,000,000	700,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	28,896,461,000
GENERAL COMMANDERSHIP OF GENDARMERIE	193,701,811,000	17,922,126,000	40,060,354,000	0	0	70,333,000	0	9,508,000,000	4,550,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	261,262,634,000
COAST GUARD COMMAND	8,633,684,000	898,685,000	5,332,202,000	0	0	21,737,000	0	1,880,000,000	188,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	15,766,308,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF SECURITY	302,167,835,000	38,183,832,000	40,523,233,000	0	0	143,643,000	0	35,408,000,000	10,641,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	416,426,543,000
PRESIDENCY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS	110,056,770,000	13,893,319,000	3,885,282,000	0	0	512,782,000	0	1,771,000,000	350,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	139,119,153,000
DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRESIDENCY	6,315,559,000	741,731,000	791,968,000	0	0	10,901,238,000	0	4,270,300,000	694,070,000	226,730,650,000	225,700,000,000	714,824,000	0	0	250,466,260,000
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	52,499,789,000	4,056,863,000	4,166,089,000	0	0	146,066,000	0	6,658,832,000	401,684,000	0	0	0	0	0	47,519,639,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF LAND REGISTRY AND CADASTRE	8,670,357,000	1,353,664,000	188,974,000	0	0	34,775,000	0	924,387,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,172,157,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF METEOROLOGY	2,124,203,000	323,138,000	175,637,000	0	0	1,105,458,000	0	1,145,000,000	112,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,873,426,000
DIRECTORATE OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT	10,300,404,000	1,993,900,000	3,324,325,000	0	0	15,400,903,000	0	5,174,000,000	40,000,000	12,000,000	0	0	0	0	36,205,532,000
DIRECTORATE FOR EU AFFAIRS	421,202,000	53,032,000	155,792,000	0	0	6,124,968,000	0	22,000,000	0	20,260,000	0	0	0	0	6,797,254,000
DIRECTORATE OF STATE ARCHIVES	835,611,000	122,394,000	156,670,000	0	0	3,131,000	0	110,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,217,806,000
DIRECTORATE OF COMMUNICATIONS	1,062,210,000	106,552,000	4,927,096,000	0	0	9,156,000	0	50,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,155,014,000
DIRECTORATE OF NATIONAL PALACES	1,917,226,000	305,463,000	186,353,000	0	0	4,500,000	0	700,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,113,542,000
PRESIDENCY OF STRATEGY AND BUDGET	918,746,000	107,266,000	321,777,000	0	0	14,006,000	0	247,000,000	0	1,439,357,000	0	0	0	303,722,287,000	306,778,439,000
MINISTRY OF LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY	3,070,614,000	374,693,000	536,056,000	0	0	800,999,737,000	0	185,800,000	0	369,600,000	10,000,000	0	0	0	865,536,500,000
DIRECTORATE OF CLIMATE CHANGE	107,935,000	12,491,000	189,526,000	0	0	24,911,000	0	18,000,000	0	52,600,000	0	0	0	0	405,463,000
TOTAL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET	3,028,727,468,000	373,156,995,000	917,314,893,000	11,000,000,000	1,950,000,000,000	5,518,497,217,000	0	655,899,232,000	176,010,527,000	294,778,336,000	228,471,000,000	300,909,344,000	711,307,000	303,722,287,000	13,943,005,772,000

- 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.

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		
TRABZON UNIVERSITY	859.192.000	107.615.000	92.336.000	0	0	26.467.000	0	305.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.390.610.000
KAYSERI UNIVERSITY	567.956.000	72.931.000	105.198.000	0	0	13.380.000	0	120.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	879.465.000
KAHRAMANMARAŞ İSTIKLAL UNIVERSITY	302.101.000	36.691.000	52.909.000	0	0	5.734.000	0	300.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	697.435.000
ESKİŞEHİR TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1.642.551.000	232.174.000	262.410.000	0	0	47.305.000	0	295.357.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.479.797.000
İSPARTA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1.308.710.000	168.939.000	118.019.000	0	0	35.495.000	0	205.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.836.163.000
AFYONKARAHİSAR HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1.595.739.000	192.527.000	86.977.000	0	0	403.355.000	0	630.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.908.598.000
TURKISH STATISTICAL INSTITUTE	3.159.284.000	400.027.000	425.809.000	0	0	112.018.000	0	1.028.900.000	36.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	5.126.038.000
STUDENT SELECTION AND PLACEMENT CENTER	3.154.888.000	124.109.000	2.524.939.000	0	0	8.614.000	0	9.907.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.822.457.000
PRESIDENCY OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIES	833.688.000	101.016.000	82.611.000	0	0	18.466.000	0	101.900.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.137.681.000
ATATURK SUPREME COUNCIL FOR CULTURE, LANGUAGE AND HISTORY	95.835.000	15.931.000	32.902.000	0	0	7.598.000	0	14.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	166.266.000
ATATURK RESEARCH CENTER	34.861.000	3.866.000	25.010.000	0	0	4.204.000	0	14.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	81.941.000
ATATURK CULTURE CENTER	35.657.000	4.043.000	25.348.000	0	0	4.056.000	0	19.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	88.104.000
TURKISH LANGUAGE SOCIETY	93.810.000	13.359.000	39.757.000	0	0	25.927.000	0	18.800.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	191.653.000
TURKISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY	135.744.000	19.826.000	27.095.000	0	0	35.566.000	0	60.500.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	278.733.000
THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF TÜRKİYE	8.221.363.000	1.589.190.000	4.058.631.000	0	0	8.330.151.000	0	5.250.008.000	0	18.714.460.000	0	0	0	0	46.163.803.000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	69.178.000	12.699.000	25.759.000	0	0	66.191.000	0	18.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	191.827.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HIGHWAYS	27.227.802.000	6.258.600.000	24.002.819.000	0	0	94.963.149.000	0	197.000.000.000	5.802.789.000	0	0	0	0	0	349.452.370.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE THEATERS	2.919.727.000	362.421.000	449.078.000	0	0	76.173.000	0	200.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.007.399.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE OPERA AND BALLET	3.039.698.000	329.803.000	282.265.000	0	0	140.106.000	0	120.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.911.872.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY	23.073.070.000	4.383.371.000	7.907.628.000	0	0	774.129.000	0	6.800.000.000	30.000.000	656.032.200	0	1.900.100.000	0	0	45.494.330.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS	2.221.294.000	330.672.000	602.237.000	0	0	479.162.000	0	99.700.000	300.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	4.630.365.000
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR BORDERS AND COASTS OF TÜRKİYE	673.790.000	95.387.000	59.345.000	0	0	18.503.000	0	65.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	912.027.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINE INSPECTION AND EXPLORATION	2.512.515.000	395.700.000	304.918.000	0	0	187.495.000	0	3.400.000.000	0	0	0	326.000.000	0	0	7.126.628.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION	488.271.000	45.431.000	72.981.000	0	0	67.528.000	0	50.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	724.211.000
TURKISH ACCREDITATION AGENCY	211.882.000	25.759.000	107.507.000	0	0	4.293.000	0	45.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	394.441.000
TURKISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION	3.534.332.000	722.280.000	475.463.000	0	0	69.988.000	0	910.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.712.053.000
TURKISH PATENT AND BRAND INSTITUTION	576.644.000	65.615.000	142.260.000	0	0	205.964.000	0	115.538.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.106.021.000
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION	2.215.852.000	335.208.000	345.328.000	0	0	5.227.029.000	0	97.000.000	0	0	0	2.944.896.000	0	0	11.165.313.000
TURKISH COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AGENCY	629.966.000	72.696.000	304.629.000	0	0	2.158.968.000	0	56.000.000	0	40.000.000	0	0	0	0	3.261.899.000
SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	344.187.000	67.664.000	86.631.000	0	0	2.701.000	0	76.101.000	0	603.540.000	0	0	0	0	1.180.824.000
DIRECTORATE OF PRIVATIZATION ADMINISTRATION	268.288.000	35.616.000	25.455.000	0	0	25.966.000	0	6.701.000	1.000	0	0	0	0	0	362.026.000
OMBUDSMAN INSTITUTION	242.879.000	33.319.000	44.129.000	0	0	6.645.000	0	14.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	340.972.000
CRIMINAL FUNCTIONS AND DETENTION HOUSES INSTITUTION	835.504.000	49.859.000	12.422.687.000	0	0	244.000	0	5.969.502.000	834.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	19.277.796.000
VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AUTHORITY	155.539.000	34.457.000	34.463.000	0	0	142.000	0	4.467.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	229.068.000
PRESIDENCY FOR TURKS ABROAD AND RELATED COMMUNITIES	370.325.000	55.727.000	91.490.000	0	0	2.088.952.000	0	29.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.635.494.000
MANUSCRIPT INSTITUTION OF TÜRKİYE	417.891.000	57.809.000	36.243.000	0	0	5.055.000	0	110.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	626.998.000
EASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	52.730.000	7.409.000	17.689.000	0	0	626.000	0	515.000	0	439.594.000	0	0	0	0	518.563.000
KONYA PLAIN PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	68.975.000	10.458.000	23.701.000	0	0	1.739.000	0	9.149.000	0	518.320.000	0	0	0	0	632.342.000
EASTERN BLACK SEA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	66.065.000	9.931.000	21.947.000	0	0	1.271.000	0	7.000.000	0	911.800.000	0	0	0	0	1.018.014.000
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS	26.655.566.000	4.753.174.000	3.714.278.000	0	0	542.129.000	0	161.354.600.000	9.099.100.000	590.000.000	0	0	0	0	197.609.747.000
TURKIYE WATER INSTITUTE	18.112.000	3.191.000	6.932.000	0	0	0	0	8.500.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	36.735.000
TURKISH MEDICINES AND MEDICAL DEVICES AGENCY	1.111.807.000	130.582.000	491.885.000	0	0	29.360.000	0	94.104.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.857.738.000
HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY INSTITUTION OF TÜRKİYE	165.968.000	19.362.000	47.849.000	0	0	3.189.000	0	14.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	250.366.000
TURKISH HEALTH INSTITUTES PRESIDENCY	199.336.000	30.499.000	90.000.000	0	0	3.931.000	0	205.000.000	0	1.200.000.000	0	0	0	0	1.728.766.000
HALAL ACCREDITATION INSTITUTION	50.876.000	6.491.000	12.980.000	0	0	1.644.000	0	1.600.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	73.591.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINING AND OIL WORKS	667.622.000	90.892.000	189.558.000	0	0	2.739.127.000	0	100.000.000	0	0	0	4.289.000	0	0	3.791.488.000
SPACE AGENCY OF TÜRKİYE	50.861.000	5.753.000	61.709.000	0	0	35.430.000	0	5.000.000	0	2.186.200.000	0	0	0	0	2.344.953.000
CAPPADOCIA AREA PRESIDENCY	97.787.000	24.939.000	77.593.000	0	0	51.000	0	173.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	373.370.000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF JUSTICE	96.749.000	14.454.000	168.437.000	0	0	4.219.000	0	16.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	299.850.000
TURKISH ENERGY, NUCLEAR AND MINING RESEARCH INSTITUTION	890.663.000	116.786.000	273.761.000	0	0	478.852.000	0	799.205.000	0	310.000.000	0	0	0	0	2.869.267.000
ULUDAĞ AREA PRESIDENCY	21.705.000	4.152.000	15.041.000	0	0	29.000	0	32.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	72.927.000
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION SERVICES	706.656.000	77.473.000	141.085.000	0	0	135.632.682.000	127.558.886.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136.557.896.000
TOTAL OF SPECIAL BUDGET ADMINISTRATIONS	436.748.143.000	60.473.535.000	100.467.971.000	0	0	292.239.339.000	127.558.886.000	439.047.236.000	23.494.444.000	26.169.946.000	0	5.175.285.000	0	0	1.360.321.455.000

- 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				
												TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		
THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKIYE	13,369,303,000	1,503,712,000	2,347,665,000	0	0	3,261,553,000	0	363,251,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,846,484,000
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC	3,090,442,000	181,060,000	11,182,600,000	0	0	2,688,400,000	0	1,987,900,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,130,402,000
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT	514,993,000	52,979,000	284,321,000	0	0	28,905,000	0	27,375,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	908,573,000
COURT OF CASSATION	2,982,021,000	338,074,000	1,000,098,000	0	0	178,364,000	0	132,114,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,632,671,000
PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE	2,145,019,000	224,853,000	249,966,000	0	0	68,523,000	0	80,935,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,769,296,000
COUNCIL OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS	1,047,339,000	97,796,000	177,301,000	0	0	3,664,000	0	49,989,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,376,088,000
COURT OF ACCOUNTS	2,799,337,000	311,315,000	335,303,000	0	0	52,480,000	0	582,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,080,435,000
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	198,806,383,000	22,529,855,000	62,636,636,000	0	0	739,740,000	0	29,222,813,000	3,447,948,000	0	0	0	0	0	313,925,427,000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE	341,980,502,000	43,792,585,000	345,999,586,000	0	0	10,501,647,000	0	3,769,761,000	663,322,000	0	0	0	0	0	746,044,081,000
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	64,778,548,000	12,801,123,000	11,872,048,000	0	0	4,942,709,000	0	14,972,841,000	4,190,196,000	2,516,374,000	0	0	0	0	111,883,643,000
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	19,464,191,000	1,596,132,000	7,500,439,000	0	0	13,219,317,000	0	2,267,469,000	0	0	0	6,022,000	0	0	44,053,570,000
MINISTRY OF TREASURY AND FINANCE	25,114,892,000	2,763,206,000	50,337,362,000	0	2,282,245,451,000	4,263,337,033,000	0	2,918,395,000	112,306,000	21,996,294,000	252,563,152,000	0	0	0	6,901,275,785,000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION	1,207,994,048,000	166,386,192,000	133,246,948,000	0	0	36,245,537,000	0	168,122,513,000	44,142,100,000	508,621,000	0	0	0	0	1,712,509,809,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	674,195,756,000	79,859,926,000	215,039,960,000	0	0	3,504,948,000	0	226,177,987,000	25,537,897,000	199,955,000	0	0	0	0	1,198,978,733,000
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE	3,859,403,000	601,533,000	231,309,000	0	0	16,184,169,000	0	149,572,618,000	309,141,000	0	0	0	0	0	170,449,032,000
MINISTRY OF FAMILY AND SOCIAL SERVICES	61,915,418,000	10,256,563,000	22,718,896,000	0	0	539,525,056,000	0	6,260,267,000	1,306,081,000	12,259,000	0	0	0	0	640,688,499,000
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES	1,307,018,000	166,164,000	33,749,797,000	0	0	192,155,000	0	161,322,000	0	0	0	174,653,000	0	0	35,751,109,000
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	16,949,258,000	2,121,999,000	2,671,132,000	0	0	4,702,599,000	0	16,163,052,200	888,851,000	2,096,958,000	0	0	0	0	44,704,998,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY	4,111,302,000	504,074,000	686,439,000	0	0	39,838,151,000	0	3,698,082,000	1,799,796,000	6,012,578,000	13,425,108,000	199,864,000	0	0	68,274,814,000
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, URBANISATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE	18,092,947,000	2,406,888,000	1,096,067,000	0	0	3,461,197,000	0	35,461,965,000	14,858,947,000	39,585,247,000	95,217,000	0	0	0	100,199,528,000
MINISTRY OF TRADE	20,069,135,000	2,327,667,000	2,263,283,000	0	0	37,774,205,000	0	2,106,434,000	215,580,000	0	0	0	0	0	64,328,724,000
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORT	3,220,686,000	462,696,000	2,375,485,000	0	0	203,485,014,000	0	14,887,147,000	0	8,402,659,000	1,658,305,000	31,145,000,000	0	0	263,978,887,000
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	68,517,141,000	8,914,082,000	4,143,121,000	0	0	183,571,996,000	0	11,699,046,000	1,135,968,000	3,132,303,000	173,127,000	1,447,011,000	271,962,000	0	281,425,700,000
SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL	260,832,000	33,325,000	35,681,000	0	0	4,520,000	0	109,499,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	443,857,000
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATION	18,407,673,000	1,219,795,000	5,674,814,000	0	0	0	0	8,331,470,000	464,325,000	0	0	0	0	0	33,633,752,000
GENERAL COMMANDERSHIP OF GENDARMERIE	236,041,698,000	24,218,328,000	45,432,635,000	0	0	77,822,000	0	11,316,517,000	3,018,114,000	0	0	0	0	0	317,087,000,000
COAST GUARD COMMAND	10,931,657,000	1,044,226,000	6,047,237,000	0	0	23,397,000	0	2,237,595,000	124,704,000	0	0	0	0	0	19,384,112,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF SECURITY	351,353,691,000	44,301,105,000	45,957,579,000	0	0	154,052,000	0	42,142,956,000	7,058,410,000	0	0	0	0	0	483,909,383,000
PRESIDENCY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS	130,070,395,000	16,339,929,000	4,405,927,000	0	0	581,202,000	0	2,107,862,000	232,163,000	0	0	0	0	0	153,595,315,000
DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRESIDENCY	7,338,034,000	861,856,000	898,177,000	0	0	12,352,148,000	0	5,082,554,000	460,392,000	200,036,480,000	200,000,000,000	810,687,000	0	0	227,379,936,000
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	39,417,168,000	4,923,231,000	4,724,792,000	0	0	166,090,000	0	7,925,409,000	266,446,000	0	0	0	0	0	57,156,685,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF LAND REGISTRY AND CADASTRE	10,073,882,000	1,572,867,000	214,317,000	0	0	39,583,000	0	1,100,215,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,000,864,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF METEOROLOGY	2,468,114,000	375,468,000	199,180,000	0	0	1,180,238,000	0	1,362,790,000	74,623,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,885,790,000
DIRECTORATE OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT	11,970,941,000	2,317,355,000	3,770,142,000	0	0	3,680,249,000	0	6,158,147,000	26,533,000	14,283,000	0	0	0	0	27,911,117,000
DIRECTORATE FOR EU AFFAIRS	489,439,000	61,628,000	176,860,000	0	0	6,535,874,000	0	26,185,000	0	24,114,000	0	0	0	0	7,313,320,000
DIRECTORATE OF STATE ARCHIVES	999,371,000	142,228,000	177,681,000	0	0	3,519,000	0	130,923,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,413,722,000
DIRECTORATE OF COMMUNICATIONS	1,234,207,000	123,808,000	5,587,808,000	0	0	10,423,000	0	59,511,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,015,757,000
DIRECTORATE OF NATIONAL PALACES	2,227,977,000	354,987,000	218,124,000	0	0	5,123,000	0	833,147,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,631,360,000
PRESIDENCY OF STRATEGY AND BUDGET	1,067,548,000	124,646,000	364,930,000	0	0	15,944,000	0	293,981,000	0	1,699,287,000	0	0	0	336,882,593,000	340,448,929,000
MINISTRY OF LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY	3,567,757,000	435,381,000	607,502,000	0	0	1,164,320,968,000	0	221,141,000	0	499,307,000	6,633,000	0	0	0	1,169,599,071,000
DIRECTORATE OF CLIMATE CHANGE	125,402,000	14,515,000	214,943,000	0	0	26,647,000	0	21,424,000	0	62,605,000	0	0	0	0	456,936,000
TOTAL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET	3,583,430,763,000	458,665,151,000	1,036,625,333,000	0	2,282,245,451,000	6,556,686,162,000	0	780,146,602,000	110,333,843,000	286,739,919,000	201,838,065,000	299,666,850,000	471,826,000	336,882,593,000	15,621,088,824,000

- 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 NO II)
2026 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	972,670,000	91,050,000	61,111,000	0	0	162,268,000	0	12,945,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300,044,000
ANKARA UNIVERSITY	11,052,788,000	1,377,605,000	1,086,261,000	0	0	2,170,131,000	0	1,324,033,000	99,498,000	0	0	0	0	0	17,010,818,000
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	4,636,954,000	661,436,000	1,390,821,000	0	0	290,090,000	0	636,763,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,616,064,000
FAKETTEPE UNIVERSITY	9,717,141,000	1,180,083,000	1,389,362,000	0	0	2,088,599,000	0	1,781,830,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,157,015,000
GAZI UNIVERSITY	8,772,567,000	1,058,162,000	834,342,000	0	0	1,655,812,000	0	1,976,344,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,297,227,000
STANBUL UNIVERSITY	8,710,486,000	1,127,457,000	1,160,601,000	0	0	2,042,418,000	0	3,404,665,000	940,268,000	0	0	0	0	0	16,445,627,000
STANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	5,081,287,000	658,560,000	905,326,000	0	0	295,270,000	0	796,921,000	13,004,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,737,364,000
BOĞAZIÇI UNIVERSITY	2,544,782,000	370,993,000	731,483,000	0	0	156,214,000	0	1,122,845,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,926,317,000
MARMARA UNIVERSITY	6,140,996,000	784,874,000	828,408,000	0	0	484,199,000	0	672,682,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,911,159,000
MİDİZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	3,317,931,000	411,552,000	626,309,000	0	0	174,716,000	0	580,825,000	130,044,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,111,333,000
MİMAR SİNAN FINE ARTS UNIVERSITY	1,374,031,000	195,555,000	157,902,000	0	0	92,182,000	0	226,140,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,045,810,000
FGE UNIVERSITY	8,690,242,000	1,206,603,000	1,118,226,000	0	0	2,010,069,000	0	1,564,532,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,589,672,000
DOKUZ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY	7,073,418,000	881,978,000	843,220,000	0	0	1,492,149,000	0	1,594,883,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,885,648,000
TRAKYA UNIVERSITY	4,381,689,000	545,255,000	420,333,000	0	0	768,203,000	0	706,518,000	39,799,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,821,998,000
BURSA ULUDAĞ UNIVERSITY	6,156,759,000	777,180,000	788,416,000	0	0	1,059,766,000	0	1,488,952,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,271,073,000
ANADOLU UNIVERSITY	4,287,977,000	671,001,000	758,357,000	0	0	254,579,000	0	476,084,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,447,998,000
BELÇUK UNIVERSITY	6,574,332,000	817,982,000	1,001,832,000	0	0	828,777,000	0	388,759,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,611,682,000
AKDENİZ UNIVERSITY	6,640,504,000	789,514,000	585,828,000	0	0	1,148,761,000	0	1,142,602,000	378,094,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,307,209,000
ERCIYES UNIVERSITY	5,331,146,000	695,711,000	834,789,000	0	0	1,060,425,000	0	776,687,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,698,758,000
SİVAS CUMHURİYET UNIVERSITY	5,249,644,000	619,446,000	654,736,000	0	0	696,765,000	0	1,501,685,000	53,066,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,722,276,000
ÇUKUROVA UNIVERSITY	5,965,037,000	751,712,000	569,385,000	0	0	1,087,873,000	0	1,154,989,000	397,993,000	0	0	0	0	0	9,528,996,000
DNÜDOKUZ MAYIS UNIVERSITY	6,132,658,000	755,686,000	568,939,000	0	0	1,175,343,000	0	470,569,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,103,195,000
KARADENİZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	5,098,265,000	626,024,000	441,371,000	0	0	860,264,000	0	583,488,000	13,266,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,609,412,000
ATA TÜRK UNIVERSITY	7,505,269,000	868,366,000	1,338,747,000	0	0	979,393,000	0	307,075,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,998,850,000
NONU UNIVERSITY	5,620,605,000	700,813,000	529,933,000	0	0	787,778,000	0	767,422,000	109,448,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,406,551,000
FRAT UNIVERSITY	5,427,623,000	656,167,000	609,520,000	0	0	667,757,000	0	1,435,922,000	497,492,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,796,989,000
DICLE UNIVERSITY	5,300,187,000	605,148,000	684,280,000	0	0	857,428,000	0	649,448,000	166,789,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,096,491,000
VAN YÜZÜNCÜ YIL UNIVERSITY	5,133,025,000	585,797,000	569,875,000	0	0	565,603,000	0	1,070,224,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,924,524,000
GAZİANTEP UNIVERSITY	4,952,410,000	623,600,000	609,619,000	0	0	725,958,000	0	663,058,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,574,645,000
ZHİR HIGH TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE	1,267,574,000	154,381,000	254,950,000	0	0	49,106,000	0	453,470,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,179,481,000
GEZİ TEKNİK UNIVERSITY	1,264,996,000	157,938,000	204,033,000	0	0	49,427,000	0	267,799,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,044,193,000
HARRAN UNIVERSITY	3,430,803,000	419,952,000	355,869,000	0	0	475,733,000	0	443,949,000	33,166,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,126,306,000
SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL UNIVERSITY	4,654,440,000	592,637,000	560,843,000	0	0	690,754,000	0	519,088,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,017,762,000
AYDIN ADNAN MENDERES UNIVERSITY	4,652,312,000	574,846,000	499,409,000	0	0	719,865,000	0	590,014,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,036,446,000
ZONGULDAK BÜLENT ECEVİT UNIVERSITY	3,391,263,000	404,656,000	291,379,000	0	0	432,830,000	0	581,044,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,101,172,000
MERSİN UNIVERSITY	4,697,702,000	550,650,000	343,809,000	0	0	665,858,000	0	630,812,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,888,831,000
PAMUKKALE UNIVERSITY	5,422,552,000	695,471,000	479,606,000	0	0	830,828,000	0	506,811,000	27,196,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,935,268,000
BALIKESİR UNIVERSITY	3,044,728,000	386,205,000	372,862,000	0	0	390,921,000	0	523,692,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,718,408,000
KOCAELİ UNIVERSITY	5,137,068,000	625,267,000	641,341,000	0	0	874,879,000	0	345,462,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,624,017,000
SAKARYA UNIVERSITY	3,368,095,000	402,704,000	443,575,000	0	0	158,075,000	0	324,140,000	49,749,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,696,589,000
MANİSA CELAL BAYAR UNIVERSITY	4,067,832,000	528,911,000	399,835,000	0	0	670,418,000	0	477,340,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,144,336,000
BOLU ABANT İZZET BAYSAL UNIVERSITY	2,957,086,000	354,744,000	346,613,000	0	0	178,499,000	0	354,637,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,191,579,000
HATAY MUSTAFA KEMAL UNIVERSITY	2,915,067,000	356,318,000	279,614,000	0	0	270,370,000	0	1,095,008,000	469,300,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,916,377,000
AFYON KOCATEPE UNIVERSITY	2,381,687,000	297,948,000	248,898,000	0	0	76,596,000	0	197,574,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,202,703,000
KAFKAS UNIVERSITY	2,353,443,000	271,949,000	421,591,000	0	0	173,093,000	0	406,471,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,626,547,000
ÇANAKKALE ONSEKİZ MART UNIVERSITY	4,755,861,000	624,055,000	439,847,000	0	0	503,957,000	0	539,165,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,862,885,000
NİĞDE ÖMER HALİSDEMİR UNIVERSITY	2,198,040,000	291,271,000	273,760,000	0	0	72,878,000	0	177,348,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,013,297,000
KÜTAHYA DUMULPINAR UNIVERSITY	2,441,434,000	328,647,000	332,653,000	0	0	78,443,000	0	232,093,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,413,270,000
TOKAT GAZİOSMANPAŞA UNIVERSITY	3,898,101,000	454,318,000	359,378,000	0	0	422,568,000	0	815,839,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,950,204,000
MİĞLA SİTKİ KOÇMAN UNIVERSITY	3,378,547,000	427,170,000	381,429,000	0	0	161,471,000	0	242,399,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,590,916,000
KAHRAMANMARAŞ SÜTÇÜ İMAM UNIVERSITY	3,715,223,000	464,074,000	459,114,000	0	0	455,406,000	0	476,618,000	19,900,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,570,435,000
KIRIKKALE UNIVERSITY	2,914,548,000	365,430,000	410,449,000	0	0	381,383,000	0	192,915,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,264,725,000
ESKİŞEHİR OSMANGAZI UNIVERSITY	4,776,847,000	617,149,000	531,578,000	0	0	835,489,000	0	571,123,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,332,186,000
ERZELAN UNIVERSITY	783,039,000	101,373,000	143,381,000	0	0	49,300,000	0	199,717,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,276,810,000
KİRSEHİR AHI EVRAN UNIVERSITY	1,876,275,000	224,441,000	193,047,000	0	0	48,391,000	0	232,091,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,574,245,000
KASTAMONU UNIVERSITY	1,938,093,000	232,155,000	208,101,000	0	0	51,214,000	0	493,937,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,923,500,000
DÜZCE UNIVERSITY	2,777,635,000	328,525,000	231,230,000	0	0	351,210,000	0	488,002,000	19,900,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,176,602,000
BURDUR MEHMET AKIF ERSOY UNIVERSITY	2,246,231,000	294,594,000	370,844,000	0	0	75,232,000	0	452,279,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,439,180,000
ŞİŞEKİ UNIVERSITY	1,738,505,000	208,283,000	240,749,000	0	0	98,693,000	0	250,384,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,546,614,000

(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		
RECEP TAYYIP ERDOĞAN UNIVERSITY	2,577,222,000	307,505,000	170,127,000	0	0	136,618,000	0	375,176,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,566,648,000
TEKİRDAĞ NAMIK KEMAL UNIVERSITY	3,010,782,000	372,814,000	273,489,000	0	0	347,923,000	0	504,089,000	91,031,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,509,097,000
ERZINCAN BINALI YILDIRIM UNIVERSITY	2,135,697,000	226,711,000	238,705,000	0	0	53,494,000	0	121,401,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,776,008,000
AKSARAY UNIVERSITY	1,735,735,000	194,462,000	190,679,000	0	0	47,398,000	0	309,454,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,477,728,000
GİRESUN UNIVERSITY	2,135,354,000	260,585,000	198,395,000	0	0	68,872,000	0	398,720,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,061,926,000
HİTİT UNIVERSITY	1,650,255,000	197,339,000	205,474,000	0	0	50,508,000	0	435,617,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,539,193,000
YOZGAT BOZOK UNIVERSITY	2,296,677,000	271,266,000	286,969,000	0	0	176,369,000	0	273,393,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,304,673,000
ADYAMAN UNIVERSITY	2,053,006,000	223,344,000	199,323,000	0	0	75,999,000	0	927,413,000	512,084,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,473,885,000
ORDU UNIVERSITY	2,010,541,000	249,394,000	179,211,000	0	0	121,403,000	0	192,087,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,752,636,000
AMASYA UNIVERSITY	1,524,913,000	186,923,000	138,014,000	0	0	41,171,000	0	120,211,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,011,232,000
KARAMANOĞLU MEHMETBEY UNIVERSITY	1,589,907,000	178,000,000	167,104,000	0	0	41,970,000	0	271,368,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,248,349,000
ASRI İBRAHİM ÇEÇEN UNIVERSITY	1,408,975,000	153,971,000	247,833,000	0	0	19,760,000	0	267,797,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,098,336,000
SİNOP UNIVERSITY	1,275,694,000	147,625,000	112,569,000	0	0	30,705,000	0	386,818,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,953,411,000
SİRT UNIVERSITY	1,610,883,000	168,304,000	156,086,000	0	0	28,227,000	0	440,378,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,403,878,000
NEVŞEHİR HACI BEKTAŞ VELİ UNIVERSITY	1,533,235,000	193,251,000	177,626,000	0	0	48,464,000	0	336,234,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,288,810,000
KARABÜK UNIVERSITY	2,430,858,000	289,794,000	319,551,000	0	0	54,033,000	0	107,119,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,201,355,000
RİLİS 7 ARALIK UNIVERSITY	946,131,000	114,272,000	144,570,000	0	0	21,321,000	0	127,352,000	47,760,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,353,646,000
ÇANKIRI KARATEKİN UNIVERSITY	1,542,042,000	191,256,000	174,209,000	0	0	43,908,000	0	341,390,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,293,005,000
ARTVİN ÇORUH UNIVERSITY	1,102,990,000	125,379,000	115,434,000	0	0	24,425,000	0	122,592,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,490,820,000
BİLEÇİK ŞEYH EDEBALI UNIVERSITY	1,482,168,000	174,495,000	206,075,000	0	0	33,457,000	0	148,776,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,044,971,000
BİTLİS EREN UNIVERSITY	1,236,340,000	131,568,000	189,406,000	0	0	24,366,000	0	161,868,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,743,548,000
NİĞLARELİ UNIVERSITY	1,470,104,000	166,893,000	216,286,000	0	0	40,425,000	0	340,402,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,234,110,000
OSMANIYE KORKUT ATA UNIVERSITY	1,302,490,000	152,960,000	129,026,000	0	0	30,407,000	0	132,352,000	26,533,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,747,235,000
BİNGÖL UNIVERSITY	1,754,153,000	191,570,000	236,360,000	0	0	29,257,000	0	232,091,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,443,431,000
MUŞ ALPARSLAN UNIVERSITY	1,355,705,000	132,114,000	230,325,000	0	0	24,495,000	0	205,906,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,948,545,000
MARDİN ARTUKLU UNIVERSITY	1,593,509,000	183,005,000	188,322,000	0	0	25,374,000	0	148,776,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,138,986,000
BATMAN UNIVERSITY	1,446,592,000	158,480,000	165,463,000	0	0	24,641,000	0	243,993,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,039,169,000
ARDAHAN UNIVERSITY	896,034,000	108,790,000	194,444,000	0	0	16,675,000	0	108,309,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,324,252,000
BARTIN UNIVERSITY	1,388,166,000	159,191,000	120,212,000	0	0	31,203,000	0	202,336,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,901,108,000
BAYBURT UNIVERSITY	1,124,653,000	133,258,000	166,116,000	0	0	23,279,000	0	85,695,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,533,001,000
GÜMÜŞHANE UNIVERSITY	1,385,428,000	153,190,000	151,679,000	0	0	32,530,000	0	65,461,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,788,288,000
HAKKARİ UNIVERSITY	850,754,000	100,501,000	115,393,000	0	0	15,542,000	0	182,103,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,264,293,000
İRZİR UNIVERSITY	1,160,603,000	126,212,000	127,927,000	0	0	21,474,000	0	107,119,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,543,335,000
SİRNAK UNIVERSITY	774,330,000	81,737,000	130,986,000	0	0	14,075,000	0	114,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,115,628,000
MUNZUR UNIVERSITY	1,084,389,000	118,970,000	121,767,000	0	0	23,372,000	0	136,874,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,485,372,000
YALOVA UNIVERSITY	1,305,740,000	145,032,000	150,227,000	0	0	34,338,000	0	238,042,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,873,379,000
TÜRKİSH GERMAN UNIVERSITY	624,967,000	85,484,000	169,087,000	0	0	12,125,000	0	247,564,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,139,227,000
ANKARA YILDIRIM BEYAZIT UNIVERSITY	2,938,802,000	339,848,000	437,095,000	0	0	119,665,000	0	743,881,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,579,281,000
BURSA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1,023,176,000	112,929,000	120,488,000	0	0	17,355,000	0	261,846,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,535,794,000
İSTANBUL MEDENİET UNIVERSITY	1,686,605,000	189,277,000	151,114,000	0	0	67,327,000	0	237,447,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,331,770,000
İZMİR KATİP ÇELEBİ UNIVERSITY	2,102,983,000	235,670,000	224,531,000	0	0	112,761,000	0	470,133,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,146,078,000
NECMETTİN ERBAKAN UNIVERSITY	5,397,968,000	634,855,000	368,025,000	0	0	953,573,000	0	407,835,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,762,256,000
ABDULLAH GÜL UNIVERSITY	604,961,000	72,748,000	99,448,000	0	0	12,017,000	0	309,455,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,098,629,000
ERZURUM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	737,671,000	81,966,000	125,150,000	0	0	12,374,000	0	92,837,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,049,998,000
ADANA ALPARSLAN TURKISH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	803,896,000	95,215,000	74,386,000	0	0	19,808,000	0	458,231,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,451,536,000
ANKARA SOCIAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	838,579,000	107,749,000	94,335,000	0	0	21,520,000	0	63,082,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,125,265,000
UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES	6,906,691,000	815,077,000	474,974,000	0	0	285,700,000	0	645,399,000	60,687,000	0	0	0	0	0	9,127,841,000
BANDIRMA ONYEDİ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY	1,106,927,000	131,315,000	148,959,000	0	0	21,391,000	0	336,830,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,745,422,000
İSENDERUN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	848,298,000	114,818,000	133,556,000	0	0	23,619,000	0	315,406,000	66,332,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,435,697,000
ALANYA ALAADDİN KEYKUBAT (UNİVERSİTESİ)	1,205,756,000	136,483,000	170,541,000	0	0	47,751,000	0	368,370,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,928,901,000
İZMİR BAKIRÇAY UNIVERSITY	734,085,000	81,152,000	86,062,000	0	0	12,032,000	0	247,564,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,160,895,000
İZMİR DEMOCRACY UNIVERSITY	681,353,000	73,232,000	92,475,000	0	0	14,112,000	0	297,553,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,158,725,000
HİGHER EDUCATION QUALITY COUNCIL	33,392,000	4,365,000	32,589,000	0	0	941,000	0	1,590,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	72,877,000
ANKARA MUSIC AND FINE ARTS UNIVERSITY	373,789,000	56,200,000	114,599,000	0	0	3,207,000	0	155,917,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	703,712,000
GAZİANTEP İSLAMIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	389,142,000	43,916,000	130,446,000	0	0	3,532,000	0	119,021,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	686,057,000
KONYA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	976,682,000	117,685,000	149,390,000	0	0	26,308,000	0	278,509,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,548,574,000
KUTAHYA HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,071,636,000	115,319,000	80,527,000	0	0	65,136,000	0	468,945,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,801,563,000
MALATYA TURGUT ÖZAL UNIVERSITY	1,034,091,000	134,149,000	127,259,000	0	0	13,434,000	0	357,063,000	99,498,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,665,996,000
İSTANBUL UNIVERSITY - CERRAHPAŞA	5,865,101,000	762,514,000	964,256,000	0	0	1,379,418,000	0	2,382,659,000	533,975,000	0	0	0	0	0	11,353,948,000
ANKARA HACI BAYRAM VELİ UNIVERSITY	2,594,262,000	310,179,000	326,182,000	0	0	81,892,000	0	132,877,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,445,392,000
SAKARYA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,361,511,000	177,313,000	151,865,000	0	0	33,000,000	0	220,189,000	49,749,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,943,879,000
SAMSUN UNIVERSITY	819,509,000	99,298,000	68,021,000	0	0	9,755,000	0	248,756,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,245,339,000
SIVAS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	315,994,000	31,727,000	75,814,000	0	0	3,278,000	0	208,287,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	635,100,000
TARŞUS UNIVERSITY	545,459,000	60,578,000	50,678,000	0	0	9,798,000	0	273,748,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	940,

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				
KAYSERI UNIVERSITY	659,931,000	84,748,000	119,305,000	0	0	15,180,000	0	142,825,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,021,990,000
KAHRAMANMARAŞ İSTİTKAL UNIVERSITY	351,000,000	42,634,000	60,004,000	0	0	6,505,000	0	357,063,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	817,206,000
EŞİŞEHİR TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1,908,319,000	269,798,000	297,601,000	0	0	53,665,000	0	351,537,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,880,920,000
İSPARTA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,520,345,000	196,307,000	133,846,000	0	0	40,273,000	0	243,993,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,134,764,000
AFYONKARAHİSAR HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,854,053,000	223,717,000	98,641,000	0	0	458,947,000	0	749,832,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,385,190,000
TURKISH STATISTICAL INSTITUTE	3,670,840,000	464,811,000	482,913,000	0	0	126,977,000	0	1,224,607,000	23,880,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,970,148,000
STUDENT SELECTION AND PLACEMENT CENTER	3,665,779,000	144,233,000	3,643,962,000	0	0	9,771,000	0	11,791,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,475,536,000
PRESIDENCY OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIES	968,725,000	117,383,000	93,690,000	0	0	20,963,000	0	121,282,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,322,043,000
ATATURK SUPREME COUNCIL FOR CULTURE, LANGUAGE AND HISTORY	111,365,000	18,514,000	37,314,000	0	0	8,618,000	0	16,663,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	192,474,000
ATATURK RESEARCH CENTER	40,507,000	4,492,000	28,364,000	0	0	4,768,000	0	16,663,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	94,794,000
ATATURK CULTURE CENTER	41,433,000	4,698,000	28,747,000	0	0	4,601,000	0	22,614,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	102,093,000
TURKISH LANGUAGE SOCIETY	109,013,000	15,525,000	45,089,000	0	0	29,405,000	0	22,376,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	221,408,000
TURKISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY	157,746,000	23,041,000	30,729,000	0	0	40,332,000	0	72,008,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	323,856,000
THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF TURKIYE	9,554,625,000	1,847,068,000	4,470,233,000	0	0	9,081,572,000	0	6,248,612,000	0	20,662,118,000	0	0	0	0	51,864,228,000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	80,405,000	14,760,000	29,213,000	0	0	76,034,000	0	21,424,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	220,836,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HIGHWAYS	31,641,582,000	7,273,928,000	27,221,742,000	0	0	114,360,601,000	0	299,084,131,000	3,937,218,000	0	0	0	0	0	419,593,218,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE THEATERS	3,392,590,000	421,138,000	509,303,000	0	0	86,370,000	0	238,042,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,647,443,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE OPERA AND BALLET	3,531,890,000	383,715,000	320,119,000	0	0	158,889,000	0	142,825,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,536,938,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY	26,813,760,000	5,094,167,000	8,499,465,000	0	0	8,787,075,000	0	8,093,428,000	19,900,000	749,627,000	0	2,160,533,000	0	0	52,289,055,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS	2,581,174,000	384,260,000	683,031,000	0	0	543,421,000	0	1,186,639,000	398,997,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,378,495,000
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR BORDERS AND COASTS OF TURKIYE	782,909,000	110,840,000	67,304,000	0	0	20,993,000	0	77,366,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,059,412,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINE INSPECTION AND EXPLORATION	2,919,247,000	459,825,000	345,810,000	0	0	212,656,000	0	404,6714,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,984,252,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION	567,341,000	52,791,000	82,768,000	0	0	73,052,000	0	59,511,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	835,463,000
TURKISH ACCREDITATION AGENCY	246,201,000	29,933,000	121,924,000	0	0	4,727,000	0	53,559,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	456,344,000
TURKISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION	4,106,653,000	839,337,000	539,215,000	0	0	74,772,000	0	1,083,091,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,643,068,000
TURKISH PATENT AND BRAND INSTITUTION	670,031,000	76,245,000	161,338,000	0	0	221,144,000	0	137,514,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,266,272,000
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION	2,574,786,000	389,526,000	391,639,000	0	0	5,915,542,000	0	115,450,000	0	0	0	3,317,436,000	0	0	12,704,379,000
TURKISH COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AGENCY	731,997,000	84,476,000	345,064,000	0	0	2,304,304,000	0	66,652,000	0	47,608,000	0	0	0	0	3,580,101,000
SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	399,995,000	78,642,000	98,249,000	0	0	3,056,000	0	90,576,000	0	718,339,000	0	0	0	0	1,388,857,000
DIRECTORATE OF PRIVATIZATION ADMINISTRATION	311,747,000	41,389,000	28,869,000	0	0	29,453,000	0	7,976,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	419,434,000
OMBUDESMAN INSTITUTION	282,230,000	38,720,000	50,047,000	0	0	7,522,000	0	16,663,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	395,182,000
CRIMINAL FUNCTIONS AND DETENTION HOUSES INSTITUTION	915,924,000	57,932,000	14,088,661,000	0	0	277,000	0	7,104,961,000	195,016,000	0	0	0	0	0	22,167,755,000
VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AUTHORITY	180,781,000	40,049,000	39,085,000	0	0	161,000	0	5,317,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	265,993,000
PRESIDENCY FOR TURKS ABROAD AND RELATED COMMUNITIES	430,331,000	64,761,000	103,759,000	0	0	2,356,743,000	0	34,516,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,990,110,000
MANUSCRIPT INSTITUTION OF TURKIYE	485,598,000	67,181,000	41,103,000	0	0	5,735,000	0	130,923,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	730,540,000
EASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	612,790,000	8,612,000	20,061,000	0	0	711,000	0	613,000	0	523,210,000	0	0	0	0	614,486,000
KONYA PLAIN PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	80,148,000	12,154,000	26,879,000	0	0	1,973,000	0	10,889,000	0	616,910,000	0	0	0	0	748,993,000
EASTERN BLACK SEA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	76,778,000	11,543,000	24,890,000	0	0	1,442,000	0	8,331,000	0	1,085,234,000	0	0	0	0	1,208,218,000
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS	30,977,307,000	5,524,058,000	4,212,390,000	0	0	614,901,000	0	192,045,859,000	6,035,633,000	702,224,000	0	0	0	0	234,076,739,000
TURKIYE WATER INSTITUTE	21,047,000	3,709,000	7,862,000	0	0	0	0	10,117,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,735,000
TURKISH MEDICINES AND MEDICAL DEVICES AGENCY	1,291,849,000	151,735,000	557,850,000	0	0	32,925,000	0	112,004,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,146,363,000
HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY INSTITUTION OF TURKIYE	192,855,000	22,500,000	54,266,000	0	0	3,606,000	0	16,663,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	289,890,000
TURKISH HEALTH INSTITUTES PRESIDENCY	231,673,000	35,449,000	102,070,000	0	0	4,386,000	0	243,993,000	0	992,658,000	0	0	0	0	1,510,229,000
MALAL ACCREDITATION INSTITUTION	59,124,000	7,545,000	14,721,000	0	0	1,866,000	0	1,904,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	85,140,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINING AND OIL WORKS	775,742,000	105,616,000	214,979,000	0	0	1,757,963,000	0	119,021,000	0	4,860,000	0	0	0	0	2,978,190,000
SPACE AGENCY OF TURKIYE	59,100,000	6,686,000	69,985,000	0	0	38,105,000	0	5,951,000	0	2,602,037,000	0	0	0	0	2,781,864,000
CAPPADOCIA AREA PRESIDENCY	113,655,000	28,986,000	87,999,000	0	0	58,000	0	205,907,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	436,605,000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF JUSTICE	112,419,000	16,798,000	191,026,000	0	0	4,793,000	0	19,043,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	344,079,000
TURKISH ENERGY, NUCLEAR AND MINING RESEARCH INSTITUTION	1,034,931,000	135,712,000	310,474,000	0	0	516,308,000	0	951,221,000	0	368,965,000	0	0	0	0	3,317,611,000
ULUDAG AREA PRESIDENCY	25,220,000	4,826,000	17,058,000	0	0	33,000	0	38,087,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	85,233,000
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION SERVICES	821,061,000	90,017,000	160,006,000	0	0	212,369,283,000	203,000,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	213,440,367,000
TOTAL OF SPECIAL BUDGETED ADMINISTRATIONS	507,389,054,000	70,273,674,000	114,120,542,000	0	0	394,813,460,000	203,000,000,000	527,171,377,000	15,356,266,000	28,968,930,000	0	5,482,838,000	0	0	1,648,215,875,000

- * 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)
2027 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		
THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TÜRKİYE	14,129,722,000	1,579,096,000	2,925,728,000	0	0	4,272,721,000	0	329,173,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,236,440,000
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC	3,399,476,000	199,164,000	12,133,000,000	0	0	2,917,200,000	0	2,156,900,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,805,740,000
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT	580,491,000	59,739,000	308,558,000	0	0	30,766,000	0	31,211,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,010,765,000
COURT OF CASSATION	3,362,411,000	381,201,000	1,087,203,000	0	0	193,507,000	0	150,625,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,174,947,000
PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE	2,418,495,000	253,536,000	271,159,000	0	0	74,336,000	0	92,275,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,109,801,000
COUNCIL OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS	1,180,943,000	110,377,000	192,424,000	0	0	3,951,000	0	56,993,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,544,583,000
COURT OF ACCOUNTS	3,360,478,000	372,376,000	391,632,000	0	0	61,877,000	0	1,040,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,226,363,000
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	224,771,465,000	25,446,603,000	67,954,903,000	0	0	799,185,000	0	33,317,532,000	2,693,713,000	0	0	0	0	0	352,289,688,000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE	396,216,130,000	52,474,241,000	375,565,988,000	0	0	11,091,340,000	0	4,297,983,000	518,221,000	0	0	0	0	0	838,645,682,000
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	73,037,470,000	13,988,298,000	12,988,628,000	0	0	5,364,382,000	0	17,070,847,000	1,373,955,000	2,731,407,000	0	0	0	0	125,058,032,000
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	21,946,869,000	1,799,734,000	8,140,523,000	0	0	13,952,942,000	0	2,585,188,000	0	0	6,537,000	0	0	0	48,431,793,000
MINISTRY OF TREASURY AND FINANCE	28,316,736,000	3,115,678,000	53,918,600,000	0	2,518,903,057,000	4,772,100,119,000	0	3,327,323,000	87,739,000	23,602,340,000	0	258,018,824,000	0	0	7,661,074,023,000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION	1,376,386,950,000	188,178,909,000	149,418,444,000	0	0	41,186,677,000	0	191,679,948,000	34,486,061,000	563,094,000	0	0	0	0	1,947,414,022,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	776,951,129,000	91,880,406,000	230,479,035,000	0	0	3,760,054,000	0	257,870,193,000	19,951,509,000	227,973,000	0	0	0	0	1,361,168,790,000
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE	4,351,641,000	678,265,000	251,074,000	0	0	17,469,741,000	0	170,530,833,000	241,517,000	0	0	0	0	0	193,281,554,000
MINISTRY OF FAMILY AND SOCIAL SERVICES	69,811,797,000	11,556,966,000	24,604,202,000	0	0	583,057,897,000	0	7,137,459,000	1,020,377,000	13,977,000	0	0	0	0	696,182,298,000
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES	1,473,736,000	187,362,000	35,304,241,000	0	0	207,234,000	0	183,927,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,356,500,000
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	19,109,756,000	2,392,100,000	2,893,379,000	0	0	5,051,553,000	0	18,427,830,000	694,416,000	2,381,687,000	0	0	0	0	50,262,305,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY	4,635,551,000	568,375,000	744,011,000	0	0	46,378,353,000	0	4,216,360,000	1,406,093,000	6,855,064,000	0	14,474,026,000	156,144,000	0	77,874,640,000
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, URBANISATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE	20,400,624,000	2,713,909,000	1,189,726,000	0	0	3,662,553,000	0	40,430,919,000	11,608,569,000	52,148,416,000	0	108,559,000	0	0	120,624,706,000
MINISTRY OF TRADE	22,628,750,000	2,624,583,000	2,226,474,000	0	0	40,995,248,000	0	2,401,589,000	168,422,000	0	0	0	0	0	70,876,644,000
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORT	3,631,245,000	521,717,000	2,578,477,000	0	0	220,630,157,000	0	16,973,143,000	0	8,220,166,000	1,295,553,000	33,360,000,000	0	0	285,914,905,000
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	77,253,345,000	10,050,889,000	4,497,155,000	0	0	202,108,376,000	0	13,338,325,000	887,475,000	3,571,204,000	135,254,000	1,649,767,000	212,471,000	0	312,469,061,000
SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL	294,110,000	37,577,000	38,730,000	0	0	4,800,000	0	124,842,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	500,059,000
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATION	20,755,733,000	1,375,391,000	6,159,747,000	0	0	0	0	9,498,881,000	362,755,000	0	0	0	0	0	37,789,752,000
GENERAL COMMANDERSHIP OF GENDARMERIE	271,497,094,000	28,819,912,000	49,314,989,000	0	0	83,539,000	0	12,902,194,000	2,357,906,000	0	0	0	0	0	362,617,919,000
COAST GUARD COMMAND	11,311,283,000	1,177,428,000	6,563,979,000	0	0	24,796,000	0	2,551,128,000	97,425,000	0	0	0	0	0	21,628,614,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF SECURITY	396,418,858,000	49,806,083,000	49,884,781,000	0	0	162,965,000	0	48,048,054,000	5,514,390,000	0	0	0	0	0	544,320,741,000
PRESIDENCY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS	148,976,975,000	18,649,355,000	4,782,314,000	0	0	630,433,000	0	2,403,217,000	181,377,000	0	0	0	0	0	175,442,294,000
DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRESIDENCY	8,273,863,000	971,795,000	974,929,000	0	0	13,402,272,000	0	5,794,725,000	359,682,000	179,003,592,000	178,962,000,000	879,963,000	0	0	209,301,139,000
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	44,443,526,000	5,551,234,000	5,128,542,000	0	0	179,219,000	0	9,035,922,000	208,162,000	0	0	0	0	0	64,338,443,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF LAND REGISTRY AND CADASTRE	11,358,545,000	1,773,502,000	232,631,000	0	0	42,727,000	0	1,254,377,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,661,782,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF METEOROLOGY	2,782,893,000	423,363,000	216,201,000	0	0	1,245,737,000	0	1,553,746,000	58,300,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,221,940,000
DIRECTORATE OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT	13,497,946,000	2,612,956,000	4,092,314,000	0	0	3,992,983,000	0	7,021,030,000	20,739,000	16,264,000	0	0	0	0	31,233,513,000
DIRECTORATE FOR EU AFFAIRS	551,871,000	69,491,000	191,777,000	0	0	6,897,272,000	0	29,854,000	0	27,492,000	0	0	0	0	7,767,757,000
DIRECTORATE OF STATE ARCHIVES	1,081,736,000	160,372,000	192,864,000	0	0	3,782,000	0	149,368,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,588,022,000
DIRECTORATE OF COMMUNICATIONS	1,391,650,000	139,603,000	6,065,292,000	0	0	11,252,000	0	67,849,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,675,646,000
DIRECTORATE OF NATIONAL PALACES	2,512,181,000	400,270,000	228,077,000	0	0	5,530,000	0	949,888,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,095,946,000
PRESIDENCY OF STRATEGY AND BUDGET	1,203,732,000	140,548,000	396,115,000	0	0	17,211,000	0	335,175,000	0	1,922,089,000	0	0	379,663,356,000	0	383,678,228,000
MINISTRY OF LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY	4,022,797,000	490,919,000	659,869,000	0	0	1,476,263,200,000	0	252,127,000	0	501,541,000	5,182,000	0	0	0	1,482,190,480,000
DIRECTORATE OF CLIMATE CHANGE	141,394,000	16,368,000	233,311,000	0	0	28,145,000	0	24,426,000	0	71,377,000	0	0	0	0	515,021,000
TOTAL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET	4,089,871,397,000	523,725,586,000	1,125,075,339,000	0	2,518,903,057,000	7,478,366,032,000	0	889,643,179,000	86,198,433,000	281,857,703,000	180,397,991,000	308,517,676,000	368,615,000	379,663,356,000	17,595,627,347,000

- 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

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		
USAK UNIVERSITY	1,959,212,000	234,792,000	271,091,000	0	0	106,795,000	0	285,467,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,837,337,000
RECEP TAYYIP ERDOĞAN UNIVERSITY	2,903,461,000	346,626,000	184,665,000	0	0	147,779,000	0	427,746,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,010,277,000
TEKİRDAĞ NAMIK KEMAL UNIVERSITY	3,392,354,000	420,129,000	296,860,000	0	0	376,103,000	0	574,722,000	71,118,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,060,168,000
ERZİNCAN BİNALI YILDIRIM UNIVERSITY	2,405,403,000	255,550,000	259,103,000	0	0	58,027,000	0	138,412,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,116,495,000
AKSARAY UNIVERSITY	1,956,554,000	219,170,000	206,973,000	0	0	51,397,000	0	352,816,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,786,910,000
GİRESUN UNIVERSITY	2,406,317,000	293,657,000	215,349,000	0	0	74,666,000	0	454,590,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,444,579,000
HİTİT UNIVERSITY	1,858,963,000	222,439,000	223,032,000	0	0	54,791,000	0	496,656,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,855,881,000
TOZGAT BOZOK UNIVERSITY	2,587,965,000	305,781,000	311,492,000	0	0	190,776,000	0	311,699,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,707,713,000
ADYAMAN UNIVERSITY	2,311,650,000	251,767,000	216,139,000	0	0	82,319,000	0	1,051,662,000	400,067,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,913,537,000
ORDU UNIVERSITY	2,263,810,000	280,990,000	194,525,000	0	0	131,331,000	0	219,002,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,089,658,000
AMASYA UNIVERSITY	1,718,967,000	210,680,000	149,808,000	0	0	44,661,000	0	137,055,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,261,171,000
KARAMANOĞLU MEHMETBEY UNIVERSITY	1,792,260,000	200,667,000	181,384,000	0	0	45,447,000	0	309,393,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,529,151,000
AĞRI İBRAHİM ÇEÇEN UNIVERSITY	1,588,484,000	173,555,000	269,011,000	0	0	21,431,000	0	305,321,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,357,802,000
SİNOP UNIVERSITY	1,438,335,000	166,432,000	123,188,000	0	0	33,308,000	0	441,020,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,201,283,000
SİRT UNIVERSITY	1,816,039,000	189,708,000	169,424,000	0	0	30,616,000	0	502,084,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,707,871,000
NEVŞEHİR HACI BEKTAŞ VELİ UNIVERSITY	1,728,018,000	217,767,000	192,805,000	0	0	52,499,000	0	383,348,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,574,437,000
KARABÜK UNIVERSITY	2,738,848,000	326,558,000	346,858,000	0	0	58,611,000	0	122,129,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,593,004,000
KİLİS 7 ARALIK UNIVERSITY	1,066,662,000	128,788,000	156,924,000	0	0	23,125,000	0	145,197,000	37,311,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,520,696,000
ÇANKIRI KARATEKİN UNIVERSITY	1,738,647,000	215,551,000	189,096,000	0	0	47,604,000	0	389,454,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,580,352,000
ARTVIN ÇORLUH UNIVERSITY	1,243,451,000	141,342,000	125,298,000	0	0	26,493,000	0	139,770,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,676,354,000
BİLECEK SEYH EDEBALI UNIVERSITY	1,670,973,000	196,615,000	223,685,000	0	0	36,293,000	0	169,623,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,297,189,000
BİTLİS EREN UNIVERSITY	1,393,946,000	148,332,000	205,591,000	0	0	26,429,000	0	184,549,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,958,847,000
KIRKLARELİ UNIVERSITY	1,657,465,000	188,070,000	234,768,000	0	0	43,852,000	0	388,100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,512,255,000
OSMANIYE KORKUT ATA UNIVERSITY	1,468,385,000	172,444,000	140,052,000	0	0	32,983,000	0	150,897,000	20,729,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,964,761,000
BİNGÖL UNIVERSITY	1,977,345,000	215,930,000	256,558,000	0	0	31,729,000	0	264,612,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,746,174,000
MUŞ ALPARSLAN UNIVERSITY	1,528,490,000	148,934,000	250,007,000	0	0	26,565,000	0	234,759,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,188,755,000
MARDİN ARTUKLUK UNIVERSITY	1,796,688,000	206,235,000	204,415,000	0	0	27,521,000	0	169,623,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,404,482,000
BATMAN UNIVERSITY	1,631,006,000	178,635,000	179,602,000	0	0	26,727,000	0	278,181,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,294,151,000
ARDAHAN UNIVERSITY	1,010,372,000	122,651,000	211,060,000	0	0	18,087,000	0	123,485,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,485,555,000
BARTIN UNIVERSITY	1,565,007,000	179,452,000	130,485,000	0	0	33,847,000	0	230,687,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,139,478,000
BAYBURT UNIVERSITY	1,267,955,000	150,223,000	180,311,000	0	0	25,249,000	0	97,703,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,721,441,000
GÜMÜŞHANE UNIVERSITY	1,562,082,000	172,656,000	164,640,000	0	0	35,286,000	0	74,634,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,009,298,000
HAKKARI UNIVERSITY	959,188,000	113,298,000	125,254,000	0	0	16,856,000	0	207,618,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,422,214,000
İĞDIR UNIVERSITY	1,308,559,000	142,211,000	138,859,000	0	0	23,293,000	0	122,129,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,735,051,000
SİRNAK UNIVERSITY	873,034,000	92,138,000	142,179,000	0	0	15,284,000	0	130,545,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,253,160,000
MUNZUR UNIVERSITY	1,222,833,000	134,108,000	132,172,000	0	0	25,351,000	0	156,054,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,670,318,000
YALOVA UNIVERSITY	1,472,155,000	163,478,000	163,064,000	0	0	37,252,000	0	271,397,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,107,346,000
TÜRKİSH GERMAN UNIVERSITY	704,442,000	96,353,000	183,536,000	0	0	13,151,000	0	282,252,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,279,734,000
ANKARA YILDIRIM BEYAZIT UNIVERSITY	3,307,526,000	382,992,000	474,446,000	0	0	129,514,000	0	868,114,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,142,592,000
BURSA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1,153,635,000	127,318,000	130,784,000	0	0	18,819,000	0	298,537,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,729,093,000
İSTANBUL MEDENİYET UNIVERSITY	1,899,385,000	213,372,000	164,027,000	0	0	72,951,000	0	270,718,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,620,453,000
İZMİR KATİP ÇELEBİ UNIVERSITY	2,366,676,000	265,588,000	243,718,000	0	0	122,017,000	0	536,008,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,534,007,000
NECMETTİN ERBAKAN UNIVERSITY	6,081,373,000	715,638,000	399,474,000	0	0	1,030,539,000	0	464,981,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,692,005,000
ABDULLAH GÜL UNIVERSITY	682,079,000	81,982,000	107,946,000	0	0	13,034,000	0	352,816,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,237,857,000
ERZURUM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	831,708,000	92,405,000	135,845,000	0	0	13,417,000	0	105,845,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,179,220,000
ADANA ALPARSLAN TÜRKİŞ SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	906,369,000	107,327,000	80,743,000	0	0	21,485,000	0	522,439,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,638,363,000
ANKARA SOCIAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	945,537,000	121,492,000	102,396,000	0	0	23,345,000	0	71,920,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,264,690,000
UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES	7,778,771,000	918,844,000	515,562,000	0	0	309,658,000	0	735,834,000	47,412,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,258,669,000
BANDIRMA ÖNVEDİ EYLÜLÜ UNIVERSITY	1,247,900,000	148,038,000	161,688,000	0	0	23,201,000	0	384,026,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,964,853,000
İSKENDERÜN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	956,484,000	129,407,000	144,969,000	0	0	25,622,000	0	359,601,000	51,822,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,616,083,000
ALANYA ALAADDİN KEYKUBAT ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,357,461,000	153,844,000	185,114,000	0	0	51,664,000	0	419,986,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,168,069,000
İZMİR BAKIRÇAY UNIVERSITY	827,093,000	91,410,000	93,416,000	0	0	13,050,000	0	282,253,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,307,222,000
İZMİR DEMOCRACY UNIVERSITY	768,261,000	82,377,000	100,377,000	0	0	15,310,000	0	339,246,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,305,571,000
HIGHER EDUCATION QUALITY COUNCIL	37,658,000	4,923,000	35,374,000	0	0	1,002,000	0	1,813,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	80,770,000
ANKARA MUSIC AND FINE ARTS UNIVERSITY	421,458,000	63,297,000	124,392,000	0	0	3,477,000	0	177,765,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	790,389,000
GAZİANTEP ISLAMIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	438,771,000	49,467,000	141,593,000	0	0	3,829,000	0	135,698,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	769,358,000
KONYA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1,101,201,000	132,507,000	162,156,000	0	0	28,541,000	0	317,534,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,741,939,000
KÜTAHYA HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,205,514,000	129,919,000	87,408,000	0	0	70,440,000	0	534,654,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,027,935,000
MALATYA TURGUT ÖZAL UNIVERSITY	1,165,981,000	151,249,000	138,134,000	0	0	14,570,000	0	407,095,000	77,733,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,877,029,000
İSTANBUL UNIVERSITY - CERRAHPAŞA	6,607,139,000	859,536,000	1,046,655,000	0	0	1,491,072,000	0	2,716,517,000	417,168,000	0	0	0	0	0	12,720,919,000

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		
ANKARA HACI BAYRAM VELI UNIVERSITY	2,924,866,000	348,607,000	354,055,000	0	0	88,847,000	0	151,496,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,868,871,000
SAKARYA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,535,049,000	199,376,000	164,842,000	0	0	35,803,000	0	251,042,000	38,867,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,186,112,000
SAMSUN UNIVERSITY	924,044,000	111,946,000	73,834,000	0	0	10,574,000	0	283,612,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,404,010,000
SIVAS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	356,307,000	35,770,000	82,293,000	0	0	3,551,000	0	237,472,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	715,393,000
TARSUS UNIVERSITY	615,021,000	68,264,000	55,014,000	0	0	10,626,000	0	312,106,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,061,031,000
TRABZON UNIVERSITY	1,125,446,000	140,970,000	113,668,000	0	0	32,577,000	0	413,880,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,826,541,000
KAYSERI UNIVERSITY	744,106,000	95,469,000	129,501,000	0	0	16,468,000	0	162,838,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,148,382,000
KAHRAMANMARAŞ İSTİKLAL UNIVERSITY	395,763,000	48,069,000	65,132,000	0	0	7,057,000	0	407,095,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	923,116,000
EŞKİŞEHİR TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	2,151,466,000	304,115,000	323,032,000	0	0	58,225,000	0	400,795,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,237,633,000
İSPARTA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,714,017,000	221,018,000	145,284,000	0	0	43,687,000	0	278,182,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,402,188,000
AFYONKARAHİSAR HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	2,087,126,000	252,180,000	107,070,000	0	0	495,766,000	0	85,489,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,797,041,000
TURKISH STATISTICAL INSTITUTE	4,139,085,000	524,103,000	524,380,000	0	0	137,705,000	0	1,396,200,000	18,656,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,721,273,000
STUDENT SELECTION AND PLACEMENT CENTER	4,133,389,000	162,633,000	3,456,254,000	0	0	10,598,000	0	13,444,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,776,328,000
PRESIDENCY OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIES	1,092,301,000	132,358,000	101,696,000	0	0	22,720,000	0	138,277,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,487,352,000
ATATURK SUPREME COUNCIL FOR CULTURE, LANGUAGE AND HISTORY	125,575,000	20,877,000	40,503,000	0	0	9,352,000	0	18,998,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	215,305,000
ATATURK RESEARCH CENTER	45,677,000	5,065,000	30,788,000	0	0	5,175,000	0	18,998,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	105,703,000
ATATURK CULTURE CENTER	46,722,000	5,298,000	31,204,000	0	0	4,993,000	0	25,783,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	114,000,000
TURKISH LANGUAGE SOCIETY	122,924,000	17,507,000	48,942,000	0	0	31,916,000	0	25,511,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	246,800,000
TURKISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY	177,873,000	25,982,000	33,355,000	0	0	43,773,000	0	82,097,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	363,080,000
THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF TURKEY	10,772,714,000	2,082,678,000	4,788,520,000	0	0	9,682,028,000	0	7,124,172,000	0	22,121,256,000	0	0	0	0	56,571,368,000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	90,665,000	16,643,000	31,709,000	0	0	81,430,000	0	24,426,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	244,873,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HIGHWAYS	35,679,370,000	8,201,782,000	29,547,969,000	0	0	119,158,006,000	0	272,664,603,000	3,075,814,000	0	0	0	0	0	465,251,730,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE THEATERS	3,825,326,000	474,860,000	552,825,000	0	0	93,711,000	0	271,397,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,213,113,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE OPERA AND BALLET	3,982,423,000	432,099,000	347,474,000	0	0	172,422,000	0	162,838,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,097,256,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY	30,233,850,000	5,743,973,000	9,000,713,000	0	0	952,840,000	0	9,227,484,000	15,547,000	820,198,000	2,351,671,000	0	0	0	58,330,725,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS	2,910,437,000	433,277,000	741,366,000	0	0	589,858,000	0	1,352,912,000	155,466,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,027,850,000
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR BORDERS AND COASTS OF TURKEY	882,776,000	124,981,000	73,055,000	0	0	22,775,000	0	88,207,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,191,794,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINE INSPECTION AND EXPLORATION	3,291,346,000	518,482,000	375,361,000	0	0	230,774,000	0	4,613,742,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,029,705,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION	639,718,000	59,527,000	89,841,000	0	0	77,595,000	0	67,849,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	934,530,000
TURKISH ACCREDITATION AGENCY	277,609,000	33,752,000	122,343,000	0	0	5,060,000	0	61,064,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	509,828,000
TURKISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION	4,630,194,000	946,402,000	585,293,000	0	0	78,953,000	0	1,234,855,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,475,699,000
TURKISH PATENT AND BRAND INSTITUTION	755,499,000	85,972,000	175,125,000	0	0	234,045,000	0	156,783,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,407,424,000
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION	2,903,182,000	439,215,000	425,106,000	0	0	6,415,059,000	0	131,627,000	0	0	3,590,171,000	0	0	0	13,904,360,000
TURKISH COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AGENCY	825,377,000	95,253,000	374,548,000	0	0	2,431,967,000	0	75,991,000	0	54,279,000	818,993,000	0	0	0	3,857,415,000
SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	451,004,000	88,675,000	106,645,000	0	0	3,310,000	0	103,267,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,571,894,000
DIRECTORATE OF PRIVATIZATION ADMINISTRATION	351,519,000	46,670,000	31,336,000	0	0	31,964,000	0	9,093,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	470,582,000
OMBUDSMAN INSTITUTION	318,236,000	43,661,000	54,324,000	0	0	8,150,000	0	18,998,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	443,369,000
CRIMINAL FUNCTIONS AND DETENTION HOUSES INSTITUTION	985,571,000	62,369,000	15,292,586,000	0	0	301,000	0	8,100,512,000	152,357,000	0	0	0	0	0	24,441,339,000
VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AUTHORITY	203,845,000	45,158,000	42,425,000	0	0	175,000	0	6,062,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	297,665,000
PRESIDENCY FOR TURKS ABROAD AND RELATED COMMUNITIES	485,230,000	73,024,000	112,626,000	0	0	2,552,194,000	0	39,353,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,262,427,000
MANUSCRIPT INSTITUTION OF TURKEY	547,529,000	75,753,000	44,615,000	0	0	6,220,000	0	149,268,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	823,385,000
EASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	69,103,000	9,712,000	21,775,000	0	0	771,000	0	699,000	0	596,521,000	0	0	0	0	698,581,000
KONYA PLAIN PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	90,377,000	13,706,000	29,176,000	0	0	2,141,000	0	12,415,000	0	703,351,000	0	0	0	0	851,161,000
EASTERN BLACK SEA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	86,579,000	13,016,000	27,017,000	0	0	1,565,000	0	9,499,000	0	1,237,297,000	0	0	0	0	1,374,973,000
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS	34,928,600,000	6,228,701,000	4,572,353,000	0	0	667,187,000	0	218,955,449,000	4,715,345,000	800,620,000	0	0	0	0	266,152,910,000
TURKISH WATER INSTITUTE	23,735,000	4,183,000	8,334,000	0	0	0	0	11,534,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,986,000
TURKISH MEDICINES AND MEDICAL DEVICES AGENCY	1,456,636,000	171,092,000	605,520,000	0	0	35,517,000	0	127,698,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,396,463,000
HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY INSTITUTION OF TURKEY	217,464,000	25,371,000	58,903,000	0	0	3,907,000	0	18,998,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	324,643,000
TURKISH HEALTH INSTITUTES PRESIDENCY	261,228,000	39,572,000	110,392,000	0	0	4,728,000	0	278,182,000	0	1,017,737,000	0	0	0	0	1,712,637,000
HALAL ACCREDITATION INSTITUTION	66,671,000	8,509,000	15,979,000	0	0	2,022,000	0	2,171,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	95,352,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINING AND OIL WORKS	874,701,000	119,090,000	233,350,000	0	0	389,987,000	0	135,698,000	0	0	5,283,000	0	0	0	1,758,109,000
SPACE AGENCY OF TURKEY	66,642,000	7,540,000	75,965,000	0	0	40,360,000	0	6,783,000	0	2,966,636,000	0	0	0	0	3,163,928,000
CAPPADOCIA AREA PRESIDENCY	128,154,000	32,684,000	95,519,000	0	0	63,000	0	234,758,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	491,178,000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF JUSTICE	126,765,000	18,942,000	207,350,000	0	0	5,182,000	0	21,712,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	379,951,000
TURKISH ENERGY, NUCLEAR AND MINING RESEARCH INSTITUTION	1,166,924,000	153,025,000	337,605,000	0	0	547,548,000	0	1,084,507,000	0	420,665,000	0	0	0	0	3,709,674,000
ULUDAĞ AREA PRESIDENCY	28,449,000	5,442,000	18,516,000	0	0	36,000	0	43,423,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	95,866,000
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION SERVICES	925,797,000	101,500,000	173,679,000	0	0	260,605,199,000	250,000,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	261,806,175,000
TOTAL OF SPECIAL BUDGETED ADMINISTRATIONS	571,736,944,000	79,209,337,000	123,084,676,000	0	0	451,697,142,000	250,000,000,000	601,118,595,000	11,996,961,000	31,557,553,000	5,947,125,000	0	0	0	1,864,351,372,000

** 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			
Structural transformation in industry	Administrative Regulation	Within the scope of the Technology-Oriented Industrial Move Program, new program calls will be issued for the development and production of critical products and technologies using domestic resources.	2025/Q1
	Decree	Industrial growth basins will be identified at the national scale and planned industrial areas with ready infrastructure will be expanded.	2025/Q4
	Decree / Administrative Regulation	The Investment Commitment Advance Credit (ICAC) Program will be implemented more effectively in a selective and focused manner, in integration with the existing investment incentive system, for supporting exports and high value-added product groups in productive sectors.	2025/Q2
R&D and innovation ecosystem	Administrative Regulation	A specialization model will be implemented to enable large-scale private sector R&D centers and technopark companies to concentrate on new technology areas and strengthen their competitiveness through the production of pioneering outcomes.	2025/Q2
	Administrative Regulation	SMEs with growth potential in high-tech manufacturing industry sectors and IT sectors, and enterprises with the potential to become Turcorns will be supported in a more focused and intensive manner with the aim of capacity development and global competitiveness.	2025/Q4
Accelerating green transformation	Administrative Regulation	The impacts of the European Green Deal (EGD) and CBAM on various sectors will be assessed, and low-carbon sectoral roadmaps will be finalized for sectors that will be affected by EU regulations.	2025/Q4
	Administrative Regulation	Net Zero Emission Strategy and Action Plan in transportation sector will be prepared and put into practice.	2025/Q4

	Law / Decree / Administrative Regulation	A carbon pricing mechanism, that aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, will be established to maintain competitiveness during the green transformation process, minimize the impacts of CBAM, and support the transition to a low-carbon economy.	2025/Q4 (Continuous)
	Administrative Regulation	The economic and social impacts of carbon pricing instruments, including a complementary carbon tax, on the development and investment environment will be analyzed.	2025/Q2
	Administrative Regulation	A national plan for high power charging stations will be developed in the logistics sector.	2025/Q4
	Administrative Regulation	A national green taxonomy that considers Türkiye's priorities and aligns with international taxonomy examples will be developed.	2025/Q2 (Continuous)
	Administrative Regulation	Investments that aim for low-carbon production and are harmonious with the circular economy model will be supported by the Green Transformation Support Program.	2025/Q1 (Continuous)
	Administrative Regulation	In order to ensure a financial market environment that provides accurate and need-based information in the transformation towards a sustainable economy, standards and an expert pool will be developed to enable businesses to prepare corporate sustainability reports.	2025/Q3 (Continuous)

	Administrative Regulation	Green Finance Strategy and Action Plan, which will contribute to green transformation, will be put into practice.	2025/Q2
	Law	Relevant legislative arrangements regarding heat supply will be made to assess Türkiye's heat potential and make use of waste heat.	2025/Q2
	Decree	5G roadmap will be established and an implementation plan will be prepared.	2025/Q4
Supporting the transition to digitalization	Administrative Regulation	The infrastructure of the Competence and Digital Transformation Centers (Model Factories), established to enhance productivity, will be completed to provide digital transformation services, and their capacities will be increased to provide new services aimed at meeting the green transformation needs of the manufacturing industry.	2025/Q1 (Continuous)
	Administrative Regulation	A National Data Strategy and Action Plan will be prepared and implemented.	2025/Q4
	Administrative Regulation	A Digital Government Strategy and Action Plan will be prepared and implemented.	2025/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	A Cybersecurity Strategy and Action Plan will be prepared and implemented.	2025/Q3
	Law/Administrative Regulation	The preparations for the legal framework regarding the presentation of microdata via remote access will be completed, and the Electronic Data Research Center (E-VAM) project aimed at scientific research will be implemented.	2025/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	The curriculum and infrastructure will be developed in line with the requirements of the digital age to train teachers and students for the digital transformation.	2025/Q3 (Continuous)

Enabling public infrastructure investments	Administrative Regulation	Prioritized branch lines program will be completed to connect industrial zones and ports to the existing railway network.	2025/Q4
Increasing productivity and production in agriculture	Administrative Regulation	In order to direct the agricultural sector based on more reliable data on enterprise basis, the General Agricultural Census will be conducted, a comprehensive agricultural inventory will be created by updating administrative records, and efforts to improve existing information systems will be accelerated.	2025/Q4
	Administrative Regulation	The number of Organized Agricultural Zones (OAZ) will be increased.	2025/Q4
	Decree	Agricultural activities will be supported in the peripheries of cities, which are important consumption centers, in order to reduce logistics costs and ensure that consumers can access agricultural products at affordable prices.	2025/Q4
Effective trade diplomacy	Decree / Administrative Regulation	The program for harmonization with the EU acquis will be updated.	2025/Q4
Reducing import dependency	Law/Administrative Regulation	Necessary arrangements will be made to ensure that all natural resource management systems will have a coherent institutional structure and these activities will be managed by a single management mechanism.	2025/Q3
	Law	Mineral exploration activities will be defined in the legislation as activities for the public benefit and a new basic regulation will be prepared to increase investment assurance in which the exploration and exploitation of minerals will be addressed in detail according to their types, qualities and sustainability principles.	2025/Q2
	Decree	In order to increase domestic value added in exports and the technological level of the output product, arrangements will be made regarding the scope of the priority target products and sectors of the Inward Processing Regime.	2025/Q2
	Decree	Türkiye's Critical and Strategic Raw Materials Strategy will be prepared to reduce import dependency and ensure security of supply.	2025/Q2

HUMAN CAPITAL AND EMPLOYMENT

New generation working styles and sectoral transformations	Law	In line with the new generation working models such as remote, part-time and temporary work and platform work, regulation will be enacted in accordance with the needs of the labor market and work-life balance.	2025/Q1
	Law	Amendments to be made to the Labor Law in dialogue with the social partners and secondary legislation to be enacted in this direction will ensure guaranteed flexibility in the labor markets.	2025/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	The reflection of green and digital transformation on labor markets will be analyzed and programs for adaptation and just transition process will be implemented.	2026/Q4
Employment of Groups Facing Difficulties in Labor Force Participation	Administrative Regulation	The Labor Force Adaptation Program will be launched, taking into account the vocational training, competencies, and skills of youth who are neither in education nor employment.	2025/Q2 (Continuous)
	Decree/ Administrative Regulation	The employment of qualified personnel by entrepreneurial companies will be facilitated, and entrepreneurship programs, especially for women, will be expanded.	2025/Q1 (Continuous)
Human Capital and Skill Alignment	Decree/ Administrative Regulation	Higher education quotas, especially in vocational schools, will be aligned with the labor force needs of the public and private sectors in the medium term.	2025/Q2 (Continuous)
	Decree/ Administrative Regulation	Public-university-private sector cooperation programs will be implemented to train qualified personnel in strategic fields such as defense industry, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, clean and sustainable energy, and space technologies.	2025/Q3 (Continuous)
	Administrative Regulation	The vocational and technical education curriculum will be updated in cooperation with the private sector, and private sector involvement, including management and financing, will be enhanced to ensure the expansion of internship and on-the-job training programs.	2025/Q1 (Continuous)
	Administrative Regulation	Regulations will be made to enable students outside vocational and technical education to receive vocational training during secondary education, ensuring that they graduate with a profession.	2025/Q3

	Administrative Regulation	Curriculum analysis and regulatory updates will be carried out to enhance the economic contribution of lifelong learning.	2025/Q3
	Administrative Regulation	Taking into account sectoral clusters, under the Regional Development-Oriented Mission Differentiation and Specialization Project, vocational high schools will specialize in relevant fields and branches in cooperation with specialized universities.	2025/Q3
	Decree/ Administrative Regulation	Strategic technology areas that require qualified human resources will be identified, and students will be sent abroad for postgraduate education in these areas.	2025/Q4
Reduction of Voluntary Unemployment	Law/Administrative Regulation	The social assistance system will be restructured in a way that is family-oriented and guarantees a minimum income per individual, ensuring it does not hinder labor force participation, thereby enabling more effective use of the resources from the Social Assistance and Solidarity Encouragement Fund.	2025/Q3

PRICE STABILITY AND FINANCIAL STABILITY			
Administered and directed prices	Administrative Regulation	Administered and directed prices will be adjusted in line with the inflation forecasts and targets outlined in the Program.	2025/Q1 (Continuous)
	Administrative Regulation	The purchase prices of agricultural products will be set in a manner that considers their impact on public finances, market dynamics, and Program objectives, with the aim of reducing indexation to past inflation.	2025/Q2
Simplifying financial regulations	Administrative Regulation	The alterations introduced by the Basel III Final regulations package will be adapted.	2025/Q4
Development of capital markets	Law	Necessary legislative studies will be carried out to enable arbitration in capital market disputes.	2025/Q4
Development of financial technologies	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 develop the digital Turkish Lira.	2025/Q4
Increasing savings	Law	A complementary pension system will be established in which the Automatic Enrolment System (AES) will be transformed into a second-stage pension system with the contribution of employers.	2025/Q4
PUBLIC FINANCE			
Efficiency in expenditures	Law	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.	2025/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	In order to increase effectiveness and efficiency in resource utilization, expenditures will continue to be systematically reviewed and inefficient expenditure areas will be eliminated.	2025/Q2

Financing of disaster-resilient structure	Administrative Regulation	By taking into account the expectations of the right holders and the dynamics of the transformation areas for the renewal of the building stock that is not resistant to disasters, especially in İstanbul, urban transformation works will be continued.	2025/Q4
	Administrative Regulation	Priority will be given to regions with high disaster risk in social housing construction, and comprehensive, healthy, safe and resilient living areas will be planned and constructed as a whole with infrastructure and superstructure facilities.	2025/Q1 (Continuous)
	Law	Disaster insurance covering all disaster hazards will be developed and disseminated, widely and effective monitoring of declaration and payment of compulsory earthquake insurance will be ensured.	2025/Q1 (Continuous)
Fairness and efficiency in taxation	Law	Tax expenditures will be analyzed and ineffective exemptions, exceptions and discounts will be removed.	2025/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	Taxpayer behaviors that are effective in full and timely payment of taxes and tax compliance problems will be analyzed and strategies that will contribute to increasing the level of compliance will be developed.	2025/Q1 (Continuous)
Fighting informality and improving efficiency in inspections	Administrative Regulation	The fight against informality will be carried out with the active participation of all parties by making better use of technological opportunities	2025/Q1 (Continuous)
	Administrative Regulation	Risk-oriented inspection activities based on data analysis will be increased in combating informal employment and unregistered wages in order to expand the premium base.	2025/O4 (Continuous)
Financial sustainability of the social security system	Law / Administrative Regulation	In order to expand both de facto and de jure coverage of the social security system and to ensure the entry of non-covered groups into the system, practices for different occupations and income groups will be improved, and social security legislation will be made more compatible with changing labor market conditions and new generation flexible working patterns.	2025/Q2
	Law	Ineffective employment incentives will be terminated and incentive system will be provided with a simple and effective structure by increasing weight of incentives for women, young people and the disabled.	2025/Q2

	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.	2025/Q2
	Administrative Regulation	Follow-up and collection processes of premium debts will be activated.	2025/Q1 (Continuous)
	Administrative Regulation	In order to ensure financial sustainability without restricting access to health services, reimbursement criteria will be analyzed through data analysis, value-based reimbursement methods will be disseminated, and expenditures will be made more efficient in rapidly increasing groups such as medicines procured from abroad.	2025/Q1 (Continuous)
	Administrative Regulation	Pharmaceutical and treatment expenditures will be rationalized by promoting rational use of medicines.	2025/Q4
	Law	Demand control in health products and services and integration between service tiers will be strengthened and appropriate utilization of service tiers will be ensured.	2025/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	Audit models that take into account risk analysis and behaviour of service providers in the reimbursement of health services will be developed.	2025/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	The effectiveness of primary health care services within the health system will be increased and integration between service levels will be strengthened.	2025/Q1
SEE's governance reform	Law /Administrative Regulation	<p>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.</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 areas due to their activities, will be established and institutional arrangements will be put into practice.</p>	2025/Q1

BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT

Improving business and investment processes	Administrative Regulation	Digital applications in company and trade registry transactions will be expanded.	2025/Q2
	Administrative Regulation	Investment-related permits, licenses, and other procedures will be transferred to the online platform and processes will be shortened through corporate one-stop offices.	2025/Q2
	Administrative Regulation	An investment location inventory including suitable investment locations will be created for the benefit of investors.	2025/Q1 (Continuous)
Improving the regulatory framework	Law/ Administrative Regulation	Judicial processes will be made more efficient and alternative dispute resolution methods will be further strengthened.	2025/Q4
	Administrative Regulation	New areas of need will be identified by conducting an impact analysis of specialized courts and new specialized courts will be established.	2025/Q3
	Law	Enforcement and bankruptcy legislation will be updated by taking current conditions into account .	2025/Q4
	Law/ Administrative Regulation	In line with EU digital economy regulations affecting exports of goods and services, the harmonization process of the Law on the Protection of Personal Data (KVKK) with the EU acquis, in particular the European Union General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), will be completed.	2025/Q4
	Law/Decree	The Market Surveillance and Inspection Agency will be established to consolidate market surveillance and inspection activities carried out by different administrations, to ensure uniformity of implementation and to prevent duplication.	2025/Q4
Establishment of competitive new investments	Law / Decree / Administrative Regulation	New allocation models will be developed in order to accelerate the investment site allocation processes of large-scale and strategic investments in the manufacturing industry.	2025/Q4
Increasing green, digital and supply chain-oriented investments	Administrative Regulation	In order to strengthen supply chains, nationally significant clustering initiatives with potential for competitiveness and sustainability will continue to be supported.	2025/Q4

*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.



PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
PRESIDENCY OF STRATEGY AND BUDGET

September 2024

Necatibey Cad. No:110/A 06570 Yücetepe-ANKARA
Tel: +90 (312) 294 50 00 Fax:++90 (312) 294 52 98