



PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
PRESIDENCY OF STRATEGY AND BUDGET



Türkiye

Türkiye

MEDIUM TERM PROGRAM (2026-2028)



**THE
MEDIUM TERM
PROGRAM
(2026-2028)**

SEPTEMBER 2025

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INTRODUCTION

The Medium-Term Program (MTP) is the fundamental policy document that provides a macroeconomic policy framework with a three-year perspective, ensuring consistency of objectives, policies, and resources among Türkiye's Development Plan, Annual Program, and Central Government Budget. Jointly prepared annually by the Presidency of Strategy and Budget and the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, and enacted by Presidential Decree, the MTP initiates central government budget process by being published in the Official Gazette. The Program includes macroeconomic policies, principles, targets, and key macroeconomic indicators, as well as projections on the public sector balance, budget balance, revenues, expenditures, debt levels, and appropriation proposal ceilings of public administrations.

In the MTP, macroeconomic targets determined within the framework of global, regional, and national economic developments, as well as policies to be pursued in economic and social areas, are set forth. Within this context, the MTP constitutes a fundamental document that enhances policy predictability for both the public and private sectors. The MTP is updated annually, taking into account implementation outcomes and developments in the global and national economy.

The MTP (2026-2028), 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, advancing technological transformation with a focus on transition to a green and digital economy, strengthening human capital, enhancing efficiency of the labor market, improving the business and investment environment, and reducing informality in the economy.

During the program period, the budget preparations of public institutions and organizations, as well as legislative and administrative regulatory activities and other decision-making and implementation processes, shall be carried out in accordance with the objectives and priorities set forth in the MTP.

The policies and concrete measures to be implemented in the first year of the MTP will be detailed in the 2026 Presidential Annual Program.

GENERAL OVERVIEW

In the Medium-Term Program (2025–2027), the macroeconomic policy framework and measures to be followed over the three-year period were set out. Concrete regulations concerning priority reform areas were scheduled, ensuring that the Program was implemented effectively, in a coordinated and disciplined manner by the relevant institutions, and has been monitored accordingly.

Within this framework, the MTP (2025–2027) included 79 measures across five main areas and 27 categories, covering priority reforms in the field of growth and trade, human capital and employment, price stability and financial stability, public finance, and the improvement of the business and investment climate. Of the 41 measures scheduled to be completed in the first half of 2025, 16 of them have been implemented. Measures not yet completed in the first two quarters, along with those targeted for completion in the third and fourth quarters of 2025, are being closely monitored to ensure they are finalized within the planned timeline.

When the 2025 macroeconomic targets and developments are evaluated in light of the global and regional economic conditions, rising uncertainties in the trade environment—particularly tariffs—have adversely affected global economic activity. Meanwhile, geopolitical developments have led to volatility in commodity markets. Furthermore, the effects of implemented tariffs on inflation expectations are delaying interest rate cuts by central banks in developed countries, especially the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed). Against this backdrop, downside risks to the global growth outlook have become more pronounced.

Despite the deterioration in the global growth outlook and rising geopolitical tensions, the policies and measures outlined in the MTP (2025–2027) have been firmly maintained. The key macroeconomic indicators included in the Program are expected to achieve their targets to a significant extent.

The GDP growth rate for 2025, set at 4.0 percent in the MTP (2025–2027), is expected to be realized at a moderate level compared to the Program's target, reflecting the adverse impact of global economic developments on external demand as well as the disinflation process calling for a tighter policy stance. Meanwhile, developments in domestic demand and the current trajectory of oil prices are expected to contribute to a more favorable outlook for the current account balance than initially targeted.

Despite the continued tight stance in macroeconomic policies, the unemployment rate in 2025 is projected to be lower than the target set in the MTP (2025–2027). Meanwhile, measures taken in 2025 to enhance efficiency and effectiveness have ensured a budget outlook consistent with spending targets. However, due to the downward trend in revenue forecasts stemming from changes in macroeconomic aggregates, the budget deficit-to-GDP ratio is expected to exceed the target.

During the program period, the narrowing of the current account deficit, coupled with the reduction in external financing requirements, led to a sustained accumulation of reserves. CBRT reserves reached 178 billion dollars as of August 2025. As part of the exit strategy from the FX-Protected Deposit (KKM) scheme, the KKM stock decreased by 1.197 trillion TL compared to the same period of the previous year, falling to 397 billion TL, while its share in total deposits dropped to 1.7 percent. The share of Turkish lira deposits in total deposits increased from 52.5 percent to 60.7 percent. By the end of August 2025, Türkiye's credit risk premium (CDS) declined to below 270 basis points and the upgraded sovereign credit rating also supported the positive outlook.

In the disinflation process that began in June 2024, tight monetary policy implementation, rebalancing of domestic demand, and ongoing structural transformation initiatives have sustained a downward trend in inflation. However, persistent rigidity in services price increases, which remain strongly indexed to past inflation, along with observed rises in food prices driven by climatic conditions, have caused inflation to exceed the projections of the MTP 2025–2027.

Within the scope of the transformation steps outlined in MTP (2025–2027), regulations targeting green and digital transformation have been enacted, alongside additional measures to meet the industry's demand for qualified labor. Furthermore, efforts to enhance the effectiveness, economy, and efficiency of public expenditures; promote equity and efficiency in taxation; combat informality; and improve the business and investment climate have been firmly pursued.

In the MTP covering the 2026–2028 period, the core macroeconomic framework has been updated in response to global, regional, and national developments, with priority transformation measures and their implementation schedule for the upcoming three-year period set forth.

I. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD AND TURKISH ECONOMY

A. WORLD ECONOMY

In 2024, the global growth outlook maintained resilient performance despite ongoing geopolitical tensions and uncertainties in trade, while inflation continued its downward trend. Advanced economies sustained their growth, whereas emerging economies, particularly those in Asia, experienced a loss of momentum. Major central banks, including the European Central Bank (ECB) and the U.S. Central Bank (Fed), initiated a cycle of policy rate cuts in 2024, taking into account growth and inflation dynamics. Meanwhile, central banks in emerging economies adopted a cautious approach. Policy uncertainty stemming from the U.S. election process in the final quarter of the year was a significant factor influencing global economic activity.

In the first half of 2025, escalating trade tensions between the U.S. and China, driven by tariff hikes and retaliatory measures, heightened uncertainty in the global trade system. The U.S.'s announcement of broad-based tariffs prompted responses from several countries, particularly China, and triggered sharp fluctuations in financial markets. Although these developments weighed on global growth momentum, front-loaded trade and investment activities supported growth during this period.

Financial conditions improved relatively in the first half of 2025, with capital flows to emerging economies picking up. Despite this positive outlook, trade policy uncertainties intensified due to the postponement of additional tariffs planned by the U.S., and risks to global growth and trade persisted. While measures taken against the peak global inflation of 2022 yielded some success, the pace of disinflation has slowed recently. Significant deceleration in goods price inflation contributed to lower headline inflation, while the rise in services prices remained above average inflation. Although inflation in major economies has declined from relatively high levels, it has exceeded expectations, delaying interest rate cuts. The Euro Area and other advanced economies, where headline inflation has been relatively more aligned with expectations, have progressed further in the monetary easing cycle compared to the U.S. Many emerging market central banks, however, continue to exercise caution in lowering policy rates due to external risks.

Two decades before the global pandemic, world growth averaged 3.7 percent, but in line with recent macroeconomic developments, growth in 2024 was recorded at 3.3 percent, below historical averages. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts, the global economy is expected to grow by 3.0 percent in 2025, lower than the previous year, and by 3.1 percent in 2026, maintaining a similar outlook.

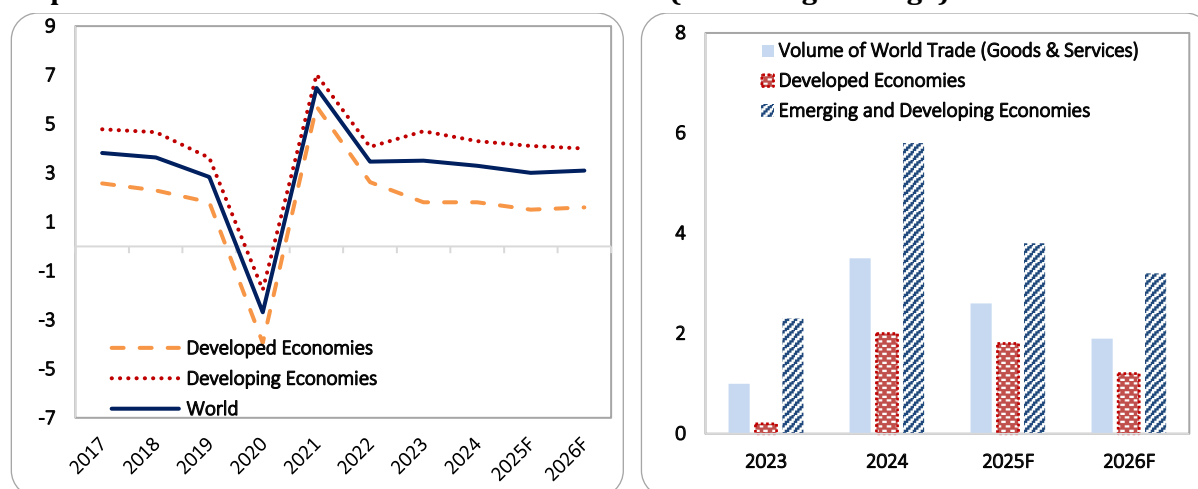
At the country level, the U.S. economy grew by a relatively robust 2.8 percent in 2024, driven by strong domestic demand. In contrast, growth in the Euro Area remained limited at 0.9 percent, constrained by stagnation in manufacturing and high energy costs. The Chinese economy, despite an increase in exports, grew by 5.0 percent, affected by weak domestic demand and issues in the real estate sector. Advanced economies, which grew by 1.8 percent in 2024, are expected to grow by 1.5 percent in 2025 and 1.6 percent in 2026. The Euro Area, a significant trading partner for Türkiye, is projected to grow by 1.0 percent in 2025 and 1.2 percent in 2026, while Germany is expected to grow by 0.1 percent and 0.9 percent in the same years. The United Kingdom is forecasted to grow by 1.2 percent in 2025 and 1.4 percent in 2026, while Japan is projected to grow by 0.7 percent and 0.5 percent, respectively. The U.S. is expected to grow by 1.9 percent in 2025 and 2.0 percent in 2026.

Emerging economies, which grew by 4.3 percent in 2024, are projected to grow by 4.1 percent in 2025 and 4.0 percent in 2026, according to IMF estimates. China, as the leading emerging economy, is expected to grow by 4.8 percent in 2025 and 4.2 percent in 2026, while India is

forecasted to grow by 6.4 percent in both years. The Chinese economy has recently benefited from increased stimulus, improved consumer confidence, and strong external demand, performing close to expectations. However, ongoing structural issues, such as vulnerabilities in the real estate sector and trade tensions, continue to exert downward pressure on the Chinese economy.

As inflation rates in many economies approach target levels and economic activity slows in some countries, global financial conditions have seen limited easing. However, uncertainties in trade policies, particularly ongoing tariff tensions and protectionist tendencies among major economies, continue to weigh on the global economic outlook. In addition to persistent geopolitical developments, volatility in commodity prices and the pace and timing of monetary policy actions will continue to impact countries' growth performance and financial stability in the coming period.

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



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (July 2025), F: Forecast

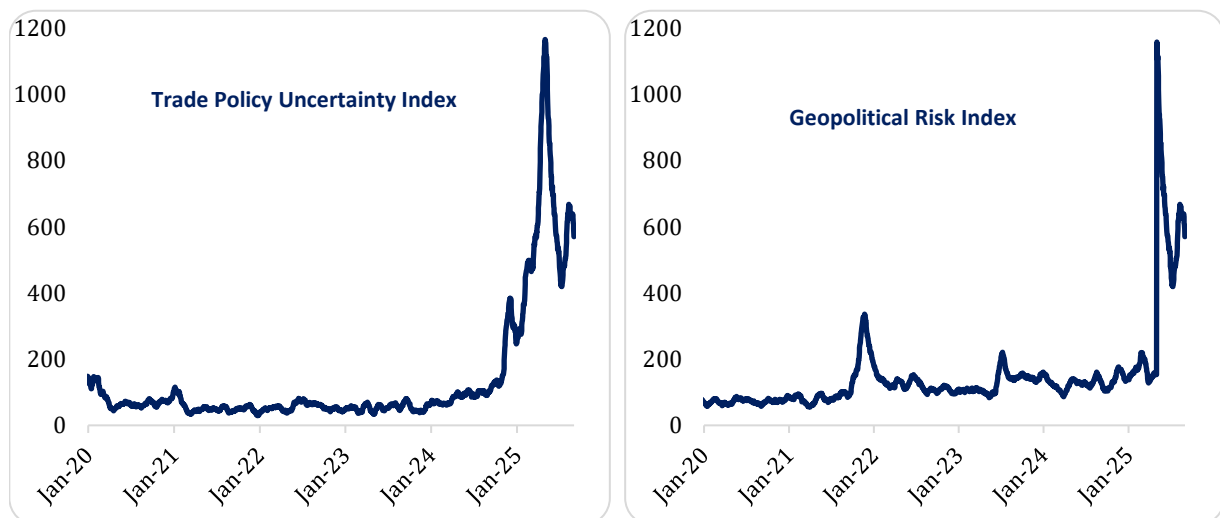
In the 2025 global economic activity outlook, a partial slowdown compared to the previous year and increasing uncertainties are expected to make the deceleration in the growth rate of global trade volume even more pronounced. In 2024, the growth in the volume of goods and services trade was recorded at 3.5 percent globally, 2.0 percent in advanced economies, and 5.8 percent in emerging and developing economies. For 2025, these figures are estimated to be 2.6 percent, 1.8 percent, and 3.8 percent, respectively. In 2026, the growth rate of global goods and services trade is expected to slow further to 1.9 percent, driven by rising tariffs and protectionism. During this period, the trade volume growth rate is projected to decline to 1.2 percent in advanced economies and 3.2 percent in emerging and developing economies.

Table 1: Global Economic Outlook (Percentage Change)

	2023	2024	2025F	2026F
Global Output	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.1
Advanced Economies	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6
United States	2.9	2.8	1.9	2.0
Euro Area	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.2
Germany	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.9
Other Advanced Economies	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.1
Emerging and Developing Economies	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.0
Emerging and Developing Asia	6.1	5.3	5.1	4.7
China	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.2
Emerging and Developing Europe	3.6	3.5	1.8	2.2
Middle East and Central Asia	2.4	2.4	3.4	3.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.3
World Trade Volume (Goods and Services)	1.0	3.5	2.6	1.9
Advanced Economies	0.2	2.0	1.8	1.2
Emerging and Developing Economies	2.3	5.8	3.8	3.2
Commodity Prices				
Oil	-16.4	-1.8	-13.9	-5.7
Non-Fuel (Average Based on World Commodity Import Weights)	-5.7	3.7	7.9	2.0
Consumer Prices	6.6	5.6	4.2	3.6
Advanced Economies	4.6	2.6	2.5	2.1
Emerging and Developing Economies	8.0	7.7	5.4	4.5

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (July 2025), F: Forecast

In 2024, weak global demand exerted downward pressure on commodity prices. Energy prices, in particular, peaked due to the ongoing Russia-Ukraine War but later declined, converging toward pre-pandemic levels. However, mid-year tensions in the Middle East, driven by Israel – particularly due to the massacres in Gaza, and later the Twelve-Day War in 2025- led to short-term price spikes. By 2025, commodity prices have generally followed a moderate trend, though front-loaded demand and stockpiling behaviors in global trade flows have caused temporary fluctuations in certain subcategories. Global freight prices saw partial increases in the first half of 2025, with this trend slowing in the second quarter. In 2025, commodity prices, especially in energy and food subcategories, have contributed to the decline in headline inflation, while the persistent trend in services prices has continued to limit the overall reduction in inflation. Going forward, the outlook for global demand, the trajectory of trade policies, and geopolitical risks will remain key determinants of commodity prices, particularly for energy.

Graph 2: Trade Policy and Geopolitical Uncertainty Index

Source: Economic Effects of Trade Policy Uncertainty, Caldara et al. (2020); Geopolitical Risk Index, Iacoviello et al. (2021)

Global inflation, which has been declining under tight financial conditions, has not fully converged to target levels, primarily due to the persistent trend in services prices. In 2025, weakening private consumption and investment have supported a decline in headline inflation, while core inflation remains elevated in many advanced and emerging economies. This, combined with the potential impact of tariffs, continues to keep inflation concerns alive in the coming period.

In this context, central banks adopted a cautious stance in the first half of 2025, though some advanced economies implemented limited interest rate cuts. The U.S. Federal Reserve kept its policy rate steady during the first half of the year, signaling gradual rate cuts for the second half, while the European Central Bank reduced its policy rate to a limited extent. In China, monetary easing and fiscal stimulus continued, while Japan pursued controlled interest rate hikes. In emerging economies, steps toward interest rate reductions have largely remained limited. Under current tight financial conditions and policy uncertainties, global inflation is expected to decline compared to 2024 but to remain above target levels in some economies. According to the IMF's 2025 forecast, inflation is projected to be 2.5 percent in advanced economies and 5.4 percent in emerging and developing economies. Global inflation is estimated to average 4.2 percent in 2025 and 3.6 percent in 2026.

In the coming period, geopolitical tensions and economic policy uncertainties are likely to continue fueling protectionist tendencies in global trade and disruptions in supply chains. Additionally, the trajectory of tightening financial conditions and the timeline of the anticipated easing cycle will be decisive for global risk appetite and capital flows to emerging economies. Finally, the increasing frequency and severity of natural disasters, such as droughts linked to climate change, could lead to supply-side disruptions in global inflation expectations. The macroeconomic policy framework of the MTP (2026-2028) has been developed by taking these downside and upside risks into account, adopting a cautious approach in setting targets.

B. TURKISH ECONOMY

1. Growth

The Turkish economy continued to grow in 2024 in line with the disinflation process, amid weak external demand driven by ongoing global inflation-fighting policies, persistent geopolitical tensions, and relatively tight financial conditions. Within the scope of the MTP (2025–2027), tight monetary and fiscal policies were implemented in coordination, macro-financial stability was strengthened, and the rebalancing of domestic demand became more pronounced; accordingly, as of June 2024, the pace of increase in the general price level began to slow. Measures implemented and reconstruction activities carried out to repair the damage caused by the earthquake disaster in 2023 continued in 2024. As a result, construction investment remained robust throughout the year, and despite some loss of momentum compared with the previous year, fixed capital investment maintained its upward trend. In the second half of the year, the firm commitment to tight monetary and fiscal policy implementation led to a moderation in private consumption growth, and the rebalancing of the growth composition supported the disinflation process. Thus, despite weak external demand conditions and financial tightening amid heightened global and regional uncertainties, the Turkish economy preserved its resilience and expanded by 3.3 percent in 2024.

When GDP is broken down by economic activity for 2024, the services sector (including construction) remained the main driver of growth. Over the year as a whole, value added in services (including construction) and industry sectors rose by 3.6 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively; their contributions to growth were 2.3 and 0.04 points, in the same order. Moreover, after five consecutive years of contraction, the construction sector also reflecting reconstruction efforts in the earthquake-affected region revived in 2023 and gained momentum in 2024, recording robust growth of 9.9 percent. In contrast to its performance a year earlier, the agriculture sector expanded by 5.1 percent over the year, contributing 0.3 points to growth.

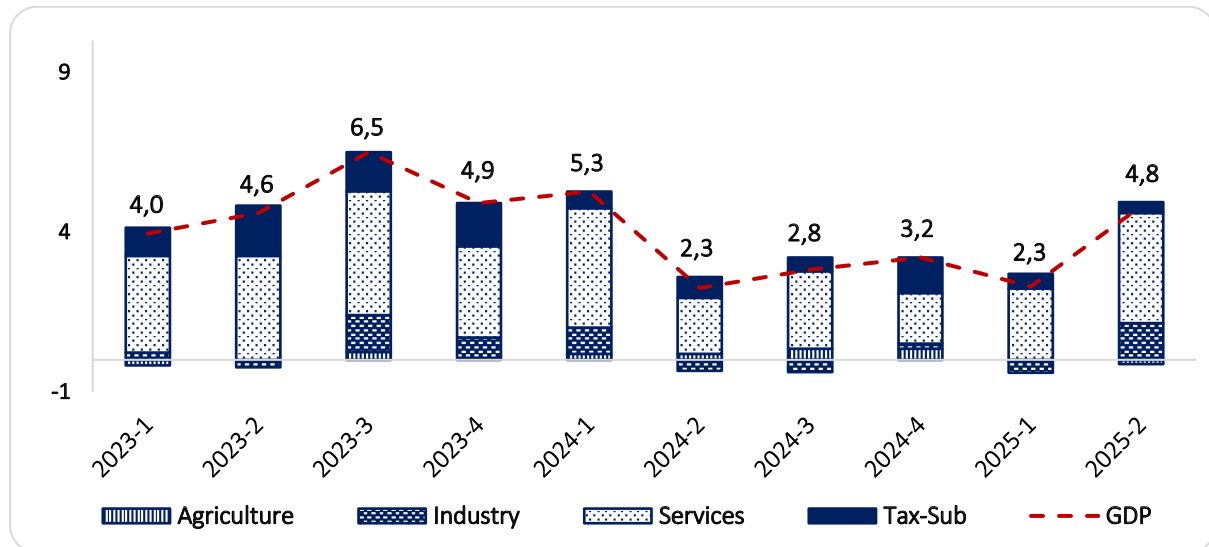
In the first half of 2024, the Turkish economy recorded moderate year-on-year growth of 3.7 percent. During this period, despite some loss of momentum, the services sector (including construction) remained the principal driver of GDP growth, while the industrial sector, despite tight policies, made a limited positive contribution. The services sector expanded by 4.1 percent year-on-year in the first half of the year, while industry grew by 1.0 percent over the same period. During this period, the construction sector and trade, transportation, and accommodation services grew by 8.9 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively, continuing to contribute to economic activity. The agriculture sector increased by 6.4 percent, contributing 0.2 points to GDP growth.

In the second half of 2024, GDP value-added growth stood at 3.0 percent, indicating that economic activity, while losing momentum, remained in positive territory. The services sector (including construction) expanded by 3.2 percent during this period and continued to be the main driver of economic activity. The industry sector posted a mild contraction of 0.6 percent, subtracting 0.1 points from growth. Over the same period, construction growth accelerated, with value added rising by 10.9 percent, reflecting the continued positive impact of reconstruction efforts in the earthquake-affected region. The agriculture sector also gained momentum, increasing by 4.7 percent and contributing 0.3 points to growth.

In the first quarter of 2025, GDP grew by 2.3 percent year-on-year, and economic activity remained moderate. On the production side, the services sector (including construction) continued to underpin growth, recording a 3.4 percent increase. By contrast, industrial sector's value added contracted by 1.7 percent compared with the same period a year earlier. The agriculture sector, reflecting climatic conditions, also declined by 2.1 percent, bringing its previous upward trend to an end.

In the second quarter of 2025, GDP grew by 4.8 percent year-on-year, indicating a pickup in momentum. During this period, industrial sector's value added increased by 6.1 percent, contributing 1.2 points to growth, while services (including construction) expanded by 5.2 percent, contributing 3.4 points. Owing to base effects and adverse weather conditions, the agricultural sector's value added contracted by 3.5 percent, subtracting 0.1 points from growth. Accordingly, overall growth in the first half of 2025 stood at 3.6 percent.

Graph 3: GDP Growth and Contributions to Growth by Sectors (Percentage Points)



Source: TURKSTAT, PSB Calculations

Examined on the expenditure side, private consumption, despite a deceleration from the previous year, remained the main driver of growth in 2024. Increasing by 4.3 percent, private consumption contributed 3.0 points to growth, indicating continued resilience in household spending. Fixed capital investment rose by 2.7 percent, adding 0.7 points, with the recovery in construction investment playing a prominent role. Public consumption declined by 0.8 percent, subtracting 0.1 points from growth. Over the same period, net exports of goods and services contributed a positive 1.0 point, reflecting the supportive impact of external demand on overall growth.

In the first half of 2024, the Turkish economy continued to grow on the back of domestic demand. Private consumption increased by 4.7 percent year-on-year, contributing 3.2 points to growth. Public consumption, partly reflecting the impact of disinflationary policies in the same period, declined by 0.4 percent and subtracted 0.1 points from growth. Total fixed capital investments increased by 3.7 percent, driven by activity in the construction sector, contributing 1.0 points to growth. After five consecutive quarters of negative contributions, net exports of goods and services made a positive contribution of 1.4 points in the first half of 2024.

In the second half of 2024, private consumption lost some momentum compared to the first half, growing by 4.0 percent compared to the same period of the previous year and contributing 2.7 points to growth. Public consumption decreased by 1.1 percent during the same period, negatively affecting economic growth by 0.1 points. Total fixed capital investments increased by 1.8 percent compared to the same period of the previous year, with construction investments growing strongly by 9.6 percent, contributing 0.4 points to growth.

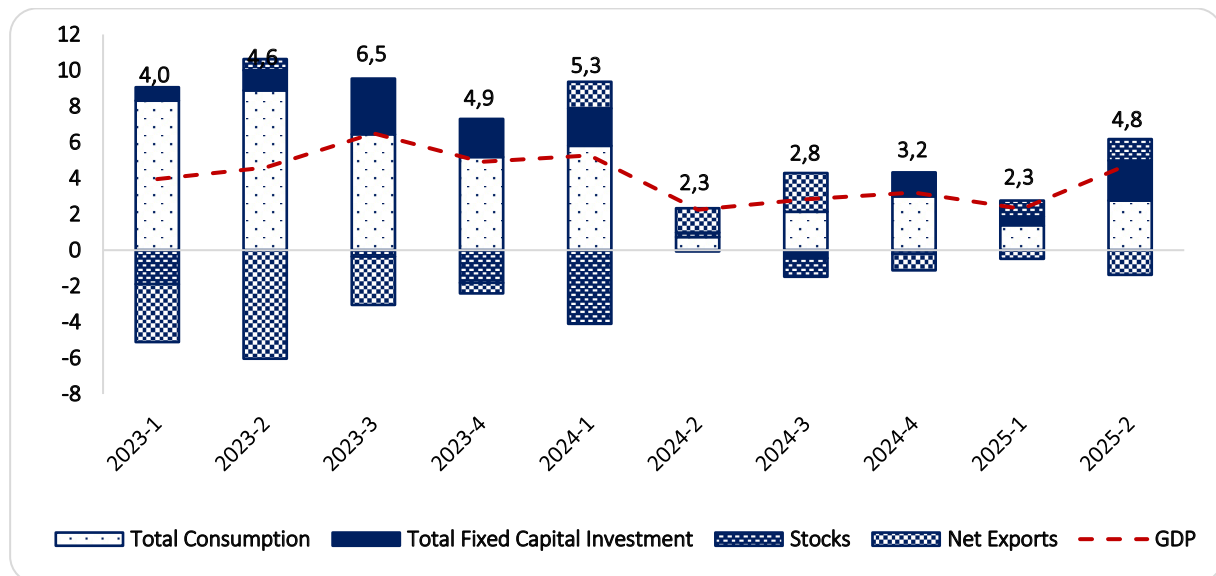
In the first quarter of 2025, with the continued implementation of policies prioritizing price stability, domestic demand, while rebalancing, remained the key determinant of the growth composition. During this period, private consumption expenditures increased by 1.6 percent on an annual basis, contributing 1.1 points to growth, while the 1.8 percent increase in fixed capital investments contributed 0.5 points, supporting the recovery driven by domestic demand.

Accordingly, total domestic demand contributed 2.8 points to growth. In terms of foreign trade, due to uncertainty in global trade policies, the limited increase in exports and acceleration in imports resulted in net goods and services exports having a negative impact of 0.5 points on growth.

In the second quarter of 2025, private consumption grew by 5.1 percent, while public consumption declined by 5.2 percent. In this period, overall consumption growth was recorded at 3.5 percent, and fixed capital investment increased by 8.8 percent. As of the second quarter, machinery and equipment investment also posted a notable 9.3 percent rise. While total domestic demand contributed 6.2 points to growth, ongoing weak external demand conditions in key export markets and the impact of increasing protectionist policies on a global scale resulted in net exports of goods and services having a negative impact of 1.4 points on growth. In this context, annual GDP growth stood at 4.8 percent in the second quarter of the year.

Projections for the second half of 2025 point to a balanced growth outlook. With the tight monetary and fiscal policy stance, domestic demand is expected to follow a more moderate trajectory, while the supportive contribution of public expenditures to growth is envisaged to remain limited. On the external demand side, increasing geopolitical uncertainties and restrictive trends in global trade policies are expected to continue to limit the contribution of exports to growth. Accordingly, economic growth is projected to continue in a more balanced structure in the second half of the year compared to the previous year, reaching 3.3 percent for 2025 as a whole.

Graph 4: GDP Growth and Contributions to Growth by Expenditures (Percentage Points)



Source: TURKSTAT, PSB Calculations

When the contributions of production factors to growth are examined, the 3.3 percent growth recorded in 2024 was driven primarily by the capital stock and employment. In 2025, total factor productivity (TFP) and capital stock are expected to be the main determinants of growth. For the projected 3.3 percent growth in 2025, the contributions of the capital stock and TFP are expected to be 1.3 and 2.0 points, respectively.

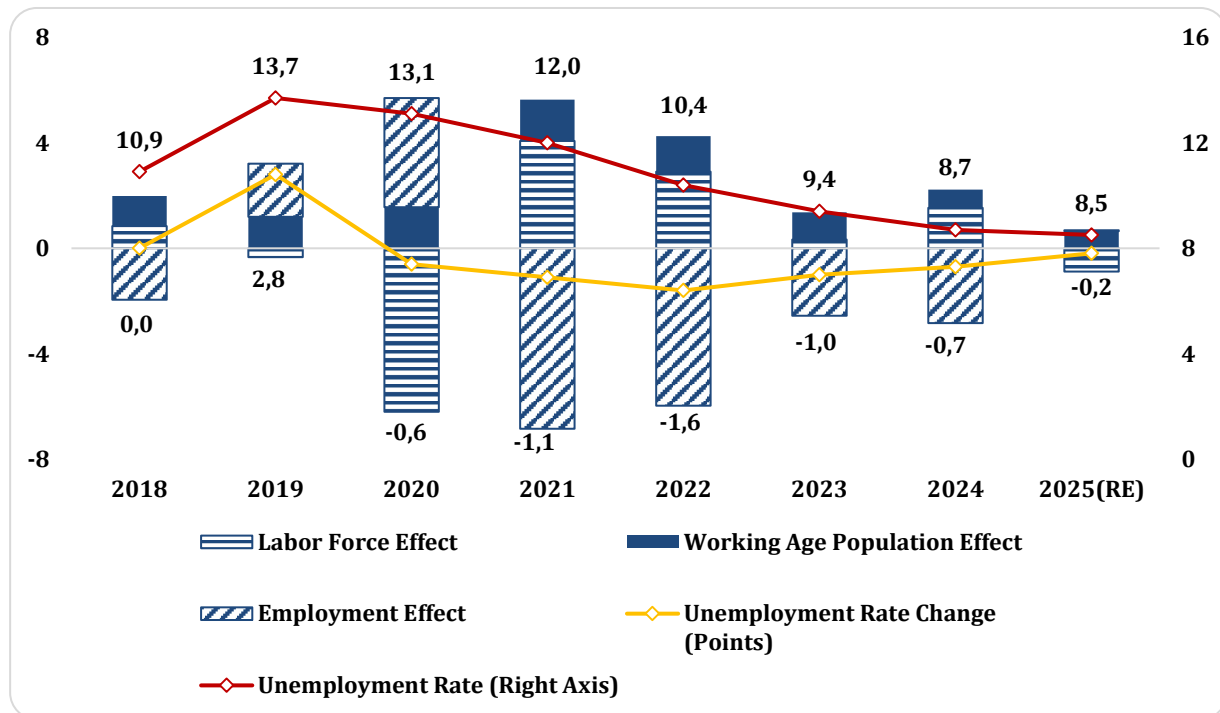
2. Employment

Despite the negative effects of tightening monetary conditions, employment maintained its strong momentum in 2024, with annual employment growth reaching 988 thousand and the employment rate increasing by 1.2 points. During this period, employment increased in all sectors, with an additional 132 thousand employment in agriculture, 35 thousand in industry, 656

thousand in services, and 165 thousand in construction. The 837 thousand increase in the labor force, 49.1 percent of which were women, brought the labor force participation rate to 54.2 percent. Accordingly, labor force participation and employment rates reached their highest levels since the series was updated in 2005. The unemployment rate decreased by 0.7 points compared to the previous year, falling to 8.7 percent, thus falling below the 9.3 percent forecast in the MTP (2025-2027).

In the fight against inflation, seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 261 thousand in the first half of 2025, while the labor force participation rate fell by 0.6 points to 53.5 percent. During the same period, the unemployment rate remained unchanged from the fourth quarter of 2024, standing at 8.6 percent. Throughout 2025, employment and labor force participation rates are expected to decline, while the unemployment rate is projected to fall to 8.5 percent.

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



Source: TURKSTAT, PSB Calculations, RE: Realization Estimate

3. Price Stability

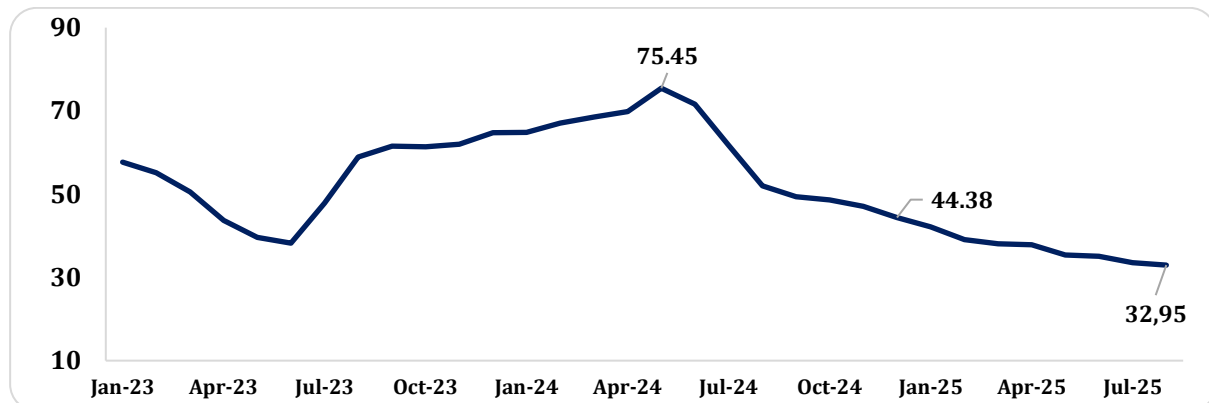
At the beginning of 2024, consumer price increases were largely driven by cost-push factors as well as wage adjustments and the tendency to index prices to past inflation. During this period, the expiration of the regulation granting 25 cubic meters (m³) of free natural gas created a base-effect-related increase in energy prices, while inertia in services inflation—particularly in rents—further heightened pressures on headline inflation. Starting in June, a disinflation process took hold, and a marked improvement in the inflation outlook was observed in the third quarter. In this period, the relative stability of the Turkish lira, the moderate trend in commodity prices and the weakening of domestic demand contributed to the decline in inflation. In the last quarter of the year, disinflation gained momentum; however, volatility in food prices, stemming from temporary supply conditions, limited the improvement in headline inflation. With a notable deceleration in December, the annual increase in the consumer price index (CPI) stood at 44.4 percent at year-end, marking a 31.1-point decline from May.

In the January–August 2025 period, the cumulative CPI was recorded at 21.5 percent, with price developments in the services group serving as the main determinant. Although inflationary

pressures in food prices eased, supply-side factors stemming from adverse weather conditions partly limited the extent of this favorable development. In the meantime, the stability attained in the exchange rate contributed to containing increases in core goods prices, thereby exerting a moderating influence on the path of consumer inflation.

The disinflation process has continued without interruption, supported by a tight monetary policy stance, the relative stability of the Turkish lira and the strengthening coordination of economic policies. As of August 2025, the annual CPI inflation rate had declined to 32.95 percent. Among the sub-components of the index, the most pronounced contribution to the deceleration in annual inflation originated from the food and services groups, followed by core goods.

Graph 6: Annual CPI Increase (Percent)



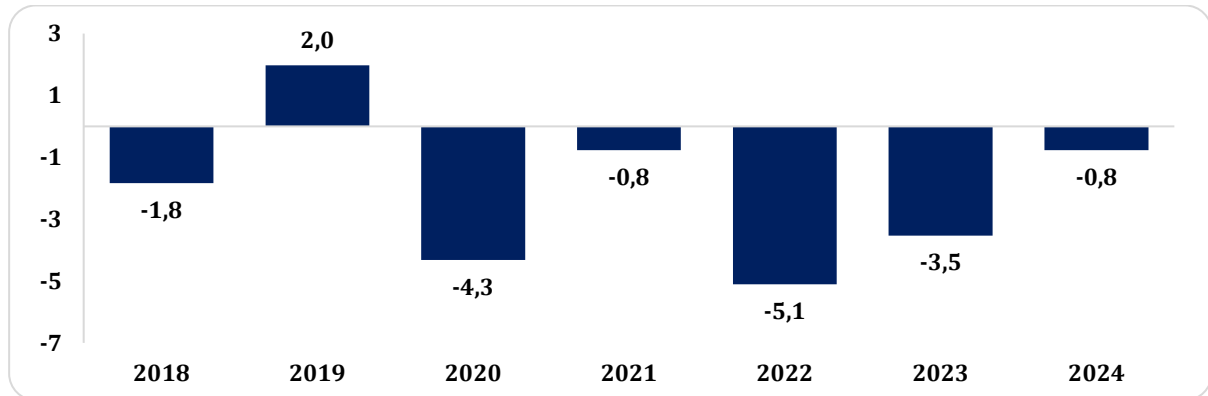
Source: TURKSTAT

The decline in the underlying trend of monthly inflation is expected to continue throughout the rest of the year, supported by the tight monetary policy stance, strong backing from fiscal policy and the continued impact of supply-side measures, along with the stabilization of domestic demand, the stable course of the exchange rate and the sustained improvement in inflation expectations. In this context, the annual CPI inflation rate is projected to decrease to 28.5 percent by end of the year.

4. Balance of Payments

In 2024, the global trade recovery was driven by strong growth in services trade, while merchandise trade recorded a more moderate increase. The gradual revival of economic activity and the rising foreign demand in main export markets, particularly in Europe, have had a positive impact on Türkiye's exports. During this period, Türkiye leveraged the momentum in global trade through the implementation of export-oriented policies, market diversification strategies, and structural measures aimed at enhancing competitiveness. Accordingly, Türkiye increased its exports, maintaining a 1.07 percent share of global merchandise exports. In this period, merchandise exports increased by 2.4 percent compared to the previous year, reaching 261.8 billion dollars, which remained slightly below the target set in the MTP (2025-2027).

In 2024, total merchandise imports decreased by 5 percent compared to the previous year, partly due to the declines in energy and gold imports. As a result, in 2024, imports totaled 344 billion dollars, remaining largely in line with the projections of the MTP (2025-2027). On the other hand, travel revenues continued their upward trend, increasing by 12.5 percent year-on-year reaching 56.3 billion dollars in 2024.

Graph 7: Current Account Balance / GDP (Percent)

Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT

As a result of these developments, the current account deficit amounted to 10.2 billion dollars in 2024, corresponding to 0.8 percent of GDP, which remained below the projection of the MTP (2025-2027).

In 2024, similar to the previous year, net capital inflows were recorded in direct investments, portfolio investments, and other investment items. In contrast, capital movements under the net errors and omissions item recorded an increase in net outflows in 2024 compared to the previous year.

In the first seven months of 2025, exports increased by 5.1 percent compared to the same period of the previous year, reaching 156.3 billion dollars. This increase was driven not only by the rise in the export volume index but also by the increase in export unit values, despite the slowdown in global trade. Exports in 2025 are projected to increase by 4.6 percent, reaching 273.8 billion dollars.

In the first seven months of 2025, imports increased by 6.9 percent compared to the same period of the previous year, reaching 212.2 billion dollars. For the year as a whole, imports are projected to rise by 6.7 percent, amounting to 367 billion dollars.

In the first six months of 2025, travel revenues increased by 7.9 percent, reaching 23.8 billion dollars, and on an annualized basis, they rose by 10.5 percent compared to June 2024, reaching 58.1 billion dollars. Travel revenues are expected to increase moderately in the remaining months of the year, exceeding the target set in the MTP (2025-2027) and reaching 60 billion dollars in 2025.

In light of these developments, the current account deficit is projected to remain below the MTP (2025-2027) forecast, amounting to 22.6 billion dollars in 2025. The current account deficit in 2025 is projected to correspond to 1.4 percent of GDP, while the energy-excluded current account balance is expected to record a surplus of 1.7 percent of GDP.

5. Financial Stability

Along with tight monetary policy, macroprudential policy steps taken to strengthen the monetary transmission mechanism and encourage the transition to Turkish Lira supported the disinflation process. Within this framework, credit growth was limited, to ensure the growth rate was compatible with inflation, and the weight of Turkish Lira-denominated financial assets continued to increase. To mitigate companies' foreign currency (FX) credit risk, the limit on the growth rate of foreign currency loans was gradually lowered to 0.5 percent per month in March 2025. Furthermore, the scope of loans exempt from the FX loan growth limit was narrowed. As a result of these measures, exchange rate-adjusted and annualized FX commercial loan growth decreased to 18.4 percent as of August. With the differentiation in the limits imposed on Turkish Lira loan

growth in January, the difference between the TL/FX loan changes began to widen in favor of Turkish Lira loans. As of August, TL commercial loan growth stood at 32.9 percent. Due to the impact of macroprudential measures and tight financial conditions, consumer loans have stabilized since the beginning of the year.

The banking sector's non-performing loan (NPL) ratio increased from 1.7 percent to 2.2 percent as of July 2025 compared to the same period of the previous year, due to the rebalancing in economic activity. This increase was driven by the rise in consumer loans and credit card balances, while a breakdown indicates that the largest increases occurred in personal loans and individual credit card balances. Due to this recent increase, the Banking Regulation and Supervision Authority (BRSA) has introduced restructuring options for consumer loans with partially or fully outstanding balances and for individual credit cards in September 2024 and July 2025. This restructuring arrangement is expected to mitigate the risks posed by non-performing consumer loans and individual credit cards to the asset quality of banks' balance sheets in the future. In addition, high reserve ratios and banks' strong capital structures limit risks to financial markets.

The BRSA's decision to increase the foreign exchange buying rates used in the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) calculation, which took effect in January 2025, has caused a slight decline in the sector's CAR. Moreover, the high risk weights that had long been applied to cash commercial loans were abolished and this decision had an increasing impact on the sector's CAR. Prior to these regulations, the sector's CAR, which stood at 19.7 percent as of December 2024, was recorded at 18.2 percent as of July 2025. This ratio remains above the regulatory minimum of 8 percent set by Basel standards and the BRSA's target rate of 12 percent.

As part of the exit strategy from the KKM system, the KKM balance has declined rapidly as previously provided support has been gradually reduced. As of August 2025, the total KKM balance decreased from 47 billion dollars to 9.7 billion dollars compared to the same period of the previous year. The TL-convertible portion of KKM was eliminated in December 2024, leaving only accounts with foreign currency conversion in the KKM balance. Due to the increase in TL deposit preferences, the transition from KKM to foreign currency deposits has been limited with the share of TL deposits (including KKM) increasing to 62.3 percent, indicating a decrease in the dollarization trend. The opening and renewal of KKM accounts was finalized on August 23, 2025.

The banking sector's liquidity indicators, foreign currency position, and leverage ratio remain at sustainable levels, and all banks meet their liquidity coverage ratio obligations in line with Basel standards. In addition, the implementation of the net stable funding ratio, which is an important step in increasing the liquidity resilience of the banking system, provided additional assurance against liquidity risk in the sector.

With the strengthening of financial stability, Türkiye's credit default swap (CDS), which had declined to as low as 244 basis points as of February 2025, hovered around 378 basis points in April due to rising tensions in global trade and domestic developments. In the subsequent period, it retreated below 270 basis points thanks to favorable developments.

In the equity markets, foreign investor interest in the first eight months of the year showed a recovery compared to the same period of the previous year, with a total foreign capital inflow of 1.950 million dollars. During this period, domestic investor interest remained at moderate levels, with the number of domestic investors recorded at over 6 million as of August 2025. In the BIST 100 Index, the level approached 11,000 in the first quarter; however, subsequent uncertainties in global markets reduced risk appetite and led to downward movements. Nevertheless, supported by expectations of declining inflation and interest rates, the Index has once again been trending upward around the 11,000-point level. On the supply side of the equity markets, it was observed

that companies carried out their equity financing in the first two months of the year. As of the first six months of 2025, the total size of 12 initial public offerings amounted to 28.5 billion TL.

In international comparisons, Türkiye's debt indicators continue to remain at low levels. According to Bank for International Settlements (BIS) database, the ratio of public debt to GDP in 2024 decreased by 4.8 points compared to the previous year, reaching 24.8 percent. This level is well below the average of 70.5 percent for emerging economies and 104.7 percent for developed economies. Similarly, household indebtedness also remains significantly below international averages. In 2024, the ratio of household debt to GDP in Türkiye decreased by 1.2 points compared to the previous year, falling to 9.7 percent. During the same period, the average for emerging economies was 46.6 percent, while the average for developed economies was 67.0 percent.

The ratio of real sector debt to GDP in Türkiye also remained significantly below the average for emerging economies. Indeed, at the end of 2024, this ratio decreased by 8.5 points compared to 2023, falling to 38.5 percent. During the same period, the ratio of real sector debt to GDP in emerging economies, excluding China, was 56.5 percent. Furthermore, the net foreign exchange position deficit of real sector companies increased by 38 billion dollars as of June 2025 compared to the end of 2024. This increase was driven by the rise in companies' domestic and foreign exchange loans. The short-term foreign exchange position surplus declined during the same period, recording 4.5 billion dollars.

6. Public Finance

In the 2024 Central Government Budget Law, the budget deficit was projected to be 6.4 percent of GDP. However, central government budget expenditures decreased due to earthquake-related spending remaining below projections and the implemented savings measures. In addition, as a result of policies aimed at enhancing efficiency in revenue collection, central government budget revenues exceeded the projections. As a result of these developments, the budget deficit remained below the projections and stood at 4.7 percent of GDP at the end of the year. Excluding earthquake expenditures, which amounted to 1.7 percent of GDP, the budget deficit as a share of national income was 3 percent.

In 2024, total general government revenues increased by 1.4 points and total general government expenditures increased by 1 point as a ratio to GDP compared to the previous year. In 2024, compared to 2023, current expenditures of the general government increased by 1.5 points, while transfer expenditures decreased by 0.4 points and investment expenditures decreased by 0.1 points. In this framework, the general government deficit, as a percentage of GDP, declined by 0.4 points to 4.6 percent.

In 2024, the ratio of the public sector borrowing requirement to GDP increased by 0.3 points compared to the previous year, reaching 5.8 percent. In the same period, the ratio of the EU-defined general government debt stock to GDP decreased by 4.6 points to 24 percent.

In the MTP (2025-2027), the central government budget deficit is projected to be 3.1 percent of GDP in 2025. However, reflecting the impact of revenue performance remaining slightly below the target due to domestic and external developments as well as macroeconomic conditions, the central government budget deficit is projected to stand at 3.6 percent of GDP in 2025. Expenditures amounting to 489 billion TL are projected in 2025 for the reconstruction of regions damaged by the earthquakes. In this respect, excluding earthquake-related expenditures, the budget deficit is estimated to stand at 2.8 percent of GDP by the end of 2025.

In 2025, compared to the previous year, the ratio of total general government revenues to GDP is expected to increase by 0.4 points, while the ratio of total general government expenditures is expected to decrease by 1.1 points. In the same period, general government investment

expenditures are projected to decrease by 0.2 points and transfer expenditures by 0.9 points. Within this framework, the general government deficit as a ratio to GDP is expected to decline by 1.5 points compared to the previous year, to 3.1 percent, while the general government primary surplus is expected to be 0.3 percent.

In 2025, the public sector general balance is expected to run a deficit of 3.5 percent of GDP, while the ratio of EU-defined general government debt stock to GDP is expected to be 24.6 percent.

II. MACROECONOMIC POLICY FRAMEWORK AND MAIN OBJECTIVES

During the Program period, in accordance with the objectives of the Twelfth Development Plan (2024-2028), the main objective is to ensure price stability, preserve financial stability, and strengthen the competitive position of the economy. This will be achieved by increasing productivity in a manner that contributes to balanced, sustainable, and inclusive growth, supports permanent welfare gains, promotes fair income distribution, and maintains economic resilience.

Building on the gains achieved in the fight against inflation, measures to strengthen supply-side growth dynamics will be accelerated, while ensuring that demand conditions remain consistent with the inflation path.

Policies aimed at increasing total factor productivity through technological development, skill transformation programs to enhance the quality of human capital, and structural measures supporting productive investments and accelerating capital accumulation will be implemented in a comprehensive framework, with the aim of enhancing the level of development and long-term growth potential.

During the Program period, the coordinated and targeted implementation of monetary, fiscal, and incomes policies will be resolutely maintained as part of the fight against inflation. The tight policy stance stabilizing demand conditions will be maintained to ensure the continuation of the disinflation process, while simultaneously continuing medium and long-term structural transformation steps against possible supply constraints. In public finance, the fiscal discipline principle will not be compromised, while the revenue policy will proceed to be implemented in a manner sensitive to income distribution, taking into account price stability and expectations management.

Pursuant to the increasing uncertainties in global trade, protectionist tendencies and the transformation in supply chains, Türkiye will focus on policies aimed at increasing technology-intensive and high value-added production and exports to strengthen its position in value chains and capture a larger share of the global export market. While strengthening domestic production capacity by promoting the R&D and innovation ecosystem, the product and market diversity of exports will be boosted. Thus, a permanent and sustainable improvement in the current account balance will be achieved. In financing the current account deficit, the aim is to prioritize production-oriented resources and establish a sustainable financing structure by attracting direct foreign investments to the country and activating export financing instruments. It is envisaged that regulations that will increase investor confidence and strengthen the business environment will be implemented during the Program period, contributing to a broad-based improvement in economic performance.

In line with the gains from the policies implemented, Türkiye is envisaged to be among the high-income countries¹ during the Program period. Improving the quality of growth is of critical importance for sustaining this position and enhancing competitiveness on a global scale. In this regard, realizing structural transformations that support productivity growth while adhering to sustainable development principles, strengthening the innovative and technology-oriented production structure, raising the quality of human capital, and improving institutional capacity are among the main priorities.

The main policy areas that will support the macroeconomic policy framework in the upcoming period include the following headings:

- Rendering macroeconomic and financial stability permanent
- Increasing research, development and innovation capacity
- Supporting technological development focused on green and digital transformation

¹ Income group classification is based on calculations made by the World Bank using the Atlas Method.

- Strengthening the qualifications and skills of human capital taking into account the changing demographic structure and increasing labor productivity
- Increasing labor market efficiency, labor force participation and employment capacity
- Improving the investment and business environment and strengthening predictability
- Strengthening the public fiscal framework and reducing the informal economy

III. MACROECONOMIC TARGETS AND POLICIES²

1. Growth

In the Program period, growth will be sustained with an approach that will not exceed its potential level in harmony with the ongoing disinflation process. The policies to be implemented will boost potential growth by supporting the enhancement of production capacity. In this context, it is envisaged that the quality of human capital will be enhanced, capital accumulation will be directed to productive areas and permanent gains in total factor productivity will be achieved through structural transformations that will ensure the efficient use of factors of production.

Being the main source of sustainable growth and permanent welfare increase, total factor productivity is expected to positively contribute to growth in the Program period. During this period, productivity gains in the agriculture, industry, and services sectors, driven by the disinflation process and structural transformation measures to be implemented, are expected to support sustainable growth by reducing production costs, improving resource allocation efficiency, and increasing supply capacity.

To support supply-side growth, policies to ensure structural transformation in the industrial sector, which constitutes the driving force of economic growth with its high value-added generation capacity, intensive use of technology, wide employment opportunities and export potential, will be prioritized. Accordingly, in addition to improving the R&D and innovation ecosystem, green and digital transformation policies that increase resource efficiency and environmental sustainability, and practices that aim to increase efficiency and competitiveness in production processes will be supported with a holistic approach.

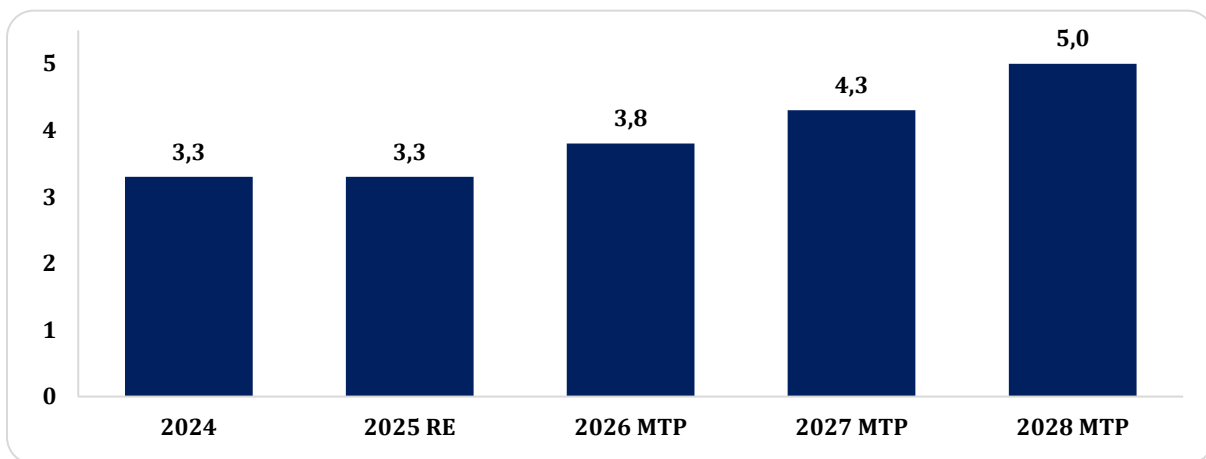
While accelerating policies focused on improving the business and investment environment, public infrastructure investments will be made more effective to complement private sector investments. The completion of branch line investments connecting production regions to ports by rail will strengthen access to domestic and international markets, so that agricultural and industrial output can reach trade sectors more quickly and cost-effectively.

During the Program period, the quality of human capital will be enhanced as a complement to production factors. In this period, active labor policies will be continued to support employment and increase labor productivity, particularly for women and youth, by strengthening skill matching in line with the needs of the labor market. In addition, policies will be put into effect to organize all formal and non-formal education programs, especially vocational and technical education, in a way that directs human capital to the jobs of the future.

The contribution of the agriculture sector to overall productivity growth will be enhanced. To this end, it is aimed to increase productivity per unit of land and establish a sustainable production structure through the expansion of agricultural mechanization, and the use of methods that efficiently utilize limited water resources, the promotion of digital agriculture practices, and the strengthening of agricultural R&D activities. Furthermore, strengthening supply chain resilience and reducing food waste will also be considered complementary areas to support increased agricultural productivity.

Türkiye's convergence to its long-term sustainable growth targets will be ensured by a holistic approach focusing on productivity growth by utilizing the economy's full potential. With the gains envisioned in the framework of structural reforms, the potential growth rate is estimated to increase by around 0.5 points in the Program period.

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

Graph 8: Growth (Percent)

RE: Realization Estimate

High value-added and technology-driven transformation in industry

Competitiveness in foreign markets will be enhanced through the implementation of targeted industrial policies based on sectoral prioritization, focusing on high value-added production and technology-driven transformation.

- Industrial growth zones will be identified nationwide, and planned industrial areas with ready infrastructure will be expanded.
- Within the scope of the Technology Move Program, new program calls will be issued to support the development and production of critical products and technologies through domestic resources.
- Under the Strategic Move Program, investments that ensure supply security, reduce external dependence, possess high R&D content, and align with twin transition objectives will be supported.
- Within the scope of the HIT-30 High Technology Investment Program, large-scale investments in priority technology domains will be supported through project-based, tailored mechanisms.
- Within the scope of the Local Development Move Program, private sector investments will be supported for regional-level investment needs focused on technological transformation, exports, and employment.
- Cluster initiatives possessing national significance and demonstrating potential for competitiveness and sustainability will continue to be supported.
- R&D, design, production, and commercialization capabilities in the semiconductor industry will be enhanced.
- Initiatives will be undertaken to support domestic production of critical materials and components required in strategic sectors such as space, aviation, and defense.
- Measures will be implemented to enhance the interaction between defense industry technologies and civilian applications; domestic and national defense industry capabilities will be leveraged in technology-intensive civilian procurement; the domestic content ratio will be increased, and value-added exports will be promoted.
- State aid mechanisms will continue to be implemented in a streamlined and impact-assessment-based manner.

- The investment incentive system will be executed within a selective, time-bound, project-oriented framework that takes regional development disparities into account.
- The Advance Loans Against Investment Commitment (YTAK) scheme will be integrated into the existing investment incentive system and implemented more effectively in a selective and targeted manner, focusing on productive industries and high value-added product groups that contribute to exports.
- Strategic areas such as exports and investments will be prioritized within the Treasury-backed guarantee system.
- Support will be provided for branding, design, packaging, and certification processes aimed at commercializing and increasing the value-added of local and traditional products, while efforts will be made to strengthen digitalization and e-commerce infrastructures facilitating access to national and international markets.

Development of the R&D and innovation ecosystem

R&D-based investments and innovative entrepreneurship activities will be supported with the aim of reducing technological dependence and enhancing international competitiveness, and the innovation ecosystem will be strengthened in a holistic manner.

- R&D centers, design centers, and Technology Development Zones will be supported; the incubation centers will be expanded through the ‘entrepreneurship offices’ model, thereby integrating more entrepreneurs into the ecosystem.
- A specialization model will be expanded to enable large-scale private sector R&D centers and technopark firms to focus on emerging technological fields and to strengthen their competitiveness by producing pioneering outputs.
- Within the framework of the university–industry cooperation model, technology platforms, productization-oriented platforms, and leading R&D laboratories will be effectively supported.
- R&D activities will be supported in critical fields such as artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, autonomous systems, quantum technologies, hypersonic systems, next-generation material technologies, and space technologies. The collaboration among research institutions, universities, and private sector companies active in these areas will be promoted.
- SMEs with growth potential in high-tech manufacturing and the information technology sectors, as well as start-ups with the potential to become “Turcorns,” will be more systematically supported with a focus on capacity development and global competitiveness.
- R&D activities will be supported to develop domestic and innovative applications in the field of nuclear technology, radiation and accelerator-based technologies will be developed to produce high value-added products.
- R&D and P&D activities aimed at developing and localizing critical technologies and equipment used in the energy and mining sectors will be supported.
- Within the framework of the National Space Program, initiatives will be undertaken to enhance the capacity for technology production in space by developing cost-effective small satellite platforms and engaging in R&D activities in new satellite technologies.
- Early warning systems for natural disasters, including sensor, material, and software technologies, will be developed using domestic and national resources.
- To increase the contribution of intellectual property assets to high-technology and value-added production, mechanisms for the valuation, access to financing, and commercialization of patents, trademarks, and designs will be strengthened.

Accelerating the Green Transformation

The green transformation process will be accelerated through renewable energy investments, the enhancement of domestic technology development capacity, and the use of sustainable financing instruments, prioritizing low-carbon production, resource efficiency, and circular economy practices, particularly in the energy, transport, industry, and agriculture sectors.

- Secondary legislation containing provisions on greenhouse gas emission reduction and climate change adaptation under the Climate Law will be finalized and enacted.
- The Turkish Emissions Trading System (TR ETS) will be implemented upon the completion of its legal framework while preparations will also be carried out to ensure alignment with the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and to channel ETS revenues towards financing the green transformation.
- The impacts of the European Green Deal and the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism on various sectors will be assessed, and low-carbon sectoral roadmaps will be completed for industries likely to be affected by EU regulations.
- Ongoing legislative efforts on the Turkish Green Taxonomy, aligned with the EU Taxonomy and adapted to Türkiye's specific needs, will be finalized to establish a common framework for sustainable investments.
- Within the scope of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan (CCMSAP) prepared in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders and considering the Long-Term Climate Strategy will be updated to serve as the implementation plan for Türkiye's Second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).
- In the course of the green transformation, qualified human resources will be trained to enable businesses to monitor and transparently report their environmental impacts, and by strengthening reporting standards and auditing infrastructure, compliance with environmental regulations in exports and competitiveness will be increased.
- Through calls to be announced under the Türkiye Green Industry Project, sustainable production, energy efficiency, and the development of climate-friendly technologies in the industrial sector will be promoted.
- Following the legislation on eco-design and sustainable products in the manufacturing industry, legislative work will be finalized for the calculation and monitoring of indicators, primarily the carbon footprint.
- Within the scope of the implemented National Circular Economy Action Plan, national recovery rates will be increased and industrial symbiosis practices will be encouraged.
- Investments that aim for low-carbon production and are harmonious with the circular economy approach will be supported under the Green Transformation Support Program.
- Zero waste practices will be promoted and the deposit site implementation system will be put into practice.
- Within the framework of the International Plastics Agreement negotiations, the national policy and legislative framework regarding the production, use, and disposal of plastic products will be reviewed, and areas requiring improvement will be identified.
- Electricity production from renewable energy sources will be increased to reduce dependence on imported energy sources; (The Renewable Energy Resource Area) YEKA projects will be developed with a requirement to use domestic products, and studies will be conducted to assess the potential of offshore wind energy.

- High-accuracy forecasting systems will be developed to monitor wind power plants (RES) and solar power plants (GES), which are intermittent sources, and to ensure accurate production forecasting thereby enabling their efficient use while increasing electricity storage capacity to maintain system security.
- Taking into account flexibility needs, the electricity transmission and distribution grid infrastructure will be reinforced in line with new technologies, new electricity interconnections with neighboring countries will be established, and the grid infrastructure will be developed in a way that ensures system security and considers regional supply-demand conditions.
- Prioritizing energy-intensive sectors, investments that increase energy efficiency will be supported.
- In order to enhance supply security and promote the efficient use of energy, efforts will be pursued to ensure a more effective use of the demand-side participation mechanism.
- Green buildings with high renewable energy utilization rates and high energy efficiency, as well as the National Green Certification System designed for such buildings, will be expanded.
- Criteria for Nearly Zero-Energy Buildings (nZEB) will be developed as part of the expansion of buildings with high renewable energy usage and energy efficiency.
- R&D and innovation activities will be supported to position the country as a technology provider in the technological fields within the hydrogen value chain.
- Relevant legislative arrangements regarding heat supply will be made to assess Türkiye's heat potential and enable the utilization of waste heat.
- Net Zero Emission Strategy and Action Plan in Transportation will be completed and put into practice; a technology roadmap for integrated, efficient, safe, environmentally friendly and, smart transportation systems will be developed; projects ensuring emission reduction, ensuring sustainability and enhancing connectivity will be implemented in the transportation.
- A national plan for high power charging stations will be developed in the logistics sector.
- Within the scope of the Sustainable Tourism Program, efforts will be undertaken to accelerate the green transformation in the tourism sector, and certification and accreditation schemes for tourism establishments and sectoral stakeholders will be expanded in accordance with the program's objectives.
- Forest resources will be preserved and expanded within the framework of sustainable forest management to create new sink areas, and industrial plantation activities will be carried out on suitable lands.
- The Local Climate Change Action Plan Regulation will be published, and action plans will be prepared in all provinces, along with the development of decision support tools, technical guidelines, and monitoring systems.
- Innovative and sustainable financing models will be established to support local governments' investments in environmental infrastructure, renewable energy, and transportation sectors within the scope of climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Regulations will be adopted to promote the use of renewable energy in existing and newly established free zones and to enhance contributions to the green and circular economy.

Supporting the transition to digital transformation

To ensure the sustainability of economic growth, efforts will focus on strengthening the capabilities and capacities of enterprises—particularly SMEs—for digital transformation, while also maximizing the use of digital technologies in enhancing public services.

- 5G services will be rolled out nationwide, and high-speed internet and fiber infrastructure will be expanded and upgraded through the deployment of 5G technology.
- Within the scope of the Digital Transformation Program, companies' digital transformation investments will be supported in areas such as cost reduction, increased efficiency, and quality improvement.
- Flexible, customizable, and modular open-source solutions will be developed to meet the IT needs of SMEs, and support will be provided to ensure their access to these tools.
- Businesses will be encouraged to adopt cloud-computing technologies effectively throughout their digital transformation processes.
- The number of thematic clusters and research centers dedicated to artificial intelligence (AI) will be increased, access to high-performance computing infrastructure for AI researchers will be facilitated and international collaborations will be fostered.
- The number of European Digital Innovation Hubs (EDIHs) established under the Digital Europe Programme will be increased to support the digital and green transformation of industry, SMEs, and public institutions.
- Initiatives that will enable the development of domestic and original new artificial intelligence models will be supported through AI ecosystem calls, supercomputer infrastructures required for AI applications will be developed and the capacity of the Turkish National Science e-Infrastructure (TRUBA) supercomputer will be increased.
- Efforts to align the legislation with the European Union Artificial Intelligence Act will be completed.
- The National Artificial Intelligence Strategy will be updated.
- Algorithms will be developed in the fields of analysis and synthesis of the Turkish language, with studies carried out on the annotation of Turkish texts in terms of morphology, phonology, syntax, and semantics, and the Turkish Large Language Model project will be implemented.
- Legislative regulations required in the field of cybersecurity will be prepared in compliance with the European Union acquis.
- Communication infrastructures based on quantum computing will be developed, and essential preparations will be carried out for the transition to post-quantum cryptography in information systems and cybersecurity.
- To accelerate the transition to the data-driven economy, a national policy framework will be established, covering data ownership, sharing responsibilities, and technical methods; and a comprehensive data governance framework and infrastructure will be established.
- The National Data Strategy and Action Plan will be implemented to improve data-driven decision-making mechanisms and to build a governance framework that upholds data privacy and security.
- Mechanisms will be developed to ensure the secure and innovative use of IT services in the public sector, to reduce foreign trade deficits arising from software, hardware, and infrastructure spending, to increase cost-effectiveness, and to promote the development of open-source applications.

- The Public Cloud Computing Strategy will be implemented to transform the IT infrastructure of public institutions in a secure, cost-efficient, and sustainable manner.
- The Digital Government Strategy and Action Plan will be prepared and put into effect to accelerate digital transformation in the public sector and to enable more effective use of next-generation digital technologies.
- Through the e-Government Gateway, new integrated services will be designed with shared payment and identity verification systems; the Integrated e-Notification Service will be launched; and the Public Common Notification System will be implemented.
- Blockchain-based new-generation digital identity management infrastructures will be developed and implemented.
- The development of digitalization technologies and infrastructure in the energy and mining sectors will be ensured, and the digitalization roadmap and strategies for the energy value chain will be determined.
- The curriculum and infrastructure at all levels of education will be developed in line with digital transformation, and a process-oriented, competency-based digital assessment and evaluation system will be established.

Strengthening human capital

The quality of the education system, particularly vocational and technical education, and its compatibility with the workforce will be strengthened to develop the competencies of a young and dynamic population.

- Different models will be developed to facilitate access to quality preschool education, taking into account economic and social development levels and tailored to the needs of target groups.
- Programs will be developed to identify the talents and capacities of individuals at an early age and to guide them toward areas where they can develop appropriate skills in science, technology, and professional careers.
- Students will be guided toward suitable careers through vocational interest, value, and skill inventories developed at the middle and high school levels.
- A framework curriculum will be developed and relevant legislation will be amended to ensure that secondary school students acquire vocational skills by enrolling in vocational training centers during their education.
- Support mechanisms will be implemented to strengthen and expand qualified human resources engaged in research in critical technology areas and priority R&D and innovation topics.

Enhancing the Efficiency of Public Infrastructure Investments

Public infrastructure investments will be implemented in a way that facilitates private sector investments, thereby strengthening production and trade infrastructure in a comprehensive manner.

- Prioritized branch lines program will be completed to connect industrial zones and ports to the existing railway network.
- Dedicated investment areas within Industrial Zones, Organized Industrial Zones, Small Industrial Sites will be developed in a sustainable manner, taking into account access to raw materials, logistics, energy, railway and port connectivity, supply chain compatibility, environmental and natural disaster risks.

- To reduce the concentration in high-risk areas, particularly in the Marmara Region, new industrial development zones and logistics corridors will be established outside these regions.

Ensuring Productivity Growth and Value-Added-Oriented Transformation in Agriculture

In the agricultural sector, productivity growth and improvements in production capacity will be achieved through the efficient use of resources, widespread adoption of modern agricultural technologies, enhanced efficiency in production planning, and strengthened linkages with industry, thereby contributing to sustainable economic growth.

- Agricultural production will be increased through productivity gains, the cultivation of currently unused farmland, and the expansion of irrigated areas.
- Farmland left uncultivated for two consecutive years will be identified using geographic information systems and leased to eligible farmers, in order to bring idle lands back into production.
- To strengthen the interaction between agriculture and industry, contract farming will be supported and expanded, while integrated investment models covering the production, processing, and marketing of high value-added agricultural products will be encouraged.
- Agricultural clustering practices, particularly organized agricultural zones making use of renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, and biomass in addition to geothermal resources, will be expanded with a focus on efficiency.
- The use of technology will be advanced to ensure more effective utilization of soil and water resources, with wider adoption of soilless farming and vertical farming practices.
- Investments to expand irrigation infrastructure will be prioritized, and financing opportunities will be diversified through new models.
- The necessary activities will continue to enhance the effectiveness of agricultural support mechanisms.
- Producer organizations will be supported and organizational models will be developed to enhance market access for small-scale enterprises and strengthen the effectiveness of producer organizations.
- The number of organized agricultural zones will be increased to reduce logistics costs and ensure consumers' access to agricultural products at affordable prices, while agricultural activities will be promoted in urban peripheries that serve as major consumption hubs.
- Upon completion of the General Census of Agriculture, a comprehensive agricultural inventory will be established, and existing information systems as well as data quality will be improved.
- Software and hardware infrastructure will be upgraded to maximize the use of agricultural information systems in effective land management, yield forecasting, and production planning.
- Crop production planning will be developed by taking into account the supply-demand balance, climate scenarios, regional productivity analyses, and self-sufficiency levels in strategic crops.
- The negative impacts of disasters such as floods and droughts—whose frequency and severity are increasing due to climate change—will be mitigated through enhanced forecasting and early warning systems.
- Vocational training programs will be implemented and technology-oriented agricultural projects will be launched to encourage, in particular, young people and women to engage in

agricultural activities, with a view to contributing to the socio-economic development of rural areas.

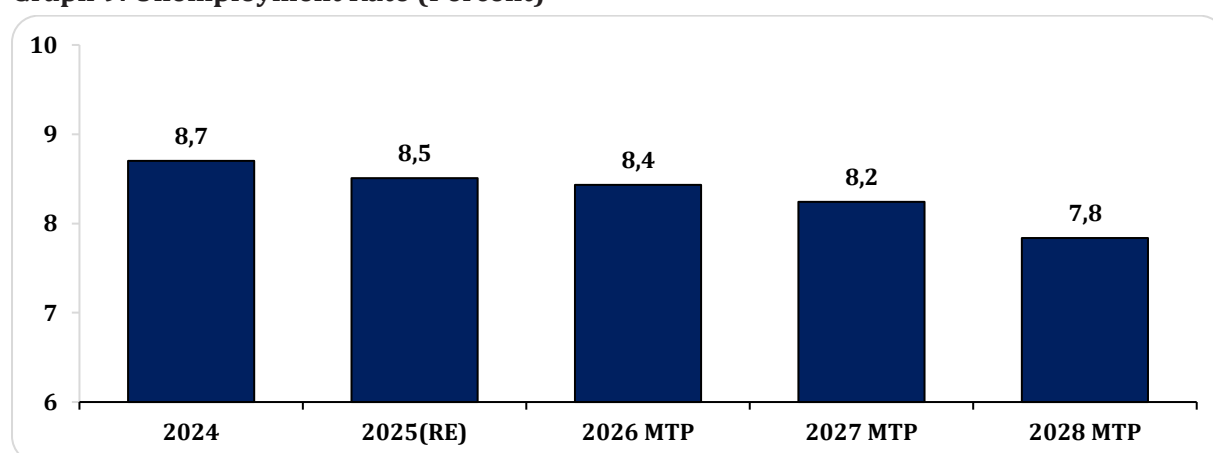
- Pasturelands will be preserved and managed to ensure sustainability through appropriate grazing practices and the area of rehabilitated pastures, summer grazing lands, and wintering grounds will be expanded.

2. Employment

In line with the evolving labor market dynamics, comprehensive policies will be implemented that promote secure flexibility and aim to reduce voluntary unemployment, taking into account new generation working models, sectoral needs, and skill mismatches. Throughout the program period, employment and labor force growth will be reinvigorated through a sustainable and employment-supporting growth path that is consistent with the macroeconomic policy framework aimed at reducing inflation.

It is anticipated that the improvement in the unemployment rate, which has fallen to single digits, will continue during the program period. Along with the projected increase in labor force participation during the program, employment is expected to increase by an average of 842 thousand people annually, with the unemployment rate gradually declining to 7.8 percent by 2028.

Graph 9: Unemployment Rate (Percent)



RE: Realization Estimate

Adapting to new generation working patterns and sectoral transformations

To adapt to the changing needs of the labor market driven by sectoral transformations, strengthen equality between men and women, and maintain work-life balance, regulations on new generation working models will be implemented to develop secure flexibility. The labor force's adaptation to the requirements of green and digital transformation will be enhanced, supporting a sustainable employment structure.

- In line with developments in new generation working models, legislation will be implemented in dialogue with social partners, taking into account the needs of the labor market and work-life balance, and secure flexibility will be ensured.
- In order to increase secure flexibility and access in the labor market, the conditions for benefiting from passive labor force programs funded by the Unemployment Insurance Fund will be simplified.
- The implications of the green and digital transformation on labor markets will be analyzed, and programs will be prepared for adaptation and a just transition process.

- Within the scope of the twin transformation, the development of the labor force's skills will be supported, and the labor force will be equipped with the necessary skills through public-private sector cooperation.
- Supports for employment will be reviewed and made more effective within a comprehensive framework, taking into account sectoral transformations and new-generation work models.

Supporting the employment of groups facing difficulties in participating in the labor force

The scope of active labor force policies will be expanded and their effectiveness increased in order to boost the participation in employment of groups facing difficulties in joining the labor force, particularly women, young people, and people with disabilities.

- Active labor force policies will be implemented to ensure more effective participation in the labor market and increase employment, primarily for women, young people, and people with disabilities.
- Vocational training and support programs will be implemented to equip women with the new skills and competencies required by the changing labor market.
- To increase women's employment, affordable and accessible childcare services will be expanded, and the scope of such services will be broadened to include other areas of care, such as elderly and disability care.
- The Labor Force Adaptation Program will be implemented in a way that takes into account the vocational training, competencies, and skills of young people who are neither in education nor employment, and enables them to benefit more.
- Entrepreneurship programs will be expanded, primarily targeting women, and it will be made easier for enterprises to hire qualified personnel.
- Targeted employment support programs and policies that strengthen inclusiveness will be implemented to increase the participation of people with disabilities in the labor force.

Improving the skills alignment of the labor force

Human capital will be developed within the framework of lifelong learning, and the skills alignment of the labor force will be improved. Vocational and technical education will be renewed in line with technological developments and strategic priorities, the supply of professions and competencies that are difficult to find will be increased, and the shortage of qualified intermediate personnel will be addressed. Access to lifelong learning will be facilitated through digital transformation, and the recognition and certification of micro-credentials will be ensured.

- The alignment of higher education quotas, particularly at vocational colleges, with the medium-term labor force needs of the public and private sectors will be strengthened.
- Active labor force policies focused on occupations and target groups will be developed to adapt to the changing needs of the labor market.
- Postgraduate education abroad will be supported to train the labor force in strategic areas requiring qualified human resources, such as the defense industry, artificial intelligence, cyber security, energy and mining, and space technologies; continuous education and development programs and vocational training opportunities will be expanded through public-university-private sector cooperation.
- Qualified researchers conducting high-level scientific and technological studies abroad will be supported, and full-time or part-time work opportunities and environments for competent researchers in Türkiye will be diversified.

- The vocational and technical education curriculum will be updated in cooperation with the private sector, and private sector participation will be increased, including in management and financing issues, to ensure the widespread implementation of internship and on-the-job training programs.
- Vocational and technical education content will be updated in line with sector needs, technological developments, particularly artificial intelligence, and strategic priorities; infrastructure and partnerships will be strengthened, and students will be provided with access opportunities through appropriate guidance.
- A graduate tracking system will be established for vocational and technical secondary and higher education graduates, their labor market performance will be analyzed, and the results will be shared with relevant stakeholders.
- Access to vocational education for students with special educational needs will be increased.
- Within the framework of the complementary role of international labor, efforts will be carried out with relevant stakeholders on a sectoral basis to support the employment of registered labor force with the required qualifications.
- Participation in lifelong learning will be increased, including an active aging approach, to ensure that individuals remain employed and that their skills are adapted to today's needs.
- The integration of the National Qualifications System with education and employment policies will be strengthened.
- A national policy framework for micro-credentials will be established, and the compatibility of the Turkish Qualifications Database with national and international systems will be strengthened.
- New qualifications will be developed for digital and green skills.
- Fast-track training modules for micro-credentials to be defined in critical areas such as artificial intelligence and cybersecurity will be implemented in collaboration between the public and private sectors and universities.

Reducing labor underutilization

In order to increase social welfare and mobilize the potential labor force, every working-age individual will be provided with the skills to earn an income through production and acquire professions that give them a sense of belonging, and their participation in the labor force will be supported. The virtue of work and productivity will be emphasized, and the understanding of their positive contribution to social belonging and welfare will be strengthened to ensure the active participation of the potential labor force in economic life.

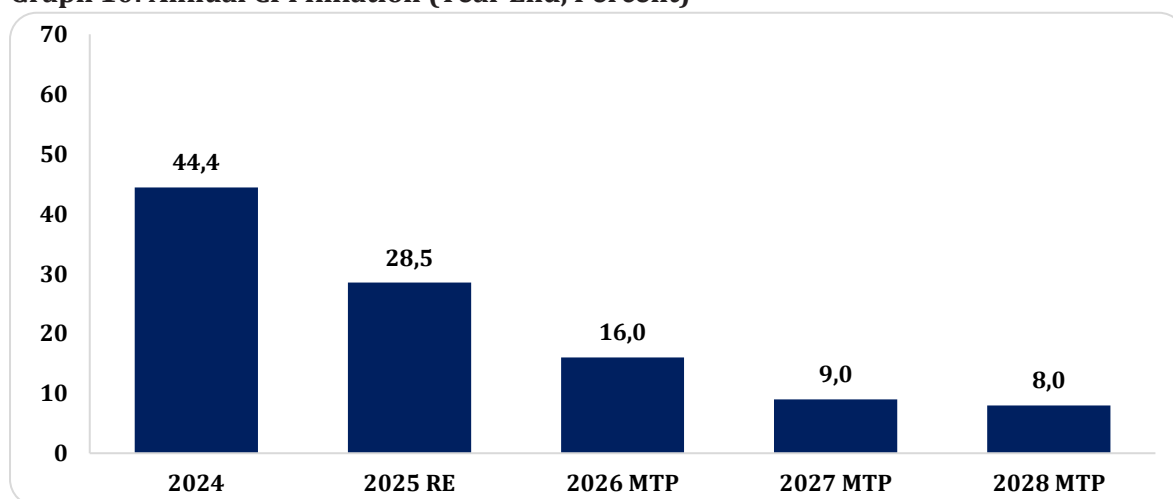
- Programs that instill a culture of production from an early age, prepare individuals for working life, and encourage labor force participation will be implemented with the aim of permanently reducing labor underutilization.
- The virtues of work and the social value of production will be reflected in the curriculum from the beginning of the formal education process.
- Individuals in the potential labor force will be included in active labor force programs through job and career counseling services, and their participation in the labor force will be increased through profile-based guidance and skill development opportunities.
- The link between the social assistance system and active and passive labor force programs will be strengthened, and active labor force programs aimed at ensuring the participation and employability of individuals receiving social assistance will be expanded.

- Transition to a family-based monitoring system through career and employment counselors will be facilitated to ensure that employment opportunities reach more people.
- Reskilling programs will be expanded for those unable to find jobs matching their current qualifications, transitions to sectors experiencing labor shortages will be supported, and participants will be encouraged to transition to permanent employment.
- Follow-up and matching mechanisms will be established to direct participants in temporary active labor force programs to jobs needed in the private sector, and their transition to permanent employment through active labor force programs will be supported.
- Parental leave will be reorganized to enable a more balanced sharing of care responsibilities.
- Institutional care and nursery services will be expanded in a manner that ensures financial cooperation between the central government, local authorities, and the private sector.
- Subject to the creation of new jobs or the protection of existing employees, companies will be required to offer partial or full remote employment opportunities to employees with childcare responsibilities.
- Programs aimed at providing vocational training will be developed, particularly in regions with high levels of labor underutilization.
- Pilot programs will be launched for flexible working time models and working day arrangements to improve work-life balance and employee productivity.
- To increase women's participation in the labor force and ensure that children in primary and secondary education are in safe environments, after-school cultural, artistic, and sports programs will be implemented.

3. Price Stability

The primary objective is to break inflationary inertia by continuing the disinflation process in a determined and uninterrupted manner and to secure price stability by reducing inflation to single-digit levels over the Program period. In this period, the disinflation process will be reinforced by maintaining the contribution of aggregate demand conditions to lowering inflation, complemented by the implementation of supply-side policies. The sustained decline in inflation will foster a more balanced income distribution, while the impact of these supply-side policies will support a durable improvement in overall welfare.

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



RE: Realization Estimate

Maintaining macroeconomic policy coordination

A coordinated policy framework in combating inflation will be sustained, with all available instruments deployed effectively until sustainable price stability is established.

- The practice of inflation targeting in monetary policy will be sustained as the principal framework for achieving permanent price stability.
- In combating inflation, the Central Bank will employ all policy instruments effectively, while fiscal and incomes policies will continue to be implemented in coordination with monetary policy.
- The implementation of the floating exchange rate regime will be preserved, ensuring that exchange rates are determined in line with supply and demand conditions in the free market, except in cases of unhealthy price formations or excessive volatility.
- Communication channels will be reinforced in order to contribute to the effectiveness of the disinflation process.
- In the dissemination of statistics, the base year of the CPI will be updated, and compliance with newly introduced classification and calculation methods in accordance with international standards will be ensured.

Determining administered and directed prices in line with inflation targets

Inflation inertia will be addressed comprehensively, and price rigidity will be prevented by ensuring a more effective management of inflation expectations.

- The alignment of administered and directed prices with the Program's inflation forecasts and targets will be strengthened.
- The purchase prices of agricultural products will be determined with due consideration of their implications for public finances, market dynamics and the overarching objectives of the Program, with a view to mitigating backward-looking inflation indexation.
- Fiscal and foreign trade policies will be implemented with an early-warning perspective to monitor and assess short- and long-term supply-demand dynamics and export-import developments in food and agricultural products, as well as the potential impacts of distribution-chain developments on prices, with the objective of supporting price stability.

Supporting 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.

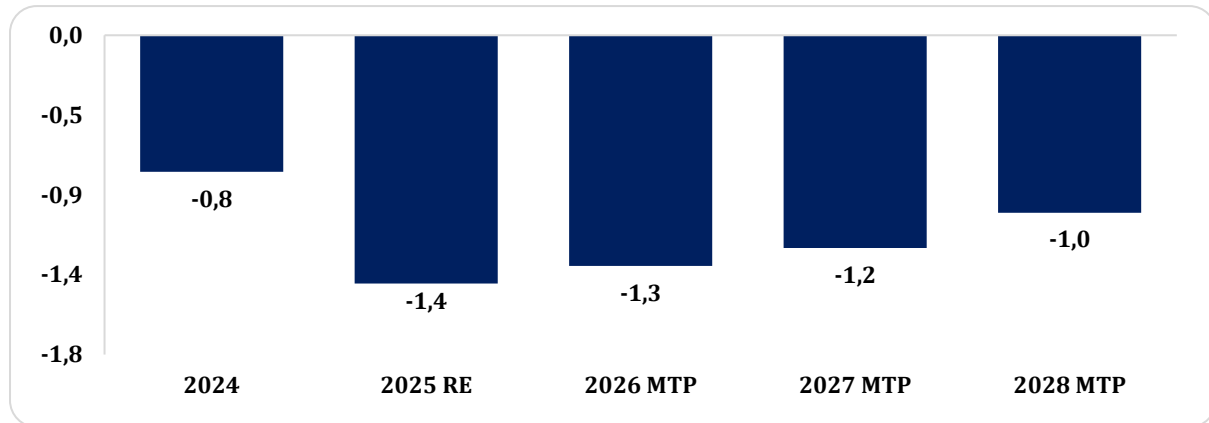
- To ensure stability in food prices and supply security, target adequacy ratios for strategic agricultural products will be established, taking into account land productivity, rainfall, and irrigation possibilities, and production planning will be implemented.
- All short- and long-term real estate rental contracts will be transferred to a digital platform with a standardized format within the Program period.
- Public awareness of the market prices website, which transparently shares prices at chain markets above a certain size in the retail sector, will be enhanced.

4. Balance of Payments

During the Program period, rising protectionist tendencies in global trade will be closely monitored, and while emerging opportunities will be utilized to the fullest extent, the risks arising from these developments will be managed through a balanced and proactive approach. Within this framework, the main objective is to improve the current account

deficit and reduce potential risks stemming from the external balance. A foreign trade policy will be pursued to promote the growth of high value-added and technology-intensive exports, reduce dependence on imports of critical products and technologies, and make more effective use of Türkiye's potential in the services sector.

Graph 11: Current Account Balance/GDP (Percent)



RE: Realization Estimate

Enhancing product and market diversification in exports

In order to increase Türkiye's share in global trade, the focus will be on new product and new market diversification by improving the traditional product and market structure of exports. To enhance awareness of the Türkiye brand, access new markets through market diversification, and strengthen the position in existing markets, practices that meet the needs of exporters will be implemented, and maximum benefit will be derived from the opportunities arising from recent trends in global trade.

- Efforts will be carried out with European Union (EU) institutions and member states regarding the modernization of the Customs Union.
- Within the framework of the "Distant Countries Strategy" and the "Export Promotion Strategy with Members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation," market diversification in goods and services exports will be enhanced.
- Partnership and expansion policies toward Africa and Latin America, along with the "Re-Asia Initiative," will be pursued based on mutual benefits and priorities, with concrete targets.
- Support will continue for international branding activities aimed at enabling firms to become global players with their own brands in foreign markets and strengthening the image of Turkish products.
- Efforts to reinforce the "Türkiye" brand and to promote all destination and product brands under the national brand will be sustained in both existing and emerging markets, implementing new communication models as appropriate.
- International branding strategies will continue to be developed to promote products with high export potential, including geographically indicated products, in foreign markets
- In order to enhance competitiveness in exports, support mechanisms will be developed at the product level, taking into account criteria such as global trade growth trends, Türkiye's market share, technology level, labor intensity, and the need for sectoral transformation.
- 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 order to foster evidence-based policy development and enhance monitoring and implementation capacities, a Trade Data Analytics Center (TiVAM) will be established, where commercial and economic activity data can be stored and analyzed within a common standards framework.
- Accreditation, training, cooperation, and promotional activities will be carried out to reduce technical barriers in the trade of halal-certified products and services.

Supporting the financing of exports

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.

- Türk Eximbank's business model and corporate infrastructure will be strengthened by taking into account international best practices, and efforts will continue to enhance the effectiveness of buyer's credits by prioritizing high-tech and high-value-added exports.
- The effectiveness of the export support mechanism will be increased through their joint consideration with financing tools and project-based implementation, and the guarantee burden for exporters will be reduced via the Export Development Inc.

Accelerating green and digital transformation in exports

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 competitiveness of exporting companies will be supported.

- In the process of aligning with instruments such as the Türkiye Emissions Trading System and the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, export outlook and competitiveness analyses of carbon-intensive sectors will be conducted, identifying product- and sector-specific risks and opportunities.
- The variety of instruments used to finance exports will be increased to address the additional costs that the carbon pricing mechanism may impose on sectors.
- 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.

Strengthening trade diplomacy and strategic partnerships

In order to manage the risks and uncertainties arising from increasing protectionist tendencies, existing trade agreements will be deepened and trade diplomacy tools will be effectively utilized to negotiate new agreements with potential export markets. Bilateral and multilateral dialogue and consultation mechanisms will be employed to the fullest extent to increase exports to various markets, including friendly and nearby countries, neighboring and regional countries, as well as distant markets.

- Initiatives will be undertaken to cooperate with neighboring countries in our region against common security threats and towards regional peace.
- To minimize the impact of global and regional uncertainties and to maximize the benefits of emerging opportunities, geoeconomic policies will be pursued effectively and comprehensively to support regional connectivity projects, particularly the strategically important Development Road Project in line with national priorities.

- Cooperation with the Central Asian countries and the broader Turkic World, with which Türkiye have deep-rooted historical and cultural ties, will be strengthened both at the bilateral level and on multilateral platforms, particularly with the Organization of Turkic States and other Turkic Cooperation Organizations, and economic and trade relations, including in the areas of energy and connectivity will be developed.
- Public diplomacy and strategic communication tools, particularly digital diplomacy, will be effectively utilized to inform both domestic and international audiences.
- Mechanisms will be developed through overseas development cooperation projects and activities to enable firms undertaking procurement of goods, services, and construction works to expand into broader markets.
- Active science and technology diplomacy will be conducted, and bilateral and multilateral cooperation in digital and breakthrough technologies, particularly artificial intelligence, will be strengthened.

Reducing import dependency and supporting supply security

In recent years, the contribution of reserves brought into the economy through exploration and production activities to reducing import dependency will continue. To ensure that imports remain at levels consistent with macroeconomic objectives, domestic production of energy and other critical commodities will be encouraged with supply security in mind, while demand for consumer goods imports will be restrained.

- Policies aimed at developing economic and trade relations, ensuring energy and agricultural supply security, enhancing regional connectivity, and strengthening links with distant continents in line with national priorities will be pursued in a holistic manner.
- Efforts will be undertaken to position Türkiye as a regional energy trade hub.
- Measures will be implemented, within the framework of international obligations, to protect domestic production against threats posed by imports.
- Existing and new facilities will be incentivized to increase the share of domestically sourced inputs in electricity generation at domestic-based load power plants.
- 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 value-added.
- A strategy and action plan for nuclear technologies will be prepared.
- 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.
- Potential reserve areas for radioactive raw materials, metallic ores, rare earth elements, and industrial raw materials will be identified, and domestic and international mining and geothermal resources will be explored and brought into the economy in accordance with international standards and sustainable mining policies.
- Research and development-based efforts will be carried out in the mining sector to develop domestic technologies and products, increase the production and sales of high value-added boron products, and integrate rare earth elements and lithium carbonate into the economy.
- To meet the needs of the national healthcare system, research and product development activities will be conducted for vaccines, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, diagnostic kits, and artificial intelligence-based health technologies, thereby developing domestically produced healthcare products.

Development of services exports

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

- Foreign exchange-earning services trade will continue to be supported with a focus on international market penetration and deepening, branding, productivity, and competitiveness in sectors such as tourism, logistics and transportation, information technology, financial services and consultancy, education, healthcare and sports tourism, trade fairs, cultural industries, overseas contracting, technical consultancy, and green 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 simultaneously and planned in a holistic manner will be established within a sustainable tourism approach, and thematic tourism types aimed at increasing revenue per visitor will be supported.
- Service capacity in the field of health tourism will be improved, and promotional and marketing activities will be enhanced.
- Sports diplomacy tools will be utilized to promote the development of sports tourism through increased regional and multilateral events.
- Türkiye will be established as a major film production hub, thereby increasing the number of foreign films shot in the country.
- The position of overseas logistics distribution networks within the supply chain will be strengthened to ensure the participation of more firms, enabling an efficient and comprehensive flow of exports, and infrastructure will be established to support sustainable exports in key markets through faster and lower-cost end-to-end deliveries.
- Efforts will be carried out to strengthen the international standing in the field of education services and to increase service export revenues generated by international students.

5. Financial Stability

The aim is to support financial stability by increasing savings in the financial system, expanding financial literacy, ensuring efficiency in resource allocation, developing sustainable finance and financial technologies, and facilitating access to finance through the deepening of capital markets. In this context, while implementing policies to enhance access to finance, care will be taken to also employ instruments that support technological renewal in industry and sectoral transformation, and activities to establish an innovative, inclusive, and dynamic participation finance ecosystem will continue.

Supporting the Disinflation Program with Financial Market Policies

During the disinflation process, Turkish Lira-denominated savings and investment instruments will be developed, and the use of resources in areas suitable for the program will be encouraged.

- Policies to increase the share of Turkish Lira deposits and extend their maturities will continue to support the disinflation program.

- Policies supporting the monetary policy stance will be implemented for personal loans and non-targeted commercial loans to balance domestic demand, anchor inflation expectations, and reduce the current account deficit.
- Support for loans aimed at increasing investment, employment, production and exports will continue.

Establishing a financial sector with a strong institutional structure

The development of the institutional structure will be ensured by taking into account the compliance of financial regulations with international standards.

- The regulatory framework will be determined by taking into account international standards, and in this context, compliance with the amendments introduced under the Basel III Final regulations package will be ensured.
- Efforts to simplify regulations will continue to enable the financial sector to carry out its intermediation activities effectively.
- The regulatory and supervisory framework for the non-bank financial sector will be further developed.
- Regulatory efforts to strengthen the payment services ecosystem and, within this framework, to enhance the cybersecurity resilience of payment institutions and electronic money institutions will continue.

Enhancing the Effectiveness of Capital Markets

In order to enable real sector companies to benefit more from the opportunities offered by capital markets, funding alternatives will be diversified. In this context, the development of alternative financial instruments will also contribute to broadening the investor base.

- Regulations will be introduced to allow companies to better utilize the opportunities offered by capital markets, and support will be provided to increase the number of qualified initial public offerings (IPOs).
- New products, services, and markets will be developed to deepen capital markets and expand the investor base.
- Corporate governance regulations will be updated in line with international standards, including the OECD Principles of Corporate Governance.
- Necessary efforts will be undertaken to shorten the settlement period for equity trading transactions.
- Artificial intelligence and other technologies will be utilized more extensively in the supervision of capital markets to enhance their effective functioning.
- The necessary legislative work will be carried out to activate arbitration in resolving capital markets disputes.
- Judicial and administrative sanctions for market-disruptive actions will be made more deterrent to ensure healthier price formation in capital markets.

Strengthening Participation Finance

In order to reinforce the participation finance ecosystem, the regulatory framework will be enhanced, and the diversity of products and services will be increased.

- Regulations concerning development and investment banks operating entirely on participation principles will be implemented.
- A regulatory infrastructure will be established for non-bank financial institutions operating on a participation basis.

- The legal infrastructure for participation insurance will be strengthened, and the inclusiveness of participation insurance and participation-based pension plans will be increased.
- Various products and services will be developed to promote the dissemination of the participation finance system.
- Mechanisms that will facilitate the institutional transformation of participation finance and support the sector will be established.

Development of the Insurance and Private Pension Sector

In order to diversify insurance sector and revive participation in the private pension system, regulations will be made to ensure the continuity of a trust environment and enhance the resilience of the insurance sector.

- Efforts will be made to improve the relevant insurance legislation to ensure the continuity of market discipline, resilience, and a trust environment.
- The legislative infrastructure will be established for digital insurance and insurtech applications in the insurance and private pension sectors.
- Efforts will be made to increase the rate of insured producers by including producers who do not have agricultural insurance to the system and by developing new products.

Dissemination of Financial Technologies

Türkiye's position in global financial markets will be strengthened by increasing the scale and effectiveness of financial technology activities.

- Cloud computing usage opportunities will be improved and expanded in order to increase the efficiency and competitiveness of payment and electronic money institutions.
- Studies will be carried out to support the increase in the prevalence of FAST and FAST Layer Services and Payment Services Data Sharing Services.
- Studies will be conducted to introduce and expand the Digital Turkish Lira, addressing its economic, legal, and security aspects.
- Investments will be supported in accordance with the criteria of digital competence, data security, and technology adoption, and new financial instruments will be developed within this framework.

Development of Sustainable Finance

Efforts will be carried out to make greater use of sustainable finance resources, sustainable finance infrastructure will be developed and product diversity will be increased.

- A green finance strategy and action plan that will contribute to the green transformation will be put into practice.
- Activities will be undertaken to develop green banking practices, and mechanisms will be established to meet the financing needs of investments aimed at supporting the green transformation.
- Funding provided by banks to finance social-themed investments domestically will be encouraged.
- New products and services will be developed within the scope of sustainable finance.
- The guide on green and sustainable debt instruments will be expanded to include social capital market instruments, and a guide will be prepared for sustainability-linked capital market instruments.

Increasing Savings

In order to increase domestic savings and saving awareness, financial literacy will be expanded and long-term savings instruments will be developed.

- A complementary pension system (CPS) will be established in which the Automatic Enrolment System (AES) will be transformed into a second-stage pension system with the contribution of employers.
- Standard retirement investment funds in the Private Pension System (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, regulations will be made to simplify deductions, and the system's attractiveness will be enhanced, leading to increases in fund amounts and participant numbers.
- The conditions under which partial withdrawals from the PPS are allowed will be expanded to include new areas such as paid military service and pilgrimage.
- Incentive mechanisms will be introduced to encourage the participation and retention of students under the age of 25 who are enrolled in higher education institutions in the PPS.
- The use of savings life insurance products linked to investment funds will be promoted.
- Financial education activities will be expanded to enhance financial literacy.

6. Public Finance

During the program period, decisive steps will continue to be taken to strengthen budget discipline, thereby enhancing the role of public finance in supporting macroeconomic stability. Fiscal and revenue policies will be implemented in coordination with monetary policy to contribute effectively to the economic stabilization process.

Public finance will be utilized as a strategic tool to achieve sustainable high growth and development. Efforts to enhance efficiency and fairness in taxation, as well as to reduce the informal economy, will continue unabated. Revenue and expenditure policies will be implemented to ensure the allocation of necessary resources in support of the green and digital transformation.

The public debt policy will be carried out within a risk management framework based on strategic criteria, taking into account market conditions and cost elements, and in alignment with monetary and fiscal policies, with an understanding of sustainable debt management. In this context, the principles of meeting financing needs at the lowest possible cost in the medium and long term, and strengthening the structure of the debt stock will be prioritized. Furthermore, efforts to increase the diversity of financing sources and instruments, and to broaden the investor base will continue.

The public sector general balance is projected to run a deficit of 3.4 percent of GDP in 2026, which is expected to decline to 2.6 percent by the end of the program period.

The program-defined public sector deficit, which is projected to be 0.5 percent of GDP at end-2026, is expected to turn into a surplus of 0.3 percent at the end of the period.

The ratio of general government deficit to GDP is projected to be 3.1 percent at end-2026 and 2.6 percent at the end of the program period.

General government total revenues, which are projected to be 33.1 percent of GDP in 2026, are expected to be 33.2 percent at the end of the program period, while general government total expenditures are expected to decline from 36.2 percent to 35.7 percent in the same period.

The central government budget deficit as a percentage of GDP is projected to be 3.5 percent in 2026 and 2.8 percent at the end of the program period; primary expenditures and total revenues

are projected to be equal in 2026, with a primary surplus of 0.5 percent at the end of the program period.

In 2026, the total tax burden, including social security premiums, is expected to increase by 1.2 points to 25 percent of GDP, and is projected to be 25.3 percent at the end of the program period.

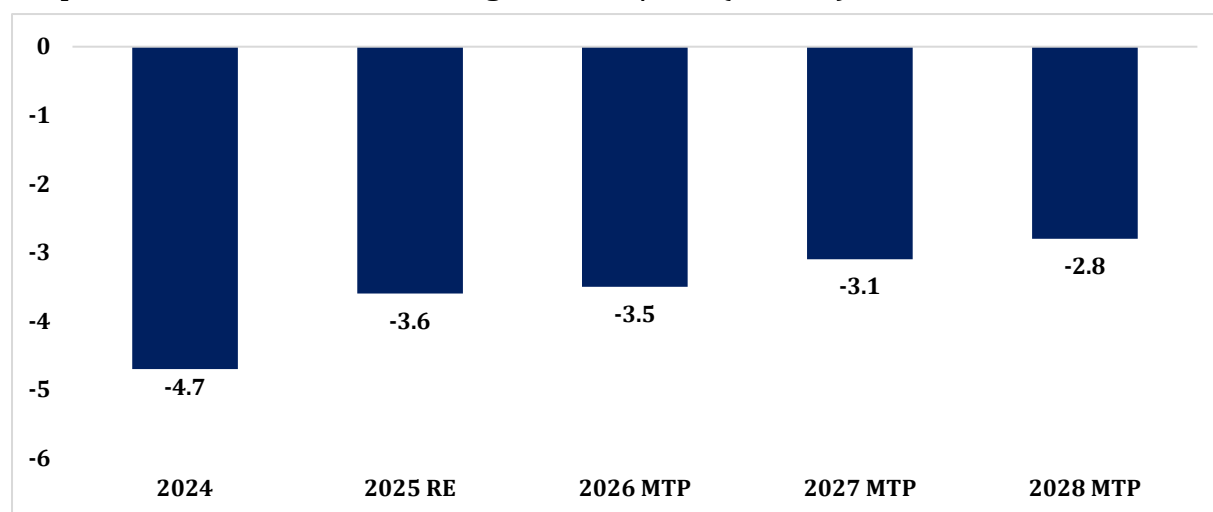
The EU-defined general government debt stock, which is expected to be 24.7 percent of GDP in 2026, is targeted to be reduced to 24.2 percent by the end of the program period.

The ratio of central government budget expenditures to GDP is expected to be 24.5 percent in 2026, while the ratio of central government budget primary expenditures to GDP is expected to be 21 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 21 percent in 2026, while the ratio of general budget tax revenues to GDP is expected to be 17.8 percent.

Graph 12: Central Government Budget Balance/GDP (Percent)



RE: Realization Estimate

Enhancing efficiency in expenditures

Throughout the program period, measures to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of public spending will continue to be implemented with determination, and the strong and sustainable structure of public finances will be maintained without compromising fiscal discipline.

- In order to increase efficiency in resource utilization, expenditures will continue to be systematically reviewed, and inefficient expenditure areas will be eliminated.
- Audit and monitoring activities related to cost-saving measures that will increase efficiency in public spending will continue.
- Rationalization efforts in the public investment program will continue, and investments that generate economic and social benefits will be prioritized.
- 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.

- The scope of the e-Procurement System, developed to enable detailed analysis and management of public procurement and to facilitate savings-oriented centralized public procurement policies, will be expanded.
- To enhance the accrual and collection infrastructure of public administrations and to ensure that citizens have access to convenient, rapid, and secure payment mechanisms, the e-Collection system will be further expanded.
- In order to facilitate expenditure savings analyses and strengthen control mechanisms by conducting transactions in a digital environment, the coverage of electronic invoicing within the public sector will be extended.
- The use of public vehicles will be systematically reviewed within the framework of needs analyses and a saving approach, surplus vehicles or economically 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.
- Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects 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.
- Efficiency and savings in public expenditures will continue to be ensured through artificial intelligence-supported accounting systems, while supporting decision making processes and strengthening the risk-focused public financial auditing infrastructure.
- An Asset Management System will be developed to ensure the effective and efficient management of assets of public administrations.
- The principles, regarding spending of funds and revolving funds included in the public sector general balance, will be determined, practices like special revenues and funds will be reviewed to strengthen the implementation of the unity principle of the budget.
- A family-focused, inclusive and integrated social assistance program that guarantees a minimum income per capita and does not hinder labor force participation will be launched with a pilot project.
- Regarding public procurement and build-operate-transfer projects, infrastructure projects aligned with sustainability goals will be expanded in a way that takes the interest of international responsible investors.
- Public procurement processes will be digitized to increase auditing, accountability, and transparency.
- The scope of the savings-focused central public procurement policies will be expanded, sustainable supply, domestic products and technology transfer will be supported through central public procurement, and supply of the products subject to the central procurement process through the State Supply Office (DMO) will be prioritized.
- Public assets that are currently within the scope and program of privatization, as well as newly acquired idle public assets, will be brought into the national economy through transparent, competitive, and open tenders, in a manner that also meets the needs of public institutions.
- A public fiscal data portal will be developed to enhance fiscal transparency and accountability for use by the public and stakeholders.

- In order to enhance fiscal transparency and improve the data quality of fiscal statistics, the use of the Integrated Public Financial Management Information System will be expanded in local governments.

Financing of a disaster-resilient structure

The main objective is to increase the resilience of settlements and society against disasters, to minimize the social and economic effects of disasters by reducing disaster risks, and to provide the necessary financing for the effective execution of all processes of disaster management. In Türkiye, where the majority of the population is located in earthquake-prone regions, disaster-prone areas will be prioritized according to their levels of hazard and risk in order to strengthen resilience and enhance preparedness against all types of disasters.

- The efforts to compensate for damage caused by the earthquake in February 2023 will be completed during the program period.
- In order to increase disaster resilience in cities, particularly in Istanbul, the allocation of necessary funds will be continued.
- The processes related to disaster insurance covering all types of hazards will be completed.
- Legislative amendments will be introduced regarding entitlement, repayment, and financing methods to ensure the effective and efficient use of public resources in meeting the housing needs of disaster-affected people.
- Public service institutions, particularly in education and health, will be strengthened to enhance preparedness for disasters and emergencies.
- The capacity to respond to infectious diseases, health shocks, and disasters will be strengthened.
- Technical and human capacity to respond to disasters and emergencies will be improved and the establishment of an uninterrupted secure communication system infrastructure will be completed.
- In order to minimize the impacts of disasters, the scale of disaster risks will be determined through multi-disciplinary data analyses, disaster hazards will be monitored using advanced technologies and response processes will be managed effectively.
- The resilience of tourism facilities to fire and natural disaster risks will be enhanced, and institutional and technical capacity to ensure visitor safety will be strengthened.
- Housing needs arising from population growth, migration, or renewal will be addressed by taking into account the supply-demand balance.
- Settlements that contribute the green transformation by being energy efficient and compatible with zero waste principles, featuring horizontal architecture and resilient to disasters will be constructed.
- In order to expedite the reconstruction of the disaster prone building stock, particularly in İstanbul, regulations will be strengthened and urban transformation efforts will be accelerated by taking into account the expectations of right holders and dynamics of the transformation areas.
- In the production of social housing, priority will be assigned to regions with high disaster risk, and inclusive, healthy, safe, and resilient living environments will be comprehensively planned and constructed including their infrastructure and superstructure facilities.
- In view of potential disasters, new temporary shelter sites across the country will be identified in coordination with local administrations and infrastructure activities based on their joint use will be carried out.

Enhancing fairness and efficiency in taxation

Tax policies will be implemented on the basis of a sustainable and fair structure, in line with the principles of predictability and efficiency. The tax system will be utilized as an instrument to improve income distribution and to strengthen the investment climate.

- 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.
- During the program period, the share of direct tax revenues in the budget will be increased through measures targeting the informal economy and by reviewing the weight of indirect taxes in the budget.
- Efforts will continue to broaden the tax base and to enhance voluntary compliance in taxation in order to increase sustainable revenue sources in public financial management.
- 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.
- A more comprehensive publication of tax statistics and tax reports will be ensured.

Strengthening the fight against informality and enhancing the effectiveness of inspections

The fight against the informal economy will continue with determination, and the disciplined and transparent management of public finances will be supported by increasing the effectiveness of auditing processes.

- The fight against the informal economy will be carried out through risk analysis activities supported by technological tools such as artificial intelligence and big data, with the active participation of all relevant stakeholders.
- In order to prevent informal economic activities, ensure fairness in taxation, support voluntary compliance, risks related to relevant sectors and areas will be identified using artificial intelligence and advanced analytical techniques, and the effectiveness of audits will be enhanced.
- 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.
- 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 address informality in digital activities.
- 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 forged 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.

- In order to prevent tax loss and evasion, to establish and ensure the proper functioning of the documentation system, widespread and intensive tax audits will be increased, thereby ensuring that the perception of tax inspection is ingrained among taxpayers, and voluntary compliance will be encouraged.
- In combating organized tax evasion, legislative work will be carried out in cooperation with the relevant institutions to ensure the effective conduct of tax evasion investigations.
- Efforts will be undertaken to ensure that real estate properties are properly valued and that transactions are carried out based on their actual values.
- The e-Lease Agreement application, which enables rental contracts to be securely prepared through the e-Government Gateway, will be expanded.

SEE's governance reform

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

- It will be ensured that SEEs with different statuses will be monitored, the effectiveness of SEEs accounting systems will be enhanced, and their financial structures will be strengthened with the aim of reinforcing public financial discipline.
- It will be ensured that SEEs carry out their activities effectively and efficiently in harmony with macroeconomic, sectoral and social policies, in a manner that supports sustainability in public finance, and arrangements for SEE governance reform will be implemented.
- The accountability of SEEs and boards of directors will be strengthened through the use of performance-based measurement methods.
- Mechanisms will be established to ensure coordination among SEEs that interact with each other in the sectoral, administrative and financial fields due to their operations, and institutional arrangements 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.

- By analyzing the decline of the population growth rate and its impacts on the social security balance, the foundation of a long-term care insurance scheme will be established to reinforce the care economy.
- The effectiveness of primary health care services within the health system will be increased and integration between service levels will be strengthened.
- Utilization control in health products and services, as well as integration between service levels, will be strengthened, thereby ensuring the appropriate utilization of these levels.
- The financial sustainability of the system will be strengthened through regulations that encourage employees to stay in employment while prioritizing equity and actuarial balance.
- To expand both the de facto and legal coverage of the social security system and inclusion of the currently uncovered groups, tailored practices will be developed for different occupations and income groups, while social security legislation will be aligned more closely with changing labor market conditions and new-generation flexible working arrangements.
- Follow-up and collection processes of premium debts will be made more effective.

- Audit models that incorporate risk analysis and provider behavior in the reimbursement of health services will be developed.
- The scope of the Health Market Implementation will be expanded to include more pharmaceuticals and medical supplies, thereby further strengthening the supply chain.
- In order to ensure financial sustainability without restricting access to health services, reimbursement criteria will be reviewed through data analysis, value-based reimbursement methods will be expanded, and expenditures will be made more efficient in rapidly increasing categories such as medicines procured from abroad.
- Pharmaceutical and treatment expenditures will be rationalized by promoting the rational use of medicines.
- The information systems of the Social Security Institution will be strengthened, inter-agency data sharing will be increased, and indicators related to long-term financial sustainability will be regularly monitored.
- Ineffective employment incentives will be terminated; the incentive system will be streamlined to ensure a simple and efficient structure.

7. Business and Investment Environment

Growth and employment will be supported by increasing the confidence of economic actors, improving business and investment processes, and attracting high-quality foreign direct investment to the country through the implementation of public policies and regulations in a predictable, rule-based, transparent and facilitative manner.

Improving the regulatory framework

By improving the regulatory framework in the business and investment environment, transparency and predictability will be increased.

- Regulations incorporating new mechanisms will be introduced to ensure the continuity of investments, create predictability for investors, and safeguard investments.
- A one-stop mechanism will be established to facilitate investment processes for qualified investments.
- Methods will be developed to ensure faster resolution of investment disputes.
- Judicial processes will be made more efficient and alternative dispute resolution methods will be further strengthened.
- Digital solution platforms, online dispute resolution and electronic hearing methods will be developed to improve access to justice and the right to a trial within a reasonable time.
- New areas of need will be identified by conducting an impact analysis of specialized courts and new specialized courts will be established.
- The new needs will be determined by taking into account the workload and average case duration of the Intellectual and Industrial Property Courts.
- The legal structure will be strengthened to increase social consciousness and awareness in the intellectual property system, while the ecosystem that supports the formation of intellectual property rights will be developed and the commercialization of these rights will be accelerated.
- Legislative work will be carried out to promote the widespread use of the e-Notification system.
- Enforcement and bankruptcy legislation will be updated by taking current conditions into account.

- The harmonization process of the Personal Data Protection Law No. 6698 (KVKK) with 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.
- A new inspection model based on artificial intelligence software will be created to ensure the traceability of industrial products placed on the market electronically and to carry out market surveillance and inspection more effectively.
- Secondary legislation will be prepared to ensure investment security in energy and mining activities.
- A Digital Competition Compliance Guide covering content promotion, algorithm transparency, fair ranking, content removal criteria, and copyright sharing principles will be prepared to support the development of the digital economy.

Improvement of business and investment processes

The business and investment environment will be improved by streamlining company formation and liquidation processes, reducing, simplifying, and accelerating bureaucratic procedures, and lowering costs.

- To facilitate business processes and export operations in foreign trade, the processing capacities of customs administrations and customs gates will be increased, and their physical and technological infrastructure will be renewed in line with requirements, taking into account local usage possibilities.
- Industrial property registration processes will be accelerated using artificial intelligence technologies, and the quality of decisions will be improved.
- Innovative digital applications will be implemented to encourage the establishment of innovative enterprises, providing ease of company formation and start-up exemptions.
- Digital applications will be developed to attract foreign entrepreneurs, investors, and qualified labor.
- To enhance Türkiye's global investment environment ranking in certain determined areas, improvement measures will be implemented.
- Processes related to investments, such as permits, licences, and authorisations, will be transferred to online platforms.

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.

- Work will be carried out to increase the complementarity of inflow and outflow of international direct investments and their contribution to the economy.
- State aid, primarily the investment incentive system, will be implemented in a simple and effective manner based on impact assessments.
- An investment site inventory covering suitable areas will be prepared to effectively evaluate investment opportunities.
- New allocation models will be developed to accelerate the investment site allocation processes for large-scale and strategic investments in the manufacturing industry.

Increasing Green and Digital Transformation-Oriented Investments

Investments that support green and digital transformation, as well as those aimed at strengthening the position in global supply chains, will be increased.

- In investments for green transformation, the domestic supply ecosystem will be developed to enhance local sourcing.
- A new dialogue mechanism will be established with the European Union on 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.

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 2026, 2027, and 2028 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 2026, 2027 and 2028 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 2026-2028 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 by 30 September 2025.

**Annex 1:
Main Macroeconomic and Fiscal Indicators
and Targets**

Table 1.1: Main Economic Indicators

	2024	2025 (RE)	2026 (P)	2027 (P)	2028(P)
GROWTH					
GDP (Billion TL, Current Prices)	44,587	62,179	77,257	89,406	101,397
GDP (Billion USD, Current Prices)	1,358	1,569	1,658	1,763	1,886
GDP Per Capita (USD)	15,325	17,748	18,621	19,710	20,987
GDP Growth ⁽¹⁾	3.3	3.3	3.8	4.3	5.0
Total Consumption ⁽¹⁾	3.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	4.4
Public ⁽²⁾	4.3	3.4	4.8	5.5	6.0
Private ⁽²⁾	3.4	2.4	3.2	3.6	4.1
Total Fixed Capital Investment ⁽¹⁾	2.7	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.9
Public ⁽²⁾	6.4	5.0	2.3	6.7	8.7
Private ⁽²⁾	2.2	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.4
Total Domestic Savings / GDP	30.1	30.6	30.8	31.1	31.2
Public	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9
Private	30.0	30.4	30.6	30.6	30.3
Total Saving -Investment Difference / GDP ⁽³⁾	-0.6	-1.4	-1.3	-1.1	-0.9
Public	-3.4	-3.2	-3.1	-3.0	-2.6
Private	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7
Total Final Domestic Demand ⁽¹⁾	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.5
Contribution of Net Exports to Growth	1.0	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
EMPLOYMENT					
Population (Midyear, Thousands) ⁽⁴⁾	85,518	85,825	86,447	86,856	87,252
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	54.2	53.7	54.4	55.1	56.0
Employment (Thousands)	32,620	32,605	33,336	34,128	35,130
Employment Rate (%)	49.5	49.1	49.8	50.5	51.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.2	7.8
FOREIGN TRADE (GTS)					
Exports (GTS defined, fob) (Billion USD) ⁽⁵⁾	261.8	273.8	282.0	294.0	308.5
Imports (GTS defined, cif) (Billion USD) ⁽⁵⁾	344.0	367.0	378.0	393.0	410.5
Crude Oil Price- Brent (USD/Barrel)	80.5	70.0	65.0	65.1	65.6
Energy Imports (Billion USD)	65.6	64.0	63.0	62.5	62.0
Foreign Trade Balance (GTS defined, Billion USD) ⁽⁵⁾	-82.2	-93.2	-96.0	-99.0	-102.0
Foreign Trade Volume / GDP (%) ⁽⁵⁾	44.6	40.8	39.8	39.0	38.1
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE					
Tourism Revenues (Billion USD)	60.5	64.0	68.0	71.0	75.0
Travel Revenues (Billion USD)	56.3	59.5	61.8	64.5	68.2
Current Account Balance (Billion USD)	-10.2	-22.6	-22.3	-20.5	-18.5
Current Account Balance / GDP (%)	-0.8	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	-1.0
Current Account Balance Excl. Gold (Billion USD)	3.4	-5.3	-6.0	-6.9	-7.5
Current Account Balance Excl. Gold / GDP (%)	0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
INFLATION					
GDP Deflator Increase, % Change	59.3	35.0	19.7	10.9	8.0
Consumer Price Index (End of Year), % Change	44.4	28.5	16.0	9.0	8.0

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⁾

	2024	2025 (RE)	2026 (P)	2027 (P)	2028 (P)
	(Billion TL)				
Public Sector General Balance (PSGB)	-2,578.8	-2,183.8	-2,594.0	-2,586.4	-2,587.4
General Government	-2,066.4	-1,939.3	-2,412.5	-2,379.7	-2,603.5
Central Government Budget	-2,107.8	-2,208.3	-2,712.7	-2,738.5	-2,805.1
Local Governments	-186.5	-9.8	-7.6	-34.2	-363.0
Extra Budgetary Funds	46.0	75.5	64.0	4.7	5.7
Unemployment Insurance Fund	162.0	203.9	236.8	302.6	342.2
Social Security Institutions	-235.2	-365.0	-547.2	-559.8	-518.4
General Health Insurance	260.5	365.0	547.2	636.2	727.0
Revolving Funds	-5.4	-0.6	7.0	9.3	8.1
SEE's	-512.5	-244.5	-181.5	-206.7	16.2
Public Sector Primary Balance	-1,201.5	29.4	305.7	616.0	916.7
Public Sector Balance Exc. Interest Exp. and Privatization Rev.	-1,219.6	8.4	120.7	546.0	886.7
	(Percent of GDP, %)				
Public Sector General Balance (PSGB)	-5.8	-3.5	-3.4	-2.9	-2.6
General Government	-4.6	-3.1	-3.1	-2.7	-2.6
Central Government Budget	-4.7	-3.6	-3.5	-3.1	-2.8
Local Governments	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Extra Budgetary Funds	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Unemployment Insurance Fund	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Social Security Institutions	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5
General Health Insurance	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Revolving Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SEE's	-1.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
Public Sector Primary Balance	-2.7	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.9
Public Sector Balance Exc. Interest Exp. and Privatization Rev.	-2.7	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.9

(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⁾

	2024	2025 (RE)	2026 (P)	2027 (P)	2028 (P)
	(Billion TL)				
Public Sector	-1,732.4	-462.4	-347.9	8.9	347.0
General Government	-1,234.8	-240.6	-175.8	211.1	329.5
Central Government Budget	-1,183.0	-397.9	-372.7	-29.7	246.2
Local Governments	-165.5	37.7	57.1	40.4	-282.3
Extra Budgetary Funds	46.4	76.1	64.7	5.5	6.6
Unemployment Insurance Fund	66.7	64.7	89.8	131.7	166.0
Social Security Institutions	-235.2	-365.0	-547.2	-559.8	-518.4
General Health Insurance	260.5	365.0	547.2	636.2	727.0
Revolving Funds	-24.7	-21.3	-14.8	-13.2	-15.6
SEE's	-497.6	-221.8	-172.1	-202.2	17.5
	(Percent of GDP, %)				
Public Sector	-3.9	-0.7	-0.5	0.0	0.3
General Government	-2.8	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.3
Central Government Budget	-2.7	-0.6	-0.5	0.0	0.2
Local Governments	-0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.3
Extra Budgetary Funds	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Unemployment Insurance Fund	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Social Security Institutions	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5
General Health Insurance	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Revolving Funds	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SEE's	-1.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	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

	2024	2025 (RE)	2026 (P)	2027 (P)	2028 (P)
	(Percent of GDP, %)				
Public Disposable Income	10.5	10.6	11.3	11.7	12.2
Public Consumption	-10.4	-10.4	-11.1	-11.2	-11.3
Public Saving	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9
Public Investment	-3.5	-3.4	-3.4	-3.5	-3.5
Public Saving-Investment Gap	-3.4	-3.2	-3.1	-3.0	-2.6
Public Sector Privatization Revenues	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Tax Burden (Including Social Security Premiums) (1)	23.0	23.8	25.0	25.2	25.3
Tax Burden (Excluding Social Security Premiums) (1)	16.6	17.5	18.2	18.3	18.4
EU Defined General Government Debt Stock	24.0	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.2

(1) Excluding Rebates.

RE: Realization Estimate

P: Program

Table 1.5: General Government Balance (1)

	2024	2025 (RE)	2026 (P)	2027 (P)	2028 (P)
	(Billion TL)				
Revenues	13,863.9	19,565.8	25,575.1	29,673.5	33,632.4
Taxes	7,361.3	10,824.2	13,994.9	16,271.7	18,552.5
Non-Tax Revenues	844.8	1,196.9	1,481.1	1,769.6	2,013.5
Factor Income	1,952.6	2,464.0	3,156.2	3,542.2	3,878.9
Social Funds	3,687.1	5,059.7	6,758.0	8,020.0	9,157.5
Privatization Revenues	18.1	21.0	185.0	70.0	30.0
Expenditures	15,930.3	21,505.2	27,987.7	32,053.2	36,235.9
Primary Expenditures	14,602.1	19,352.4	25,131.8	28,891.8	32,764.4
Current Expenditures	6,696.1	9,310.9	12,025.2	14,025.2	15,983.9
Capital Expenditures	1,285.1	1,679.4	1,864.2	2,284.3	2,750.3
Transfer Expenditures	6,620.9	8,362.2	11,242.5	12,582.3	14,030.2
Stock Revaluation Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest Expenditures	1,328.1	2,152.7	2,855.9	3,161.4	3,471.5
General Government Balance	-2,066.4	-1,939.3	-2,412.5	-2,379.7	-2,603.5
Primary Balance	-738.2	213.4	443.3	781.7	868.0
Balance Excluding Privatization Revenues	-2,084.5	-1,960.3	-2,597.5	-2,449.7	-2,633.5
Balance Excluding Pri. Rev. and Int. Exp.	-756.3	192.4	258.3	711.7	838.0
	(Percent of GDP, %)				
Revenues	31.1	31.5	33.1	33.2	33.2
Taxes	16.5	17.4	18.1	18.2	18.3
Non-Tax Revenues	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Factor Income	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8
Social Funds	8.3	8.1	8.7	9.0	9.0
Privatization Revenues	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Expenditures	35.7	34.6	36.2	35.9	35.7
Primary Expenditures	32.7	31.1	32.5	32.3	32.3
Current Expenditures	15.0	15.0	15.6	15.7	15.8
Capital Expenditures	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.7
Transfer Expenditures	14.8	13.4	14.6	14.1	13.8
Stock Revaluation Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest Expenditures	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4
General Government Balance	-4.6	-3.1	-3.1	-2.7	-2.6
Primary Balance	-1.7	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.9
Balance Excluding Privatization Revenues	-4.7	-3.2	-3.4	-2.7	-2.6
Balance Excluding Pri. Rev. and Int. Exp.	-1.7	0.3	0.3	0.8	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

	2024	2025 (RE)	2026 (P)	2027 (P)	2028 (P)
	(Billion TL)				
Expenditures	10,780.6	14,674.1	18,928.8	21,478.5	24,082.0
Primary Expenditures	9,510.2	12,621.4	16,187.2	18,438.7	20,735.9
Personnel Expenditures	2,666.0	3,672.3	4,907.3	5,652.8	6,280.7
SSI Government Contributions	332.2	449.0	599.7	691.2	766.9
Goods and Serv. Procurement Exp.	747.0	1,005.0	1,249.6	1,528.4	1,841.6
Current Transfers	3,863.9	5,525.2	6,820.8	7,903.1	8,885.8
Capital Expenditures	944.1	1,316.8	1,310.4	1,609.3	1,825.2
Capital Transfers	640.4	334.4	523.2	190.6	205.9
Lending	316.5	318.8	394.3	434.6	449.4
Reserve Allocations	0.0	0.0	382.0	428.6	480.4
Interest Expenditures	1,270.5	2,052.7	2,741.7	3,039.8	3,346.1
Revenues	8,672.8	12,465.9	16,216.1	18,740.0	21,276.9
General Budget Tax Revenues	7,305.3	10,733.6	13,783.1	16,033.7	18,294.7
Other Revenues	1,367.6	1,732.3	2,433.0	2,706.3	2,982.1
Budget Balance	-2,107.8	-2,208.3	-2,712.7	-2,738.5	-2,805.1
Primary Balance	-837.3	-155.6	29.0	301.3	541.0
Program Defined Expenditures	9,510.2	12,621.4	16,187.1	18,438.6	20,735.9
Program Defined Revenues	8,327.1	12,223.5	15,814.5	18,408.9	20,982.1
Program Defined Balance	-1,183.0	-397.9	-372.7	-29.7	246.2
	(Percent of GDP, %)				
Expenditures	24.2	23.6	24.5	24.0	23.8
Primary Expenditures	21.3	20.3	21.0	20.6	20.5
Personnel Expenditures	6.0	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.2
SSI Government Contributions	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Goods and Serv. Procurement Exp.	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8
Current Transfers	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8
Capital Expenditures	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8
Capital Transfers	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2
Lending	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Reserve Allocations	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Interest Expenditures	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.3
Revenues	19.5	20.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
General Budget Tax Revenues	16.4	17.3	17.8	17.9	18.0
Other Revenues	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9
Budget Balance	-4.7	-3.6	-3.5	-3.1	-2.8
Primary Balance	-1.9	-0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5
Program Defined Expenditures	21.3	20.3	21.0	20.6	20.5
Program Defined Revenues	18.7	19.7	20.5	20.6	20.7
Program Defined Balance	-2.7	-0.6	-0.5	0.0	0.2

RE: Realization Estimate

P: Program

Annex 2:
Central Government Budget (2026-2028)
Appropriation Proposal Ceiling

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET(ANNEX NO 1)
2026 BUDGET APPROPRIATION PROPOSAL CEILINGS

ADMINISTRATIONS	CONTRACTED EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS		LENDING		FISCAL 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	13,095,647,000	1,406,400,000	2,603,328,000	0	0	3,373,647,000	0	4,796,334,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,181,951,000
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC	4,502,931,000	253,730,000	11,532,411,000	0	0	1,865,000,000	0	2,596,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,866,544,000
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT	577,869,000	0	900,261,000	0	0	31,106,000	0	27,201,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,691,000
COURT OF CASSATION	3,452,101,000	897,810,000	1,062,127,000	0	0	1,896,277,000	0	137,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,338,731,000
PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE	2,409,680,000	261,078,000	365,430,000	0	0	68,810,000	0	90,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,136,994,000
COUNCIL OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS	11,877,950,000	103,894,000	1,879,000,000	0	0	3,879,000,000	0	50,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,477,894,000
COURT OF ACCOUNTS	3,411,592,000	386,795,000	385,786,000	0	0	61,453,000	0	484,240,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,729,884,000
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	245,799,117,000	27,047,344,000	72,940,860,000	0	0	808,403,000	0	31,625,000,000	6,454,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	178,231,717,000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE	395,751,891,000	47,607,050,000	362,038,986,000	0	0	14,291,835,000	0	2,607,197,000	583,000,000	2,000,000,000	0	0	0	0	822,983,177,000
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	13,417,347,000	13,417,347,000	13,417,347,000	0	0	5,150,725,000	0	15,300,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	119,596,882,000
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	151,124,856,000	1,584,645,000	10,124,946,000	0	0	13,542,277,000	0	2,471,500,000	0	0	0	0	6,138,000	0	44,895,514,000
MINISTRY OF TREASURY AND FINANCE	303,862,531,000	1,379,763,000	41,339,441,000	0	0	5,933,152,240,000	90,801,000	2,434,401,460,000	90,801,000	2,434,401,460,000	0	0	313,565,697,000	0	8,546,697,897,000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION	1,435,647,536,000	174,203,170,000	134,194,775,000	0	0	38,654,441,000	0	160,495,351,000	51,874,000,000	518,769,000	0	0	0	0	1,941,535,746,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	863,567,701,000	102,510,160,000	273,138,220,000	0	0	1,712,318,000	0	2,803,980,000,000	64,706,977,000	30,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,471,006,897,000
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE	43,674,483,000	716,503,000	344,000,000	0	0	11,790,973,500	0	148,964,600,000	332,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	167,271,743,000
MINISTRY OF FAMILY AND SOCIAL SERVICES	73,472,895,000	11,623,535,000	26,832,597,000	0	0	413,854,000,000	0	631,176,000	0	7,000,000	0	0	0	0	531,953,136,000
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES	1,484,555,000	190,308,000	20,931,994,000	0	0	202,814,000	0	347,100,000	0	0	0	0	284,381,000	0	23,440,674,000
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	201,984,666,000	2,464,470,000	2,480,233,000	0	0	6,746,658,000	0	17,697,500,000	3,904,000,000	1,348,412,000	0	0	0	0	50,844,964,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY	4,892,717,000	585,680,000	723,834,000	0	0	55,951,262,000	0	7,937,200,000	6,595,000,000	2,051,654,000	2,400,000,000	0	0	0	99,047,385,000
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, URBANISATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE	20,968,658,000	2,713,592,000	1,157,166,000	0	0	3,357,000,000	0	31,461,652,000	19,953,000,000	104,185,463,000	350,000,000	150,000,000	0	0	168,897,941,000
MINISTRY OF TRADE	233,763,860,000	2,549,577,000	2,269,229,000	0	0	46,402,400,000	0	21,386,300,000	651,741,000	30,000,000	0	0	0	0	761,594,942,000
MINISTRY OF SOUTH AFRICA	3,760,155,000	55,131,000	2,287,840,000	0	0	232,877,013,000	0	19,340,000,000	0	4,590,800,000	0	0	0	0	300,302,152,000
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	72,481,121,000	9,403,337,000	4,003,810,000	0	0	179,463,812,000	0	111,501,500,000	2,681,720,000	1,739,002,000	31,000,000	0	0	0	275,154,582,000
SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL	808,869,000	34,806,000	393,890,000	0	0	4,738,000	0	200,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	900,692,000
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATION	22,397,441,000	1,709,631,000	6,990,864,000	0	0	0	0	8,400,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,498,302,000
GENERAL COMMANDERINSHIP OF GENDARMERIE	29,707,130,000	27,701,320,000	47,944,126,000	0	0	80,900,000	0	117,301,000,000	5,578,095,000	0	0	0	0	0	374,561,157,000
COAST GUARD COMMAND	13,057,141,000	1,347,234,000	6,384,724,000	0	0	24,374,000	0	2,280,000,000	250,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	23,093,031,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF SECURITY	412,900,121,000	51,077,431,000	483,538,341,000	0	0	184,122,000	0	42,476,900,000	6,945,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	554,504,812,000
PRESIDENCY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS	148,799,693,000	18,107,305,000	4,684,538,000	0	0	616,000,000	0	2,122,000,000	500,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	174,389,141,000
DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRESIDENCY	9,688,900,000	1,159,880,000	943,218,000	0	0	11,233,610,000	0	4,315,150,000	0	343,237,000,000	340,000,000,000	855,851,000	0	0	373,462,610,000
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	483,166,621,000	5,561,991,000	7,479,598,000	0	0	202,869,000	0	7,993,700,000	340,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	703,555,179,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF LAND REGISTRY AND CADASTRE	12,503,865,000	1,903,939,000	231,657,000	0	0	4,490,000	0	1,274,350,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,942,597,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF METEOROLOGY	2,713,097,000	486,720,000	210,777,000	0	0	1,234,812,000	0	1,500,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,086,888,000
DIRECTORATE OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT	153,284,844,000	2,861,109,000	4,155,060,000	0	0	3,361,839,000	0	6,150,000,000	0	14,000,000	0	0	0	0	31,613,901,000
DIRECTORATE FOR ELAFARAS	569,674,000	7,238,000	184,535,000	0	0	52,835,306,000	0	27,000,000	0	93,123,000	0	0	0	0	10,333,904,000
DIRECTORATE OF STATE ARCHIVES	170,606,000	17,060,000	187,840,000	0	0	3,915,000	0	13,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,532,674,000
DIRECTORATE OF COMMUNICATIONS	1,495,490,000	142,088,000	5,899,708,000	0	0	11,814,000	0	60,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,564,179,000
DIRECTORATE OF NATIONAL PALACES	25,985,111,000	417,626,000	553,139,000	0	0	5,386,000	0	840,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,084,667,000
PRESIDENCY OF STRATEGY AND BUDGET	12,201,453,000	139,699,000	385,762,000	0	0	31,225,000	0	241,200,000	0	13,413,360,000	0	0	0	0	385,963,152,000
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY	41,967,802,000	48,203,200	646,940,000	0	0	441,887,607,000	0	2,800,000,000	83,000,000	500,000,000	0	0	0	0	447,903,261,000
DIRECTORATE OF CLIMATE CHANGE	167,979,000	17,848,000	226,818,000	0	0	247,110,000	0	20,000,000	0	96,376,000	0	0	0	0	96,376,000
TOTAL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET	4,298,687,077,000	516,993,817,000	1,121,939,990,000	0	0	63,246,767,752,000	5,319,931,000	786,464,087,000	177,373,963,000	489,581,074,000	945,747,000,000	387,761,140,000	2,892,000,000	382,063,251,000	17,250,971,100,000

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 Allocation" and are shown separately for information purposes only.

SPECIAL BUDGETED ADMINISTRATION (ANNEX NO II)
2026 BUDGET APPROPRIATION PROPOSAL CEILINGS

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		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		
COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION	12,023,905,000	1,021,132,000	64,516,000	0	0	17,023,500,000	0	13,033,500,000	0	0	0	0	1,376,940,000
ANKARA UNIVERSITY	13,628,702,000	1,577,512,000	1,146,781,000	0	0	2,539,835,000	0	1,988,038,000	0	0	0	0	19,480,880,000
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	5,291,213,000	734,434,000	1,468,110,000	0	0	331,932,000	0	704,623,000	0	0	0	0	8,530,112,000
HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY	10,812,494,000	1,345,864,000	1,466,770,000	0	0	2,467,999,000	0	2,169,780,000	0	0	0	0	18,263,013,000
GAZİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	9,538,354,000	12,312,190,000	880,828,000	0	0	1,981,294,000	0	2,126,619,000	0	0	0	0	15,797,314,000
İSTANBUL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	10,043,223,000	12,777,790,000	1,225,564,000	0	0	2,517,504,000	0	2,641,496,000	0	0	0	0	17,705,366,000
İSTANBUL TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5,760,344,000	713,697,000	955,766,000	0	0	337,610,000	0	868,600,000	0	0	0	0	8,675,417,000
BOĞAZİÇİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,088,031,000	438,075,000	772,380,000	0	0	178,260,000	0	1,216,397,000	0	0	0	0	5,687,997,000
MARMARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	7,180,032,000	920,715,000	874,522,000	0	0	569,423,000	0	546,581,000	0	0	0	0	10,101,313,000
YILDIZ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,845,334,000	489,704,000	661,033,000	0	0	199,636,000	0	586,002,000	0	0	0	0	5,781,879,000
ANKARA SANAT FİNE ANS ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,533,657,000	213,104,000	166,699,000	0	0	105,137,000	0	362,600,000	0	0	0	0	2,881,197,000
İZMİR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	9,717,407,000	1,188,839,000	1,180,328,000	0	0	2,305,839,000	0	1,661,020,000	0	0	0	0	16,173,633,000
DOĞUŞ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	8,200,139,000	890,200,000	890,200,000	0	0	1,740,740,000	0	1,436,639,000	0	0	0	0	13,325,798,000
TRAKYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,981,684,000	603,583,000	443,722,000	0	0	924,489,000	0	847,655,000	0	0	0	0	7,895,163,000
BURSA ULUDAĞ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	7,039,294,000	908,143,000	832,742,000	0	0	1,238,157,000	0	1,547,396,000	0	0	0	0	11,665,332,000
ANKODULU ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,689,074,000	701,792,000	809,659,000	0	0	289,855,000	0	487,927,000	0	0	0	0	6,970,257,000
BEKİR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	7,552,123,000	957,433,000	1,057,640,000	0	0	1,242,488,000	0	405,991,000	0	0	0	0	11,215,782,000
AGRICULTURE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	7,010,642,000	871,777,000	638,670,000	0	0	1,342,688,000	0	1,670,970,000	0	0	0	0	11,514,024,000
BOĞAZİÇİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	6,096,821,000	752,339,000	881,299,000	0	0	1,289,952,000	0	1,312,150,000	0	0	0	0	10,331,826,000
SIĞIRCI ÜNİVERSİTESİ	6,046,302,000	729,384,000	691,214,000	0	0	848,407,000	0	1,260,500,000	0	0	0	0	9,575,557,000
ULUDAĞ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	6,910,075,000	881,337,000	601,109,000	0	0	1,301,100,000	0	1,554,116,000	0	0	0	0	11,948,237,000
DOĞUŞ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	7,081,680,000	876,396,000	690,337,000	0	0	1,273,259,000	0	484,867,000	0	0	0	0	10,316,739,000
KARADENİZ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5,930,039,000	730,630,000	465,937,000	0	0	1,029,768,000	0	693,882,000	0	0	0	0	8,850,281,000
ATILIM ÜNİVERSİTESİ	8,748,330,000	1,051,624,000	1,413,335,000	0	0	1,203,780,000	0	445,000,000	0	0	0	0	12,862,569,000
NOONU ÜNİVERSİTESİ	6,650,029,000	800,502,000	559,458,000	0	0	989,651,000	0	876,656,000	0	0	0	0	9,867,296,000
PAAT ÜNİVERSİTESİ	6,274,719,000	778,046,000	644,800,000	0	0	813,354,000	0	1,512,497,000	0	0	0	0	10,023,638,000
DECE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	6,125,216,000	720,763,000	720,763,000	0	0	1,052,242,000	0	1,395,040,000	0	0	0	0	10,020,149,000
YAN YÖZÜNGÜ YIL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	6,000,472,000	704,793,000	602,626,000	0	0	704,793,000	0	1,417,000,000	0	0	0	0	9,425,744,000
ŞANLIURF ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5,520,050,000	696,956,000	643,984,000	0	0	908,107,000	0	737,351,000	0	0	0	0	8,506,048,000
ŞANLIURF ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,488,048,000	177,621,000	269,154,000	0	0	56,484,000	0	434,002,000	0	0	0	0	2,402,289,000
ŞERKEZ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,586,393,000	182,438,000	215,400,000	0	0	56,897,000	0	250,044,000	0	0	0	0	2,291,132,000
HABERKAR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,959,391,000	469,685,000	376,686,000	0	0	601,308,000	0	562,000,000	0	0	0	0	5,968,080,000
SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5,276,845,000	578,669,000	592,012,000	0	0	849,930,000	0	735,136,000	0	0	0	0	8,132,870,000
ATILIM ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5,348,008,000	645,561,000	527,333,000	0	0	901,769,000	0	564,515,000	0	0	0	0	7,987,086,000
DOĞUŞ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,824,999,000	474,488,000	307,614,000	0	0	571,160,000	0	695,345,000	0	0	0	0	5,973,562,000
MESEK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5,197,443,000	625,538,000	362,890,000	0	0	869,771,000	0	840,400,000	0	0	0	0	7,896,536,000
PAZARCI ÜNİVERSİTESİ	6,308,020,000	801,160,000	506,327,000	0	0	1,000,777,000	0	576,770,000	0	0	0	0	9,194,154,000
BAHREŞER ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,570,451,000	471,527,000	393,635,000	0	0	500,180,000	0	550,000,000	0	0	0	0	5,485,793,000
İCCEAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5,812,500,000	727,097,000	677,071,000	0	0	1,021,209,000	0	349,260,000	0	0	0	0	8,987,529,000
SAKARYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,827,697,000	479,339,000	468,289,000	0	0	184,573,000	0	359,335,000	0	0	0	0	5,313,187,000
MANİSA CELAL BAĞRAZ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,839,011,000	618,523,000	421,122,000	0	0	812,222,000	0	492,865,000	0	0	0	0	7,189,731,000
BOĞAZİÇİ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,502,508,000	430,587,000	365,942,000	0	0	238,800,000	0	434,120,000	0	0	0	0	4,954,019,000
HAZAYI MÜHÜRİSİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,416,499,000	400,183,000	295,193,000	0	0	407,039,000	0	1,091,833,000	0	0	0	0	5,700,713,000
ATILIM ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,710,911,000	352,199,000	262,745,000	0	0	87,794,000	0	201,000,000	0	0	0	0	3,613,916,000
MESEK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5,197,443,000	625,538,000	362,890,000	0	0	869,771,000	0	840,400,000	0	0	0	0	7,896,536,000
PAZARCI ÜNİVERSİTESİ	6,308,020,000	801,160,000	506,327,000	0	0	1,000,777,000	0	576,770,000	0	0	0	0	9,194,154,000
BAHREŞER ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,570,451,000	471,527,000	393,635,000	0	0	500,180,000	0	550,000,000	0	0	0	0	5,485,793,000
İCCEAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5,812,500,000	727,097,000	677,071,000	0	0	1,021,209,000	0	349,260,000	0	0	0	0	8,987,529,000
SAKARYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,827,697,000	479,339,000	468,289,000	0	0	184,573,000	0	359,335,000	0	0	0	0	5,313,187,000
MANİSA CELAL BAĞRAZ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,839,011,000	618,523,000	421,122,000	0	0	812,222,000	0	492,865,000	0	0	0	0	7,189,731,000
BOĞAZİÇİ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,502,508,000	430,587,000	365,942,000	0	0	238,800,000	0	434,120,000	0	0	0	0	4,954,019,000
HAZAYI MÜHÜRİSİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,416,499,000	400,183,000	295,193,000	0	0	407,039,000	0	1,091,833,000	0	0	0	0	5,700,713,000
ATILIM ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,710,911,000	352,199,000	262,745,000	0	0	87,794,000	0	201,000,000	0	0	0	0	3,613,916,000
MESEK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5,197,443,000	625,538,000	362,890,000	0	0	869,771,000	0	840,400,000	0	0	0	0	7,896,536,000
PAZARCI ÜNİVERSİTESİ	6,308,020,000	801,160,000	506,327,000	0	0	1,000,777,000	0	576,770,000	0	0	0	0	9,194,154,000
BAHREŞER ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,570,451,000	471,527,000	393,635,000	0	0	500,180,000	0	550,000,000	0	0	0	0	5,485,793,000
İCCEAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5,812,500,000	727,097,000	677,071,000	0	0	1,021,209,000	0	349,260,000	0	0	0	0	8,987,529,000
SAKARYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,827,697,000	479,339,000	468,289,000	0	0	184,573,000	0	359,335,000	0	0	0	0	5,313,187,000
MANİSA CELAL BAĞRAZ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,839,011,000	618,523,000	421,122,000	0	0	812,222,000	0	492,865,000	0	0	0	0	7,189,731,000
BOĞAZİÇİ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,502,508,000	430,587,000	365,942,000	0	0	238,800,000	0	434,120,000	0	0	0	0	4,954,019,000
HAZAYI MÜHÜRİSİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3												

ADMINISTRATIONS	CONTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYERS	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION EMPLOYERS	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 PAWIR BUDISAN UNIVERSITY	3.019.596.000	18.986.000	1.79.604.000		0	174.152.000		694.981.000							4.139.402.000
TEKNIKAS MAKAM KEMAL UNIVERSITY	3.431.943.000	423.493.000	2.88.720.000		0	447.030.000		593.981.000							5.109.776.000
ERZINCAN BINALI YIGDIRIM UNIVERSITY	2.513.110.000	265.040.000	232.004.000		0	60.782.000		123.000.000							3.313.396.000
AKSARAY UNIVERSITY	2.210.377.000	237.493.000	201.307.000		0	57.720.000		353.000.000							2.865.894.000
GRESIK UNIVERSITY	2.578.292.000	306.500.000	209.444.000		0	85.256.000		439.000.000							3.619.206.000
HITIT UNIVERSITY	1.805.193.000	277.781.000	216.092.000		0	51.712.000		511.200.000							2.942.548.000
YOGESIA TEZCAN UNIVERSITY	2.801.735.000	336.633.000	302.891.000		0	285.490.000		329.103.000							4.025.916.000
ADYAMAN UNIVERSITY	2.298.888.000	255.138.000	210.217.000		0	89.979.000		1.040.000.000	980.000.000						3.895.322.000
ORDU UNIVERSITY	2.414.774.000	304.367.000	1.89.195.000		0	155.106.000		209.381.000							3.273.366.000
AMASYA UNIVERSITY	1.832.868.000	128.797.000	145.703.000		0	47.223.000		118.200.000							2.772.731.000
ANAMANGÖLU MEHMETRI UNIVERSITY	1.860.237.000	211.383.000	1.762.141.000		0	51.338.000		216.200.000							2.946.772.000
AGRI BRAHIM ÇEÇEN UNIVERSITY	1.879.897.000	190.109.000	163.641.000		0	23.897.000		227.000.000							2.977.380.000
SINOP UNIVERSITY	1.519.305.000	181.646.000	138.841.000		0	35.484.000		383.000.000							2.339.276.000
SIRT UNIVERSITY	1.824.222.000	194.122.000	164.782.000		0	32.424.000		524.000.000							2.739.550.000
NIĞDEH HACI BEKTAŞ VELI UNIVERSITY	1.854.315.000	232.440.000	187.823.000		0	75.233.000		340.000.000							2.689.510.000
KARABÜK UNIVERSITY	2.862.527.000	347.248.000	337.354.000		0	62.603.000		109.000.000							3.718.782.000
KÜLTÜR AKALIK UNIVERSITY	1.150.598.000	137.257.000	152.625.000		0	24.489.000		127.000.000							1.592.660.000
CANER KARATEKİN UNIVERSITY	1.803.996.000	232.677.000	183.915.000		0	50.210.000		329.000.000							2.599.798.000
ARTVIN ÇORLUH UNIVERSITY	1.328.667.000	142.086.000	121.865.000		0	27.876.000		119.002.000							1.739.508.000
BİLECE SEYİ EDEBALI UNIVERSITY	1.748.973.000	207.523.000	217.957.000		0	39.423.000		140.000.000							2.353.476.000
İTİZE BİRİN UNIVERSITY	1.500.975.000	161.233.000	199.919.000		0	28.692.000		208.000.000							2.098.893.000
ERZARER UNIVERSITY	2.061.121.000	206.121.000	228.360.000		0	46.527.000		731.200.000							2.865.416.000
OSMANIYE KORKUT ATA UNIVERSITY	1.471.342.000	168.825.000	136.211.000		0	35.239.000		139.000.000							1.950.621.000
BINGÖL UNIVERSITY	2.095.134.000	240.556.000	240.529.000		0	33.599.000		213.600.000							2.822.414.000
MİS APARSLAN UNIVERSITY	1.620.478.000	163.273.000	243.115.000		0	28.629.000		223.000.000							2.277.937.000
MAZIN ARTIKULI UNIVERSITY	1.961.306.000	222.798.000	198.814.000		0	31.175.000		183.000.000							2.397.093.000
BATMAN UNIVERSITY	1.702.648.000	185.277.000	174.482.000		0	51.240.000		907.000.000							2.421.867.000
ANDANAN UNIVERSITY	1.018.325.000	119.841.000	205.277.000		0	10.996.000		251.200.000							1.613.743.000
BARTIN UNIVERSITY	1.627.465.000	186.147.000	126.910.000		0	36.279.000		204.000.000							2.175.741.000
BAVILUT UNIVERSITY	1.338.667.000	150.127.000	175.371.000		0	26.562.000		87.000.000							1.777.727.000
ÇOMUŞANE UNIVERSITY	1.623.328.000	181.960.000	160.133.000		0	36.855.000		59.000.000							2.061.373.000
HAKKARİ UNIVERSITY	1.046.946.000	118.370.000	121.892.000		0	17.807.000		184.000.000							1.489.065.000
IGDIR UNIVERSITY	1.360.803.000	149.700.000	135.055.000		0	31.786.000		104.000.000							1.781.343.000
ŞIRNAK UNIVERSITY	919.136.000	97.826.000	138.281.000		0	15.941.000		118.597.000							1.289.689.000
MUNCIUR UNIVERSITY	1.289.765.000	133.024.000	128.951.000		0	26.796.000		133.000.000							1.711.092.000
NAZDIA UNIVERSITY	1.579.071.000	105.534.000	176.008.000		0	40.368.000		281.000.000							2.344.961.000
TIĞRİŞ GERMAN UNIVERSITY	786.938.000	409.776.000	462.448.000		0	165.217.000		686.400.000							1.395.338.000
ANKARA YILDIRIM BAYRAZ UNIVERSITY	3.499.333.000	409.776.000	462.448.000		0	20.986.000		409.000.000							5.222.174.000
BURSA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1.200.124.000	137.058.000	127.200.000		0	87.462.000		227.400.000							1.894.568.000
İSTANBUL MEDENİYET UNIVERSITY	2.120.215.000	265.589.000	159.933.000		0	87.462.000									2.860.303.000
İZMİR KATİP ÇELEBİ UNIVERSITY	2.523.945.000	275.373.000	237.040.000		0	141.713.000		416.000.000							3.944.071.000
NECDETİN ERBAKAN UNIVERSITY	6.024.392.000	713.296.000	388.519.000		0	1.196.298.000		462.403.000							8.724.918.000
ABDULLAH GÜL UNIVERSITY	694.215.000	8.563.200	104.986.000		0	14.449.000		341.000.000							1.040.572.000
ERZULUM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	916.795.000	103.368.000	132.123.000		0	14.003.000		153.750.000							1.320.039.000
ADANA APARSLAN TURKISH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	962.407.000	119.525.000	78.931.000		0	22.845.000		462.000.000							1.645.308.000
ANKARA SÖCAİ SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1.027.812.000	130.384.000	99.591.000		0	24.931.000		69.002.000							1.351.720.000
UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES	8.942.531.000	1.011.809.000	501.417.000		0	305.110.000		787.619.000							11.008.516.000
BANDIRMA ÖZVEHİ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY	1.350.700.000	162.616.000	157.239.000		0	24.544.000		323.600.000							2.018.710.000
İSNEĞERİN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1.039.144.000	130.141.000	140.997.000		0	26.589.000		450.000.000	450.000.000						1.789.232.000
ALANYA ALADAĞIN KEYFİLİAT UNIVERSİTESİ	1.404.414.000	161.033.000	180.043.000		0	75.889.000		403.400.000							2.224.479.000
İZMİR EMEĞORİ UNIVERSITY	959.004.000	108.716.000	90.857.000		0	34.598.000		230.000.000							1.403.635.000
İZMİR DEMACRAZ UNIVERSITY	827.811.000	90.695.000	97.827.000		0	33.863.000		300.000.000							1.349.996.000
HİĞER EDUCATION QUALITY COUNCIL	40.126.000	4.865.000	34.040.000		0	1.079.000		1.603.000							82.071.000
ANKARA MUSIC AND FINE ARTS UNIVERSITY	463.717.000	63.683.000	120.984.000		0	4.254.000		96.200.000							746.838.000
GAZİANTP İRAMIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	500.519.000	56.400.000	137.714.000		0	5.266.000		160.000.000							893.899.000
KONYA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1.156.331.000	138.223.000	157.714.000		0	30.935.000		290.000.000							1.773.208.000
İZTAPPA HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1.278.142.000	142.690.000	85.019.000		0	85.225.000		415.000.000							2.036.071.000
MAHATYA TUNGUZ ÖZAL UNIVERSITY	1.300.486.000	162.980.000	134.950.000		0	16.897.000		375.000.000							2.009.666.000
İSTANBUL TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ - CERRAHPAŞA	6.799.726.000	875.442.000	1.017.979.000		0	1.007.394.000		2.355.311.000							12.051.392.000
ANKARA HACI BAYRAM VELİ UNIVERSITY	2.963.856.000	314.173.000	314.173.000		0	94.464.000		148.947.000							3.922.795.000
SAKARYA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1.574.942.000	213.860.000	160.826.000		0	38.863.000		245.000.000							2.332.936.000
FATMA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1.019.018.000	123.731.000	71.811.000		0	11.790.000		315.000.000							1.951.292.000

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMMISSION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION NS	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS		LENDING		REVENUE APPLICATION	TOTAL
			TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION				
SINUS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	415,419,000	46,544,000	8,039,000	0	0	3,277,000	0	240,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	782,739,000
TARUS UNIVERSITY	941,496,000	72,388,000	5,537,000	0	0	11,880,000	0	275,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,594,149,000
TRABZON UNIVERSITY	1,202,091,000	149,507,000	110,553,000	0	0	35,250,000	0	42,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,922,240,000
KAYSERI UNIVERSITY	81,157,000	103,164,000	12,553,000	0	0	18,233,000	0	140,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,186,607,000
KAHRAMANMARAS SIKRAL UNIVERSITY	46,822,000	52,989,000	63,340,000	0	0	8,289,000	0	380,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	914,428,000
ENGELSHIR TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	2,055,253,000	3,072,950,000	33,418,000	0	0	61,793,000	0	35,793,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,136,395,000
GAZIANTEP APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,291,491,000	2,514,400,000	143,326,000	0	0	46,155,000	0	217,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,427,261,000
AFYONKARAHISAR HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	2,223,248,000	2,659,820,000	104,137,000	0	0	619,290,000	0	82,151,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,918,178,000
TURKISH STATISTICAL INSTITUTE	5,150,937,000	6,473,110,000	50,931,000	0	0	165,236,000	0	288,600,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,761,940,000
STUDENT SELECTION AND PLACEMENT CENTER	4,823,406,000	5,992,112,000	3,801,983,000	0	0	11,094,000	0	11,880,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,997,337,000
PRESIDENCY OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIES	1,183,297,500	1,185,540,000	98,910,000	0	0	23,986,000	0	125,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,546,524,000
ATATURK SUPREME COUNCIL FOR CULTURE, LANGUAGE AND HISTORY	153,279,000	21,860,000	43,930,000	0	0	9,912,000	0	16,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	243,288,000
ATATURK RESEARCH CENTER	69,735,000	67,750,000	30,940,000	0	0	5,398,000	0	16,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	123,613,000
ATATURK CULTURE CENTER	66,152,000	2,800,000	31,946,000	0	0	5,094,000	0	22,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	133,622,000
TURKISH LANGUAGE SOCIETY	152,284,000	20,620,000	47,601,000	0	0	31,314,000	0	62,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	313,519,000
TURKISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY	19,947,000	281,500,000	32,441,000	0	0	42,899,000	0	72,600,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	375,561,000
THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF TURKEY	10,672,433,000	1,394,000,000	4,096,670,000	0	0	10,563,350,000	0	103,950,000	0	20,004,496,000	0	0	0	0	58,466,987,000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	98,153,000	1,539,900	321,750,000	0	0	87,267,000	0	35,613,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	270,141,000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	37,029,770,000	7,646,009,000	25,981,450,000	0	0	101,081,429,000	0	217,970,000,000	2,652,36,000	0	0	0	0	0	389,221,639,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HIGHWAYS	3,933,029,000	48,748,000	537,670,000	0	0	98,353,000	0	240,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,296,571,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE THEATERS	4,095,090,000	44,031,900	337,954,000	0	0	181,033,000	0	194,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,248,396,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE OPERA AND BALLET	30,538,330,000	5,330,757,000	10,911,251,000	0	0	798,842,000	0	8,400,100,000	0	8,461,610,000	0	2,488,129,000	0	0	99,339,791,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY	2,967,030,500	43,557,000	72,105,000	0	0	577,978,000	0	74,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	375,561,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS	9,086,690,000	12,593,800,000	7,105,000	0	0	33,068,000	0	11,859,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,596,597,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH FOR BORDERS AND COASTS OF TURKEY	3,167,719,000	47,883,000	36,978,000	0	0	209,916,000	0	4,700,000,000	0	0	0	630,000,000	0	0	9,953,541,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MARINE INSPECTION AND EXPLORATION	61,989,000	61,989,000	87,580,000	0	0	75,974,000	0	58,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	90,500,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION	278,229,000	361,150,000	128,172,000	0	0	52,500,000	0	30,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	473,386,000
TURKISH ACREDITATION AGENCY	4,453,180,000	81,727,500	96,937,000	0	0	75,372,000	0	1,100,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,915,285,000
TURKISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION	83,548,000	96,538,000	170,532,000	0	0	232,673,000	0	156,694,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,492,220,000
TURKISH PATENT AND BRAND INSTITUTION	2,864,229,000	376,128,000	42,267,000	0	0	6,287,759,000	0	105,000,000	0	0	0	3,424,896,000	0	0	13,501,279,000
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION	82,939,000	104,895,000	49,931,000	0	0	2,310,700,000	0	113,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,800,061,000
TURKISH COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AGENCY	46,167,500	864,480,000	104,723,000	0	0	3,466,000	0	90,501,000	0	698,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,406,113,000
SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	35,468,100	45,981,000	304,770,000	0	0	39,581,000	0	10,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	474,722,000
DIRECTORATE OF PRIVATIZATION ADMINISTRATION	342,533,000	463,773,000	52,835,000	0	0	8,979,000	0	20,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	473,068,000
OMUETZEMAN INSTITUTION	1,453,354,000	15,093,760,000	14,877,606,000	0	0	31,000	0	83,992,000,000	1,199,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	29,919,461,000
CRIMINAL FUNCTIONS AND DETENTION HOUSES INSTITUTION	19,456,000	42,509,000	41,262,000	0	0	931,000	0	1,200,000	0	87,000	0	0	0	0	284,939,000
VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AUTHORITY	50,489,400,000	727,713,000	115,540,000	0	0	2,485,351,000	0	50,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,294,693,000
PRESIDENCY FOR TOURS ABROAD AND RELATED COMMUNITIES	54,4167,000	79,662,000	43,394,000	0	0	6,675,000	0	310,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	86,127,100,000
MANUSCRIPT INSTITUTION OF TURKEY	70,064,000	93,700,000	211,790,000	0	0	790,000	0	560,000	0	484,300,000	0	0	0	0	586,755,000
EASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	86,745,000	13,336,000	303,770,000	0	0	2,282,000	0	11,400,000	0	619,300,000	0	0	0	0	754,949,000
KONYA PLAIN PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	79,048,000	1,082,100	292,770,000	0	0	1,700,000	0	12,200,000	0	1,033,203,000	0	0	0	0	1,196,261,000
EASTERN BLACK SEA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	37,788,719,000	6,756,516,000	4,781,289,000	0	0	686,837,000	0	182,329,920,000	8,434,200,000	702,000,000	0	0	0	0	233,036,886,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS	26,037,000	4,989,000	8,300,000	0	0	0	0	10,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,923,000
TURKISH WATER INSTITUTE	1,581,292,000	18,246,000	58,931,000	0	0	44,460,000	0	113,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	473,068,000
TURKISH MEDICINE AND MEDICAL DEVICES AGENCY	253,132,000	28,906,000	57,289,000	0	0	3,273,000	0	18,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	360,939,000
HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY INSTITUTION OF TURKEY	4,062,122,000	575,740,000	107,756,000	0	0	4,683,000	0	375,000,000	0	1,500,000,000	0	0	0	0	2,453,223,000
TURKISH HEALTH INSTITUTES PRESIDENCY	76,460,000	9,655,000	115,541,000	0	0	20,798,000	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	356,677,000
HAIJAL ACCREDITATION INSTITUTION	9,071,280,000	120,765,000	273,139,000	0	0	1,236,693,000	0	50,000,000	0	0	0	51,36,000	0	0	2,597,860,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINING AND OIL WORKS	77,384,000	83,760,000	73,889,000	0	0	50,891,000	0	5,607,000	0	5,701,112,000	0	0	0	0	5,917,250,000
SPACE AGENCY OF TURKEY	12,654,000	25,569,000	9,202,000	0	0	61,000	0	209,501,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	44,559,000
CAPPADOCIA AREA PRESIDENCY	13,843,000	18,367,000	206,660,000	0	0	5,441,000	0	20,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	389,430,000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF JUSTICE	1,083,137,000	152,761,000	339,771,000	0	0	590,428,000	0	91,000,000	0	360,000,000	0	0	0	0	3,364,491,000
TURKISH ENERGY, NUCLEAR AND MINING RESEARCH INSTITUTION	47,894,000	8,446,000	1,008,000	0	0	35,000	0	34,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,727,600
ULUDAĞ AREA PRESIDENCY	91,117,000	10,110,900	169,930,000	0	0	109,944,462,000	0	100,000,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	111,121,662,000
PRESIDENCY OF URBAN TRANSFORMATION	4,618,840,000	50,940,700	50,000,000	0	0	161,140,000	0	521,000,000	0	2,000,000,000	0	0	0	0	8,377,363,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF NATURE CONSERVATION AND NATIONAL PARKS	599,864,336,000	80,714,507,000	120,560,821,000	0	0	290,836,789,000	0	508,539,041,000	21,439,846,000	33,387,763,000	0	6,544,161,000	0	0	1,635,881,680,000

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

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS		LENDING	RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL
			TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION			
THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKEY	14,572,978,000	1,613,986,000	3,023,152,000	0	0	3,569,488,000	0	3,569,488,000	0	0	0	0	0	24,940,457,000
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC	4,998,247,000	288,364,000	13,613,189,000	0	0	2,091,000,000	0	13,613,189,000	0	0	0	0	0	23,616,599,000
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT	643,934,000	66,671,000	333,507,000	0	0	340,720,000	0	340,720,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,111,831,000
COURT OF CASSATION	3,842,469,000	0	1,178,896,000	0	0	210,383,000	0	1,053,513,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,841,951,000
PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE	2,738,890,000	290,450,000	294,354,000	0	0	76,347,000	0	218,007,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,558,762,000
COUNCIL OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS	1,232,944,000	1,261,010,000	211,307,000	0	0	4,261,000	0	61,870,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,792,236,000
COURT OF ACCOUNTS	3,701,467,000	419,671,000	418,327,000	0	0	66,677,000	0	464,123,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,962,446,000
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	279,194,201,000	30,721,005,000	80,518,370,000	0	0	892,044,000	0	311,121,811,000	5,741,795,000	0	0	0	0	403,856,411,000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE	456,346,887,000	56,101,344,000	542,384,997,000	0	0	1,556,237,000	0	3,226,201,000	900,829,000	0	0	0	0	1,077,604,312,000
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	78,208,481,000	15,094,528,000	14,911,226,000	0	0	5,713,820,000	0	148,922,700,000	4,467,547,000	2,218,749,000	0	0	0	135,009,940,000
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	21,276,677,000	1,763,960,000	9,313,601,000	0	0	1,474,623,300	0	3,058,237,000	0	0	0	7,261,000	0	43,869,791,000
MINISTRY OF TREASURY AND FINANCE	33,483,233,000	3,664,150,000	46,445,494,000	0	0	3,039,869,711,000	11,527,177,000	3,609,490,000	81,798,000	27,227,118,000	0	85,933,841,000	0	9,146,566,582,000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION	14,702,675,644,000	202,770,911,000	140,003,021,000	0	0	43,608,823,000	0	198,597,376,000	46,561,599,000	555,420,000	0	0	0	2,275,636,718,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	12,028,697,811,000	120,960,081,000	301,262,786,000	0	0	4,113,244,000	0	26,114,483,000	57,530,490,000	3,171,000	0	0	0	1,763,979,840,000
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE	5,095,096,000	809,491,000	27,071,000	0	0	1,259,453,100	0	18,554,890,000	31,296,000	0	0	0	0	26,423,850,000
MINISTRY OF FAMILY AND SOCIAL SERVICES	81,523,624,000	12,864,676,000	29,303,020,000	0	0	76,171,959,000	0	78,601,750,000	2,100,760,000	7,413,000	0	0	0	915,767,057,000
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES	1,693,200,000	211,710,000	18,093,313,000	0	0	234,082,000	0	428,924,000	0	0	0	0	0	205,118,677,000
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	22,374,501,000	2,367,938,000	3,193,955,000	0	0	74,292,229,000	0	3,193,955,000	3,494,115,000	1,431,370,000	0	0	0	54,545,861,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY	5,351,667,000	653,434,000	802,786,000	0	0	67,650,635,000	0	2,172,980,000	5,364,407,000	2,138,835,000	0	0	0	116,026,831,000
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, URBANISATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE	28,388,758,000	3,023,094,000	1,283,729,000	0	0	3,809,612,000	0	384,549,200,000	17,718,682,000	115,259,766,000	311,184,000	166,460,000	0	185,738,347,000
MINISTRY OF TRADE	26,492,133,000	2,841,122,000	2,317,423,000	0	0	54,862,277,000	0	24,465,953,000	579,617,000	3,171,000	0	0	0	44,890,641,000
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORT	4,148,578,000	613,971,000	2,870,884,000	0	0	26,018,879,000	0	29,391,837,000	0	5,088,689,000	0	403,335,321,000	0	337,186,767,000
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	81,162,978,000	10,464,465,000	4,441,721,000	0	0	19,245,639,000	0	1,179,741,000	1,801,700,000	1,941,669,000	277,390,000	2,773,434,000	0	965,028,637,000
SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL	941,146,000	40,860,000	483,974,000	0	0	5,183,000	0	247,960,000	0	0	0	0	0	680,942,000
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATION	24,982,865,000	1,906,931,000	7,755,013,000	0	0	54,862,277,000	0	103,941,700,000	0	0	0	0	0	45,930,579,000
GENERAL COMMANDERSHIP OF GENDARMERIE	329,339,378,000	31,312,263,000	53,210,136,000	0	0	89,095,000	0	14,502,343,000	4,895,471,000	0	0	0	0	424,973,315,000
COAST GUARD COMMAND	14,555,772,000	1,591,048,000	7,982,346,000	0	0	26,401,000	0	2,821,275,000	222,776,000	0	0	0	0	23,967,237,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF SECURITY	481,751,014,000	59,628,446,000	53,824,987,000	0	0	209,816,000	0	52,646,363,000	6,014,930,000	0	0	0	0	447,946,365,000
PRESIDENCY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS	167,462,552,000	20,428,746,000	5,198,682,000	0	0	683,165,000	0	2,626,765,000	444,449,000	0	0	0	0	196,396,010,000
DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRESIDENCY	10,798,879,000	1,290,860,000	1,051,228,000	0	0	1,245,483,000	0	53,943,100,000	0	331,840,000	0	949,462,000	0	31,025,118,000
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	55,002,507,000	6,262,289,000	8,246,013,000	0	0	224,264,000	0	58,911,413,000	302,239,000	0	0	0	0	793,939,900,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF LAND REGISTRY AND CADASTRE	13,929,829,000	2,127,175,000	2,127,175,000	0	0	49,840,000	0	15,786,862,000	0	0	0	0	0	17,941,511,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF METEOROLOGY	3,022,687,000	486,653,000	233,276,000	0	0	13,363,797,000	0	1,836,102,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,933,897,000
DIRECTORATE OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT	16,377,464,000	3,182,575,000	4,693,144,000	0	0	3,762,553,500	0	74,610,130,000	0	14,827,000	0	0	0	33,899,844,000
DIRECTORATE FOR EU AFFAIRS	80,912,000	208,937,000	208,937,000	0	0	103,092,216,000	0	39,410,000	0	99,043,000	0	0	0	1,119,741,000
DIRECTORATE OF STATE ARCHIVES	1,136,995,000	1,895,009,000	208,096,000	0	0	4,324,000	0	160,862,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,719,866,000
DIRECTORATE OF COMMUNICATIONS	1,644,901,000	1,981,141,000	6,544,881,000	0	0	13,113,000	0	34,344,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,465,193,000
DIRECTORATE OF NATIONAL PALACES	2,846,664,000	462,845,000	289,825,000	0	0	5,970,000	0	34,380,000	0	2,070,951,000	0	0	0	4,937,715,000
PRESIDENCY OF STATE OF AND BUDGET	1,338,707,000	1,553,362,000	427,399,000	0	0	289,250,000	0	1,039,471,000	0	0	0	0	0	482,990,876,000
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY	4,631,961,000	536,362,000	717,988,000	0	0	36,445,881,000	0	26,462,000	0	524,193,000	75,573,000	0	0	961,163,312,000
DIRECTORATE OF CLIMATE CHANGE	387,134,000	19,369,000	21,377,000	0	0	243,770,000	0	24,743,000	0	102,066,000	0	0	0	611,391,000
TOTAL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET	4,973,146,690,000	598,099,480,000	1,385,440,762,000	0	0	7,518,717,177,000	11,527,677,000	99,026,599,000	157,702,816,000	1,931,172,983,000	664,136,000	428,022,634,000	2,271,271,000	13,902,186,778,000

The amounts in the columns "Earthquake Covered Allocation" are not included in the aggregate proposal ceilings of public administrations within the scope of the general budget.

The amounts in the columns "Total Allocation" are shown separately for information purposes only.

SPECIAL BUDGETED ADMINISTRATION (ANNEX NO II)
2027 BUDGET APPROPRIATION PROPOSAL CEILINGS

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMMISSIONER OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS		LENDING	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL
			TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION				
COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION	113,944,420.00	11,674,000.00	71,572.000	0	0	139,292,000.00	0	86,149.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,333,755.000
ANKARA UNIVERSITY	14,066,901.000	1,750,000.000	1,772,000.000	0	0	2,814,900.000	0	1,965,037.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,874,220.000
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	5,889,301.000	816,711.000	1,628,500.000	0	0	3,073,000.000	0	871,961.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,574,865.000
HAÇETTEPE UNIVERSITY	13,047,000.000	1,498,837.000	1,627,180.000	0	0	2,734,609.000	0	2,684,901.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,394,631.000
GAZI UNIVERSITY	10,624,963.000	1,370,835.000	977,169.000	0	0	2,194,240.000	0	2,630,244.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,797,761.000
ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY	11,186,131.000	1,422,550.000	1,399,760.000	0	0	2,789,540.000	0	3,248,830.000	640,150.000	0	0	0	0	0	20,082,041.000
ISTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	841,924,000.000	83,792,000.000	1,060,302.000	0	0	3,940,000.000	0	1,074,807.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,760,930.000
SAĞAÇCI UNIVERSITY	3,435,907.000	487,119.000	866,700.000	0	0	159,470.000	0	1,505,158.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,477,433.000
MARMARA UNIVERSITY	801,000.000	1,024,936.000	902,165.000	0	0	629,635.000	0	676,395.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,312,496.000
YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	428,461,700.000	943,213.000	733,210.000	0	0	221,197.000	0	725,120.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,909,670.000
MIMAR SINAN FINE ARTS UNIVERSITY	1,707,867.000	297,172.000	184,931.000	0	0	1,164,800.000	0	448,481.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,695,160.000
ISEG UNIVERSITY	10,821,874.000	1,458,468.000	1,309,047.000	0	0	2,555,012.000	0	2,053,348.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,198,190.000
DOĞUZ TIĞUL UNIVERSITY	931,811.000	1,177,654.000	987,560.000	0	0	1,328,850.000	0	1,777,947.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,004,828.000
TRAKYA UNIVERSITY	524,887.000	671,977.000	482,809.000	0	0	1,028,830.000	0	1,048,880.000	577,761.000	0	0	0	0	0	8,791,876.000
TRAKYA UNIVERSITY	784,671.000	1,010,780.000	923,730.000	0	0	1,379,720.000	0	1,914,740.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,061,640.000
BURSA ULUDAĞ UNIVERSITY	521,832.000	788,318.000	886,174.000	0	0	322,220.000	0	603,761.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,812,800.000
ANADOLU UNIVERSITY	840,002.000	1,005,265.000	1,173,280.000	0	0	1,376,664.000	0	502,273.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,924,640.000
AGRIKENT UNIVERSITY	780,664.000	970,070.000	686,110.000	0	0	1,487,743.000	0	2,087,597.000	1,093,180.000	0	0	0	0	0	13,021,170.000
REYCES UNIVERSITY	679,106.000	837,800.000	977,690.000	0	0	1,420,890.000	0	1,622,490.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,663,722.000
SIĞIRCI UNIVERSITY	679,458.000	811,620.000	766,615.000	0	0	940,130.000	0	1,559,434.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,812,580.000
CHUBUKOVA UNIVERSITY	2,688,711.000	981,826.000	666,994.000	0	0	1,441,717.000	0	1,973,064.000	1,006,490.000	0	0	0	0	0	12,712,174.000
ANDOLUZ MARIUS UNIVERSITY	7,887,946.000	978,408.000	664,311.000	0	0	1,410,818.000	0	599,974.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,940,187.000
KARADENIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	6,405,532.000	813,340.000	516,926.000	0	0	1,141,860.000	0	838,609.000	26,673.000	0	0	0	0	0	9,935,471.000
ATATURK UNIVERSITY	9,743,469.000	1,169,946.000	1,569,077.000	0	0	1,331,807.000	0	550,643.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,366,872.000
NUCU UNIVERSITY	7,404,950.000	896,563.000	620,486.000	0	0	1,086,490.000	0	1,084,775.000	746,842.000	0	0	0	0	0	11,087,580.000
SIĞIRCI UNIVERSITY	6,884,999.000	865,751.000	713,860.000	0	0	901,240.000	0	1,877,752.000	800,188.000	0	0	0	0	0	11,340,407.000
SIĞIRCI UNIVERSITY	6,823,355.000	801,416.000	801,416.000	0	0	1,115,830.000	0	1,731,748.000	861,153.000	0	0	0	0	0	11,252,043.000
YAN YUZUNCU YIL UNIVERSITY	6,681,370.000	780,760.000	667,280.000	0	0	777,812.000	0	1,753,337.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,661,774.000
GAZIANTER UNIVERSITY	614,640.000	773,203.000	773,203.000	0	0	1,062,713.000	0	912,399.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,933,893.000
SIĞIRCI UNIVERSITY	1,652,643.000	197,810.000	298,592.000	0	0	62,583.000	0	537,034.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,746,645.000
SIĞIRCI UNIVERSITY	1,768,077.000	203,215.000	238,990.000	0	0	68,044.000	0	309,355.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,882,680.000
SIĞIRCI UNIVERSITY	4,409,300.000	623,550.000	617,870.000	0	0	666,300.000	0	669,411.000	444,509.000	0	0	0	0	0	6,170,380.000
SULEYMAN DEMIREL UNIVERSITY	5,876,747.000	751,450.000	666,860.000	0	0	947,700.000	0	900,630.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,940,598.000
ATIN ADNAN MENDES UNIVERSITY	5,958,462.000	718,840.000	584,890.000	0	0	909,250.000	0	698,511.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,893,975.000
ZONGULDAK BÜLENT ECEVİT UNIVERSITY	4,260,560.000	528,002.000	941,190.000	0	0	623,830.000	0	860,402.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,623,110.000
NEŞEHAN UNIVERSITY	5,796,335.000	698,950.000	402,603.000	0	0	968,783.000	0	1,039,911.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,893,642.000
PAZARCIK UNIVERSITY	703,663.000	891,980.000	561,780.000	0	0	1,108,930.000	0	713,865.000	44,485.000	0	0	0	0	0	10,302,930.000
BAKIRSEKIR UNIVERSITY	3,975,645.000	524,507.000	406,680.000	0	0	532,450.000	0	680,570.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,177,766.000
KOCALI UNIVERSITY	647,597.000	809,383.000	751,127.000	0	0	1,131,584.000	0	432,174.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,999,865.000
SAKARYA UNIVERSITY	4,243,975.000	513,907.000	513,907.000	0	0	208,512.000	0	444,517.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,966,094.000
MANİSA ÇELAL BAYAR UNIVERSITY	3,338,943.000	648,261.000	468,900.000	0	0	905,512.000	0	609,371.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,049,290.000
İSTANBUL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,807,330.000	478,400.000	465,780.000	0	0	258,840.000	0	538,860.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,646,286.000
İYİ HAYAT MUSTAFA KEMAL UNIVERSITY	3,805,686.000	445,361.000	377,479.000	0	0	597,220.000	0	1,351,035.000	244,502.000	0	0	0	0	0	6,480,230.000
AYDIN KOCATEPE UNIVERSITY	3,019,340.000	391,930.000	291,105.000	0	0	96,480.000	0	248,717.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,877,533.000
SAĞIRCI UNIVERSITY	3,172,312.000	363,843.000	493,600.000	0	0	217,138.000	0	608,394.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,975,647.000
MANİSA ÇORUH İKTİSADİ VE İŞLETİM ÜNİVERSİTESİ	6,044,955.000	786,865.000	515,400.000	0	0	704,362.000	0	770,975.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,815,087.000
İYİ HAYAT MUSTAFA KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,962,779.000	365,283.000	303,622.000	0	0	104,763.000	0	249,960.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,944,406.000
ATATURK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,106,256.000	415,140.000	389,590.000	0	0	570,311.000	0	1,090,586.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,367,796.000
İYİ HAYAT MUSTAFA KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,899,956.000	547,370.000	420,977.000	0	0	191,715.000	0	335,344.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,559,290.000
İYİ HAYAT MUSTAFA KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4,311,778.000	571,895.000	446,733.000	0	0	686,233.000	0	740,051.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,828,927.000
İYİ HAYAT MUSTAFA KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,742,142.000	463,735.000	480,103.000	0	0	546,717.000	0	262,860.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,334,041.000
İYİ HAYAT MUSTAFA KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	6,072,180.000	770,730.000	622,740.000	0	0	927,615.000	0	580,743.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,271,110.000
İYİ HAYAT MUSTAFA KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,035,960.000	187,925.000	187,925.000	0	0	62,598.000	0	261,091.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,669,830.000
İYİ HAYAT MUSTAFA KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,496,072.000	304,840.000	226,093.000	0	0	61,277.000	0	278,145.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,367,052.000
İYİ HAYAT MUSTAFA KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,554,371.000	306,640.000	283,790.000	0	0	66,407.000	0	980,060.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,110,080.000
İYİ HAYAT MUSTAFA KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,811,727.000	403,641.000	270,613.000	0	0	489,512.000	0	686,257.000	883,103.000	0	0	0	0	0	5,482,790.000
İYİ HAYAT MUSTAFA KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,088,922.000	417,780.000	494,250.000	0	0	102,990.000	0	582,315.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,621,830.000
İYİ HAYAT MUSTAFA KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,299,140.000	271,815.000	292,301.000	0	0	1,883,300.000	0	470,742.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,477,720.000

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPARISON 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				
RECEP TAYYIN ERDOĞAN UNIVERSITY	3,362,535,000	400,367,000	199,250,000	0	0	19,960,000	0	502,461,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,657,632,000
TEKİRDAĞ MAMİK EMEL UNIVERSITY	3,821,143,000	481,084,000	320,305,000	0	0	495,300,000	0	693,425,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,810,538,000
ERZİNCAN İBRAHİM YILDIRIM UNIVERSITY	2,800,566,000	295,094,000	279,580,000	0	0	67,348,000	0	152,281,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,914,528,000
AKSARAY UNIVERSITY	2,240,336,000	244,460,000	232,319,000	0	0	63,954,000	0	444,227,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,316,292,000
GİRESUN UNIVERSITY	2,873,662,000	341,284,000	232,317,000	0	0	94,460,000	0	543,218,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,084,990,000
ORDU UNIVERSITY	2,144,884,000	233,335,000	240,648,000	0	0	63,681,000	0	407,510,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,340,258,000
HİTTİ UNIVERSITY	3,119,857,000	374,419,000	336,098,000	0	0	283,111,000	0	487,231,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,530,715,000
YILDIZ TEKNİK UNIVERSITY	2,551,564,000	285,170,000	232,505,000	0	0	99,760,000	87,125,000	1,236,497,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,465,448,000
ANKARA UNIVERSITY	2,641,206,000	254,942,000	200,880,000	0	0	171,867,000	0	529,082,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,668,979,000
ORDU UNIVERSITY	2,041,206,000	254,942,000	161,638,000	0	0	52,324,000	0	146,261,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,655,972,000
AMASYA UNIVERSITY	2,107,095,000	235,392,000	195,769,000	0	0	56,889,000	0	267,526,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,862,570,000
KARAMANCIĞI MEHMET B. Y. UNIVERSITY	1,865,552,000	211,301,000	260,248,000	0	0	25,437,000	0	285,860,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,673,238,000
AĞIR İBRAHİM ÇİÇEK UNIVERSITY	1,691,370,000	201,077,000	131,830,000	0	0	39,318,000	0	478,399,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,540,484,000
SİNOP UNIVERSITY	2,032,216,000	215,960,000	182,405,000	0	0	35,927,000	0	648,399,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,113,186,000
SİRT UNIVERSITY	2,064,932,000	258,555,000	208,030,000	0	0	83,340,000	0	428,716,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,015,579,000
NEŞEHİR HACI BEKTAŞ VELI UNIVERSITY	3,185,135,000	386,442,000	374,252,000	0	0	69,360,000	0	134,877,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,154,972,000
KARABÜĞÜZ İNŞAATÇI ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,281,834,000	152,465,000	169,336,000	0	0	24,807,000	0	157,150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,787,746,000
KÜLTÜR AKADEMİSİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,000,751,000	258,769,000	204,930,000	0	0	55,605,000	0	407,105,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,914,291,000
CANIKIRI KARA TEKE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,479,868,000	158,160,000	135,134,000	0	0	38,888,000	0	147,254,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,951,348,000
ARTVİN ÇORUH ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,948,552,000	231,002,000	241,392,000	0	0	43,681,000	0	173,285,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,637,832,000
BÜYÜK SÖĞÜT EĞİTİM ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,671,796,000	179,381,000	221,890,000	0	0	31,791,000	0	257,379,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,362,146,000
BİTÜLS ERZİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,546,856,000	229,459,000	253,300,000	0	0	51,533,000	0	912,221,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,934,418,000
KONKALP ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,639,258,000	187,952,000	151,113,000	0	0	39,046,000	0	177,998,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,189,387,000
ÖZMANIYE KÖRÜKTAI ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,333,421,000	256,412,000	276,821,000	0	0	37,224,000	0	264,320,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,168,167,000
BİNGÖL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,805,541,000	181,721,000	269,732,000	0	0	31,077,000	0	275,960,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,944,111,000
MÜZLA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,183,978,000	247,775,000	220,559,000	0	0	34,541,000	0	224,442,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,013,796,000
MARDİN ARTUKLU ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,896,157,000	208,050,000	197,760,000	0	0	58,996,000	0	378,882,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,732,885,000
BATMAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,133,662,000	133,189,000	227,739,000	0	0	21,159,000	0	310,835,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,826,574,000
ARDAHAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,807,434,000	207,181,000	140,781,000	0	0	40,198,000	0	252,480,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,448,034,000
BARTIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,490,782,000	166,961,000	194,522,000	0	0	28,432,000	0	107,654,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,989,326,000
BARİŞ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,608,090,000	202,400,000	177,484,000	0	0	48,946,000	0	73,006,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,302,111,000
GÜMÜSHANE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,165,740,000	121,604,000	135,146,000	0	0	15,841,000	0	227,862,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,680,013,000
HAKKARİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,515,739,000	166,491,000	149,826,000	0	0	35,220,000	0	128,690,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,995,966,000
KÖRÜ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,023,834,000	108,867,000	159,409,000	0	0	17,663,000	0	146,635,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,450,418,000
SİRNAK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,418,980,000	148,018,000	142,611,000	0	0	29,647,000	0	164,574,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,921,899,000
MÜZLA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,758,853,000	208,855,000	175,960,000	0	0	48,906,000	0	347,710,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,534,164,000
YALOVA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	875,260,000	117,307,000	189,032,000	0	0	15,910,000	0	258,824,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,466,748,000
TÜRKİYE ALMAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3,898,099,000	466,117,000	511,938,000	0	0	183,071,000	0	848,333,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,898,538,000
ANKARA YILDIRIM BEYAZIT ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,337,382,000	153,250,000	141,112,000	0	0	22,810,000	0	506,097,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,160,697,000
BÜYÜK TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,362,218,000	295,610,000	176,982,000	0	0	98,914,000	0	281,385,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,213,895,000
İSTANBUL MEDENİYETİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,813,854,000	306,706,000	269,596,000	0	0	157,080,000	0	514,759,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,054,315,000
İZMİR KATİP ÇELİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2,813,854,000	306,706,000	269,596,000	0	0	157,080,000	0	514,759,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,054,315,000
NECMETTİN ERBAKAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	6,708,734,000	793,738,000	401,024,000	0	0	12,950,000	0	572,177,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,764,749,000
ABDULLAH GÜL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	771,967,000	95,269,000	116,471,000	0	0	15,678,000	0	421,961,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,423,333,000
ERZURUM TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,021,116,000	114,981,000	146,576,000	0	0	15,515,000	0	190,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,488,498,000
ADANA ALPARSLAN TÜRKER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	1,077,238,000	133,097,000	87,120,000	0	0	25,113,000	0	571,460,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,889,403,000
ANKARA SOSIAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,144,275,000	144,910,000	110,646,000	0	0	27,625,000	0	83,383,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,512,760,000
UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES	9,301,503,000	1,138,081,000	506,281,000	0	0	393,484,000	0	974,613,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,984,939,000
UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES	1,504,729,000	181,040,000	174,439,000	0	0	27,198,000	0	408,423,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,887,847,000
BANDIRMA ONDOKUZ MAYIS ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,157,240,000	144,767,000	156,438,000	0	0	28,366,000	0	558,306,000	400,098,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,047,612,000
İZMİR ULUDAĞ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,544,750,000	179,281,000	199,735,000	0	0	83,795,000	0	498,167,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,526,692,000
ALANYA ALADAGIN İKTİSADİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,068,569,000	121,184,000	100,794,000	0	0	16,618,000	0	284,602,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,592,107,000
İZMİR DEMOCRACY UNIVERSITY	92,827,000	101,095,000	108,305,000	0	0	17,525,000	0	371,220,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,540,756,000
YÜCEERİĞİTİM KALİTE KÜLTÜR	44,652,000	5,467,000	86,107,000	0	0	1,736,000	0	1,984,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,386,000
HİĞER EDUCATION QUALITY COUNCIL	51,037,000	70,766,000	152,760,000	0	0	4,714,000	0	113,038,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	844,771,000
ANKARA MÜZİK VE FİNE ARTS UNIVERSITY	597,840,000	62,883,000	157,736,000	0	0	5,885,000	0	197,984,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	977,248,000
GAZİANTEP İSLAMIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	1,283,440,000	153,940,000	174,940,000	0	0	34,270,000	0	358,846,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,010,581,000
KONYA TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,424,235,000	158,994,000	94,312,000	0	0	94,438,000	0	538,269,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,310,186,000
KUTAYYA HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,470,174,000	181,254,000	149,040,000	0	0	18,650,000	0	464,025,000	266,729,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,383,157,000
MAHATMA DURDUT ÖZEL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	727,240,000	94,310,000	11,791,000	0	0	1,710,000	0	201,445,000	201,402,000	0	0	0	0	0	14,946,510,000
ŞANLIURF ÜNİVERSİTESİ - ÇERAMPAŞA	8,001,677,000	423,153,000	802,036,000	0	0	108,469,000	0	184,387,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,885,624,000
ANKARA HACI BAYRAM VELI ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,751,602,000	237,881,000	177,881,000	0	0	43,062,000	0	303,163,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,515,569,000
SAKARYA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,135,075,000	137,760,000	79,665,000	0	0	13,997,000	0	462,157,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,767,634,000

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPARISON OF BUDGETED	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION IN %	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS	LENDING	EMPLOYEE COVERED ALLOCATION	RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL
			TOTAL ALLOCATION	EMPLOYEE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EMPLOYEE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EMPLOYEE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EMPLOYEE COVERED ALLOCATION		
SIĞIRCI AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	462,491,000	51,790,000	86,790,000	0	0	4,130,000	0	296,976,000	0	0	0	0	0	904,189,000
FATİH UNIVERSITY	71,429,000	80,821,000	99,930,000	0	0	1,130,000	0	340,285,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,001,290,000
TRAKIA UNIVERSITY	1,340,350,000	166,467,000	127,640,000	0	0	30,000,000	0	524,600,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,193,079,000
KAĞIRCI UNIVERSITY	90,284,000	114,779,000	139,740,000	0	0	20,203,000	0	173,286,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,351,331,000
KARABURUN UNIVERSITY	42,240,000	58,987,000	70,770,000	0	0	9,104,000	0	478,217,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,150,996,000
ESKİŞEHİR TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	2,339,766,000	341,473,000	348,549,000	0	0	68,476,000	0	443,838,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,322,979,000
ISPARTA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,995,942,000	257,999,000	257,999,000	0	0	51,141,000	0	268,515,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,725,956,000
ATYONKARAHISAR HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	2,475,456,000	115,527,000	115,527,000	0	0	688,174,000	0	101,625,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,571,932,000
TURKISH STRATEGY INSTITUTE	5,277,931,000	719,281,000	565,579,000	0	0	183,052,000	0	357,114,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,552,937,000
STUDENT SELECTION AND PLACEMENT CENTER	1,294,961,000	131,797,000	109,740,000	0	0	2,931,000	0	154,679,000	0	0	0	0	0	9,669,400,000
PRESIDENCY OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIES	170,330,000	24,277,000	843,000	0	0	15,903,000	0	26,780,000	0	0	0	0	0	17,619,940,000
ATATÜRK SUPREME COUNCIL FOR CULTURE, LANGUAGE AND HISTORY	70,996,000	7,502,000	34,330,000	0	0	5,981,000	0	26,780,000	0	0	0	0	0	274,517,000
ATATÜRK RESEARCH CENTER	71,694,000	8,110,000	35,400,000	0	0	5,636,000	0	28,211,000	0	0	0	0	0	151,099,000
ATATÜRK CULTURE CENTER	169,960,000	22,540,000	12,007,000	0	0	18,794,000	0	76,719,000	0	0	0	0	0	864,166,000
TURKISH LANGUAGE SOCIETY	221,277,000	31,250,000	36,590,000	0	0	47,581,000	0	88,835,000	0	0	0	0	0	464,394,000
TURKISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY	11,809,791,000	2,140,031,000	5,209,860,000	0	0	11,571,247,000	0	21,185,522,000	0	0	0	0	0	66,026,799,000
THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF TURKEY	109,897,000	17,483,000	86,690,000	0	0	98,891,000	0	44,066,000	0	0	0	0	0	304,066,000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	41,031,357,000	8,263,287,000	28,820,995,000	0	0	122,420,375,000	0	288,602,701,000	0	0	0	0	0	472,146,810,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HIGHWAYS	4,359,000,000	546,251,000	996,486,000	0	0	108,968,000	0	296,476,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,901,751,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE THEATERS	4,339,392,000	488,031,000	374,917,000	0	0	203,381,000	0	240,050,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,842,377,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE ORPHEA AND BALLET	33,921,000,000	5,314,902,000	11,770,710,000	0	0	883,131,000	0	10,394,291,000	0	9,814,402,000	2,760,260,000	0	0	66,562,479,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY	3,297,205,000	486,867,000	799,979,000	0	0	640,680,000	0	926,626,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,144,379,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS	1,017,491,000	140,231,000	78,824,000	0	0	36,441,000	0	184,991,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,412,798,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH FOR BURGERS AND GUESTS OF TURKEY	3,535,339,000	533,954,000	401,698,000	0	0	233,586,000	0	581,578,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,511,999,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINE INSPECTION AND EXPLORATION	800,867,000	68,765,000	96,937,000	0	0	82,653,000	0	17,769,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,010,928,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION	388,326,000	40,002,000	142,795,000	0	0	5,775,000	0	37,122,000	0	0	0	0	0	344,020,000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	4,331,627,000	631,570,000	188,930,000	0	0	253,735,000	0	193,881,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,011,602,000
TURKISH PATENT AND BRAND INSTITUTE	938,788,000	108,463,000	188,930,000	0	0	634,411,000	0	131,155,000	0	0	3,799,480,000	0	0	1,075,036,000
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION	3,315,741,000	426,489,000	467,896,000	0	0	251,949,000	0	143,549,000	0	0	0	0	0	14,981,160,000
TURKISH COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AGENCY	92,217,000	116,474,000	467,896,000	0	0	251,949,000	0	143,549,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,183,586,000
SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	351,427,000	95,824,000	116,474,000	0	0	4,600,000	0	11,980,000	0	698,840,000	0	0	0	1,516,138,000
DIRECTORATE OF PRIVATE TRADING ADMINISTRATION	84,097,000	51,154,000	30,810,000	0	0	37,212,000	0	12,774,000	0	0	0	0	0	524,540,000
COOPERATION INSTITUTE	81,195,000	51,153,000	98,814,000	0	0	9,700,000	0	24,740,000	0	0	0	0	0	521,780,000
CRIMINAL FUNCTIONS AND DETENTION HOUSES INSTITUTION	1,615,539,000	188,400,000	16,505,386,000	0	0	340,000	0	10,556,415,000	1,066,038,000	0	0	0	0	28,851,097,000
VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AUTHORITY	215,175,000	47,039,000	46,755,000	0	0	212,000	0	1,485,000	869,000	0	0	0	0	310,555,000
PRESIDENCY FOR TURKISH ARCADE AND RELATED COMMUNITIES	960,977,000	80,081,000	129,286,000	0	0	275,868,000	0	61,870,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,815,662,000
MANUSCRIPT INSTITUTE OF TURKEY	665,317,000	88,400,000	481,000,000	0	0	717,000	0	383,594,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,331,526,000
EASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	77,932,000	10,351,000	28,495,000	0	0	876,000	0	610,000	513,528,000	0	0	0	0	624,781,000
KONYA PLAIN PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	92,880,000	14,821,000	30,890,000	0	0	2,900,000	0	14,107,000	648,861,000	0	0	0	0	810,795,000
EASTERN BLACK SEA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	87,898,000	12,017,000	32,473,000	0	0	1,800,000	0	13,006,000	1,083,403,000	0	0	0	0	1,333,000,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS	41,816,936,000	7,488,287,000	5,306,907,000	0	0	761,075,000	0	2,256,641,127,000	748,832,000	748,445,000	0	0	0	281,818,707,000
TURKISH WATER INSTITUTE	23,840,000	5,087,000	3,298,000	0	0	4	0	12,374,000	0	0	0	0	0	55,533,000
TURKISH MEDICINES AND MEDICAL SERVICES AGENCY	1,762,248,000	209,179,000	69,349,000	0	0	46,000,000	0	143,281,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,016,166,000
HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY INSTITUTION OF TURKEY	281,301,000	32,150,000	63,550,000	0	0	3,895,000	0	2,227,000	0	0	0	0	0	401,843,000
TURKISH HEALTH INSTITUTES PRESIDENCY	460,090,000	63,718,000	119,542,000	0	0	5,168,000	0	464,025,000	1,588,357,000	0	0	0	0	2,691,100,000
HAZAL ACCREDITATION INSTITUTE	851,133,000	10,742,000	17,241,000	0	0	2,303,000	0	2,396,000	0	0	0	0	0	117,779,000
SPACE AGENCY OF TURKEY	1,099,675,000	134,289,000	808,551,000	0	0	296,681,000	0	61,870,000	0	0	5,960,000	0	0	1,810,786,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINING AND OIL WORKS	662,375,000	9,333,000	81,598,000	0	0	53,500,000	0	638,000	1,509,486,000	0	0	0	0	1,829,486,000
CAPRA DOCA AREA PRESIDENCY	133,420,000	28,280,000	103,065,000	0	0	68,000	0	259,237,000	0	0	0	0	0	524,076,000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF JUSTICE	154,528,000	25,389,000	229,230,000	0	0	6,020,000	0	24,748,000	0	0	0	0	0	464,975,000
TURKISH ENERGY, NUCLEAR AND MINING RESEARCH INSTITUTION	1,200,977,000	186,351,000	3,653,960,000	0	0	556,285,000	0	11,384,665,000	0	381,254,000	0	0	0	3,814,640,000
ULUDAĞ AREA PRESIDENCY	53,000,000	9,940,000	19,970,000	0	0	10,000	0	47,511,000	0	0	0	0	0	153,880,000
PRESIDENCY OF IRAN TRANSFORMATION	1,017,377,000	112,731,000	187,736,000	0	0	160,533,080,000	0	54,687,000	0	0	0	0	0	168,848,069,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF WATER CONSERVATION AND NATIONAL PARKS	5,124,652,000	683,330,000	5,646,607,000	0	0	177,919,000	0	647,161,000	21,180,070,000	0	0	0	0	9,774,025,000
TOTAL OF SPECIAL BUDGETED ADMINISTRATIONS	661,799,121,000	88,799,854,000	312,994,336,000	0	0	380,451,216,000	0	629,266,789,000	1,006,172,000	31,456,565,000	0	0	0	1,302,243,138,000

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

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET(ANNEX NO 1)
2028 BUDGET APPROPRIATION PROPOSAL CEILINGS

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMMISSIONS OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS	LENDING	RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL
			TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		
THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKEY	15,507,337,000	13,830,823,000	3,589,488,000	0	0	3,383,030,000	0	2,545,822,000	0	0	0	0	28,792,332,000
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC	5,498,965,000	317,198,000	14,040,971,000	0	0	2,293,000,000	0	3,440,000,000	0	0	0	0	25,695,134,000
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT	72,557,000	363,291,000	363,291,000	0	0	363,291,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,204,669,000
COURT OF CASSATION	4,183,183,000	1,272,932,000	1,272,932,000	0	0	2,727,222,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,356,806,000
PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE	2,971,740,000	314,020,000	317,488,000	0	0	8,671,100,000	0	12,931,000,000	0	0	0	0	3,817,276,000
COUNCIL OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS	1,442,395,000	143,365,000	228,169,000	0	0	4,438,000	0	741,155,000	0	0	0	0	1,885,179,000
COURT OF ACCOUNTS	3,886,728,000	460,950,000	493,600,000	0	0	700,000,000	0	478,930,000	0	0	0	0	5,313,953,000
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	809,092,555,000	36,011,557,000	8,741,573,000	0	0	5,509,899,000	0	44,398,571,000	51,031,700,000	0	0	0	480,423,587,000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE	512,897,919,000	611,855,960,000	774,682,798,000	0	0	16,511,438,000	0	3,665,094,000	445,131,000	0	0	0	13,705,583,791,000
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	85,331,144,000	19,571,893,000	10,100,740,000	0	0	61,723,950,000	0	214,795,781,000	3,971,153,000	2,396,394,000	0	0	37,664,079,000
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	23,191,483,000	1,862,204,000	937,480,000	0	0	15,633,048,000	0	3,489,757,000	0	0	7,619,000	0	15,901,727,000
MINISTRY OF TREASURY AND FINANCE	36,480,819,000	19,791,742,000	48,605,782,000	0	3,346,108,620,000	6,495,986,794,000	12,294,170,000	4,095,198,000	72,720,000	29,444,473,000	360,493,964,000	0	163,365,093,170,000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION	1,825,614,960,000	2,347,447,541,000	179,111,150,000	0	0	47,384,703,000	0	22,532,951,000	40,500,977,000	95,439,000	0	0	23,585,974,980,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	1,154,126,861,000	1,364,778,403,000	32,832,403,000	0	0	4,462,723,000	0	3,031,442,400,000	51,180,221,000	34,312,000	0	0	13,938,060,782,000
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE	5,498,252,000	879,441,000	292,667,000	0	0	13,523,969,000	0	21,633,608,000	278,180,000	0	0	0	23,073,337,000
MINISTRY OF FAMILY AND SOCIAL SERVICES	84,838,732,000	13,987,575,000	31,897,556,000	0	0	8,751,122,796,000	0	8,681,127,000	1,867,341,000	8,036,000	0	0	13,055,463,796,000
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES	1,800,074,000	230,486,000	1,659,749,000	0	0	243,121,000	0	487,258,000	0	0	0	0	19,316,427,000
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	24,569,038,000	3,230,040,000	3,465,386,000	0	0	7,950,940,000	0	2,400,307,000	31,055,915,000	1,546,116,000	0	0	64,570,004,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY	58,929,241,000	71,169,000	89,251,000	0	0	7,963,323,802,000	0	8,829,577,000	52,132,801,000	23,465,532,000	1,886,142,000	0	132,672,591,000
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, URBANISATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE	25,488,014,000	3,291,021,000	1,863,825,000	0	0	4,198,019,000	0	43,731,193,000	124,807,549,000	276,688,000	179,170,000	0	202,972,931,000
MINISTRY OF TRADE	28,869,715,000	3,094,372,000	2,715,956,000	0	0	94,402,937,000	0	3,005,975,000	51,682,000	34,312,000	0	0	92,122,967,000
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORT	43,933,290,000	684,769,000	3,101,448,000	0	0	298,483,379,000	0	27,515,570,000	0	5,694,812,000	44,304,533,000	0	367,953,507,000
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	88,180,124,000	11,411,303,000	4,794,949,000	0	0	207,870,007,000	0	1,565,270,000	1,693,311,000	1,988,943,000	294,576,000	0	333,039,927,000
SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL	373,813,000	44,499,000	47,560,000	0	0	5,536,000	0	280,781,000	0	0	0	0	751,165,000
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATION	212,300,718,000	2,078,311,000	8,374,683,000	0	0	0	0	11,792,822,000	0	0	0	0	49,480,534,000
GENERAL COMMANDERSHIP OF GENDARMERIE	36,824,394,000	35,867,363,000	57,481,421,000	0	0	965,503,000	0	1,645,179,000	4,488,420,000	0	0	0	478,733,141,000
COAST GUARD COMMAND	1,585,874,000	1,634,042,000	7,661,343,000	0	0	29,288,000	0	3,300,909,000	19,757,000	0	0	0	28,371,626,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF SECURITY	537,072,332,000	66,509,892,000	58,147,629,000	0	0	213,605,000	0	59,633,636,000	53,469,700,000	0	0	0	722,676,594,000
PRESIDENCY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS	184,248,948,000	22,451,291,000	5,614,023,000	0	0	779,949,000	0	2,979,093,000	393,155,000	0	0	0	216,002,315,000
DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRESIDENCY	11,763,340,000	1,405,301,000	1,138,648,000	0	0	13,446,710,000	0	6,063,743,000	0	42,318,000	1,025,713,000	0	34,888,157,000
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	53,943,498,000	6,796,704,000	836,423,000	0	0	2,627,477,000	0	112,224,150,000	268,705,000	0	0	0	87,331,787,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF LAND REGISTRY AND CADASTRE	153,777,847,000	2,317,777,000	277,897,000	0	0	93,833,000	0	1,789,060,000	0	0	0	0	19,615,499,000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF METEOROLOGY	3,392,462,000	529,749,000	252,010,000	0	0	1,416,276,000	0	2,105,861,000	0	0	0	0	7,594,566,000
DIRECTORATE OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT	18,198,493,000	3,363,776,000	4,979,702,000	0	0	4,028,250,000	0	8,654,031,000	0	16,012,000	0	0	39,232,689,000
DIRECTORATE FOR EU AFFAIRS	89,931,100	87,952,000	22,555,000	0	0	10,713,709,000	0	37,990,000	0	105,994,000	0	0	11,853,715,000
DIRECTORATE OF STATE ARCHIVES	1,258,375,000	260,753,000	224,880,000	0	0	465,500	0	18,258,000	0	0	0	0	1,876,423,000
DIRECTORATE OF COMMUNICATIONS	1,799,596,000	17,221,210,000	7,070,606,000	0	0	94,162,000	0	842,341,000	0	0	0	0	9,300,625,000
DIRECTORATE OF NATIONAL PALACES	3,096,411,000	502,566,000	303,370,000	0	0	644,700	0	11,795,262,000	0	0	0	0	5,287,674,000
PRESIDENCY OF STRATEGY AND BUDGET	14,795,471,000	16,035,500	461,273,000	0	0	3,500,000	0	338,632,000	0	23,365,564,000	0	0	485,164,497,000
MINISTRY OF LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY	5,045,862,000	77,247,000	417,143,888,000	0	0	32,859,000	0	0	0	571,894,000	0	0	424,441,331,000
DIRECTORATE OF CLIMATE CHANGE	203,997,000	21,113,000	27,356,000	0	0	265,720,000	0	280,780,000	0	110,282,000	0	0	663,942,000
TOTAL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET	5,838,949,315,000	646,592,833,000	1,489,081,960,000	0	3,346,108,620,000	6,495,986,794,000	12,244,170,000	1,095,937,788,000	145,389,391,000	171,951,198,000	900,340,000	2,385,574,000	21,503,197,790,000

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 Allocation" and are shown separately for information purposes only.

SPECIAL BUDGETED ADMINISTRATION (ANNEX NO II)
2028 BUDGET APPROPRIATION PROPOSAL CEILINGS

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPARATION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION \$	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		
COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION	124,110,000	129,640,000	77,300,000	0	0	208,395,000	0	18,322,000	0	0	1,668,246,000
ANKARA UNIVERSITY	15,313,892,000	13,114,891,000	13,714,800,000	0	0	3,079,390,000	244,754,000	0	0	0	18,974,180,000
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	6,409,860,000	888,230,000	1,791,711,000	0	0	896,701,000	0	899,251,000	0	0	16,463,430,000
HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY	13,121,280,000	1,631,851,000	1,797,875,000	0	0	2,953,427,000	0	3,046,186,000	0	0	22,539,650,000
SACI UNIVERSITY	11,568,931,000	1,491,254,000	1,056,649,000	0	0	2,371,031,000	0	2,984,173,000	0	0	18,476,273,000
ST ANBUL UNIVERSITY	12,180,980,000	1,548,644,000	1,468,439,000	0	0	3,012,645,000	560,022,000	0	0	0	21,918,655,000
ST ANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	6,884,286,000	911,544,000	1,146,464,000	0	0	493,848,000	0	1,219,644,000	0	0	16,462,700,000
BOGAZICI UNIVERSITY	3,738,616,000	550,110,000	925,324,000	0	0	21,324,000	0	1,707,894,000	0	0	7,112,165,000
MARMARA UNIVERSITY	8,721,286,000	1,113,472,000	1,068,134,000	0	0	881,386,000	0	767,349,000	0	0	12,133,576,000
YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	4,666,471,000	593,410,000	793,400,000	0	0	238,482,000	0	822,693,000	0	0	7,113,886,000
ANKARA SİMAN FINE ARTS UNIVERSITY	1,819,690,000	208,078,000	198,783,000	0	0	125,798,000	0	909,064,000	0	0	2,962,851,000
AGE UNIVERSITY	11,763,951,000	1,584,671,000	1,414,824,000	0	0	2,790,171,000	0	2,331,159,000	0	0	18,971,410,000
ÖZALP ENLIL UNIVERSITY	5,947,911,000	1,281,888,000	1,066,675,000	0	0	2,083,121,000	0	2,037,190,000	0	0	16,796,888,000
TRAKYA UNIVERSITY	6,043,411,000	731,493,000	531,822,000	0	0	1,111,147,000	513,700,000	1,190,930,000	0	0	9,607,907,000
IRSA ULUDAĞ UNIVERSITY	8,537,621,000	1,100,918,000	997,534,000	0	0	1,481,712,000	0	2,172,401,000	0	0	14,489,168,000
MAZDAULI UNIVERSITY	5,677,251,000	848,312,000	958,503,000	0	0	397,948,000	0	465,054,000	0	0	6,516,122,000
SEÇKIN UNIVERSITY	9,154,129,000	1,158,848,000	1,267,588,000	0	0	1,486,795,000	0	569,873,000	0	0	13,637,283,000
ANIZNEZ UNIVERSITY	8,504,841,000	1,055,916,000	741,212,000	0	0	1,606,770,000	912,561,000	2,345,747,000	0	0	14,545,500,000
BEYTES UNIVERSITY	2,397,860,000	912,657,000	1,016,208,000	0	0	1,543,701,000	0	1,840,824,000	0	0	12,790,794,000
SIĞAS CUMHURİYET UNIVERSITY	2,312,740,000	883,080,000	838,389,000	0	0	1,051,322,000	0	1,369,175,000	0	0	11,838,116,000
CIĞIRIOVA UNIVERSITY	8,183,307,000	1,068,697,000	738,409,000	0	0	1,557,036,000	894,610,000	2,381,836,000	0	0	13,911,287,000
ONDÖZ MAYS UNIVERSITY	8,589,887,000	1,061,716,000	718,844,000	0	0	1,323,731,000	0	680,799,000	0	0	12,795,892,000
KARABURUN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	2,153,827,000	885,188,000	538,480,000	0	0	1,232,322,000	217,769,000	974,147,000	0	0	10,844,124,000
ATATURK UNIVERSITY	10,656,711,000	1,273,615,906	1,693,836,000	0	0	1,480,939,000	0	624,793,000	0	0	15,586,768,000
İNDÜL UNIVERSITY	8,062,695,000	968,999,000	676,402,000	0	0	1,179,572,000	663,860,000	1,230,744,000	0	0	12,106,592,000
IRAT UNIVERSITY	7,659,211,000	941,851,000	771,180,000	0	0	973,117,000	711,271,000	2,130,452,000	0	0	12,421,798,000
IRAZ UNIVERSITY	2,438,463,000	873,232,000	865,777,000	0	0	1,259,262,000	765,810,000	1,864,776,000	0	0	12,398,288,000
YAN KIZILINDI YIL UNIVERSITY	2,273,381,000	862,534,000	721,102,000	0	0	940,027,000	0	1,989,138,000	0	0	11,676,188,000
GAZİANTEP UNIVERSITY	6,891,340,000	843,312,000	771,124,000	0	0	1,086,769,000	0	1,025,173,000	0	0	10,426,183,000
UMIR HIGH TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE	1,800,444,000	215,471,000	323,720,000	0	0	675,566,000	0	609,299,000	0	0	3,015,302,000
SEBET TRANK UNIVERSITY	1,928,391,000	221,315,000	258,150,000	0	0	68,086,000	0	950,891,000	0	0	2,826,927,000
YABAN UNIVERSITY	4,800,130,000	508,510,000	430,200,000	0	0	719,602,000	395,115,000	788,997,000	0	0	7,327,898,000
SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL UNIVERSITY	6,397,790,000	811,573,000	709,691,000	0	0	1,037,129,000	0	1,031,060,000	0	0	9,976,516,000
ATYIN ADRIAN MERDEYES UNIVERSITY	6,480,001,000	762,614,000	681,871,000	0	0	1,079,177,000	0	791,827,000	0	0	9,776,194,000
ZONGULDAK BÜLENT ECEVİT UNIVERSITY	4,638,551,000	574,740,000	386,663,000	0	0	683,474,000	0	916,201,000	0	0	7,241,406,000
AKSEEN UNIVERSITY	6,306,070,000	758,751,000	435,007,000	0	0	1,042,975,000	0	1,179,844,000	0	0	9,720,545,000
PAZARCIKE UNIVERSITY	7,651,402,000	970,873,000	608,816,000	0	0	1,197,458,000	395,115,000	809,733,000	0	0	11,386,459,000
BALKESIR UNIVERSITY	4,327,876,000	570,631,000	471,768,000	0	0	998,581,000	0	771,149,000	0	0	6,740,995,000
KOCAELI UNIVERSITY	7,057,497,000	880,946,000	811,460,000	0	0	1,222,093,000	0	490,329,000	0	0	10,566,335,000
SAKARYA UNIVERSITY	4,464,841,000	589,602,000	561,228,000	0	0	202,865,000	0	504,333,000	0	0	6,509,669,000
MARSA CELAL BAYAR UNIVERSITY	5,868,736,000	749,076,000	506,387,000	0	0	977,989,000	0	691,897,000	0	0	8,789,113,000
BOLU ABANT İZZET BAYSAL UNIVERSITY	4,263,830,000	521,806,000	438,547,000	0	0	276,280,000	0	595,425,000	0	0	6,081,399,000
HIYATI MUSTAFA KEMAL UNIVERSITY	4,143,714,000	484,638,000	333,770,000	0	0	994,774,000	217,315,000	1,532,833,000	0	0	7,109,718,000
AYDIN KOÇATEPE UNIVERSITY	3,287,480,000	428,477,000	314,916,000	0	0	304,140,000	0	282,186,000	0	0	4,415,118,000
ANKARA UNIVERSITY	3,463,346,000	306,717,000	531,414,000	0	0	246,106,000	0	690,488,000	0	0	5,390,897,000
SANARCAK ONSEKİZ MART UNIVERSITY	6,302,648,000	855,509,000	536,511,000	0	0	797,235,000	0	674,605,000	0	0	9,624,588,000
NİĞDE ÖMER HALİDEŞİR UNIVERSITY	3,165,095,000	377,543,000	348,371,000	0	0	113,134,000	0	283,602,000	0	0	4,582,745,000
KUTAYYA SÜLEYMANIYAS UNIVERSITY	3,381,483,000	461,558,000	428,860,000	0	0	106,870,000	0	407,156,000	0	0	4,767,932,000
İYAT GAZİEMRANPAŞA UNIVERSITY	5,330,277,000	628,516,000	414,690,000	0	0	614,170,000	0	1,327,337,000	0	0	8,729,294,000
MUGLA SİTKİ KOCAMAN UNIVERSITY	4,695,411,000	482,299,000	442,299,000	0	0	207,146,000	0	380,463,000	0	0	6,566,844,000
KAHRAMANMARAŞ SÜTÇÜ İMAM UNIVERSITY	5,211,760,000	622,777,000	580,889,000	0	0	760,100,000	0	841,076,000	0	0	8,000,102,000
KIRIKKALE UNIVERSITY	4,074,467,000	498,845,000	513,160,000	0	0	609,889,000	0	299,850,000	0	0	6,002,897,000
ERZİŞİR ÇOMAKÇI UNIVERSITY	6,611,416,000	808,770,000	676,570,000	0	0	1,324,462,000	0	684,321,000	0	0	10,106,492,000
SALATYARAY UNIVERSITY	1,126,611,000	145,611,000	181,411,000	0	0	67,604,000	0	246,224,000	0	0	1,838,801,000
KERŞEHİR AHE İRAN UNIVERSITY	2,718,324,000	331,769,000	244,267,000	0	0	66,556,000	0	315,877,000	0	0	3,676,776,000
KASTAMONU UNIVERSITY	2,781,147,000	332,310,000	248,297,000	0	0	70,838,000	0	1,076,797,000	0	0	4,524,110,000
ERZEE UNIVERSITY	3,864,739,000	468,712,000	294,562,000	0	0	528,492,000	79,031,000	255,810,000	0	0	6,000,373,000
BURDUR MEHMET AKEF EROĞU UNIVERSITY	3,864,679,000	448,739,000	469,265,000	0	0	111,338,000	0	661,341,000	0	0	5,993,557,000
USAK UNIVERSITY	2,302,282,000	295,790,000	315,992,000	0	0	149,610,000	0	514,086,000	0	0	3,796,767,000

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPARATIVE OF BUDGETS	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	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION				
RECEP TAYPI PROJEDAN UNIVERSITY	3,860,250.000	435.470.000	0	212.270.000	0	208.010.000	0	570.105.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,089,480.000
TERGOLAR NAKIL KEMAL UNIVERSITY	4,159,971.000	923.3725.000	0	346.0720.000	0	534.9712.000	0	785.6100.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,349,8916.000
ERZURUM BINALI YILDIRIM UNIVERSITY	3,649,522.000	321,1996.000	0	302.019.000	0	77.7734.000	0	172.681.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,918,091.000
AKSARAY UNIVERSITY	287,8604.000	287,8604.000	0	241.2510.000	0	60.0070.000	0	504.0020.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,542,153.000
GRESUN UNIVERSITY	3,129,473.000	3,129,473.000	0	3,129,473.000	0	102,0120.000	0	616,315.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,470,286.000
WIHT UNIVERSITY	2,335,245.000	275,881.000	0	259,974.000	0	68,774.000	0	723,204.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,663,168.000
YOGSATA FICKOK UNIVERSITY	3,396,334.000	407,214.000	0	360,018.000	0	309,716.000	0	462,029.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,934,473.000
ADYAMAN UNIVERSITY	2,789,440.000	310,354.000	0	279,138.000	0	107,679.000	0	1,460,064.000	774,593.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,939,474.000
ODU UNIVERSITY	2,926,560.000	368,778.000	0	226,744.000	0	186,614.000	0	293,955.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,001,646.000
ANASW UNIVERSITY	2,222,263.000	276,881.000	0	174,620.000	0	56,520.000	0	165,942.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,896,215.000
KARAMANÇELIK MEMARTEPE UNIVERSITY	2,394,937.000	256,174.000	0	211,426.000	0	61,438.000	0	303,525.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,127,900.000
AGRI IBRAHİM GECER UNIVERSITY	2,010,040.000	229,618.000	0	313,569.000	0	27,472.000	0	318,687.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,919,460.000
SINOP UNIVERSITY	1,841,937.000	210,713.000	0	144,427.000	0	42,463.000	0	540,505.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,786,035.000
SIRT UNIVERSITY	2,212,937.000	234,939.000	0	197,486.000	0	38,800.000	0	735,648.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,419,804.000
NEŞEHİR HACI BAKTAS YELI UNIVERSITY	2,248,040.000	281,227.000	0	224,740.000	0	90,011.000	0	477,338.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,321,359.000
KARABULUR UNIVERSITY	3,472,434.000	420,429.000	0	404,308.000	0	74,934.000	0	153,036.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,325,111.000
KELİT 7 ABALIK UNIVERSITY	1,395,494.000	166,035.000	0	166,035.000	0	28,946.000	0	178,296.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,951,687.000
CANDIR KARATIN UNIVERSITY	2,816,341.000	281,357.000	0	220,416.000	0	60,087.000	0	461,886.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,210,087.000
ARTVIN ÇORLUH UNIVERSITY	1,611,278.000	172,113.000	0	164,053.000	0	33,358.000	0	167,068.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,129,868.000
BEKİR ŞEHİT EBRUHALI UNIVERSITY	2,122,081.000	251,379.000	0	260,735.000	0	47,127.000	0	196,547.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,877,919.000
BİTİLİ EREN UNIVERSITY	1,820,105.000	195,105.000	0	239,644.000	0	34,333.000	0	292,013.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,581,540.000
YERLİBELİ UNIVERSITY	2,120,387.000	249,738.000	0	276,653.000	0	55,676.000	0	1,093,196.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,734,415.000
OSMANIYE GÖRÜLTÜ AKA UNIVERSITY	2,054,570.000	204,570.000	0	163,270.000	0	42,169.000	0	196,143.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,390,452.000
BİNGÖL UNIVERSITY	2,440,694.000	278,012.000	0	299,012.000	0	40,201.000	0	299,875.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,458,648.000
MİĞ ADAPARAN UNIVERSITY	1,966,576.000	197,793.000	0	291,416.000	0	33,541.000	0	313,071.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,402,340.000
MARDİN ARTUKLU UNIVERSITY	2,177,728.000	260,460.000	0	238,272.000	0	37,106.000	0	256,915.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,176,681.000
BATMAN UNIVERSITY	2,064,395.000	224,038.000	0	209,351.000	0	61,557.000	0	431,000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,996,387.000
ARDHAN UNIVERSITY	1,233,883.000	144,775.000	0	246,018.000	0	22,853.000	0	352,462.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,189.000
BARTIN UNIVERSITY	1,968,355.000	225,459.000	0	152,098.000	0	43,413.000	0	286,397.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,675,772.000
BAŞYURT UNIVERSITY	1,623,053.000	181,595.000	0	210,176.000	0	31,786.000	0	121,140.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,168,750.000
ĞİLAŞHANE UNIVERSITY	1,968,614.000	220,167.000	0	191,911.000	0	44,223.000	0	82,831.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,507,746.000
HAKKARİ UNIVERSITY	1,269,029.000	143,079.000	0	146,000.000	0	21,427.000	0	258,319.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,837,874.000
ĞÖR UNIVERSITY	1,601,344.000	181,048.000	0	161,848.000	0	34,037.000	0	144,006.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,177,298.000
ŞIRNAK UNIVERSITY	1,115,056.000	118,456.000	0	165,729.000	0	110,76.000	0	166,366.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,584,685.000
MUNZUR UNIVERSITY	1,564,974.000	150,072.000	0	154,004.000	0	32,019.000	0	186,770.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,098,849.000
VALDIZ UNIVERSITY	1,915,671.000	225,152.000	0	190,079.000	0	48,387.000	0	394,498.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,773,781.000
TURKISH GERMAN UNIVERSITY	993,283.000	127,602.000	0	213,936.000	0	17,182.000	0	294,821.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,606,774.000
ANAKA YILDIRIM İBRAHİM UNIVERSITY	4,344,202.000	460,410.000	0	555,030.000	0	197,714.000	0	963,564.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,455,080.000
BURSA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1,456,885.000	154,455.000	0	154,455.000	0	24,634.000	0	574,198.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,374,967.000
İSTANBUL MEDENİYETİ UNIVERSITY	2,573,113.000	191,155.000	0	191,155.000	0	311,249.000	0	311,249.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,509,977.000
İZMİR KATİP ÇELİBİ UNIVERSITY	3,062,886.000	333,948.000	0	284,085.000	0	165,590.000	0	584,026.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,434,556.000
NECATTİYAN ERBAHAR UNIVERSITY	7,395,967.000	863,968.000	0	460,639.000	0	1,395,780.000	0	649,171.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,644,525.000
ABDULLAH GÜL UNIVERSITY	842,887.000	103,671.000	0	128,825.000	0	16,912.000	0	478,772.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,548,057.000
ERZURUM TEKNİK UNIVERSITY	1,111,947.000	125,103.000	0	158,345.000	0	16,756.000	0	215,851.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,628,002.000
ADANA ALPARSLAN TÜRKİYE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	1,444,804.000	94,177.000	0	94,177.000	0	27,337.000	0	648,005.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,082,596.000
ANAKA SOCIAL SERVICES UNIVERSITY	1,245,724.000	119,312.000	0	119,312.000	0	29,835.000	0	96,873.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449,511.000
UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES	10,133,810.000	1,241,107.000	0	600,956.000	0	424,596.000	0	1,105,758.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,506,487.000
BANDIRMA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,638,940.000	197,086.000	0	188,470.000	0	29,371.000	0	454,394.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,508,120.000
ŞİRİNUR TEKNİKALİTEKNOLOJİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,555,878.000	157,454.000	0	168,984.000	0	32,250.000	0	634,566.000	355,639.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,253,139.000
ANAKA ALPARSLAN ERTEKLER ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,703,823.000	195,148.000	0	215,786.000	0	90,458.000	0	566,316.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,771,541.000
İZMİR İBRAHİM ÇELİK UNIVERSITY	1,544,461.000	331,917.000	0	109,889.000	0	17,947.000	0	322,899.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,746,163.000
İZMİR DEMOKRASİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1,005,181.000	109,983.000	0	117,003.000	0	40,528.000	0	421,172.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,493,867.000
HİĞER EDUCATION QUALITY COUNCIL	48,693.000	5,879.000	0	41,272.000	0	1,256.000	0	2,250.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99,220.000
ANAKA MUSIC AND FINE ARTS UNIVERSITY	961,639.000	76,936.000	0	94,936.000	0	5,091.000	0	135,056.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	923,717.000
GACANTEPE İSLAMIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	607,868.000	69,441.000	0	105,045.000	0	6,301.000	0	224,6215.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,072,280.000
KONYA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1,403,786.000	189,015.000	0	189,015.000	0	37,017.000	0	407,133.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,104,497.000
KUTAYYA HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,551,134.000	171,096.000	0	101,889.000	0	101,990.000	0	610,790.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,538,905.000
MAAYATTA TURKOTU DAL UNIVERSITY	1,600,698.000	197,169.000	0	20,148.000	0	20,148.000	0	526,465.000	237,093.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,505,488.000
ETAPALI UNIVERSITY - CERAMİKA	8,245,341.000	1,060,527.000	0	1,220,014.000	0	1,918,232.000	0	3,306,638.000	260,892.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,750,752.000
ANAKA HACI BAKRAM YELI UNIVERSITY	3,595,983.000	440,578.000	0	412,698.000	0	113,039.000	0	209,399.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,786,597.000
SAKARYA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1,909,242.000	250,719.000	0	192,145.000	0	45,506.000	0	943,958.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,952,570.000
ŞİRİNUR UNIVERSITY	1,216,542.000	140,986.000	0	140,986.000	0	14,036.000	0	456,273.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,542,900.000

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		
SIĞIRCI SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	504.116.000	56.413.000	95.323.000	0	0	4.400.000	0	336.938.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	997.832.000
TAMER UNIVERSITY	778.887.000	87.880.000	14.126.000	0	0	14.200.000	0	386.077.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.331.093.000
TAMER UNIVERSITY	1.430.714.000	181.189.000	132.893.000	0	0	42.100.000	0	935.257.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.439.848.000
KAYSERİ UNIVERSITY	983.659.000	124.877.000	138.951.000	0	0	21.816.000	0	796.547.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.477.797.000
BAHRIYEMANIRI STRIKAL UNIVERSITY	900.213.000	64.236.000	79.921.000	0	0	93.830.000	0	533.485.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.294.478.000
BAŞKIR TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	2.333.559.000	97.120.000	376.937.000	0	0	79.935.000	0	902.410.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.860.984.000
ISPARTA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	2.173.388.000	280.770.000	169.347.000	0	0	53.235.000	0	304.640.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.962.885.000
AFYONKARAHİSAR HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	2.895.473.000	302.783.000	142.060.000	0	0	741.200.000	0	1.133.424.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.017.245.000
TURKISH STATISTICAL INSTITUTE	6.240.045.000	78.743.000	611.000.000	0	0	197.658.000	0	462.180.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.237.902.000
STUDENT SELECTION AND PLACEMENT CENTER	537.903.000	203.973.000	43.821.497.000	0	0	13.230.000	0	16.600.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.791.651.000
PRESENCE OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIES	1.409.945.000	18.507.000	27.996.000	0	0	175.480.000	0	175.480.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.897.643.000
ATATÜRK SUPREMAC COUNCIL FOR CULTURE, LANGUAGE AND HISTORY	185.414.000	26.409.000	52.000.000	0	0	11.801.000	0	23.580.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	299.775.000
ATATÜRK RESEARCH CENTER	77.890.000	8.178.000	37.896.000	0	0	6.462.000	0	20.580.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	132.700.000
ATATÜRK CULTURE CENTER	80.328.000	8.841.000	8.841.000	0	0	6.087.000	0	32.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	166.551.000
TURKISH LANGUAGE SOCIETY	184.278.000	24.597.000	57.240.000	0	0	37.511.000	0	87.240.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	300.396.000
TURKISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY	241.892.000	33.853.000	38.879.000	0	0	51.400.000	0	101.801.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	469.347.000
THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF TURKEY	12.792.341.000	2.318.035.000	5.028.336.000	0	0	12.348.986.000	0	14.874.446.000	0	22.979.884.000	0	0	0	0	70.841.827.000
TURKISH ARMY OF SCIENCES	119.442.000	19.100.000	38.561.000	0	0	106.569.000	0	49.996.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	331.362.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HIGHWAYS	44.402.713.000	8.968.846.000	31.137.867.000	0	0	159.463.948.000	0	304.246.180.000	2.096.596.000	0	0	0	0	0	589.794.548.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE THEATERS	4.745.325.000	587.624.000	644.890.000	0	0	117.671.000	0	336.938.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.331.248.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE OPEN AIR THEATERS	4.945.172.000	531.453.000	405.026.000	0	0	216.613.000	0	272.358.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.370.622.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY	36.840.935.000	6.421.854.000	12.746.871.000	0	0	905.913.000	0	11.792.940.000	2.381.940.000	0	0	0	0	0	72.482.779.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS	3.587.162.000	528.116.000	884.160.000	0	0	60.211.000	0	1.044.507.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.765.111.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH FOR BORDERS AND COASTS OF TURKEY	1.022.611.000	152.647.000	85.154.000	0	0	39.572.000	0	164.047.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.544.931.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MARINE INSPECTION AND EXPLORATION	3.833.639.000	579.082.000	437.932.000	0	0	20.118.000	0	6.986.360.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.791.798.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION	252.450.000	74.844.000	104.722.000	0	0	87.924.000	0	81.427.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.101.421.000
TURKISH ACCELERATION AGENCY	335.793.000	43.252.000	635.143.000	0	0	6.143.283.000	0	42.117.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	581.792.000
TURKISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION	5.261.937.000	98.531.000	682.246.000	0	0	87.239.000	0	1.544.236.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.659.310.000
TURKISH PATENT AND BRAND INSTITUTION	1.031.143.000	119.395.000	204.133.000	0	0	219.984.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.824.395.000
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION	3.499.912.000	467.385.000	504.733.000	0	0	7.502.288.000	0	148.812.000	4.156.623.000	0	0	0	0	0	16.132.106.000
TURKISH COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AGENCY	1.004.131.000	126.724.000	526.102.000	0	0	2.667.194.000	0	161.730.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.466.241.000
SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	964.110.000	103.800.000	126.907.000	0	0	43.909.000	0	127.954.000	762.711.000	0	0	0	0	0	1.669.971.000
DIRECTORATE OF PRIVATIZATION ADMINISTRATION	400.061.000	55.690.000	36.252.000	0	0	41.188.000	0	14.039.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	576.463.000
DEMIRBASAN INSTITUTION	48.748.000	56.018.000	48.748.000	0	0	10.749.000	0	20.078.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	572.643.000
CRIMINAL FUNCTIONS AND DETENTION HOUSES INSTITUTION	1.743.125.000	181.886.000	17.826.225.000	0	0	37.700.000	0	11.888.240.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.141.530.000
VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AUTHORITY	233.977.000	50.935.000	49.451.000	0	0	22.500.000	0	1.861.500	999.000	0	0	0	0	0	396.334.000
PRESIDENCY FOR TURKS ABROAD AND RELATED COMMUNITIES	602.860.000	87.680.000	139.660.000	0	0	2.989.222.000	0	70.190.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.277.332.000
MANUSCRIPT INSTITUTION OF TURKEY	69.727.220.000	96.937.000	52.006.000	0	0	7.793.000	0	433.211.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.248.975.000
EASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	84.766.000	11.290.000	25.382.000	0	0	946.000	0	703.000	554.933.000	0	0	0	0	0	677.839.000
KONYA PLAIN PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	107.353.000	16.107.000	36.405.000	0	0	2.730.000	0	16.005.000	698.348.000	0	0	0	0	0	877.188.000
EASTERN BLACK SEA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	96.004.000	13.097.000	35.087.000	0	0	2.035.000	0	1.713.000	1.170.384.000	0	0	0	0	0	1.381.395.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS	45.509.318.000	8.123.295.000	5.730.842.000	0	0	81.386.000	0	235.961.696.000	6.661.635.000	0	0	0	0	0	316.944.442.000
TURKISH WATER INSTITUTE	31.434.000	5.330.000	9.947.000	0	0	0	0	14.039.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	60.938.000
TURKISH RESOURCES AND MEDICAL SERVICES AGENCY	1.919.528.000	221.127.000	206.845.000	0	0	52.852.000	0	161.440.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.060.316.000
HUMAN RIGHTS AND QUALITY INSTITUTION OF TURKEY	266.447.000	34.971.000	64.659.000	0	0	4.450.000	0	25.270.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	440.114.000
TURKISH HEALTH INSTITUTES PRESIDENCY	488.937.000	69.027.000	129.142.000	0	0	5.554.000	0	526.465.000	1.715.591.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.593.616.000
HAKKİ ACCELERATION INSTITUTION	92.443.000	11.699.000	18.266.000	0	0	2.487.000	0	2.696.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	126.111.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINING AND OIL WORKS	1.099.550.000	146.155.000	333.963.000	0	0	31.130.000	0	70.130.000	6.113.000	0	0	0	0	0	1.686.444.000
SPACE AGENCY OF TURKEY	94.894.000	10.166.000	38.848.000	0	0	58.976.000	0	7.866.000	1.693.006.000	0	0	0	0	0	1.994.546.000
CAPPADOCIA AREA PRESIDENCY	144.270.000	30.641.000	111.940.000	0	0	79.000	0	29.412.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	580.703.000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF JUSTICE	168.991.000	22.140.000	247.846.000	0	0	6.590.000	0	28.078.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	472.327.000
TURKISH ENERGY, NUCLEAR AND MINING RESEARCH INSTITUTION	1.306.555.000	184.396.000	407.035.000	0	0	901.911.000	0	1.292.398.000	411.742.000	0	0	0	0	0	4.194.717.000
LULUĞIA AREA PRESIDENCY	57.421.000	10.240.000	21.582.000	0	0	42.000	0	5.930.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	148.978.000
PRESIDENCY OF URBAN TRANSFORMATION	1.107.981.000	122.895.000	202.445.000	0	0	158.918.069.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158.950.444.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF NATURE CONSERVATION AND NATIONAL PARKS	5.600.521.000	889.489.000	99.234.000	0	0	101.454.000	0	731.240.000	2.287.354.000	0	0	0	0	0	10.102.396.000
TOTAL OF SPECIAL BUDGETED ADMINISTRATIONS	702.106.462.000	97.253.110.000	143.956.879.000	0	0	480.287.749.000	0	713.942.742.000	16.943.785.000	0	0	7.092.177.000	0	0	2.116.889.656.000

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			
High value-added and technology- driven transformation in industry	Administrative Regulation	Industrial growth zones will be identified nationwide, and planned industrial areas with ready infrastructure will be expanded.	2026/Q2
	Administrative Regulation/Regulatory Act	Within the scope of the Technology Move Program, new program calls will be issued to support the development and production of critical products and technologies through domestic resources.	2025/Q4 (Ongoing)
	Administrative Regulation/Regulatory Act	Under the Strategic Move Program, investments that ensure supply security, reduce external dependence, possess high R&D content, and align with twin transition objectives will be supported.	2025/Q4 (Ongoing)
	Administrative Regulation/Regulatory Act	Within the scope of the HIT-30 High Technology Investment Program, large-scale investments in priority technology domains will be supported through project-based, tailored mechanisms.	2025/Q4 (Ongoing)
	Administrative Regulation	The Advance Loans Against Investment Commitment (YTAK) scheme will be integrated into the existing investment incentive system and implemented more effectively in a selective and targeted manner, focusing on productive industries and high value-added product groups that contribute to exports.	2025/Q4 (Ongoing)
Accelerating the Green Transformation	Administrative Regulation	The Turkish Emissions Trading System (TR ETS) will be implemented upon the completion of its legal framework while preparations will also be carried out to ensure alignment with the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and to channel ETS revenues towards financing the green transformation.	2026/Q3
	Administrative Regulation	In the course of the green transformation, qualified human resources will be trained to enable businesses to monitor and transparently report their environmental impacts, and by strengthening reporting standards and auditing infrastructure, compliance with environmental regulations in exports and competitiveness will be increased.	2026/Q3
	Legal Amendment	Relevant legislative arrangements regarding heat supply will be made to assess Türkiye's heat potential and enable the utilization of waste heat.	2026/Q2

	Administrative Regulation	Net Zero Emission Strategy and Action Plan in Transportation will be completed and put into practice; a technology roadmap for integrated, efficient, safe, environmentally friendly and, smart transportation systems will be developed; projects ensuring emission reduction, ensuring sustainability and enhancing connectivity will be implemented in the transportation.	2026/Q2
	Administrative Regulation	A national plan for high power charging stations will be developed in the logistics sector.	2026/Q2
Supporting the Transition to Digital Transformation	Decree	5G services will be rolled out nationwide, and high-speed internet and fiber infrastructure will be expanded and upgraded through the deployment of 5G technology.	2026/Q2
	Law/Administrative Regulation	Efforts to align the legislation with the European Union Artificial Intelligence Act will be completed.	2026/Q3
	Administrative Regulation	The National Data Strategy and Action Plan will be implemented to improve data-driven decision-making mechanisms and to build a governance framework that upholds data privacy and security.	2026/Q3
	Administrative Regulation	The Public Cloud Computing Strategy will be implemented to transform the IT infrastructure of public institutions in a secure, cost-efficient, and sustainable manner.	2026/Q3
	Administrative Regulation	The Digital Government Strategy and Action Plan will be prepared and put into effect to accelerate digital transformation in the public sector and to enable more effective use of next-generation digital technologies.	2026/Q3
	Administrative Regulation	The curriculum and infrastructure at all levels of education will be developed in line with digital transformation, and a process-oriented, competency-based digital assessment and evaluation system will be established.	2026/Q3

Strengthening human capital	Administrative Regulation	Programs will be developed to identify the talents and capacities of individuals at an early age and to guide them toward areas where they can develop appropriate skills in science, technology, and professional careers.	2026/Q2
	Administrative Regulation	Students will be guided toward suitable careers through vocational interest, value, and skill inventories developed at the middle and high school levels.	2026/Q3
	Administrative Regulation	A framework curriculum will be developed and relevant legislation will be amended to ensure that secondary school students acquire vocational skills by enrolling in vocational training centers during their education.	2026/Q2
Enhancing the Efficiency of Public Infrastructure Investments	Administrative Regulation	Prioritized branch lines program will be completed to connect industrial zones and ports to the existing railway network.	2026/Q3
Ensuring Productivity Growth and Value-Added-Oriented Transformation in Agriculture	Regulatory Measure	The number of organized agricultural zones will be increased to reduce logistics costs and ensure consumers' access to agricultural products at affordable prices.	2026/Q3
	Regulatory Measure	Upon completion of the General Census of Agriculture a comprehensive agricultural inventory will be established, and existing information systems as well as data quality will be improved.	2026/Q1
Reducing import dependency and supporting supply security	Administrative Regulation	Existing and new facilities will be incentivized to increase the share of domestically sourced inputs in electricity generation at domestic-based load power plants.	2026/Q2
	Administrative Regulation	A strategy and action plan for nuclear technologies will be prepared.	2026/Q2
EMPLOYMENT			
Adapting to new generation working patterns and sectoral transformations	Law/Administrative Regulation	In line with developments in new generation working models, legislation will be implemented in dialogue with social partners, taking into account the needs of the labor market and work-life balance, and secure flexibility will be ensured.	2026/Q1

	Law/Administrative Regulation	In order to increase secure flexibility and access in the labor market, the conditions for benefiting from passive labor force programs funded by the Unemployment Insurance Fund will be simplified.	2026/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	The implications of the green and digital transformation on labor markets will be analyzed, and programs will be prepared for adaptation and a just transition process.	2026/Q1
Supporting the employment of groups facing difficulties in participating in the labor force	Administrative Regulation	The Labor Force Adaptation Program will be implemented in a way that takes into account the vocational training, competencies, and skills of young people who are neither in education nor employment, and enables them to benefit more.	2026/Q2
Improving the skills alignment of the labor force	Law/Administrative Regulation	The alignment of higher education quotas, particularly at vocational colleges, with the medium-term labor force needs of the public and private sectors will be strengthened.	2026/Q1 (Ongoing)
	Administrative Regulation	The vocational and technical education curriculum will be updated in cooperation with the private sector, and private sector participation will be increased, including in management and financing issues, to ensure the widespread implementation of internship and on-the-job training programs.	2026/Q1 (Ongoing)
	Law/Administrative Regulation	The integration of the National Qualifications System with education and employment policies will be strengthened.	2026/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	A national policy framework for micro-credentials will be established, and the compatibility of the Turkish Qualifications Database with national and international systems will be strengthened.	2026/Q2
	Law/Administrative Regulation	New qualifications will be developed for digital and green skills.	2026/Q1
Reducing labor underutilization	Administrative Regulation	Programs that instill a culture of production from an early age, prepare individuals for working life, and encourage labor force participation will be implemented with the aim of permanently reducing labor underutilization.	2026/Q1 (Ongoing)

	Administrative Regulation	The virtues of work and the social value of production will be reflected in the curriculum from the beginning of the formal education process.	2026/Q1 (Ongoing)
PRICE STABILITY AND FINANCIAL STABILITY			
Determining administered and directed prices in line with inflation targets	Administrative Regulation	The alignment of administered and directed prices with the Program's inflation forecasts and targets will be strengthened.	2025/Q4 (Ongoing)
Establishing a financial sector with a strong institutional structure	Administrative Regulation	The regulatory framework will be determined by taking into account international standards, and in this context, compliance with the amendments introduced under the Basel III Final regulations package will be ensured.	2026/Q2
Enhancing the Effectiveness of Capital Markets	Law	The necessary legislative work will be carried out to activate arbitration in resolving capital markets disputes.	2026/Q2
Development of the Insurance and Private Pension Sector	Law/Administrative Regulation	Efforts will be made to improve the relevant insurance legislation to ensure the continuity of market discipline, resilience, and a trust environment.	2026/Q2
	Administrative Regulation	The legislative infrastructure will be established for digital insurance and insurtech applications in the insurance and private pension sectors.	2026/Q2
Dissemination of Financial Technologies	Administrative Regulation	Studies will be conducted to introduce and expand the Digital Turkish Lira, addressing its economic, legal, and security aspects.	2026/Q3
Increasing savings	Law	A complementary pension system (CPS) will be established in which the Automatic Enrolment System (AES) will be transformed into a second-stage pension system with the contribution of employers.	2026/Q2
PUBLIC FINANCE			
Enhancing efficiency in expenditures	Administrative Regulation	In order to increase efficiency in resource utilization, expenditures will continue to be systematically reviewed and inefficient expenditure areas will be eliminated.	2026/Q1 (Ongoing)

	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/Q4
	Law/Administrative Regulation	A family-focused, inclusive and integrated social assistance program that guarantees a minimum income per capita and does not hinder labor force participation will be launched with a pilot project.	2025/Q4
Financing of disaster-resilient structure	Administrative Regulation	In the production of social housing, priority will be assigned to regions with high disaster risk, and inclusive, healthy, safe, and resilient living environments will be comprehensively planned and constructed including their infrastructure and superstructure facilities.	2026/Q1 (Ongoing)
Enhancing fairness and efficiency in taxation	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.	2026/Q1 (Ongoing)
Strengthening the fight against informality and enhancing the effectiveness of inspections	Decree	The fight against the informal economy will be carried out through risk analysis activities supported by technological tools such as artificial intelligence and big data, with the active participation of all relevant stakeholders.	2026/Q1 (Ongoing)
	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.	2026/Q1 (Ongoing)
	Law/Administrative Regulation	In combating organized tax evasion, legislative work will be carried out in cooperation with the relevant institutions to ensure the effective conduct of tax evasion investigations.	2026/Q3
	Administrative Regulation	Efforts will be undertaken to ensure that real estate properties are properly valued and that transactions are carried out based on their actual values.	2026/Q1
Financial sustainability of the social security system	Administrative Regulation	The effectiveness of primary health care services within the health system will be increased and integration between service levels will be strengthened.	2026/Q2

	Administrative Regulation/Decree	Utilization control in health products and services, as well as integration between service levels, will be strengthened, thereby ensuring the appropriate utilization of these levels.	2025/Q4
	Law/ Administrative Regulation	The financial sustainability of the system will be strengthened through regulations that encourage employees to stay in employment while prioritizing equity and actuarial balance.	2025/Q4
	Law/ Administrative Regulation	To expand both the de facto and legal coverage of the social security system and inclusion of currently uncovered groups, tailored practices will be developed for different occupations and income groups, while social security legislation will be aligned more closely with changing labor market conditions and new-generation flexible working arrangements.	2026/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	Follow-up and collection processes of premium debts will be made more effective.	2025/Q4 (Ongoing)
	Administrative Regulation	Audit models that incorporate risk analysis and provider behaviour in the reimbursement of health services will be developed.	2026/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	In order to ensure financial sustainability without restricting access to health services, reimbursement criteria will be reviewed through data analysis, value-based reimbursement methods will be expanded, and expenditures will be made more efficient in rapidly increasing categories such as medicines procured from abroad.	2025/Q4 (Ongoing)
	Administrative Regulation	Pharmaceutical and treatment expenditures will be rationalized by promoting the rational use of medicines.	2025/Q4
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, in a manner that supports sustainability in public finance, and arrangements for SEE governance reform will be implemented.</p> <p>The accountability of SEEs and boards of directors will be strengthened through the use of performance-based measurement methods.</p> <p>Mechanisms will be established to ensure coordination among SEEs that interact with each other in the sectoral, administrative and financial fields due to their operations, and institutional arrangements will be implemented.</p>	2026/Q3

BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT			
Improving the regulatory framework	Administrative Regulation	Regulations incorporating new mechanisms will be introduced to ensure the continuity of investments, create predictability for investors, and safeguard investments.	2026/Q2
	Law/Administrative Regulation	Judicial processes will be made more efficient and alternative dispute resolution methods will be further strengthened.	2026/Q3
	Law/Administrative Regulation	Digital solution platforms, online dispute resolution and electronic hearing methods will be developed to improve access to justice and the right to a trial within a reasonable time.	2026/Q3
	Administrative Regulation	New areas of need will be identified by conducting an impact analysis of specialized courts and new specialized courts will be established.	2026/Q3
	Law/Administrative Regulation	Legislative work will be carried out to promote the widespread use of the e-Notification system.	2026/Q2
	Law	Enforcement and bankruptcy legislation will be updated by taking current conditions into account.	2026/Q2
	Law/Administrative Regulation	The harmonization process of the Personal Data Protection Law No. 6698 (KVKK) with the European Union General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) will be completed.	2026/Q3
	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.	2026/Q1
	Administrative Regulation/Regulation	Secondary legislation will be prepared to ensure investment security in energy and mining activities.	2026/Q1

Improvement of business and investment processes	Administrative Regulation	Processes related to investments, such as permits, licences, and authorisations, will be transferred to online platforms.	2026/Q1
Establishment of competitive new investments	Administrative Regulation	An investment site inventory covering suitable areas will be prepared to effectively evaluate investment opportunities.	2026/Q2 (Ongoing)
	Law/Decree/Administrative Regulation	New allocation models will be developed to accelerate the investment site allocation processes for large-scale and strategic investments in the manufacturing industry.	2026/Q2

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

**In the timeline for measures regarding the Priority Reform Areas in Annex-3, the period from the date of publication of the current MTP until the date of publication of the next MTP is taken into account.



PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
PRESIDENCY OF STRATEGY AND BUDGET

September 2025
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