



PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
PRESIDENCY OF STRATEGY AND BUDGET



MEDIUM TERM PROGRAM (2027-2029)



**THE
MEDIUM TERM
PROGRAM
(2027-2029)**

SEPTEMBER 2026

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INTRODUCTION

The Medium-Term Program (MTP), which sets out the roadmap for the Turkish economy over the next three years, is the main policy document that integrates the development vision with macroeconomic policies and guides the allocation of public resources in line with strategic priorities.

The Medium-Term Program, jointly prepared by the Presidency of Strategy and Budget (PSB) and the Ministry of Treasury and Finance and enacted by a Presidential Decree, thereby initiating the central government budget process, sets out the macroeconomic policy framework, targets and priorities, indicative main economic aggregates, projections for the general government balance and the budget balance, the outlook for revenues, expenditures and borrowing, and the appropriation proposal ceilings for public administrations.

The Program is updated annually in light of implementation outcomes and developments in the domestic and global economic environment. Within this framework, new policy measures to be implemented are identified with a view to strengthening policy coordination across the public sector and ensuring the allocation of resources in line with strategic priorities. In this regard, the Program provides the overarching policy framework for the public sector, while enhancing predictability for the private sector and contributing to the formation of expectations on a sound and credible basis.

The Medium-Term Program covering the 2027-2029 period identifies strengthening macroeconomic and financial stability, maintaining fiscal discipline, and establishing lasting price stability over the medium term as its main priorities, in line with the objectives of the Twelfth Development Plan (2024-2028). In addition, the Program aims to reinforce sustainable and inclusive growth by supporting productivity gains, enhancing R&D and innovation capacity and human capital, accelerating the green and digital transformation, improving labor market efficiency and the investment environment, and reducing informality.

The objectives and policies set out in a comprehensive manner for the three-year Program period will provide the basis for directing public resources toward priority areas and ensuring effective coordination in implementation. Within this framework, throughout the Program period, the budget preparations, legislative arrangements, institutional planning activities, and other decision-making and implementation processes of public institutions and organizations will be carried out in line with the policy framework established in the Program. The policies and measures to be implemented in the first year of the Medium-Term Program (2027-2029) will be set out in detail in the 2027 Presidential Annual Program.

GENERAL OVERVIEW

The macroeconomic outlook for 2026 has been shaped by the impact of exceptional global and regional developments following the preparation of the Medium-Term Program (2026–2028), published in September 2025. At the end of February 2026, the U.S./Israel-Iran War heightened price volatility in energy and commodity markets and increased downside risks to global economic activity. As supply shocks stemming from heightened geopolitical tensions spilled over to the global economy through trade, investment, and financing channels, external demand conditions weakened, uncertainty in international markets increased, and the global disinflation process was disrupted. Against this backdrop, monetary policy, particularly in advanced economies, adopted a more cautious stance than anticipated, while global financial conditions remained tighter than previously envisaged.

Amid heightened uncertainty in the global economy and persistently tight financial conditions, the Turkish economy maintained a balanced growth path, supported by the ongoing disinflation program. The policy framework set out under the Medium-Term Program (2026–2028) was implemented with determination, while necessary policy measures were introduced in a timely manner in response to emerging risks, resulting in significant progress toward strengthening macroeconomic stability and enhancing the resilience of the economy. In this context, the adverse effects of global and regional developments on the economy were largely contained, while the gains achieved in line with the objectives of growth, employment, and price stability were preserved.

Global increases in energy and non-energy commodity prices, together with the effects of geopolitical developments on supply chains, exerted additional pressure on inflation. In this context, following the U.S./Israel-Iran War, the sliding-scale mechanism was introduced as of March 2026 to limit the impact of elevated oil prices on domestic fuel prices. In addition, developments in the supply of certain agricultural products and agricultural production costs were reflected in prices. As a result, annual consumer inflation exceeded projections and was recorded at 31.51 percent as of August 2026. Nevertheless, through the coordination of monetary, fiscal, and incomes policies and the contribution of the sliding-scale mechanism, the impact of global developments on domestic prices and inflation expectations was contained, while the disinflation trend continued.

In line with the policies implemented to support the disinflation process and strengthen financial stability, the exit strategy from the FX-Protected Deposit (KKM) scheme, one of the major contingent liabilities, has been completed; following the gradual reduction of the KKM balance, the opening and renewal of accounts were terminated, and the scheme was brought to a complete end. While the share of Turkish lira deposits in total deposits increased, the strong outlook in reserves was maintained despite fluctuations in the prices of gold, which accounts for a significant share in the reserve composition, and the improvement recorded in the country risk premium was preserved despite the geopolitical developments in the region. The Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT) reserves reached 188.2 billion dollars as of August 28, while the share of TL deposits in total deposits rose to 61.5 percent, contributing to financial stability. Türkiye's credit risk premium (CDS), on the other hand, declined at the end of August 2026 compared with the same period of the previous year and hovered below 220 basis points despite geopolitical tensions.

The growth rate, projected at 3.8 percent for 2026 in the Medium-Term Program (2026–2028), is estimated to be somewhat below the projected level, reflecting weaker external demand, the slowdown in global trade, and the normalization in domestic demand amid the tight financial conditions required by the disinflation process. Nevertheless, a balanced growth composition consistent with the disinflation process has been maintained.

The current account deficit is expected to exceed the level projected for 2026 in the Medium-Term Program (2026–2028), reflecting the higher cost of energy imports due to the marked increase in energy prices, weaker external demand stemming from the slowdown in global growth, and the impact of methodological updates to balance of payments statistics. Nevertheless, despite challenging global trade and geopolitical conditions, the resilience of exports, strong services revenues, and the performance of the tourism sector have helped contain the deterioration in the current account balance. On the other hand, the spread of protectionist trade policies, geopolitical developments, and rising energy prices pose upside risks to the current account deficit. Despite these risks, the current account deficit as a share of GDP is expected to remain below its long-term average in 2026.

Despite the lagged effects of the economic activity outlook on employment, the unemployment rate declined markedly and the labor market maintained its resilience. While the unemployment rate is expected to remain below the projections set out in the Medium-Term Program (2026–2028), enhancing the effectiveness of policies aimed at reducing labor underutilization, increasing high-quality employment, strengthening labor force participation, particularly among women and young people, and improving skills matching in the labor market will remain important in the upcoming period.

Under the Medium-Term Program (2026–2028), 72 measures across 25 categories under five main headings were set out in priority reform areas covering growth and trade, employment, price stability and financial stability, public finances, and the business and investment environment. These measures, which were linked to an implementation timetable, were effectively monitored throughout the Program period in coordination among the relevant institutions and organizations.

While significant progress has been achieved in strengthening macroeconomic stability and sustaining the rebalancing of the economy through the policies and measures implemented, structural transformation steps are being taken to enhance production capacity, productivity, and competitiveness in line with Türkiye's long-term development objectives, taking into account developments in the global economic and geopolitical environment.

During the program period, within this framework and in line with the objectives of supporting investment, employment, production, and exports, tax measures were introduced to promote increased foreign direct investment, establish a competitive transit trade hub, and attract global talent, entrepreneurs, technology companies, and the headquarters operations of multinational companies to Türkiye. The corporate income tax rate for manufacturing companies and companies engaged in agricultural production was reduced to 12.5 percent, while a corporate income tax reduction was introduced for income derived from transit trade and overseas purchase and sale activities. To support Türkiye's development into a global hub for management, consultancy, and high value-added service exports, a tax reduction was provided for foreign-sourced income earned by Qualified Service Centers, along with a tax exemption for qualified personnel employed at these centers.

The main policy priorities of the Medium-Term Program (2027–2029), which constitutes the first implementation phase of Türkiye's development vision for the next twenty-five years, have been identified as maintaining macroeconomic stability, enhancing productivity and competitiveness, accelerating the green and digital transformation, strengthening economic security and resilience, ensuring security of supply by maximizing self-sufficiency through domestic and renewable energy resources, reducing external dependence on critical inputs, and developing qualified

human capital and technological capacity. While the lasting achievement of price stability and the maintenance of balanced growth remain the key macroeconomic objectives, structural transformation measures aimed at preserving and enhancing production capacity and competitiveness have been prioritized. In line with these priorities, the necessary policies and measures will be implemented without delay, and their implementation will be monitored in accordance with the envisaged timetable.

Projections and targets for key macroeconomic indicators during the Medium-Term Program (2027–2029) period have been formulated with a view to supporting medium-term predictability and determined within the framework of the current information set and assumptions, taking into account the elevated risks and uncertainties in the global economic and geopolitical environment. Over the next three years, developments that may affect the macroeconomic outlook will be closely monitored, and policy measures required by changing conditions will be implemented in a timely manner while preserving the Program's overall framework.

I. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD AND TURKISH ECONOMY

A. WORLD ECONOMY

Global economic activity has continued to show a trend of moderate growth in recent years under the combined influence of geopolitical tensions, changes in trade policies, vulnerabilities in energy supply, and technological transformations. In addition to traditional tariffs, the spread of new-generation protectionist trends aimed at protecting strategic sectors and safeguarding national security and technological superiority, along with artificial intelligence-driven technological transformation and the green transition, have become key determinants of global economic policies.

In 2025, the global economy outperformed expectations despite uncertainties in trade policies. In the first half of the year, retaliatory measures taken by many countries led by China in response to the additional tariffs and other trade barriers announced by the US deepened the risks of fragmentation in the global trade system and the strategic competition between the US and China, paving the way for the regional realignment of supply chains. Meanwhile, import demand brought forward due to uncertainties surrounding the decision-making process regarding tariff increases, along with investments related to artificial intelligence, stimulated trade dynamics beyond expectations and played a decisive role in global growth exceeding forecasts. During this period, contrary to expectations, both developed and developing economies largely maintained their growth momentum from the previous year.

In parallel with the continued decline in global inflation since the last quarter of 2022, advanced economy central banks began to cut their policy rates in 2025. Nevertheless, the normalization of monetary policy remained gradual and cautious. In commodity markets, the favorable outlook for energy supply and relatively subdued global demand exerted downward pressure on energy prices, while non-energy commodity prices increased amid robust demand conditions and safe-haven demand for precious metals.

In the first half of 2026, the global outlook was shaped by supply shocks caused by the US/Israel-Iran War, the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, and the war's spread to neighboring countries which disrupted the supply of energy, petroleum products, natural gas, and critical industrial inputs, alongside strong growth dynamics driven by artificial intelligence-focused technology investments. Nevertheless, supported by progress in the energy transition, the use of strategic reserves, and the diversification of supply sources, the economic impact of the war remained below initial expectations, while global growth and the expansion in trade volume maintained a resilient course, led by technology-driven investment. Furthermore, uncertainties regarding the scope and implementation of the ceasefire, along with divergent statements from policymakers, have led to periodic volatility in commodity prices, while the prolonged timeline for the full reopening of the Strait of Hormuz has caused this climate of uncertainty to become increasingly persistent. Rising energy costs have disrupted the disinflationary process during this period, bringing risks to the inflation outlook back into focus in many countries. These developments have reinforced the likelihood that central banks will maintain tight monetary policies for longer than expected, negatively affecting the outlook for global financial conditions.

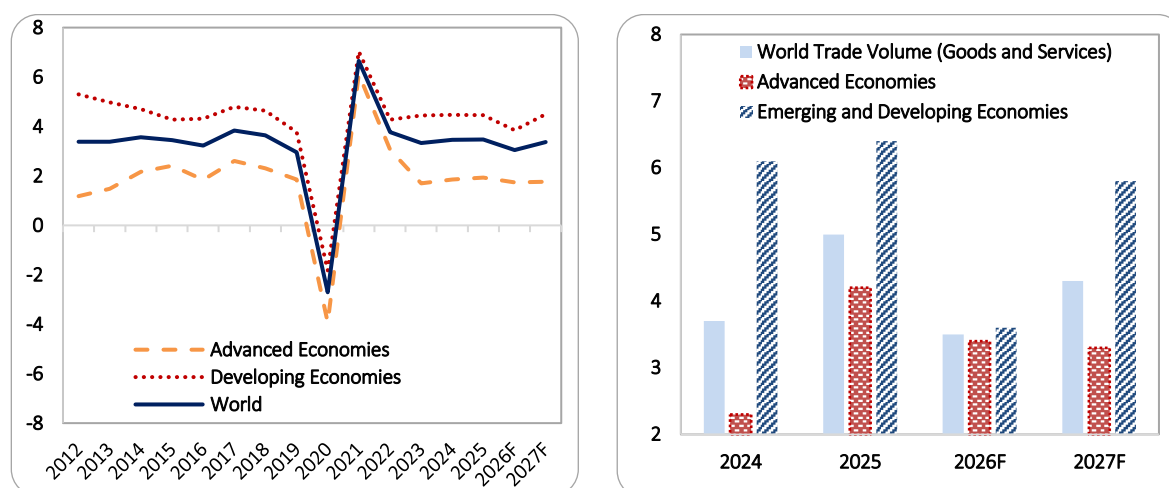
Driven by rising energy prices, global inflation began to pick up momentum again starting in March 2026, while core inflation generally maintained its stable trajectory. Nevertheless, the upward movement in headline inflation has once again brought risks to the inflation outlook to the forefront. While financial conditions generally remained supportive in the first half of the year, inflationary developments, markets pricing in higher policy rates, and rising long-term bond yields have put pressure on the financial outlook. In this regard, while the European Central Bank (ECB) raised its policy rate, the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) continued to maintain its policy rates at the elevated levels prevailing in 2025.

The global economy, which recorded an average growth rate of 3.7 percent during the twenty-year period preceding the global pandemic, has grown below historical average but has remained resilient in recent years amid heightened geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties. According to projections by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the global economy, which is estimated to have grown by 3.5 percent in 2025, is projected to grow by 3.0 percent in 2026 and 3.4 percent in 2027.

In 2025, while advanced economies grew by 1.9 percent, the US economy grew by 2.1 percent despite tight financial conditions and uncertainties regarding trade policies, and the Euro Area grew by 1.4 percent, supported by interest rate cuts and a temporary pickup in external demand. According to the IMF projections, advanced economies are expected to display limited growth in the coming period, with growth rates projected to reach 1.7 percent and 1.8 percent in 2026 and 2027, respectively. The US economy is projected to grow at a rate of 2.3 percent in 2026 and 2.2 percent in 2027. During the same period, the Euro Area which is one of Türkiye's most important trading partners is forecast to grow at rates of 0.9 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively, while Germany is projected to grow at rates of 0.7 percent and 1.0 percent. The United Kingdom is expected to grow by 1.0 percent and 1.3 percent in 2026 and 2027, respectively, while the Japanese economy is projected to grow by 0.6 percent and 0.7 percent.

Emerging market and developing economies, which grew by 4.5 percent in 2025, are expected to grow by 3.8 percent and 4.5 percent in 2026 and 2027, respectively, according to the IMF projections. China, the leading economy among emerging markets, recorded growth of 5.0 percent in 2025, broadly in line with the previous year, as weak domestic demand and challenges in the real estate sector persisted despite robust export growth and policy stimulus. Due to rising energy prices, the ongoing environment of uncertainty, and the need for structural transformation, growth in China is expected to slow gradually in the coming years, reaching 4.6 percent and 4.1 percent in 2026 and 2027, respectively. In addition to structural issues, ongoing trade tensions will continue to exert downward pressure on the Chinese economy in the coming period. Despite structural weaknesses, the Indian economy is projected to grow by 6.4 percent and 6.7 percent in 2026 and 2027, respectively, supported by strong domestic demand, public infrastructure investment, the ongoing digital transformation, and gains from the diversification of global supply chains. In the MENA region, a contraction of 0.5 percent is expected in 2026 due in part to the war, while growth of 7.3 percent is projected for 2027 due to base effects.

For the remainder of 2026, downside risks to the global economy remain significant due to the impact of multiple shocks. Ongoing geopolitical tensions in the Gulf and the Middle East, the prolongation of the Russia-Ukraine War and the failure to reach a lasting agreement, the emergence of new disruptions in the supply of energy and critical inputs, and the spread of protectionist policies across economies are the main factors that could negatively affect the global growth outlook. The potential weakening of macro-financial stability due to abrupt corrections in expectations and corporate valuations associated with artificial intelligence and advanced technology investments, alongside rising interest rates and risk premia in global bond markets, increasing interest burdens stemming from elevated public debt levels, and a tighter-than-expected monetary policy stance in response to inflationary pressures, constitute downside risks to financial conditions and global economic activity. Conversely, an easing of geopolitical tensions, a faster-than-expected normalization in energy markets, productivity gains driven by technology investment, and a moderation in protectionist tendencies stand out as upside factors that could support the global growth outlook.

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

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (July 2026), F: Forecast

In 2026, the growth in global trade volume is projected to slow due to the anticipated partial slowdown in global economic activity compared with the previous year, the persistence of uncertainties regarding trade policies, the strengthening of new-generation protectionist trends, and the ongoing restructuring and adjustment process in global supply chains. In this outlook, the high base effect created by import demand brought forward by the postponement of tariffs in 2025 is also a key factor. Global trade in goods and services grew by 5.0 percent in 2025, with a 4.2 percent increase in advanced economies and a 6.4 percent increase in emerging market and developing economies.

Table 1: Global Economic Outlook (Percentage Change)

	2024	2025	2026F	2027F
Global Output	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.4
Advanced Economies	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8
United States	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.2
Euro Area	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.2
Germany	-0.5	0.2	0.7	1.0
Other Advanced Economies	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.3
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	4.5	4.5	3.8	4.5
Emerging and Developing Asia	5.5	5.6	5.0	4.8
China	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.1
Emerging and Developing Europe	3.8	2.0	1.9	2.1
Middle East and Central Asia	3.1	3.7	0.7	6.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.5
World Trade Volume (Goods and Services)	3.7	5.0	3.5	4.3
Advanced Economies	2.3	4.2	3.4	3.3
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	6.1	6.4	3.6	5.8
Commodity Prices				
Oil	-1.8	-14.4	31.8	-11.8
Non-Fuel (Average Based on World Commodity Import)	3.7	9.9	18.6	1.3
Consumer Prices	5.8	4.1	4.7	3.9
Advanced Economies	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.4
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	8.0	5.2	5.8	4.8

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (July 2026), F: Forecast

Due to the slowdown in global growth, the lagged effects of tariffs on trade, and the ongoing restructuring of supply chains, trade volume growth is projected to slow to 3.5 percent globally, 3.4 percent in advanced economies, and 3.6 percent in emerging market and developing economies in 2026. In 2027, however, driven by the gradual adaptation of supply chains to new conditions and strong trade performance in technology-intensive sectors, the growth in global

trade volume is expected to regain momentum and rise to 4.3 percent. During this period, the growth in the volume of trade in goods and services is projected to slow to 3.3 percent in advanced economies, while rising to 5.8 percent in emerging market and developing economies.

In 2025, the relatively weak trend in global demand conditions and the positive outlook for energy supply exerted downward pressure on energy prices. In contrast, the search for safe havens and the impact of central banks' purchases to build reserves created upward pressure on precious metal prices, particularly gold. Against this backdrop, global commodity prices increased by 1.5 percent in 2025. Excluding energy prices, the increase amounted to 9.9 percent, while commodity prices declined by 4.2 percent when gold prices are excluded.

In 2026, the outlook in commodity markets changed significantly due to geopolitical developments. Increased uncertainty in energy markets stemming from the US/Israel-Iran War led to sharp price spikes, and as a result, other commodity prices generally trended upward due to rising production and transportation costs. In 2026, while the rise in non-energy commodity prices is expected to remain relatively limited due to the high base effect on gold prices, the driving force behind commodity prices throughout the year is expected to come from energy and key industrial inputs rather than precious metals. According to IMF projections, non-energy commodity prices are expected to rise by 18.6 percent in 2026, while oil prices are projected to increase by 31.8 percent.

Prior to the supply shocks triggered by geopolitical tensions, global disinflation was expected to continue into 2026, alongside a gradual normalization of monetary policy. However, these developments in commodity prices, combined with demand dynamics fueled by accelerating technology investments, disrupted the global disinflation process in 2026. While core inflation indicators continued to follow a relatively moderate trajectory in many economies, the rise in energy and non-energy commodity prices has once again exerted upward pressure on headline inflation, leading to the postponement of expected interest rate cuts and the adoption of a more cautious policy stance.

In this context, while the Fed kept its policy rate unchanged in the first half of 2026, it revised its year-end rate forecast upward and signaled that rates could remain at elevated levels for a longer period, displaying a tighter monetary policy outlook. During the same period, the European Central Bank raised its policy interest rates in response to increasing inflationary pressures. The decision by the European Central Bank to raise rates in June marked the first rate hike since the end of the tightening cycle in 2023. In Japan, the policy interest rate was raised in June to its highest level in thirty years. In China, while the accommodative monetary policy stance was maintained and policy rates were kept at record low levels due to weak domestic demand, rising energy prices and external uncertainties limited the scope for further easing. According to the IMF's 2026 forecast, inflation is expected to reach 3.0 percent in advanced economies and 5.8 percent in emerging market and developing economies. Accordingly, global inflation is projected to average 4.7 percent in 2026 and 3.9 percent in 2027.

During the Program period, the global economic outlook is expected to be shaped by geopolitical developments, security of supply in energy, food and critical inputs, the reconfiguration of global trade and supply chains, the implications of artificial intelligence and advanced technologies for production and productivity, pressures on fiscal space stemming from elevated public debt levels and rising defense expenditures, demographic shifts, and climate- and environment-related developments. The mutually reinforcing effects of these dynamics are contributing to persistently high levels of uncertainty and vulnerabilities in the global economy and reducing predictability in policymaking. Against this backdrop, preserving macroeconomic stability, strengthening economic security and resilience to external shocks, and fostering productivity gains and technological transformation are becoming increasingly important.

Accordingly, while preparing the MTP, global and regional developments and their potential impacts on the economy were assessed using a comprehensive approach, and targets related to the macroeconomic framework and main economic indicators were set with a prudent and balanced approach. Throughout the program period, global developments will be closely monitored, policy flexibility to adapt to changing conditions will be maintained, and necessary measures will be implemented in a timely manner.

B. TURKISH ECONOMY

1. Growth

The year 2025 was marked by the continuation of tight global financial conditions, the strengthening of new-generation protectionist tendencies in international trade, and the growing impact of uncertainties stemming from geopolitical and geoeconomic tensions on trade and investment decisions. Despite adverse external conditions, financial volatility transmitted through the exchange rate and expectations channels in the first half of the year, and temporary supply-side pressures, the Turkish economy maintained its resilience with the support of policies aimed at strengthening macroeconomic stability and displayed a balanced growth performance consistent with the disinflation process. While the tight monetary and fiscal policies implemented under the Program supported macroeconomic and financial stability, the rebalancing in domestic demand continued, and the improvement in the composition of growth contributed to the disinflation process. The alignment between economic activity and the disinflation process strengthened, with economic growth maintaining an outlook consistent with the price stability objective.

The ongoing strength of investment in 2025 was one of the key factors supporting the economy's productive capacity. Despite tight financial conditions, fixed capital investment maintained its strong course and grew faster than private consumption expenditure. Reconstruction activities undertaken in the aftermath of the 2023 earthquakes continued to support economic activity. During this period, construction investments remained elevated, while the continued increase in machinery and equipment investment contributed to the sustainable growth outlook. In 2025, the economy grew by 3.7 percent, supported by the continued growth momentum driven by investment, production, high value-added exports, and productivity.

An analysis of GDP by economic activity indicates that the services sector, including construction, continued to make the largest contribution to GDP growth in 2025. In addition to services and construction, the recovery in manufacturing also supported growth. In 2025 as a whole, value added in the services sector, including construction, and in the industrial sector increased by 4.3 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively, contributing 2.8 percentage points and 0.7 percentage point to growth. The agricultural sector, on the other hand, contracted by 8.5 percent over the year due to adverse climatic conditions, subtracting 0.5 percentage point from growth.

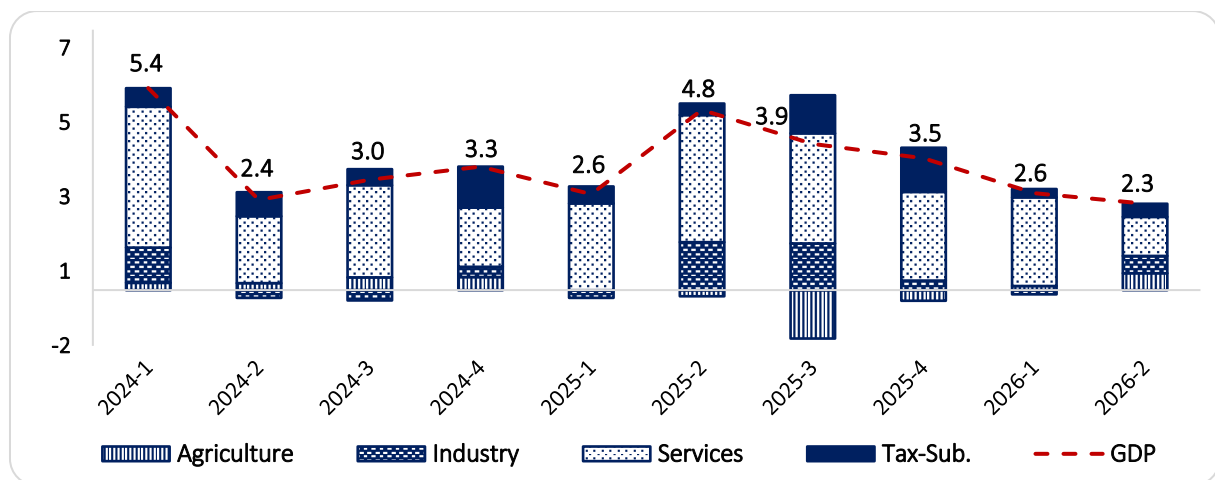
The Turkish economy recorded a moderate performance in the first half of 2025, expanding by 3.7 percent year-on-year. During this period, the services sector was the main driver of GDP growth, largely on account of the construction sector, while the industrial sector contributed 0.6 percentage point to GDP growth. The services sector, including construction, expanded by 4.4 percent in the first half of the year compared with the same period of the previous year, while the industrial sector grew by 2.8 percent. Over the same period, the construction sector grew by 10.1 percent, while trade, transportation and accommodation services expanded by 3.8 percent, continuing to support economic activity. The information and communication sector grew by 6.3 percent in the first half of the year, displaying a strong performance and emerging as one of the leading sectors in economic activity. The agricultural sector, meanwhile, contracted by 2.8 percent, exerting a limited downward effect on GDP growth.

In the second half of 2025, GDP growth again stood at 3.7 percent, indicating a broadly stable course in economic activity. The services sector, including construction, expanded by 4.2 percent during this period and continued to be the main driver of economic activity. Growth in the construction sector gained momentum and reached 11.9 percent, maintaining its positive contribution to growth. The industrial sector grew by 4.2 percent, while the agricultural sector contracted by 10.5 percent due to drought-related supply-side pressures.

In the first quarter of 2026, GDP grew by 2.6 percent, while economic activity remained moderate. From the production perspective, the services sector, including construction, expanded by 3.5 percent and continued to be the main driver of growth. Industrial value added, however, contracted by 0.5 percent compared with the same period of the previous year. The agricultural sector recovered as climatic conditions became more favourable and, following the contraction recorded in 2025, grew by 4.8 percent.

In the second quarter of 2026, GDP grew by 2.3 percent. During this period, the industrial sector expanded by 2.4 percent and contributed 0.5 percentage point to growth, while the services sector, including construction, grew by 1.6 percent and contributed 1.1 percentage points. The agricultural sector increased by 13.3 percent over the same period, contributing 0.5 percentage point to growth. Accordingly, the Turkish economy recorded growth of 2.5 percent in the first half of 2026.

Graph 2: GDP Growth and Contributions to Growth by Sectors (Percentage Points)



Source: TURKSTAT, PSB Calculations

Examined on the expenditure side, private consumption increased by 4.1 percent in 2025, contributing 2.9 points to growth. Fixed capital investment rose by 7.3 percent, adding 1.9 points, with the strong performance in construction investment, up 10.5 percent, as well as the recovery in machinery and equipment investment playing a prominent role. Public consumption posted a limited increase of 1.0 percent, contributing 0.1 point to growth. Over the same period, exports of goods and services fell by 0.6 percent owing to the uncertain outlook for external demand, while imports rose by 4.6 percent; as a result, net exports of goods and services subtracted 1.1 points from growth, making external demand a factor that limited growth.

In the first half of 2025, private consumption expenditures increased by 3.1 percent year-on-year, contributing 2.2 points to growth. Owing to the policy stance supporting the disinflation process, the rise in public consumption remained limited at 0.7 percent, and its contribution to growth stood at 0.1 point. Total fixed capital investments increased by 5.7 percent, supported by the strong rise of 9.7 percent recorded in construction investments, contributing 1.5 points to growth. The impact of net exports of goods and services in the first half was negative 0.9 point.

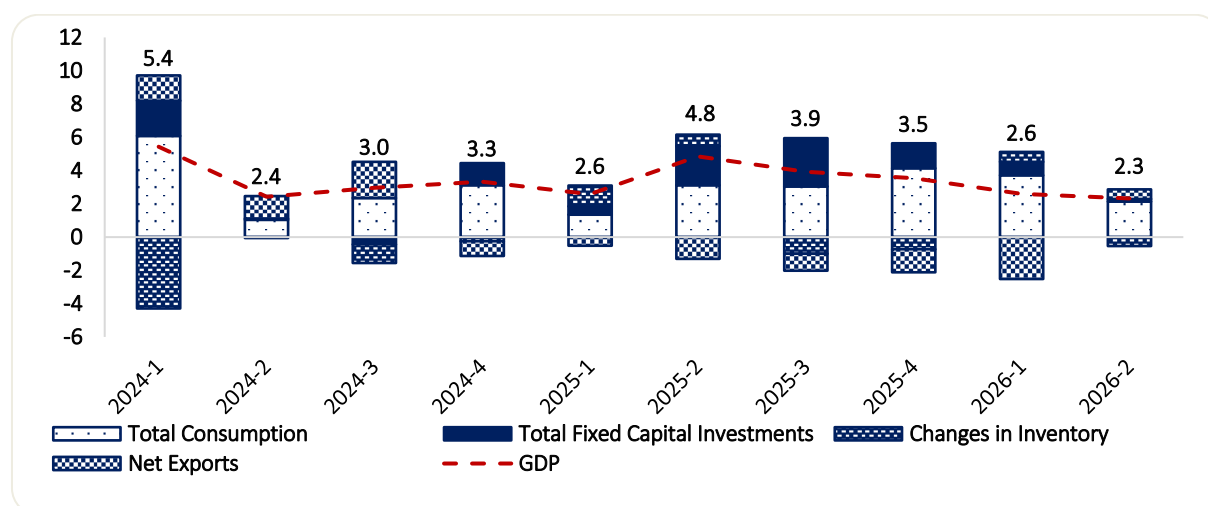
In the second half of 2025, private consumption increased by 5.0 percent compared with the same period of the previous year, contributing 3.4 points to growth. This increase was largely driven by the 10.3 percent rise recorded in demand for durable goods. Public consumption posted a limited increase of 1.2 percent, contributing 0.1 point to growth. Total fixed capital investments rose by 8.7 percent, driven by the strong growth of 11.3 percent in construction investments as well as the 7.1 percent increase in machinery and equipment investments, contributing 2.2 points to growth. In this period, exports of goods and services declined by 1.9 percent owing to the weakening in external demand, and net exports of goods and services had a negative impact of 1.2 points on growth.

In the first quarter of 2026, private consumption expenditures rose by 5.1 percent on an annual basis, contributing 3.6 points to growth, while public consumption increased by 0.8 percent, contributing 0.1 point. The 3.1 percent increase in fixed capital investments contributed 0.8 point to growth, and total domestic demand thus contributed 5.1 points to growth. By contrast, geopolitical tensions originating in the Gulf region exerted upward pressure on costs through global trade and commodity markets, leading to a 12.7 percent decline in exports of goods and services. Despite the partial offset provided by a 2.0 percent contraction in imports, net exports of goods and services made a negative contribution of 2.5 percentage points to growth.

In the second quarter of 2026, private consumption expenditures increased by 3.5 percent, while public consumption contracted by 1.8 percent, and total consumption growth was recorded at 2.7 percent. In the same period, the increase in fixed capital investments remained limited at 0.6 percent. Total domestic demand contributed 1.8 points to growth. Despite the continued repercussions of geopolitical tensions on global economic activity, net exports of goods and services made a positive contribution to growth for the first time in six quarters, adding 0.6 percentage point in this period. Against this backdrop, GDP grew by 2.3 percent year-on-year in the second quarter.

Projections for the second half of 2026 point to a more balanced growth composition. With the tight monetary and fiscal policy stance, domestic demand is expected to follow a moderate trajectory, while the contribution of public expenditures to growth is envisaged to remain limited. On the external demand side, uncertainties stemming from geopolitical developments are anticipated to persist in the second half of the year. Nevertheless, under the assumption of a gradual normalization in global trade and commodity markets, the limiting effect of net exports of goods and services on growth is projected to ease relatively, as increases in exports and imports follow similar paths. Accordingly, with the negative contribution of net external demand to growth expected to moderate, GDP growth is projected at 3.3 percent for 2026 as a whole.

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



Source: TURKSTAT, PSB Calculations

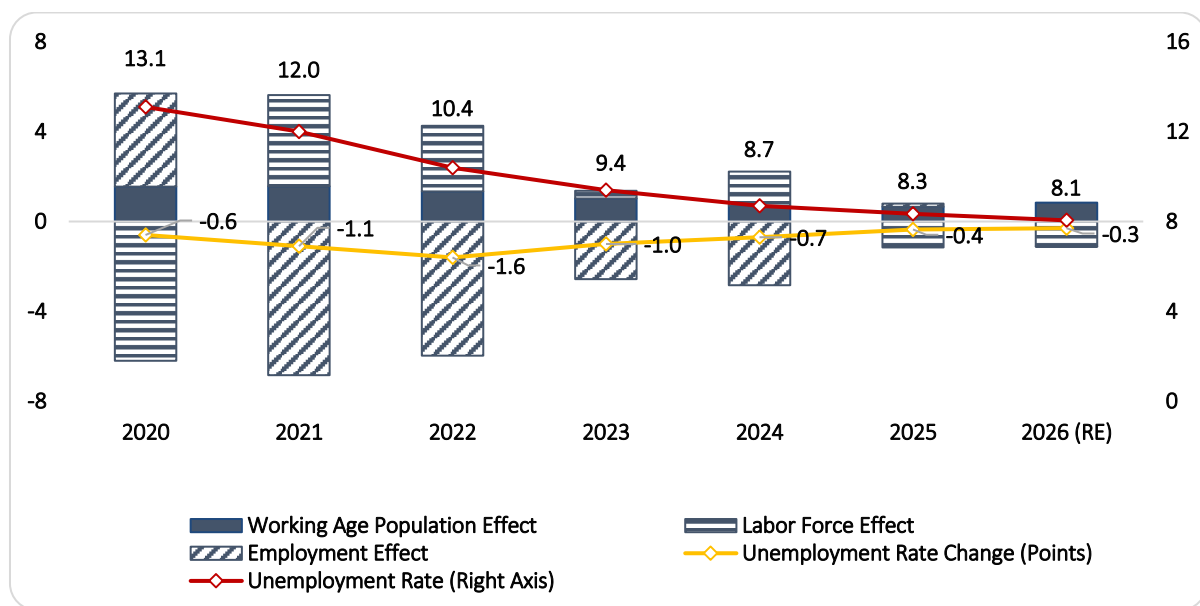
When the contributions of production factors to growth are examined, the 3.7 percent growth recorded in 2025 was driven primarily by the capital stock and total factor productivity (TFP). In 2026, total factor productivity and capital stock are also expected to be the main determinants of growth. For the projected 3.3 percent growth in 2026, the contributions of the capital stock and TFP are expected to be 2.1 and 1.2 points, respectively.

2. Employment

In 2025, as the effects of the disinflation program and tight financial conditions became more pronounced, the labor market generally maintained its resilience, with annual employment falling by 54 thousand and the employment rate declining slightly by 0.5 percentage point. In terms of the sectoral outlook, in line with economic activity, employment in agriculture and industry fell by 267 thousand and 168 thousand respectively, while construction and services recorded increases of 62 thousand and 318 thousand respectively. During the same period, the labor force decreased by 200 thousand, and the labor force participation rate stood at 53.5 percent. The unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage point compared with the previous year, dropping to 8.3 percent.

During the disinflation process, in the first half of 2026, seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 77 thousand, while the labor force participation rate declined by 0.6 percentage point, standing at 52.7 percent. In the same period, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.4 percentage point compared with the fourth quarter of 2025, falling to 7.9 percent. Throughout 2026, while employment is expected to increase modestly, labor force participation is expected to decline slightly; within this framework the unemployment rate is projected to fall to 8.1 percent, which is below the 8.4 percent forecast in the Medium-Term Program (2026–2028).

Graph 4: Contributions to the Change in Unemployment Rate (Percentage Points)



Source: TURKSTAT, PSB Calculations, RE: Realization Estimate

3. Price Stability

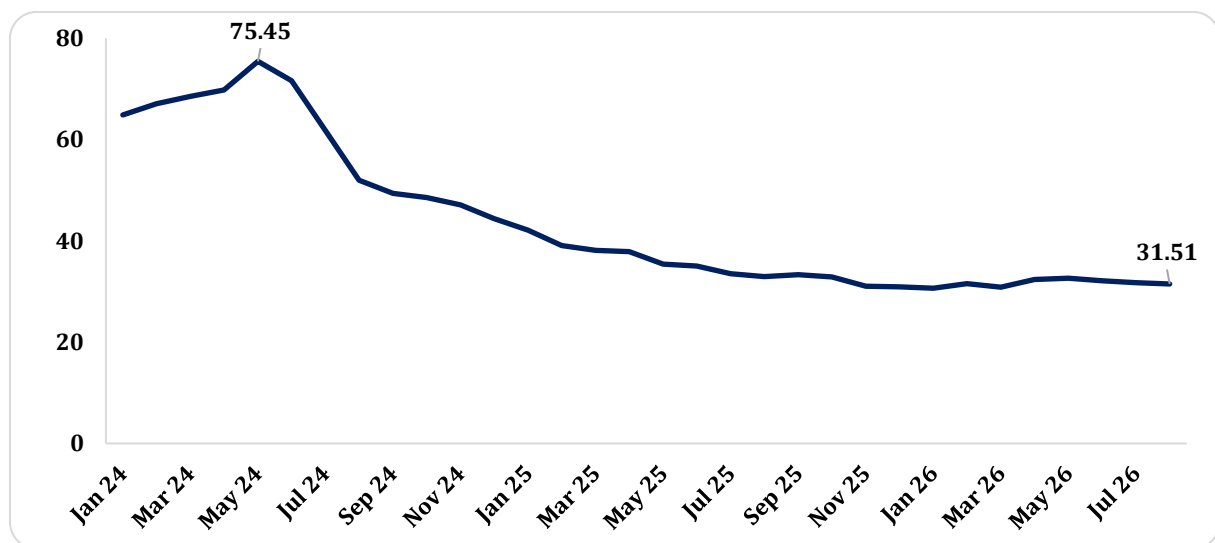
The disinflation process, which began in June 2024, continued throughout 2025, supported by the policy mix in place, and a marked improvement was recorded in the inflation outlook. The maintenance of a tight monetary policy stance, the support provided by fiscal and incomes policies, moderate demand conditions, and the improvement in inflation expectations were the main factors contributing to this development.

Across the main expenditure groups, services made the largest contribution to the decline in annual inflation, while food and core goods also supported the improvement in the inflation outlook. Although annual inflation declined across all subgroups of services, items characterized by a high degree of backward-looking indexation, particularly rents and education, together with structural factors specific to the housing sector, kept services inflation relatively elevated. In the

food group, supply shocks stemming from agricultural frost, drought, and other adverse weather conditions led to temporary volatility in unprocessed food prices. In the core goods group, despite the temporary impact of exchange rate developments in March and April, demand conditions remaining at disinflationary levels limited exchange rate pass-through, and core goods inflation ended the year markedly below headline inflation. Meanwhile, declining commodity prices, particularly oil prices, supported the disinflation process in the first half of the year. However, energy commodity prices increased in June amid geopolitical developments and followed a volatile course in the third quarter. During the same period, the disinflation process temporarily lost momentum, partly due to food supply shocks. Nevertheless, as these effects subsided and the lagged effects of monetary policy became more pronounced, annual inflation resumed its downward trend and the improvement in the underlying trend of inflation became more evident. Annual consumer inflation declined by 13.5 percentage points compared with the end of the previous year, reaching 30.9 percent.

During the January-August 2026 period, the main factor shaping inflation dynamics was the U.S./Israel-Iran War and its repercussions. In addition to geopolitical developments, uncertainties surrounding global trade, supply conditions in agricultural production, and mounting cost pressures led to a temporary flattening in the disinflation path. Nevertheless, the continued tight monetary policy stance, strong policy coordination, the rebalancing in domestic demand, and measures limiting the pass-through of energy price shocks to consumer prices, particularly the sliding-scale mechanism, prevented a lasting deterioration in the inflation outlook. During this period, the cumulative increase in the CPI stood at 22.1 percent, while annual consumer inflation was recorded at 31.51 percent as of August 2026.

Graph 5: Annual CPI Inflation (Percent)



Source: TURKSTAT

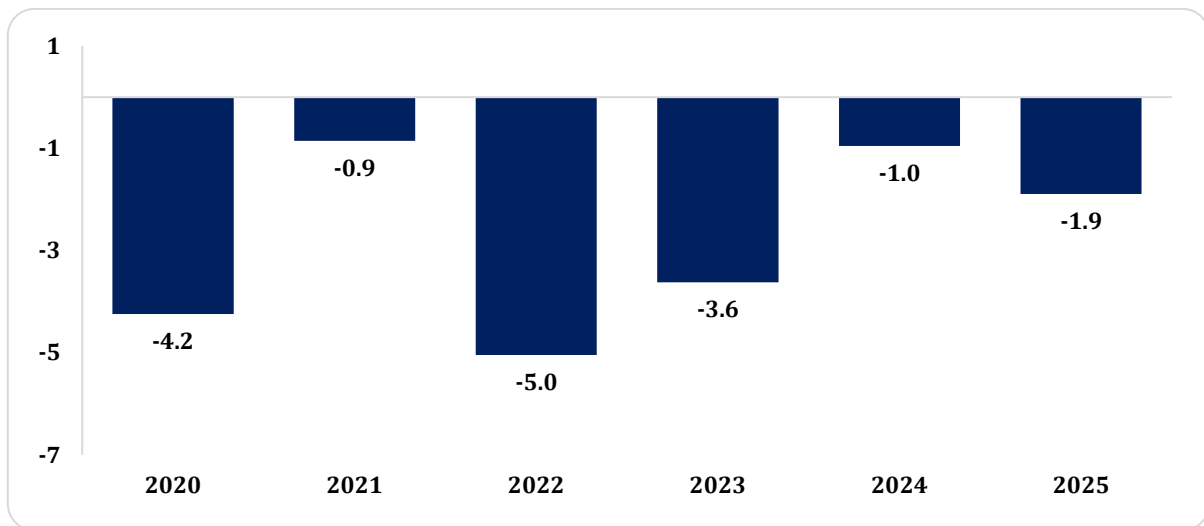
The downward trend in the underlying monthly inflation rate is expected to become more pronounced over the remainder of the year, supported by the continued resolute monetary policy stance, strong fiscal policy support, the ongoing rebalancing in domestic demand, the preservation of a stable outlook for the Turkish lira, and the continued improvement in inflation expectations. The disinflation process is projected to regain momentum as inertia in services inflation gradually weakens, the impact of supply-side measures targeting housing and food becomes more pronounced, and the normalization in energy prices alleviates cost pressures. Against this backdrop, the annual rate of increase in the CPI is projected to decline to 28.4 percent by the end of the year.

4. Balance of Payments

In 2025, the global trade outlook deteriorated markedly amid growing new-generation protectionist tendencies, rising tariffs, uncertainties surrounding trade policies, and geopolitical risks. As trade restrictions have become more widespread, the restructuring of global value chains has accelerated, while the trend toward the regionalization of international trade flows has strengthened. Thanks to policies aimed at strengthening its strategic position within supply chains and enhancing its competitiveness, Türkiye continued to grow its exports despite this challenging global backdrop. In this context, merchandise exports rose by 4.4 percent to reach 273.2 billion dollars, with Türkiye's share of world merchandise exports standing at 1.04 percent.

In 2025, total merchandise imports rose by 6.2 percent year-on-year, driven by higher gold prices amid global uncertainty; nevertheless, owing to the relatively moderate course of energy prices, imports realized below projections, reaching 365.4 billion dollars. Travel revenues, supported by strong tourism performance, increased by 6.6 percent year-on-year to 60 billion dollars.

Graph 6: Current Account Balance / GDP (Percent)



Source: CBRT, TURKSTAT

As a result of these developments, the current account deficit amounted to 30.3 billion dollars in 2025, corresponding to 1.9 percent of GDP.

In 2025, 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 net outflows in 2025.

Despite new-generation protectionist tendencies in global trade, the challenging conditions created by geopolitical tensions, and weaker-than-expected growth among Türkiye's trading partners, exports rose by 3.4 percent year-on-year in the first seven months of 2026, reaching 161.5 billion dollars. For 2026 as a whole, exports are projected to increase by 3.2 percent, reaching the MTP (2026-2028) target of 282 billion dollars.

In the first seven months of 2026, imports increased by 4.7 percent compared with the same period of the previous year, reaching USD 222.1 billion. During this period, while elevated energy imports exerted upward pressure on total imports, the decline in gold imports limited the overall increase. Against this backdrop, imports are expected to increase by 5.9 percent to USD 387 billion in 2026 as a whole.

In the first six months of 2026, travel revenues increased by 1.1 percent, reaching 24 billion dollars, and on an annualized basis, they rose by 3.9 percent compared to June 2025, reaching

60.3 billion dollars. Due to geopolitical developments, travel revenues are expected to increase moderately in the remaining months of the year, remaining slightly below the target set in the MTP (2026-2028) and reaching 60 billion dollars in 2026.

In 2026, increasing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and the Gulf Region increased uncertainties regarding global energy prices and energy supply, raising energy imports and adversely affecting the current account balance. In light of these developments and the effects of methodological updates, the current account deficit is projected to amount to 47.5 billion dollars in 2026, corresponding to 2.6 percent of GDP. The current account balance excluding gold and energy is expected to record a surplus of approximately 21 billion dollars, corresponding to 1.2 percent of GDP.

5. Financial Stability

In 2026, a year in which excessive volatility was observed in international financial markets on the back of global uncertainty and geopolitical risks, the transition to the Turkish lira was encouraged and credit growth was kept at levels compatible with inflation through the macroprudential policy steps employed by the CBRT as an instrument supporting the policy rate in the disinflation process. Within this framework, the growth limit on foreign currency (FX) loans was tightened in January, while a growth limit was also introduced for consumer overdraft account (KMH) limits. In March, the scope of loans exempt from the reserve requirement practice based on credit growth was narrowed. At the end of May, the credit growth limits for personal and vehicle loans extended to consumers, for KMH limits, and for TL commercial loans were lowered. As a result of the reduction in the growth limit on FX loans, exchange rate-adjusted and annualized FX commercial loan growth decreased to 11.2 percent as of August 28. In addition, reserve requirement ratios were raised in January for funds obtained from TL-denominated repo transactions abroad and for loans obtained from abroad.

During the Program period, loan interest rates moved in line with the CBRT's policy steps, and the increase in funding costs was reflected in both commercial and consumer loan interest rates. The composition of commercial loans developed in favor of the Turkish lira owing to the restrictions on FX loan growth. Due to the impact of tight financial conditions, the indebtedness and financial leverage ratio of the real sector remained below their historical averages, and FX loans were concentrated in large-scale companies. Macroprudential regulations also balanced household indebtedness, and growth in individual credit cards and KMH slowed. While the preference for TL deposits came to the fore in household assets, the rapid rise in precious metal prices led to an increase in the share of precious metal accounts in the composition of FX deposits.

The banking sector's non-performing loan (NPL) ratio increased from 2.2 percent to 2.9 percent as of July 2026 compared to the same period of the previous year, yet continued to hover below its historical average. This increase was driven by the rise in the receivables balance of small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) loans, consumer loans, and personal credit cards. As of January 2026, a restructuring option was introduced for credit cards and general-purpose loans. The high provisioning ratios set aside for non-performing loans and banks' strong capital structures limit risks to financial stability.

The banking sector's stable profitability structure continues to be the most important element supporting capital adequacy. On the other hand, the temporary flexibilities used in the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) calculation were terminated as of 2026. The sector's CAR, which stood at 19.7 percent as of December 2025, declined to 16.8 percent as of January 2026, partly as a result of these regulations, and was recorded at 16.6 percent as of July 2026. This ratio remains above the regulatory minimum of 8 percent set by Basel standards and the Banking Regulation and Supervision Authority (BRSA)'s target rate of 12 percent.

Within the framework of the exit strategy from the FX-protected deposit (KKM) scheme, the opening and renewal of accounts for individuals was discontinued as of 23 August 2025. The KKM balance of individuals, which stood at 9.6 billion dollars following the decision, was reduced to zero in August 2026. For legal entities, the opening and renewal of accounts was finalized on February 15, 2025, and the KKM balance of legal entities declined from 200 million dollars in August 2025 to zero as of December 2025. In this context, the KKM balance, which had reached a share of 26.2 percent in total deposits in August 2023, has been eliminated, and within the framework of KKM's role in encouraging the TL, the share of TL deposits in total deposits increased to 61.5 percent as of August 28, 2026.

In the equity markets, foreign investor interest in the first eight months of the year was close to the level of the same period of the previous year, with a net foreign investment inflow of 1.9 billion dollars. During this period, domestic investor interest continued on a moderate upward trend, particularly as of May, with the number of domestic investors recorded at 6.8 million as of August 2026. In the BIST 100 Index, historical highs were repeated in the first two months of the year, with the level exceeding 14,000; however, geopolitical tensions in global markets in the subsequent period reduced risk appetite and led to a downward outlook. Nevertheless, expectations of lower interest rates pushed the Index above 15,000 points in May. However, continued geopolitical tensions and profit-taking triggered a series of corrections in the following months. As a result, the Index traded in a volatile range above 14,000 points in August. On the supply side of the equity market, July recorded the highest number of companies going public, with 12 initial public offerings completed following multiple IPO approvals. In the first seven months of 2026, a total of 28 IPOs were completed, with an aggregate offering size of TL 65.8 billion.

In terms of public, household, and real sector indebtedness, Türkiye's debt indicators continue to remain at low levels compared to international averages. According to Bank for International Settlements (BIS) data, the ratio of public debt at nominal value to GDP in 2025 increased by 0.2 point compared to the previous year, reaching 23.9 percent. This level is well below the averages of 79.8 percent for emerging economies and 105.4 percent for developed economies. Household indebtedness indicators displayed a similar outlook. In 2025, the ratio of household debt at market value to GDP in Türkiye rose by 0.7 point, reaching 10.1 percent, while during the same period the average was 45.6 percent for emerging economies and 67.8 percent for developed economies.

The ratio of real sector debt to GDP in Türkiye also remains below the average for emerging economies. According to BIS data, at the end of 2025 the ratio of real sector debt at market value to GDP increased by 1.6 points compared to the previous year, reaching 38.9 percent. During the same period, the ratio of real sector debt to GDP in emerging economies, excluding China, was 52.4 percent. Furthermore, the net foreign exchange position deficit of real sector companies increased by 15.4 billion dollars as of June 2026 compared to the end of 2025. This increase was driven by the rise in the FX loans companies obtained from domestic and foreign sources. The short-term foreign exchange position surplus declined during the same period, recording 6.6 billion dollars.

6. Public Finance

In the 2025 Central Government Budget Law, the budget deficit was projected to be 3.1 percent of GDP. Maintaining measures to ensure efficiency in expenditure and enhance savings, as a result of earthquake-related expenditures remaining below the projected amounts, the central government budget expenditure has remained below the initial appropriation. On the other hand, revenue collection remained in line with the budget target. As a result of these developments, the budget deficit was below the projected level and stood at 2.9 percent of GDP at the end of the year. Excluding earthquake expenditures, which amounted to 0.8 percent of GDP, the budget deficit to GDP ratio stood at 2.1 percent.

In 2025, total general government revenues increased by 1.1 percent of GDP, and total general government expenditure decreased by 1.5 percent of GDP. In 2025, compared to 2024, transfer expenditures decreased by 1.0 percentage point, investment expenditures decreased by 0.2 percentage point, and current expenditures decreased by 0.2 percentage point. In this context, the general government deficit declined by 2.5 percentage points to 2.1 percent of GDP.

In 2025, the ratio of public sector borrowing to GDP decreased by 3.3 percentage points compared to the previous year, reaching 2.5 percent. In the same period, the ratio of EU-defined general government debt stock to GDP increased by 0.1 percentage point to 23.7 percent.

In the MTP (2026-2028), the central government budget deficit was projected to amount to 3.5 percent of GDP in 2026. The increases in global energy prices following the outbreak of the U.S./Israel-Iran War at the end of February put pressure on budget expenditures through their pass-through to the overall price level. On the other hand, the sliding scale mechanism was introduced to limit the pass through of rising international oil prices to consumer prices. Despite the increase in expenditures and the revenue loss resulting from the sliding scale mechanism, the strong performance of budget revenues is expected to lead the central government budget deficit to remain below the projected level of 3.5 percent of GDP and stand at 3.1 percent of GDP. In 2026, earthquake related expenditures of 681.5 billion TL are projected for the reconstruction of areas damaged by the earthquakes that occurred in February 2023 and for disaster risk reduction. In this context, the budget deficit excluding earthquake-related expenditures is estimated to be 2.3 percent of GDP by the end of 2026.

In 2026, compared to the previous year, the ratio of general government revenues to GDP is expected to decrease by 0.2 percentage point, while the ratio of general government expenditures is expected to increase by 0.4 percentage point. In the same period, general government investments are projected to increase by 0.1 percentage point, current expenditures by 0.5 percentage point, and transfer expenditures to decrease by 0.2 percentage point. In this framework, the ratio of the general government deficit to GDP is expected to increase by 0.6 percentage point compared to the previous year, reaching 2.7 percent, while the general government primary surplus is expected to be 0.8 percent.

In 2026, the public sector general balance is expected to run a deficit of 3.1 percent of GDP, while the ratio of the EU-defined general government debt stock to GDP is expected to be 21.8 percent.

II. MACROECONOMIC POLICY FRAMEWORK AND MAIN OBJECTIVES

During the Program period, in line with the objectives of the Twelfth Development Plan (2024–2028), the primary objective is to achieve balanced, sustainable and inclusive growth based on preserving and strengthening economic resilience; enhance the capacity to create employment, ensure a lasting increase in welfare by extending the benefits of economic gains to broad segments of society; and strengthen a fair distribution of income. In this regard, the aim is to strengthen macroeconomic stability by ensuring price stability, maintaining fiscal discipline and safeguarding financial stability; and to enhance the competitiveness of the economy by developing high value-added production capacity and increasing total factor productivity.

The process of combating inflation with a view to achieving lasting price stability will be pursued decisively, supported not only by monetary policy instruments but also by medium- and long-term structural transformation measures. While strong coordination among monetary, fiscal and incomes policies will ensure that demand conditions remain on a non-inflationary path, the alignment of inflation expectations with the targets will be strengthened. During the Program period, administered and directed prices will be kept aligned with the targets in support of the disinflation process, while structural measures that alleviate price pressures and strengthen supply-side growth dynamics will continue to be implemented. To strengthen financial stability, policies will be implemented to increase domestic savings, diversify savings and investment instruments denominated in Turkish lira, and enhance the capacity of the financial system to channel resources efficiently to the real economy.

While maintaining fiscal discipline, efficiency and effectiveness in expenditure composition and resource allocation will be enhanced. Through the digital and data-based transformation of public financial management, the fight against the informal economy will be more effective, voluntary tax compliance will be strengthened, and the tax base will be expanded. Tax policies will be implemented with an approach that prioritizes fairness in income distribution, supports the investment climate and productive activities, and contributes to sustainable growth. In this context, the sustainability of public revenues will be strengthened.

From the first year of the Medium-Term Program, the key focus will be on strengthening the resilience of the manufacturing industry against the pressures arising from global uncertainties and domestic macro-financial rebalancing processes, and on swiftly mitigating the adverse effects of these factors. In this regard, policies will be implemented to transform the sector into a structure that delivers higher levels of production and employment, sustains investment and capacity expansion, and strengthens its competitiveness on the basis of productivity and innovation. At a time of heightened global economic uncertainty and increased geopolitical risks, the resilience of the economy to external shocks will be enhanced through flexible and diversified policies, while active industrial policies, with a strengthened leading role for the public sector, will be pursued. Fiscal and incomes policies aimed at preserving the production, employment and export capacity of the manufacturing industry and enhancing its competitiveness will be implemented in a coordinated manner with a holistic approach. In this context, a policy package will be put in place that seeks to increase the welfare of employees and employers in a balanced manner, takes into account the cost burden on taxpayers and minimizes cost pressures on economic activity.

Access to working capital finance will be supported for manufacturing firms, particularly those in labor-intensive and export-oriented sectors, through measures tailored to firm size. Access to finance for investment and marketing activities of more competitive firms will be expanded to enhance their ability to compete with their counterparts in international markets. Differentiated supportive and transformative solutions tailored to the specific needs of manufacturing firms in

the areas of investment, production, skills-based labor requirements, exports, financing, competitiveness, marketing and organization, and differentiated according to firm size, will be implemented in the short term. To strengthen the culture of industrialization, production and entrepreneurship, educational approaches that develop students' capabilities to produce, design, develop, solve problems and create value will be expanded across all levels of the education system.

Over the medium and long term, policies aimed at strengthening the science, technology and innovation ecosystem and enhancing the quality of human capital will ensure that the opportunities offered by technological transformation are harnessed to the fullest extent for the structural transformation of industry. While green and digital transformation programs, international R&D and research collaborations, clustering and entrepreneurship programs will help raise the technological level of the manufacturing industry in investment, production and exports, a particular focus will be placed on the localization of critical technologies and inputs. The development of core technologies in the field of artificial intelligence will be supported, and their use in production processes will be expanded. Consultation mechanisms aimed at enhancing the competitiveness of industry will be further developed, and proactive measures will be implemented against potential risks by monitoring the current conditions and needs of the real sector. In this regard, businesses will be supported in their efforts to diversify markets, increase production capacity and create new employment opportunities with a view to ensuring the efficient conduct of production processes. At the same time, market surveillance and inspection processes will be strengthened against activities that undermine market stability and disrupt production processes, with a view to preventing all forms of unfair and anti-competitive commercial conduct.

State aid will continue to be provided on a selective, targeted and for a limited period, while R&D support will be restructured to respond to the needs of the evolving technology ecosystem. At the same time, export competitiveness will be enhanced by improving logistics infrastructure and access to export finance. This will contribute to achieving a lasting and sustainable improvement in the current account balance.

In the face of increasingly prevalent new-generation protectionist approaches beyond traditional protectionism, international cooperation and trade diplomacy efforts will be actively pursued to strengthen security of supply in energy, agriculture, food, natural resources and strategic inputs, and to enhance the resilience and diversification of supply chains. Beyond being a bridge connecting different geographies, Türkiye, located at the crossroads of Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Africa, will be positioned as a strategic hub that shapes global trade flows, provides alternative and uninterrupted routes, offers high-capacity and multimodal connectivity, and contributes to the development of prosperity hubs in its surrounding regions. The Middle Corridor, the Development Road and the logistics connections complementing these routes will be addressed through an integrated approach, with a view to increasing the share of transit transport. The global competitiveness of the industrial sector will be supported by strengthening connectivity among ports, railways, highways and airports. During the Program period, priority will be given to investments that ensure the efficient use of energy and natural resources and increase domestic and renewable energy capacity, with a view to reducing external dependence on energy and strengthening security of supply. In the agricultural sector, considering the risks arising from climate change and increasing food demand, priority will be given to planned and sustainable production, the widespread adoption of modern agricultural technologies, the use of renewable energy, investments in irrigation, and the development of organized agricultural zones.

Predictability in the business and investment environment will be enhanced, investment processes will be facilitated, and efforts to attract high-quality foreign direct investment to Türkiye will continue. Access of SMEs to finance and quality infrastructure services will be facilitated to ensure that productivity gains are extended across the economy. Policies aimed at developing skills and competencies in line with the changing needs of the labor market will be strengthened, while vocational training courses and on-the-job training programs will be expanded. Groups facing difficulties in participating in the labor force, particularly young people and women, will be supported in entering employment.

The main policy areas that will support the macroeconomic policy framework in the period ahead include:

- Supporting sustainable growth through productivity gains,
- Strengthening human capital and enhancing employment capacity,
- Ensuring price stability and strengthening financial stability,
- Enhancing competitiveness in foreign trade,
- Improving the business and investment environment,
- Supporting economic security and resilience,
- Maintaining fiscal discipline and strengthening efforts to combat informality.

III. MACROECONOMIC TARGETS AND POLICIES¹

1. Sustainable Growth

During the program period, in line with the sustainable growth approach, policies will be implemented to support productivity gains aimed at strengthening long-term growth potential, while ensuring the efficient use of resources by increasing production capacity and competitiveness. These policies, aimed at boosting growth potential, will be implemented in coordination with policies aimed at ensuring price stability as part of the fight against inflation, thereby supporting a balanced path for economic activity. During this period, the quality of growth will be enhanced through policies that make productivity gains one of the key drivers of growth.

R&D activities and the use of technology will be supported to increase high value-added production in the agricultural sector and minimize supply-side risks, thereby ensuring the efficient production of agricultural products through domestic resources. To increase the value added of the agricultural sector, priority will be given to transitioning to smart production approaches through data-driven analyses by expanding the use of technology in production processes. In this way, both the yield per unit area will be increased and the decision-making processes of producers will become data-driven. By encouraging investments aimed at transforming by-products generated in the agricultural industry into value-added products, waste will be reintegrated into the economy; meanwhile, the raw material requirements of the agricultural-based industry will be made predictable through contract farming models, thereby strengthening the resilience of the supply chain. Furthermore, in the agricultural sector, the capacity to adapt to climate change will be enhanced by supporting the transition to low-carbon production, with a particular focus on the sustainable management of soil and water resources.

Access to finance will be facilitated to preserve and strengthen existing production capacity in the industrial sector and to enhance the sector's resilience to external shocks. In addition, an entrepreneurial state approach will be adopted whereby public procurement and long-term supply mechanisms are used proactively to support private sector investment and production decisions, while the state assumes a guiding and facilitating role in strategic areas.

In the medium and long term, the industrial sector will be transformed into a structure that generates value on a global scale through its capacity for technology, design, and innovation. Accordingly, moving beyond increasing existing production capacity, new production areas that will provide a global competitive advantage in the strategic sectors of the future will be identified in advance and a long-term investment drive targeting these areas will be launched. Mechanisms that bring together R&D, design, and scaled production within the same ecosystem will be strengthened, particularly in strategic areas such as artificial intelligence, advanced materials, semiconductors, robotics, biotechnology, energy storage, and next-generation transportation technologies. By revitalizing and strengthening the collaboration among universities, research infrastructures, technology startups, and the industry in a way that accelerates the transition "from laboratory to factory", the rapid commercialization of developed technologies and their entry into global markets will be ensured. Furthermore, more efficient use of resources in the industry will be achieved by accelerating the digital transformation of businesses and promoting the widespread adoption of AI-powered and autonomous production systems which optimize the use of energy, raw materials, labor, and machinery by monitoring them in real time. Support programs will be restructured to focus on scaling up investments that generate productivity, technology intensity, high value added, and export capacity. Accordingly, Türkiye aims to achieve an industrial structure that develops, produces and exports technology, moves up global value chains and helps shape the production ecosystems of the future.

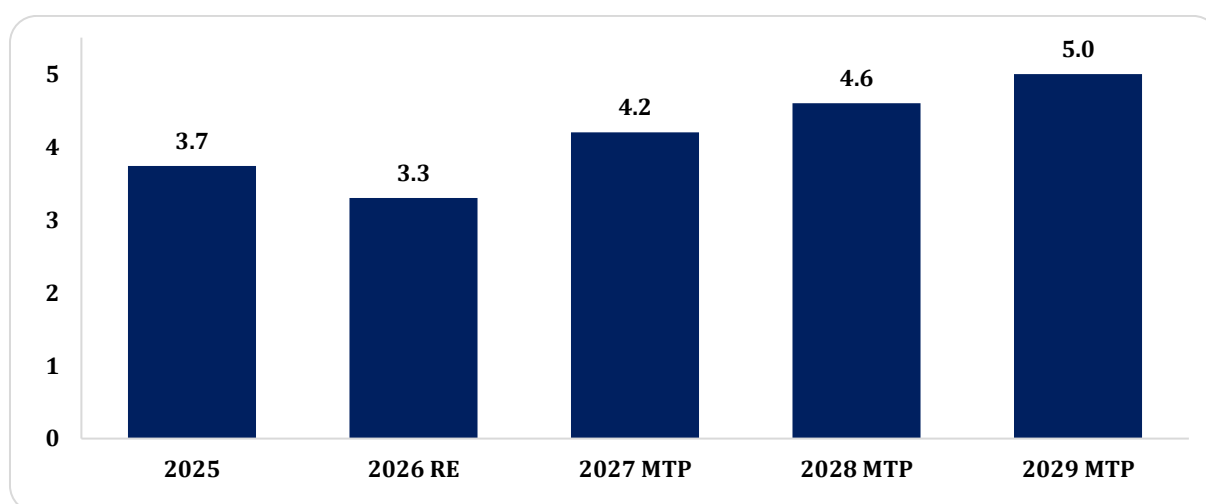
¹ Main indicators and targets regarding macroeconomics and public finance are included in Annex 1.

A qualitative transformation will be achieved in the services sector, the largest contributor to economic growth, by increasing the share of high value added, knowledge and technology-based subsectors. Innovative solutions generated within these subsectors will be positioned as strategic inputs for the digital transformation processes of the manufacturing industry. Consequently, the expansion of the services sector will directly contribute to enhancing the industry's global competitiveness. The widespread adoption of integrated service models in areas such as health, education, care, transportation, logistics, and tourism will ensure more efficient resource utilization and improved service quality. By strengthening competition based on quality and productivity indicators and encouraging the scaling of successful business models, the services sector will transition from a structure that grows through increased resource consumption to one that generates greater value through the smarter use of existing resources.

To contribute to sectoral development, the quality of human capital will be enhanced by fostering the knowledge, skills, and competencies required for structural transformations. During the Program period, public investments will be aligned to complement private sector investments, and public procurement processes will be positioned as a strategic tool that prioritizes environmental, social, and economic sustainability criteria while incentivizing domestic production and R&D.

The Program's productivity-focused policies are projected to raise the economy's potential growth rate by approximately 0.5 percentage points over the Program period. This improvement is expected to result from stronger production capacity and sustained gains in total factor productivity. This is expected to support Türkiye's strong convergence toward its long-term sustainable growth objectives.

Graph 7: Growth (Percent)



RE: Realization Estimate

Preserving and strengthening the production and export capacity of the manufacturing industry

Data-driven, selective and targeted active industrial and foreign trade policies will be implemented in order to preserve and strengthen the sector's investment, employment, high value-added production and export capacity, while a culture of cooperation between the public and private sectors will be strengthened in priority problem areas. During the Program period, measures aimed at facilitating access to finance, preserving employment and increasing skilled employment, reducing energy and logistics costs, diversifying export markets

and increasing market shares, and alleviating pressures arising from unfair competition will be implemented in a coordinated manner to enhance the competitiveness and resilience of the manufacturing industry. An entrepreneurial state approach will be pursued through public procurement, and targeted mechanisms will be introduced to address critical raw material, production, technology and supply bottlenecks faced by industrial clusters with high regional competitiveness.

- Manufacturing industry sectors will be regularly monitored on a data-driven basis using production, investment, employment, capacity utilization and export indicators. Taking critical thresholds in these indicators into account, manufacturing industry strengthening programs will be implemented through a rapid-response mechanism that jointly addresses financing, employment, foreign trade and cost-related needs of identified sectors and subsectors.
- Time-limited, targeted and selective support instruments, such as the KOSGEB Employment Protection Support Program, will be expanded and implemented in order to facilitate the transformation of SMEs and to preserve employment levels operating in labor-intensive sectors such as textiles, clothing, leather and furniture.
- Access to finance will be facilitated by increasing the capacity of the Credit Guarantee Mechanism, particularly to SMEs.
- The effectiveness of the State-Supported Trade Receivables Insurance scheme will be increased to reduce SMEs' collection risks arising from deferred sales and to support their working-capital requirements.
- Financing programs based on documented procurement needs will be implemented exclusively for production and export activities to meet firms' working-capital requirements.
- The volume of rediscount credits and the Advance Loans Against Investment Commitment (YTAK) available to exporters and firms engaged in foreign-exchange-earning activities will be increased, and loan allocation processes will be accelerated.
- For firms experiencing cash flow deterioration while maintaining their production and export capacity, temporary restructuring and installment arrangements for tax liabilities, social security contributions and other obligations to public authorities will be developed subject to specified criteria.
- The effects of electricity, natural gas and logistics costs on industrial competitiveness will be closely monitored, and support mechanisms designed to accelerate productivity investments in energy-intensive sectors will be widely implemented.
- Investments in shared testing, certification, logistics and digital infrastructure in organized industrial zones and industrial clusters will be supported, enabling firms to benefit more extensively from economies of scale.
- Under the smart specialization approach, rapid and targeted support will be provided at provincial level to industrial clusters that are critical for production and exports and have high regional competitiveness, with intensive priority support aimed at addressing critical production, technology and supply bottlenecks.
- Sector-school matching programs for critical occupations will be implemented in organized industrial zones and industrial clusters. Educational and social infrastructure will be improved, while apprenticeship, mastership and on-the-job training programs will be expanded to provide stronger support for the development of qualified mid-level technical personnel.

- Target-country-based trade diplomacy and market-entry action plans will be implemented for sectors experiencing losses in export markets, while initiatives aimed at eliminating technical barriers will be intensified.
- The effectiveness of Türk Eximbank's buyer credits, export credit insurance and export financing instruments will be increased, and activities targeting new markets will be prioritised.
- Implementation procedures for trade defence instruments against dumped and subsidised imports that create unfair competition for domestic producers will be accelerated, while foreign trade policies in strategic sectors will be reviewed from a competitiveness perspective.
- Public procurement will be used more effectively as a strategic policy instrument. Supply models will be developed by ensuring long-term and predictable demand in priority areas, with the aim of preserving production capacity, supporting investment decisions and enhancing resilience in critical supply chains.
- The demand-creation and long-term ordering approach successfully implemented in the defence industry will be extended to areas such as health technologies, rail systems, energy equipment, electronics and critical industrial inputs.
- Regulations affecting investment, employment, production and export decisions in strategic sectors will be simplified, and accelerated procedures will be introduced for permits, licences and conformity assessment processes.

Supporting high value-added transformation in industry

Targeted industrial policies based on sectoral prioritization will be implemented, and competitiveness in external markets will be increased by supporting high value-added production.

- Within the scope of the HIT-30 High Technology Investment Program, large-scale investments in priority technology domains will be supported through the project-based, tailored mechanisms.
- The YTAK Program will continue to be implemented more effectively in a selective and targeted manner, integrated with the existing investment incentive system and focused on export-supporting productive sectors and high value-added product groups. A new field of application will also be developed to cover relatively smaller-scale manufacturing investments that are nevertheless highly qualified and generate high value added.
- Within the framework of the Technology Move Program, new calls will be announced for the domestic development and production of critical products and technologies.
- 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.
- Clustering initiatives possessing national significance and demonstrating potential for competitiveness and sustainability will continue to be supported.
- The domestic production of critical components aimed at developing competitive production in priority sectors will be supported through public procurement.
- In providing state aid, the technological capabilities of provinces will be considered, while criteria such as productivity growth, technology acquisition, energy efficiency, exports, employment and domestic value-added creation will be considered priority performance criteria. State aid will continue to be administered within a simple and effective framework based on impact assessments.

- The investment incentive system will be implemented within a selective, needs-based, time-limited and project-oriented framework that takes regional development levels into account.
- Investments aimed at transforming by-products generated in agro-industrial production processes into value-added products will be encouraged, thereby strengthening interaction between the agricultural and industrial sectors.
- Under the Local Development Initiative Program, private-sector investments addressing regionally identified investment needs focused on technological transformation, exports and employment will be supported.
- Branding, design, packaging and certification processes aimed at commercialising local and traditional products and increasing their value added will be encouraged, while digitalization and e-commerce infrastructures that facilitate access to national and international markets will be strengthened.

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 activities will be supported in critical fields, such as artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, autonomous systems and vehicles, quantum technologies, hypersonic systems, next-generation materials technologies, space and satellite technologies, nanotechnology, biotechnology, sensor technologies, semiconductors, batteries, nuclear technologies, renewable energy, blockchain and robotics. Strategic cooperation among research institutions, universities, and private-sector companies operating in these fields will also continue to be promoted.
- Technology startups with the potential to become "Turcorns" will be strengthened and provided with targeted support with the goal of enhancing global competitiveness.
- R&D incentives will be restructured in line with the needs of the technology ecosystem, while continued support will be provided to the infrastructure and incubation centers of R&D and design centers and technology development zones, taking sector-specific needs into consideration.
- Within the framework of the university-industry cooperation model, research infrastructures, technology platforms, product-oriented platforms, and frontier R&D laboratories will be effectively supported.
- The specialization model will continue to be implemented 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.
- To enhance the contribution of intellectual property assets to high-technology and value-added production, mechanisms for the valuation, access to finance, and commercialization of patents, trademarks, and designs will be strengthened.
- Research infrastructures and cooperation networks will be supported to strengthen scientific cooperation and knowledge sharing in priority R&D and innovation areas, enhance researchers' competencies, and increase the availability of qualified human resources.
- Research and innovation capacities and public-industry-university cooperation will be strengthened in the fields of high-performance computing, artificial intelligence, and quantum technologies.

- International R&D and innovation cooperation in critical and strategic technology areas will be strengthened to support the internationalization of the research and innovation ecosystem and enhance technology development capacity.
- In line with the National Technology Move, R&D infrastructures will be established and projects will be implemented to enable the deployment of next-generation railway technologies and the development of environmentally friendly traction and propulsion systems, in line with the goal of achieving net-zero emissions in transport.
- Within the framework of the National Space Program, R&D activities will be supported to strengthen national capacity in space technologies, to develop and commercialize critical, high value-added space technologies, and to enhance domestic production capacity.
- A domestic generative artificial intelligence ecosystem will be established to enable the development of foundation large language models with strong Turkish language proficiency, and, building on these models, the development of customizable artificial intelligence solutions tailored to the needs of public institutions.
- Within the framework of the Artificial Intelligence Action Plan (2026-2030), domestic artificial intelligence production capacity, supported by a low-carbon national computing backbone and an integrated investment framework, will be strengthened.
- Student and teacher groups producing software for robotics technology and artificial intelligence tools will be encouraged across different regions.
- National initiatives in critical technologies will be formalized through a pre-competitive cooperation approach, and the infrastructure required for these areas will be developed.

Acceleration of green and digital transition

In the context of tackling climate change, the green transition process will be accelerated, and low-carbon production, resource efficiency, circular economy, sustainable finance, and green technology applications will be expanded across all sectors, primarily energy, industry, transportation, and agriculture.

- Secondary legislation activities containing regulations on greenhouse gas emissions reduction and climate change adaptation for the implementation of the Climate Law will be pursued.
- The alignment of the Türkiye Emissions Trading System (TR ETS) with the European Union Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) will be strengthened to support the green transition and export competitiveness of emission-intensive sectors.
- An implementation framework for engagement with international carbon markets will be established, and the infrastructure and regulations required to fulfill obligations under the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) as well as to enable the use of carbon credits will be implemented.
- Sectoral and technology-level needs for the green and digital twin transitions in the manufacturing industry will be identified, and support mechanisms will be established.
- To ensure reliable and transparent monitoring and reporting of corporate sustainability performance of enterprises during the green transition process, the effectiveness of licensing processes for Corporate Sustainability Reporting Expertise will be enhanced, and the infrastructure for sustainability reporting and assurance audit standards will be strengthened, thereby boosting access to green finance and international competitiveness.
- In order to accelerate green transformation in industry, enhance the visibility of clean production, and facilitate firms' access to green finance, regulatory efforts will be carried

out in line with sectoral Best Available Techniques, necessary human resources will be trained, and the Green Transformation Certification process in Industry will be pursued.

- Investments aimed at resource-efficient and low-carbon production aligned with the circular economy approach will be supported under the Green Transformation Program.
- To ensure the protection and efficient use of water resources, a new water management approach will be adopted to reduce water consumption and pollution, expand the reuse of treated wastewater, and advance circular economy practices.
- To ensure the efficient use of water and to minimize non-revenue water, legislative framework will be developed regarding issues such as seawater desalination, rainwater harvesting, and the reuse of greywater.
- By scaling up zero waste practices and the circular economy approach, material and resource consumption will be minimized through the prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling, and increased industrial application of waste.
- Energy efficiency investments will be supported, particularly in sectors with high energy consumption.
- Legislative regulations will be enacted to enable the efficient utilization of industrial waste heat.
- The deployment of highly energy-efficient buildings with high renewable energy utilization will be expanded.
- The Net Zero Emission Strategy and Action Plan in Transportation will be finalized and put into effect; a technology roadmap for integrated, efficient, safe, and environmentally sensitive intelligent transport systems will be established; and projects aimed at reducing emissions, ensuring sustainability, and enhancing connectivity in transportation will be implemented.
- The deployment of electric vehicle charging stations will be expanded nationwide.
- A national plan for high-capacity charging stations will be prepared to support the electrification of heavy commercial vehicles in the logistics sector.
- To expand carbon sinks, practices aimed at increasing forest areas, protecting ecosystem integrity, and strengthening the resilience of forests against climate change will be expanded.
- A reporting infrastructure will be developed within the framework of the Türkiye Green Taxonomy, in alignment with international classification systems and taking into account the country's specific needs.
- Environmental performance data will be integrated into financial decision-making processes through digital infrastructures and effectively utilized in green finance mechanisms.
- Incentives will be provided for banks' funding aimed at financing domestic green transition investments.
- Production planning will be reviewed in light of climate data and risk projections, and a more resilient, sustainable and financially robust agricultural risk management system will be established to address climate-related agricultural disasters by combining measures that strengthen the social resilience of producers and their families with early warning infrastructure and the development of resilient crop varieties.
- A new mechanism will be developed to ensure the sustainability and effective operation of integrated waste management facilities of local governments.

- Under the Regulation on Local Climate Change Action Plans, province-wide action plans will be formulated alongside the decision-support tools, technical guides, and monitoring mechanisms.

The capabilities and capacities of enterprises for digital transformation will be enhanced. The use of digital technologies in the delivery of public services will be maximized.

- Enterprises' digital-transformation investments will be supported through the Digital Transformation Program.
- A national legislative framework for artificial intelligence will be developed with due regard to alignment with the EU.
- With a view to accelerating the transition to a data economy, a national policy framework will be established encompassing data ownership, responsibilities relating to data sharing and applicable technical procedures, and a comprehensive legal and institutional framework for data governance, together with the necessary infrastructure, will be put in place.
- Supercomputer infrastructure required for artificial intelligence applications will be developed, and the capacity of the Turkish National Science e-Infrastructure (TRUBA) supercomputer will be expanded.
- A legislative framework for digital-government enterprise architecture will be established in order to accelerate digital transformation in the public sector and enable more effective use of next-generation digital technologies.
- Shared software components and shared digital infrastructures will be expanded in order to improve the efficiency of resource use in local-government IT investments, while duplicate system investments will be reduced.
- To strengthen data-driven decision-making processes in local governments, an integrated digital city-management infrastructure will be established within the framework of interoperability principles and the national architecture, while digital municipal services will be expanded through a common-platform approach.
- Testing and conformity-assessment infrastructures with international accreditation will be developed in strategic sectors.
- Digital transformation in testing, inspection, surveillance and certification, as well as standardization and conformity-assessment processes, will be accelerated, and AI-supported, data-driven and integrated service models will be developed.
- Curricula and infrastructure at all levels of education will be developed in line with digital transformation, and a process-oriented and competency-based digital measurement and assessment system will be established.

Development of human and physical infrastructure

The quality of education system, particularly vocational and technical education, will be improved, and its alignment with labor market needs will be strengthened to develop a skilled workforce. Individuals' occupational competencies will also be enhanced to help them adapt to technological change in strategic areas.

- Technology-oriented education and competency development programs will be expanded to cultivate the qualified human resources required for technological transformation.
- Qualified human resources will be developed and researchers will be supported in critical technology fields and priority areas of R&D and innovation.
- Opportunities and enabling environments for competent researchers based abroad to work

in Türkiye on a full-time or part-time basis will be diversified, and highly qualified researchers conducting advanced scientific and technological research will be supported.

- To improve the quality of vocational and technical education, the competencies of teachers and administrators will be enhanced, workshops and laboratories will be upgraded in line with technological developments, and cooperation with relevant institutions and organizations will be strengthened to improve graduates' employment prospects.
- The content of vocational and technical education will be updated in line with technological developments, particularly artificial intelligence, strategic priorities and sectoral needs, infrastructure and collaborations will be strengthened, and students will be provided with appropriate guidance and access opportunities.
- Research, testing and validation infrastructure in the field of space technologies will be strengthened.
- To develop the competencies needed by the defense industry, continuing training and professional development programs that adapt to changing technological trends will be expanded.
- To facilitate access to quality preschool education, different models will be developed according to the needs of target groups, taking into account their economic and social development levels.
- Programs will be developed to identify individuals' talents at an early age and guide them toward educational and career pathways that match their potential, including in science and technology
- An objective mechanism will be created to guide students towards suitable professions through vocational interests, values, and skills inventories developed at the lower and upper secondary school levels.
- A framework curriculum will be prepared and relevant legislation will be amended to enable secondary school students to acquire vocational skills by enrolling in vocational training centers during their education.

The logistics connections and infrastructure of production centres will be strengthened to increase the competitiveness of the private sector.

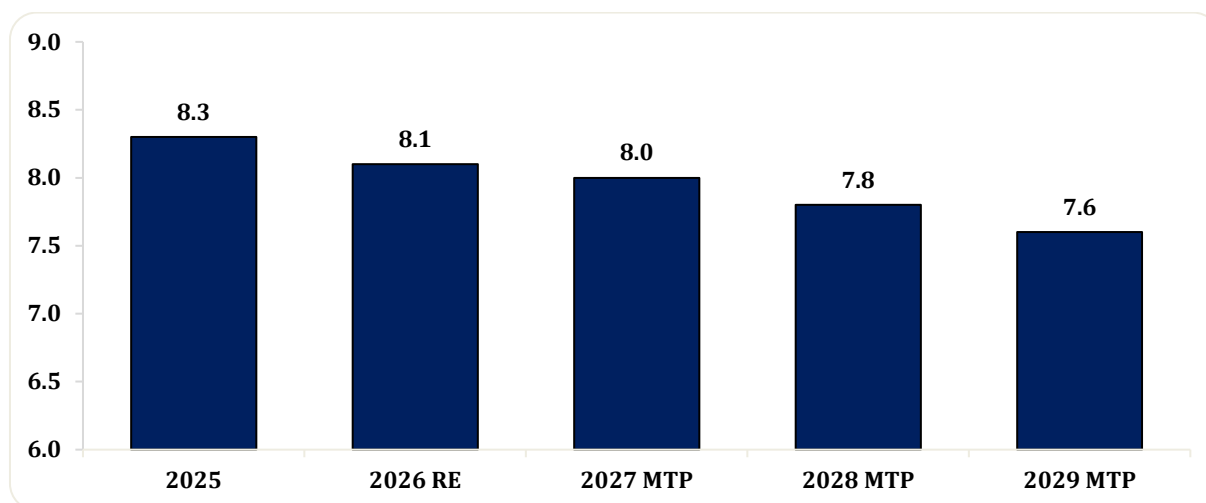
- Investments in railway connection lines linking industrial zones, logistics centres and ports to the railway network will be prioritised and accelerated.
- To reduce concentration in the Marmara Region, new industrial development areas and logistics corridors will be established outside the region.
- International air connectivity will be developed in line with strategic priorities, while continuity and accessibility in regional air transport will be strengthened.

2. Employment

In line with the evolving dynamics of the labor market, comprehensive policies will be implemented to promote new-generation forms of work, considering sectoral needs and skill mismatches, while enhancing flexicurity and aiming to reduce labor underutilization.

A sustainable growth path that is consistent with the macroeconomic policy framework aimed at reducing inflation and supportive of employment will be pursued to ensure renewed momentum in employment and labor force growth.

The improvement in the unemployment rate, which has declined to single-digit levels, is expected to continue throughout the MTP period. During the Program period, employment is projected to increase by an annual average of 711 thousand persons, in parallel with the anticipated increase in the labor force participation rate, while the unemployment rate is expected to gradually decline to 7.6 percent in 2029.

Graph 8: Unemployment Rate (Percent)

RE: Realization Estimate

Improving the skills alignment of the labor force

Human capital will be developed within the framework of a lifelong learning approach, and the skills of the labor force will be aligned with technological developments, sectoral needs and strategic priorities. The link between vocational and technical education and the labor market will be strengthened. The supply of qualified human resources in high-demand occupations and with the required competencies will be increased, and data and qualifications infrastructure will be developed to identify skills needs.

- Occupational and target-group-oriented active labor market Programs will be developed in line with the changing needs of the labor market. The employment impacts of these programs will be regularly evaluated, and resources will be directed towards program types with stronger performance in facilitating transitions to sustainable employment.
- Postgraduate education aimed at developing the workforce in strategic areas with high demand for qualified human resources, such as the defence industry, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, energy and mining, and space technologies, will be supported. Continuing education and professional development programs and vocational training opportunities will be expanded through public–university–private sector cooperation.
- Cooperation with qualified researchers conducting advanced scientific and technological research abroad will be enhanced by diversifying opportunities and working environments for their employment in Türkiye.
- The vocational and technical education curriculum will be updated in cooperation with the private sector, and private sector participation will be increased, including in governance and financing, to support the expansion of internship and on-the-job training programs.
- The alignment of higher education enrollment quotas, particularly in vocational schools, with the medium-term workforce needs of the public and private sectors will be strengthened.
- A graduate tracking system will be established for graduates of vocational and technical secondary and higher education, their labor market performance will be analysed, and career support mechanisms will be developed.

- Participation in lifelong learning will be increased, including through an active ageing approach, in order to ensure that individuals remain in employment and enhance the relevance of their skills to current labor market needs.
- Effective implementation of the Turkish Qualifications Framework will be ensured, national regulations on micro-credentials will be introduced, and the compatibility of the Turkish Qualifications Database with national and international systems will be strengthened.
- The effective integration of the National Qualifications System with education and employment policies will be strengthened.
- Labor market information infrastructure will be enhanced. The National Occupational Classification System will be completed to establish a common language and interoperability among the occupational data systems of relevant institutions, while data-driven analyses and occupational mapping studies aimed at identifying emerging skills needs will be expanded.

Ensuring adaptation to new-generation forms of work and sectoral transformations

The capacity of the labor force to adapt to sectoral and technological transformations will be enhanced. New-generation forms of work will be expanded on the basis of flexicurity, while equal opportunities for women and men and work-life balance will be taken into account, and green and digital transformation will be ensured to support inclusive and sustainable employment.

- The effective implementation of legislative arrangements concerning new-generation forms of work will be ensured, and secondary legislation will be completed to promote flexicurity.
- To increase flexicurity and access to employment in the labor market, eligibility conditions for passive labor market programs financed through the Unemployment Insurance Fund will be facilitated.
- The impacts of green and digital transformation on the labor market will be regularly monitored, and data and analytical infrastructure will be strengthened.
- To support adaptation to the green transition and the just transition process, a Green Transition Labor Market and Occupational Map will be prepared for Türkiye, covering green jobs at the regional and sectoral levels, occupations that will be affected by the transition, employment areas at risk of job losses, and emerging skills needs.
- The implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the National Just Transition Strategy for the 2027–2029 period will be established, and social dialogue mechanisms will be strengthened to ensure the participation of social partners in the design, implementation and monitoring of twin transition policies.
- Targeted social protection and employment measures focusing on groups of workers that will be most affected by the transformation process will be developed.
- To promote a just transition, vocational training courses and on-the-job training programs for workers in sectors and occupations affected by the green and digital transitions will be designed and expanded in line with the skills required by the twin transition.
- The development of workers' skills within the framework of the twin transition will be supported. Active labor market programs will be designed to address skills gaps, and the workforce will be equipped with the skills required by the labor market through public-private sector cooperation.
- Measures to support employment will be comprehensively reviewed and enhanced, considering sectoral transformations and new-generation forms of work.

Supporting the employment of groups facing difficulties in labor force participation

To improve employment opportunities and support the sustained participation in the labor market of groups facing difficulties in labor force participation, particularly women, young people and people with disabilities, the effectiveness of active labor market policies will be enhanced through skills development, care services, employment transition support and entrepreneurship assistance.

- Active labor market programs will be implemented to facilitate more effective participation in the labor market and increase employment, particularly among women, young people and people with disabilities.
- Training and support programs will be implemented to equip women with new occupational skills and competencies.
- Affordable and accessible childcare services will be expanded to increase women's employment, and the scope of such services will be extended to other areas of care, including elderly and disability care.
- To increase women's labor force participation and ensure that children in primary and secondary education spend time in safe environments, after-school cultural, arts and sports programs will be expanded.
- The Labor Force Adjustment Program will be implemented in a manner that enables young people not in education or employment to benefit more extensively, considering their vocational training, competencies and skills.
- Entrepreneurship programs, particularly those targeting women, will be expanded.
- Targeted employment support programs and policies to strengthen inclusiveness will be implemented to increase the labor force participation of people with disabilities, while the return to employment of insured persons following occupational accidents will be supported through vocational rehabilitation.

Reducing labor underutilization

To increase the participation of potential labor in economic activity, barriers to entry into the labor market arising from skills, care responsibilities, job-search constraints and regional mismatches will be reduced, and the transition of individuals outside the labor market into formal and sustainable employment will be supported.

- Programs will be introduced to achieve a sustained reduction in labor underutilization by fostering a culture of production from an early age, preparing individuals for working life and encouraging labor force participation.
- The virtue of work and the social value of productive activity will be incorporated into the curriculum from the beginning of formal education.
- Individuals in the potential labor force will be integrated into active labor market programs through job and vocational counselling services, while their labor force participation will be increased through profile-based guidance and skills development opportunities.
- Links between the social assistance system and active and passive labor market programs will be strengthened, and active labor market programs aimed at increasing labor force participation and employability among social assistance recipients will be expanded.
- Transitions to sustainable employment in sectors facing labor shortages will be supported by strengthening reskilling, follow-up and matching mechanisms for participants in active labor market programs.
- Parental leave arrangements will be revised to facilitate a more balanced sharing of care responsibilities.

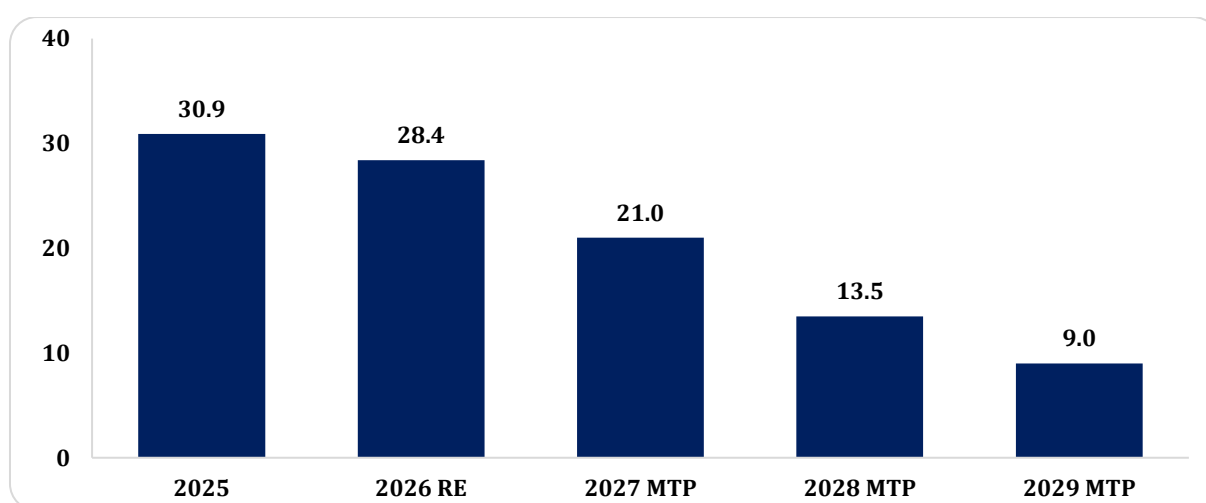
- Institutional care and childcare services will be expanded through cooperation among the central government, local governments and the private sector. Workplace childcare and care services will be improved, particularly to support women's employment.
- Businesses will be encouraged to provide part-time or fully remote employment opportunities for workers with childcare responsibilities.
- Programs aimed at providing vocational skills to underutilized labor will be developed considering local labor demand and regional needs.
- To improve work-life balance and employee productivity, efforts will be undertaken to develop arrangements concerning working days and flexible working-time employment models.

3. Price Stability and Financial Stability

The primary objective during the Medium-Term Program (2027–2029) period will be to sustain the disinflation process so as to bring inflation down to single-digit levels and achieve price stability. During this period, the contribution of aggregate demand conditions to the decline in inflation will be reinforced by more favorable cost conditions. The economy's productive capacity will be enhanced by promoting competition in product markets and strengthening supply-side policies. To support a sounder basis for price-setting behavior, consumer awareness will be increased and the inflation expectations of economic agents will be managed through a comprehensive approach. Along with the decline in inflation, a more balanced income distribution will be established, thereby contributing to a sustained increase in welfare.

The aim is to support financial stability by increasing savings in the financial system, ensuring efficiency in resource allocation, facilitating access to finance through the development of capital markets, and promoting financial literacy.

Graph 9: Annual CPI Inflation (Year End, Percent)



RE: Realization Estimate

Anchoring inflation expectations toward achieving sustainable single-digit targets

A coordinated policy approach to combating inflation will be maintained, and all available policy instruments will be used effectively until price stability is achieved. The resolute stance of macroeconomic policies will be supported by structural measures that enhance market transparency and data traceability, thereby contributing to the anchoring of inflation expectations.

- Inflation targeting will continue to be implemented to establish price stability on a lasting basis.
- As part of the efforts to combat inflation, the Central Bank will continue to use all available policy instruments effectively, while fiscal and incomes policies will continue to be implemented in coordination with monetary policy.
- The floating exchange rate regime will remain in place, and exchange rates will continue to be determined by the balance of supply and demand under free market conditions, except in cases of unhealthy price formation or excessive volatility.
- Communication channels will be strengthened to ensure that inflation expectations are anchored in line with the interim targets.
- Public awareness of the market prices website, which transparently provides price information from chain supermarkets above a certain size in the retail sector, will be increased.

Promoting pricing behavior consistent with the inflation target in prices determined outside market dynamics

Through a comprehensive approach, backward-looking price-setting behavior will be replaced by pricing based on inflation expectations, while the emergence of price rigidities will be prevented, thereby breaking inflation inertia.

- The alignment of administered and regulated prices with inflation forecasts and targets will be strengthened.
- Purchase prices for agricultural products will be determined by considering their implications for public finances, market dynamics, and the Program targets, in a manner that contributes to reducing backward-looking indexation to past inflation.

Ensuring that food prices follow a path consistent with the targets

In line with the priorities of strengthening food supply security, enhancing agricultural productivity and value added, and ensuring access to quality food at reasonable prices, foreign trade and support policies will be implemented within a comprehensive framework. Structural transformation measures aimed at reducing cost pressures in agricultural production processes will be accelerated to reduce volatility in food prices and strengthen the contribution to price stability, thereby easing the burden of food expenditures on household budgets and supporting the welfare of low-income groups in particular.

- The potential effects on prices of short- and long-term developments in supply and demand, exports and imports, and changes in distribution chains for food and agricultural products will be monitored and assessed through an early warning approach, while fiscal and foreign trade policies will continue to be implemented in coordination with relevant institutions to support price stability.
- To strengthen food supply security, the existing production planning framework for strategic agricultural products will be maintained, considering supply-demand balances, self-sufficiency levels, water constraints, and regional production potential.

Increasing domestic savings

To increase domestic savings and foster greater awareness of saving, financial literacy will be promoted and long-term savings instruments will be developed.

- Standard pension investment funds under the Private Pension System will be redesigned to generate greater added value for participants' savings.
- Within the Automatic Enrollment System, the range of funds will be expanded to accommodate participants' different risk perceptions and preferences, regulations will be introduced to simplify deductions, and the attractiveness of the system will be enhanced, thereby increasing both the amount of funds accumulated and the number of participants.
- Investment-linked and savings-oriented life insurance products will be promoted.
- Financial education activities will be expanded to promote financial literacy among all segments of society.

Supporting monetary policy with financial market instruments

Turkish lira-denominated investment instruments will be promoted, policies consistent with the monetary policy stance on credit growth will be maintained, and financing conditions for investment- and export-oriented activities will be improved.

- Policies aiming at reducing the attractiveness of FX deposits, increase the share of Turkish lira deposits, and extend their maturities will continue to be implemented.
- To support the current account balance and sustainable growth, the conditions for access to finance in investment- and export-oriented activities will continue to be improved.
- Policies supporting the monetary policy stance will continue to be implemented for consumer loans and non-targeted commercial loans in order to rebalance domestic demand, anchor inflation expectations and reduce the current account deficit.

Strengthening the institutional structure of the financial Sector

Financial sector regulations will be developed by considering compliance with international standards and new developments in the sector.

- To ensure compliance with the Basel III Final (Basel IV) framework, and considering EU legislation, the necessary amendments to the legislation regarding banks' public disclosure obligations will be made and put into effect.
- Regulations will continue to be introduced to ensure the sound conduct of processes related to the activities of savings financing companies, support their balanced growth, and protect customers' interests.
- Efforts to simplify regulations will continue to enable the financial sector to carry out its intermediation activities effectively.
- To align with international best practices, amendments will be made to the relevant legislation on banks' corporate governance principles, internal systems, and internal capital assessment processes.
- The legislative framework and organizational structure will be strengthened to restructure development banking and increase its effectiveness.

Expanding the use of financial technologies

The regulatory framework for financial technologies will be developed, and the dissemination of these activities will be ensured by increasing their scale, effectiveness, and security.

- The infrastructure work for the introduction and expansion of the Digital Turkish Lira will be completed, addressing its economic, legal, and security aspects.
- Studies will be carried out to support the increase in the prevalence of the Instant and Continuous Transfer of Funds (FAST) and FAST Layer Services and Payment Services Data Sharing Services.
- Studies will be carried out to increase the prevalence of TROY, the domestic and national card scheme, in card payments.
- Regulations will be introduced to enhance the cybersecurity resilience of payment institutions and electronic money institutions.
- Regulatory efforts will continue to strengthen the payment services ecosystem, in which innovative financial services are offered and high value-added applications and enterprises emerge.
- The procedures and principles governing the issuance of capital market instruments as crypto assets and their book-entry registration will be established.

Enhancing the effectiveness of capital markets

The effectiveness of capital markets will be enhanced by reviewing the regulatory framework. In addition, capital markets will be deepened through updating and development efforts in equity markets.

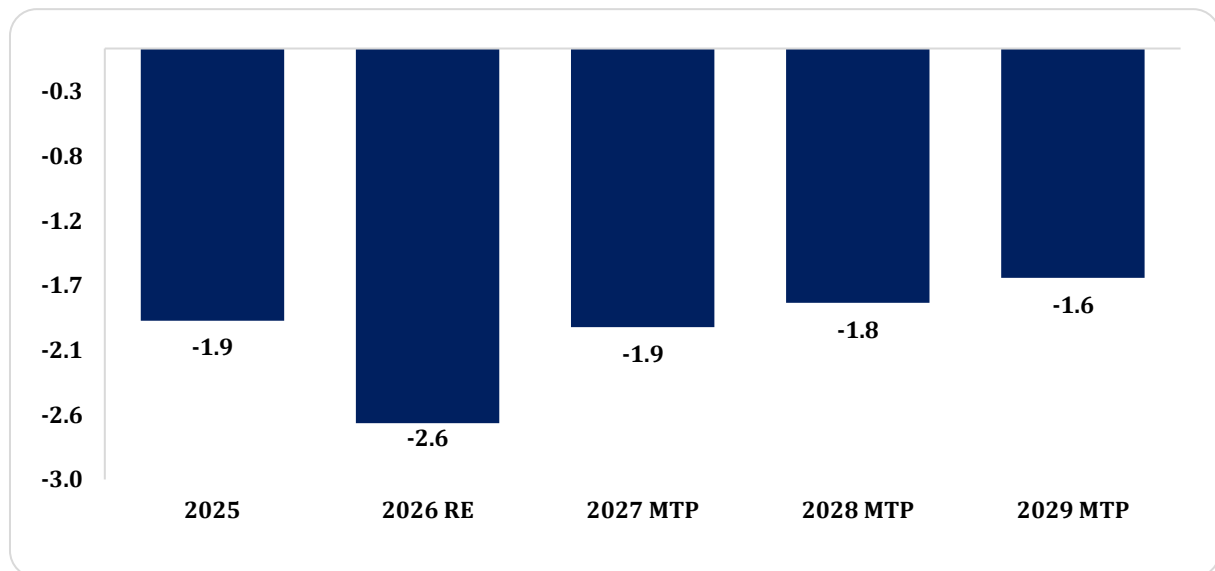
- The regulatory framework governing investment services and activities, the establishment and operating principles of investment institutions, the capital and capital adequacy requirements of brokerage houses, and margin trading, short selling, and lending and borrowing transactions in capital market instruments will be reviewed in a holistic manner.
- An Investor Risk Center will be established and an Investor Risk Monitoring System will be created for the holistic monitoring of risks arising from investors and investment firms in capital markets, the identification of systemic risks, and early warning.
- Capital markets will be deepened by diversifying Turkish lira savings and investment instruments.
- 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).
- Legislative, system, operational, and market compliance efforts to shorten the settlement period in the Equity Market will be completed.
- Market classification criteria in the Equity Market will be updated so as to reflect liquidity and volatility characteristics more effectively.
- To increase the effectiveness of the rating and independent audit sectors, the relevant legislation will be improved in line with international practices.

4. Competitiveness in Foreign Trade

New-generation protectionist tendencies in global trade, the restructuring of supply chains, and geopolitical developments will be closely monitored, and their potential implications for the foreign trade balance, competitiveness, and supply security will be managed effectively. Within this framework, the diversity of export products and markets will be increased by strengthening access to existing and new markets, making effective use of trade agreements, and deploying trade diplomacy instruments in a more targeted manner; at the same time, the quality and competitiveness of exports will be enhanced through support for high value-added and technology-intensive exports, faster adaptation to green and digital transformation, and diversification of services exports.

In line with emerging dynamics in global trade and in consultation with the private sector, measures will be taken within the framework of international obligations to protect domestic production, considering the needs of industrial enterprises and domestic producers in addressing unfair competition. To reduce external dependency and supply risks in critical inputs, supply sources will be diversified, domestic production capacity will be developed, and strategic trade corridors will be used effectively. The global competitiveness and resilience of firms will be strengthened by improving exporters' access to financing and trade infrastructure, and by developing human resources and digital competencies in the field of foreign trade.

Graph 10: Current Account Balance / GDP (Percent)



RE: Realization Estimate

Increasing the value added of exports

To increase Türkiye's share in global trade, the share of high value-added and technology-intensive products and services within exports will be raised, and firms in low- and medium-technology-intensity sectors will be supported in shifting toward higher value-added production and exports. By strengthening adaptation to green and digital transformation processes, firms' positioning within global value chains will be improved; support will be provided to increase the international recognition and branding of Turkish products and services, and priority will be given to developing next-generation service areas.

- To enhance competitiveness in exports, support mechanisms will be developed at the product level, considering criteria such as global trade growth trends, Türkiye's market share, technology level, labor intensity, and the need for sectoral transformation.

- State aid schemes currently applied to low-technology and labor-intensive products whose share in global trade is declining, but in which Türkiye maintains a high market share, will be reviewed and updated to facilitate intra-sectoral and inter-sectoral transformation.
- To enhance competitiveness in export markets, particularly the EU, and to strengthen Türkiye's position in supply chains, sectoral transformation measures for production and trade will be implemented in line with alignment with the European Green Deal.
- Support for international branding activities will continue, enabling firms to become global players under their own brands in foreign markets and strengthening the image of Turkish products.
- International branding strategies will continue to be developed to promote products with high export potential which includes geographically indicated products in foreign markets.
- The tourism, accommodation, logistics and transportation, information technology, education, financial technology, consultancy, digital intermediation, health and sports tourism, exhibition and convention tourism, gastronomy, air passenger transport, cultural and creative industries, overseas contracting and technical consultancy, transport infrastructure, and conformity assessment services sectors will be supported in orienting toward high value-added exports, gaining competitiveness in international markets, and building strong global brands.
- Efforts will be made to strengthen Türkiye's international standing in education services and to increase service-export revenues generated by international students.
- The capacity of health tourism services will be developed in both quality and quantity, and certification, auditing, and center-of-excellence practices will be expanded.
- To promote exports through digital trade and e-commerce, digital trade capacity will be increased at representative offices in priority foreign markets, and efforts will be made to facilitate exporters' access to global online marketplaces, to provide information and guidance on the policy and regulatory frameworks of target countries, and to remove digital trade barriers.

Strengthening market access and enhancing the effectiveness of trade diplomacy

In an environment of growing new-generation protectionism in global trade and increasing fragmentation of supply chains, trade diplomacy instruments will be utilized effectively to expand market-access opportunities and to reduce the trade barriers faced by exporters. The diversity of export markets will be increased by broadening the scope and effectiveness of existing trade agreements, developing trade and economic relations with new markets, and strengthening bilateral and regional cooperation, particularly with friendly and nearby countries.

- Within the framework of the Distant Countries Strategy and the Export Promotion Strategy with Members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, policies aimed at market diversification will continue to be implemented, and regional and bilateral cooperation with neighboring, nearby, and friendly countries will be developed.
- Long-term strategic partnership models will be developed to strengthen bilateral economic cooperation with African countries and to increase trade volume.
- To identify in advance the effects on exports of the restructuring of global supply chains and developments in market-access conditions and trade policies, early-warning and trade-intelligence mechanisms for trade barriers and market opportunities will be strengthened by country, sector, and product, and targeted trade diplomacy will be pursued to remove identified barriers and expand access to alternative markets.

- In line with developments in EU policies on industry, economic security and supply chains, including regulations on public procurement, data protection and cybersecurity, efforts will be undertaken to deepen Türkiye-EU investment and trade relations. Initiatives will also be pursued to preserve and strengthen the position of Turkish firms in European value chains in strategic sectors.
- Efforts will be carried out with European Union (EU) institutions and member states regarding the modernization of the Customs Union.
- Economic and trade relations with the Central Asian countries and the Turkic World will be developed, including in the areas of energy and connectivity.
- Trade-policy cooperation and consultation mechanisms with relevant countries will be strengthened to identify and remedy losses incurred by Turkish firms as a result of unfair-competition practices in third-country markets, and, where necessary, work will be carried out on the use of joint trade-policy defense instruments.
- An international system for the mutual recognition of accredited halal certificates among countries will be established, and accreditation, training, cooperation, and promotional activities will be carried out to reduce technical barriers in the trade of halal-certified products and services.

Strengthening trade infrastructure and access to financing

To enhance exporters' competitiveness in global markets, access to financing will be improved, and export support will be implemented in a more effective and integrated manner. Priority will be given to financing high-technology, high-value-added, and green and digital transformation-oriented exports, and measures will be developed to reduce exporters' financing costs and to diversify financing instruments. The efficiency of trade and logistics infrastructure will be enhanced to accelerate transportation, storage and distribution processes and reduce costs, while Türkiye's position in regional trade and logistics networks will be strengthened.

- The effectiveness of the export support mechanism will be increased through its joint consideration with financing tools, and the guarantee burden for exporters will be reduced via Export Development Inc.
- Türk Eximbank's business model and institutional infrastructure will be developed by considering international best practices, and the effectiveness of Türk Eximbank support will be increased by prioritizing green and digital transformation in the financing of high-technology and high-value-added exports.
- The variety of export financing instruments will be increased to address the additional costs that the carbon pricing mechanism may impose on sectors.
- Leveraging Türkiye's strategic location and advanced transport infrastructure to the greatest extent possible, efforts will be made to establish the country as a global logistics hub for trade flows connecting Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Africa, while increasing its share in transit transport and the value added generated by logistics services.
- The capacity, continuity, and competitiveness of international transport corridors particularly the Middle Corridor and the Development Road Project, will be increased and alternative, resilient trade routes will be developed by integrating the east-west and north-south axes within Türkiye.
- Under the Middle Corridor, the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars, Kars-Iğdır-Aralık-Dilucu, and Zangezur Corridor connections will be strengthened to increase route diversity and transport capacity on the railway network running from the Caspian basin through Türkiye to Europe.

- The Istanbul Northern Railway Crossing will strengthen the European connection of the Middle Corridor and the Development Road Project, ensuring that cargo arriving from Asia and the Persian Gulf is carried to Europe via Türkiye through an uninterrupted, high-capacity railway link.
- Under the Development Road Project, rail and road links running from the Persian Gulf through Türkiye to Europe will be developed, strengthening port-rail-road integration and enhancing Türkiye's central role in north-south international trade.
- The upgrading of the Hejaz Railway will strengthen the continuity of international transport corridors toward the Middle East and reinforce regional trade connections.
- To reduce logistics costs and transport times, increase supply-chain resilience, raise export competitiveness, and create new areas for investment, production, and employment, international corridors will be developed in an integrated manner with ports, logistics centers, organized industrial zones, production hubs, airports, and border crossings, increasing rail's share in freight transport and intermodal transport capacity.
- The position of Overseas Logistics Distribution Networks (YLDA) within the supply chain will be strengthened to ensure the participation of more firms in distribution networks under YLDA support, and infrastructure will be established to support the sustainability of exports in key markets through faster, lower-cost end-to-end deliveries.

Reducing external dependency and supply risks in trade

To strengthen economic security and resilience, external dependency in critical inputs, products, and technologies will be addressed through a comprehensive approach, and supply security will be strengthened by developing domestic production and processing capacity, diversifying supply sources and strategic trade corridors, promoting the wider use of alternative products and technologies, and pursuing international cooperation. Monitoring and early-intervention capacity will be developed to identify and manage in advance the risks that may arise from geopolitical developments and trade-restrictive practices; strategic supply mechanisms will be established in critical areas; and the protection of domestic production against unfair competition will continue within the framework of international obligations.

- Geopolitical developments, export restrictions, and potential risks in supply chains will be monitored on an ongoing basis, and early-intervention and alternative supply mechanisms will be developed for high-risk countries, sectors, and products.
- Foreign trade dependencies in critical inputs, products, and technologies will be analyzed, and measures will be implemented regarding domestic production capacity, diversification of supply sources, effective use of strategic trade corridors, and balancing the market diversity of exports.
- To strengthen the supply security of critical raw materials and inputs, international cooperation and long-term supply mechanisms will be developed for production, processing, and logistics-infrastructure investments in source countries, and strategic partnerships will be diversified.

5. Business and Investment Environment

Strengthening the predictability, transparency and competitiveness of the business and investment environment, reducing the time and costs associated with bureaucratic processes, and developing institutional capacity that supports private-sector investment decisions are key priorities. In this context, the regulatory framework will be simplified and its quality improved, public services will be delivered in a digital and integrated manner, procedures relating to investment locations and permits will be facilitated, problems encountered by investors will be resolved effectively, and disputes will be concluded swiftly and predictably. Targeted investment attraction policies will be implemented, considering the contribution of quality foreign direct investment to technology, innovation, employment and exports.

Facilitating administrative procedures and strengthening regulatory quality and predictability

Administrative burdens in the business and investment environment will be reduced; transaction times and costs will be lowered through the digital and integrated delivery of public services; and the quality and predictability of the regulatory framework will be strengthened.

- Administrative burdens faced by companies during their establishment, operation, investment, foreign trade and liquidation processes will be reduced and legislation will be simplified. Public services will be made faster, more digital, integrated and user-oriented, while transaction times and costs will be reduced in order to enhance the competitiveness of the business and investment environment.
- An Investment Coordination and Conciliation Board will be established to address, through coordination and conciliation, administrative and implementation-related problems that may arise between investors and public administrations during investment processes before such matters are referred to judicial or arbitration proceedings.
- Procedures and formalities relating to business and investment processes will be minimised through the establishment of a One-Stop Shop.
- The regulatory framework governing the business and investment environment will be improved to enhance investor confidence, predictability and stability.
- 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 use of arbitration for the resolution of disputes will be expanded.
- Judicial proceedings will be made more effective, and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms will be further strengthened.
- Digital solution platforms, online dispute resolution and electronic hearing methods will be developed to improve access to justice and strengthen the right to a trial within a reasonable time.
- Specialised courts will be established in newly identified areas of need on the basis of impact analyses.
- Training activities aimed at further specialization will be carried out, particularly for intellectual and industrial property rights courts.
- Enforcement and bankruptcy legislation will be updated in light of current conditions.
- Legislative work will be undertaken to prevent abuse of the concordat mechanism and to address shortcomings arising from its implementation in commercial practice.
- The use of electronic notification will be expanded.

- Industrial property registration processes will be accelerated through the use of artificial intelligence technologies, the quality of decisions will be improved, and successful international practices will be adapted to Türkiye.
- Mechanisms will be established to develop the potential of e-commerce and make the e-commerce environment more secure.
- Inspection activities will be expanded to ensure compliance with regulations concerning unfair commercial practices in electronic and retail trade.
- A Market Surveillance and Inspection Authority will be established in order to consolidate market surveillance and inspection activities carried out by different public administrations, ensure uniformity in implementation and prevent duplication.
- An innovative Digital Company Scheme will be introduced to encourage the establishment of technology-based start-ups by providing simplified company incorporation procedures and exemptions at the initial stage.

Attracting quality foreign direct investment

Targeted investment attraction policies will be prioritized to channel high-quality foreign direct investment to Türkiye, considering its contribution to skilled employment, technology and knowledge transfer, productivity and innovation, as well as export capacity. Investors' access to investment locations, permits, infrastructure and financing will be facilitated, while stronger linkages between international investors and domestic supplier and R&D ecosystems will be promoted.

- Target investors aligned with the qualified foreign direct investment profiles defined under the Türkiye Foreign Direct Investment Strategy (2024-2028) will be identified, and investment attraction activities targeting these investors will be carried out.
- Digital infrastructure for the monitoring, coordination and effective management of investment processes will be strengthened.
- Support will continue to be provided to climate-friendly investments, digital investments, data centres, artificial intelligence, semiconductors, battery technologies, mobility, biotechnology, renewable-energy equipment and advanced manufacturing investments as priority areas.
- The diversity of source countries for foreign direct investment will be increased, thereby increasing investments directed to Türkiye from different geographical regions, particularly Europe, North America, the Gulf, Asia-Pacific and Central Asia.
- Türkiye's communication and promotion activities will be strengthened by developing cooperation with all national and international stakeholders within a strategic communication framework.
- Regulations aimed at expanding the use of renewable energy and increasing contributions to the green and circular economy will be implemented in existing and newly established free zones.
- The use of information technologies in free-zone transactions will be increased to accelerate business processes.

Enhancing the global and regional attractiveness of the Istanbul Financial Center (IFC)

Efforts will continue to strengthen the attractiveness of the Istanbul Financial Center (IFC) in the areas of international financial services, regional fund management, capital markets, financial technologies, participation finance and sustainable finance. In this context, measures will be implemented to facilitate the activities of qualified international investors in Türkiye, provide investment and finance-related services in an integrated manner, and strengthen the global and regional role of the IFC.

- The positioning of the IFC as a center for international financial transactions, regional fund management, fintech, participation finance and sustainable finance will be accelerated.
- Work will be undertaken to make the IFC an international center of attraction in the field of sustainable finance, and a roadmap will be prepared.
- Facilitating and accelerating initiatives such as the Istanbul Finance and Technology Hub (FintechZone), Start in Türkiye, Tech Visa, and venture capital investment funds will support Türkiye's development as a regional entrepreneurship and financial technology hub.

6. Economic Security and Resilience

Economic security and resilience will be strengthened to safeguard national interests against global shocks, geopolitical tensions and pressures arising from global competition.

In this context, alongside macroeconomic stability, resource security will be enhanced in strategic areas such as energy, agriculture, food, health, technology and defence. External dependence on critical products, technologies and services will be reduced; domestic production and innovation capacity will be enhanced; supply chains will be diversified; and reliable partnerships in strategic areas will be deepened. The resilience of the economy to multiple shocks will be enhanced by strengthening social and physical resilience against demographic change, disasters, geopolitical developments and global supply shocks.

Strengthening security of supply in energy and natural resources

To reduce external dependence on energy and natural resources and strengthen security of supply, the exploration and production of domestic resources and their integration into the economy through value-added activities will be promoted. Energy sources will be diversified and storage capacity will be expanded, while domestic production and R&D capacity in critical minerals, energy technologies and mining technologies will be strengthened.

- 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.
- Electricity storage capacity will be increased to ensure the effective integration of electricity generation from intermittent renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, into the grid and to strengthen system security.
- Legislative arrangements will be made to reduce import dependency on critical and strategic minerals and to support domestic production.
- R&D activities will be supported to promote the development of domestic and innovative applications in the field of nuclear technology, and high-value-added products will be produced through the development of radiation and accelerator-based technologies.
- Nuclear energy will be added into the electricity generation portfolio, while new projects and technologies will be developed to increase nuclear capacity and the share of domestically produced equipment used in nuclear power plants will be increased.

- Within the scope of clean coal technologies, R&D activities will be conducted in the areas of domestic coal gasification, carbon capture and utilization, and advanced carbon products.
- R&D and P&D activities aimed at the development and localization of critical technologies and equipment used in the energy and mining sectors will be supported.
- R&D and innovation activities will be supported with a view to establishing a position as a technology provider in areas across the hydrogen value chain.
- In the mining sector, R&D-based domestic technology and product development efforts will be carried out, the production and sales volume of high value-added boron products will be increased, and rare earth elements will be brought into the economy.
- The regulatory framework for pumped storage hydropower plants will be established.
- The production capacity of power generation facilities, particularly hydropower plants, will be increased through rehabilitation and maintenance activities.
- Digitalization in water management will be increased, and a smart water management system will be implemented.

Enhancing food supply security and agricultural resilience

To strengthen food supply security and agricultural resilience, domestic capacity in data infrastructure, production planning and strategic agricultural inputs will be enhanced, while agricultural production infrastructure will be reinforced through innovative production models that support productivity, resource efficiency and climate change adaptation.

- The agricultural inventory will be updated based on the results of the General Census of Agriculture, and the agricultural data and statistics infrastructure will be strengthened through improved data collection and management standards.
- The agricultural R&D and innovation ecosystem will be strengthened to conserve, improve and develop domestic genetic resources. The development of climate-resilient, high-yielding and internationally competitive plant varieties and animal genetic materials will be supported, while domestic production capacity for essential agricultural inputs, including fertilizers, plant protection products and vaccines, will be increased to ensure security of supply.
- Digitalization, artificial intelligence and precision agriculture practices will be expanded to increase productivity, quality and resource-use efficiency in agricultural production. Decision-support and monitoring systems will also be developed for production monitoring, yield forecasting and the early detection of diseases and pests.
- Contract farming models will be expanded, particularly to ensure that the raw material requirements of agro-industries are met in a predictable and sustainable manner.
- Organized Agricultural Zones, where production, processing and logistics infrastructure are planned in an integrated manner, will be expanded to increase productivity and competitiveness in agricultural production. The efficient use of geothermal and renewable energy resources in these zones will also be promoted, thereby supporting resource and energy efficiency.
- The wider adoption of regenerative and low-carbon production models that improve soil health, water-use efficiency and carbon sequestration will be supported to strengthen climate change adaptation in agricultural production and reduce pressure on natural resources.

Development of domestic capacity in critical technologies and strategic sectors

With the aim of strengthening technological independence and economic security, domestic R&D, production, and innovation capacity will be increased in strategic sectors such as defense, health, semiconductors, and artificial intelligence, and the transfer of developed technologies to the economy and civilian use areas will be supported.

- Action plans to support domestic production, particularly technology development in critical areas, will be prepared to strengthen security of supply in the manufacturing industry, energy, agriculture, healthcare and transport sectors, and submitted to the Strategy and Budget (PSB) for consideration and decision by the Economic Coordination Board.
- Agile manufacturing methods will be expanded to broaden the range of applications for defense industry products and increase the share of domestic value added.
- The interaction of defense industry technologies with civilian applications will be increased, and the utilization of the capabilities of the domestic and national defense industry in technology-intensive civilian procurement will be encouraged, thereby raising the localization rate and supporting value-added exports.
- To meet the needs of the national healthcare system, R&D and P&D activities will be conducted for vaccines, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, diagnostic kits, and artificial intelligence-based health technologies, thereby developing domestically produced healthcare products.
- Modern semiconductor manufacturing facilities will be established to enable the domestic production of semiconductor chips used in identity documents, passports and industrial applications.
- R&D, design, manufacturing and commercialization capabilities in the semiconductor industry will be developed.
- Processes will be established to prepare data held by public institutions and organizations in accordance with standards that would allow their use in artificial intelligence applications.

Strengthening families, enhancing social and physical resilience

To enhance social welfare, demographic security and urban resilience, the family structure will be reinforced and disaster-resilient residential areas will be scaled up.

- Policies aimed at preserving and strengthening family and population structures will be developed based on scientific evidence, thereby contributing to human capital and economic resilience.
- To enhance the inclusiveness of the Support for Young People Getting Married Project, improvements will be made to the Project's implementation procedures to facilitate access for low-income groups.
- To increase disaster resilience in cities, particularly in Istanbul, urban transformation efforts will be accelerated.
- The development of social housing for low-income households, persons with disabilities, and newly married young people will be accelerated. Furthermore, the availability of rental social housing will be expanded in order to limit rent increases and address housing needs.
- Early warning systems for natural disasters, along with the related sensor, hardware, and software technologies will be developed by using domestic and national resources.
- The “Family in Turkish Social Life” course, currently offered as part of the secondary education curriculum to promote the protection of the family, will be further developed in line with the Türkiye Century Education Model.

7. Public Finance

During the program period, maintaining fiscal discipline and strengthening the sustainability of public finances will be among the key priorities. Macroeconomic rebalancing process will be supported by implementing fiscal and revenue policies in coordination with monetary policy.

Public finance policies will be implemented effectively to strengthen long-term growth potential and support development goals. Efforts to enhance efficiency and fairness in the tax system and to reduce informal economic activities will continue. Public revenues and expenditures will be structured within a framework that supports the allocation of resources to priorities of green and digital transitions.

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 the financing need at the most suitable cost possible in the medium and long term, within a reasonable level of risk, and strengthening the structure of the debt stock will be prioritized. Furthermore, efforts to broaden the investor base will continue.

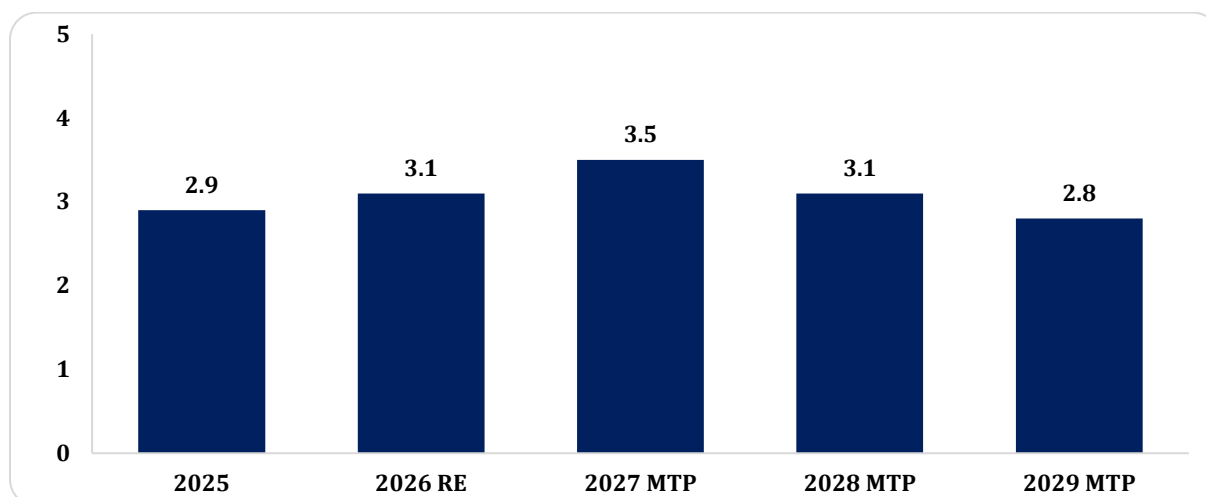
Expenditures for the reconstruction and revitalization of the earthquake zone have been largely completed, and efforts to enhance the resilience of cities to disasters and social housing projects will continue in the upcoming period.

The public sector general balance is projected to run a deficit of 3.2 percent of GDP in 2027, which is expected to decline to 2.4 percent by the end of the program period.

The program-defined public sector deficit, which is projected to be 0.4 percent of GDP at end of 2027, is expected to turn into a surplus of 0.5 percent at the end of the period.

The ratio of general government deficit to GDP is projected to be 3.3 percent at end-2027 and 2.7 percent at the end of the Program period.

General government total revenues, which are projected to be 31.4 percent of GDP in 2027, are expected to be 31.3 percent at the end of the Program period, while general government total expenditures are expected to decline from 34.7 percent to 34.0 percent in the same period.

Graph 11: Central Government Budget Deficit/GDP (Percent)

RE: Realization Estimate

The central government budget deficit is projected to stand at 3.5 percent of GDP in 2027 and 2.8 percent at the end of the Program period, while the primary surplus, expected to be 0.1 percent of GDP in 2027, is projected to increase to 0.6 percent by the end of the Program period.

In 2027, the total tax burden, including social security premiums, is expected to be 24.8 percent of GDP, and is projected to be 25.1 percent at the end of the program period.

The EU-defined general government debt stock, expected to stand at 21.7 percent of GDP in 2027, is projected to reach 23.9 percent at the end of the Program period.

Central government budget expenditures are expected to amount to 24.5 percent of GDP in 2027, while central government budget expenditures excluding interest payments are expected to amount to 21.0 percent.

Central government budget revenues have been determined by considering macroeconomic projections, developments in domestic and international markets, and the effects of revenue policies on budget revenues.

Central government budget revenues are expected to amount to 21.0 percent of GDP in 2027, while general budget tax revenues are expected to amount to 17.9 percent of GDP.

Enhancing efficiency in expenditures

Throughout the Program period, measures to ensure more effective and efficient use of public resources will continue to be implemented, and the soundness and sustainability of public finances will be safeguarded while maintaining fiscal discipline.

- To increase efficiency in resource utilization, expenditures will continue to be systematically reviewed and inefficient expenditure areas will be eliminated.
- Risk based continuous monitoring, analysis, and audit practices regarding savings measures will be expanded to strengthen fiscal discipline in public expenditures and efficiency in the use of resources.
- 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.

- Drawing on international best practices, sustainable procurement standards will be developed, particularly for externally financed and co-financed public procurement.
- The use of public vehicles will be systematically reviewed based on needs assessments and cost saving principles. Surplus vehicles and those that have reached the end of their economic life will be disposed of, and priority will continue to be given to domestically produced and environmentally friendly vehicles in new acquisitions, which will be limited to essential needs.
- Public-Private Partnership (PPP) will be planned and carried out by considering macroeconomic policies, public obligations and budget balances and by considering cost effectiveness with a balanced risk sharing.
- The capacity of public administrations to comply with Public Internal Control Standards will be enhanced, risk management practices will be supported, monitoring and evaluation of internal control systems will be expanded, and the administrative capacity of internal audit units will be strengthened.
- The use of artificial intelligence applications developed to enable data-driven decision-making and strengthen predictive analytical capacity in public financial management will be expanded.
- The Asset Management System, developed to ensure that assets owned by public administrations are recorded and effectively managed through a centralized and integrated electronic infrastructure, will be expanded.
- Efforts will be undertaken to digitalise public procurement planning, tendering and contract implementation processes from end to end within an integrated framework, and to develop and expand the use of AI supported applications across these processes, thereby strengthening oversight, 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 will be prioritized.
- Public sector fiscal statistics that are comparable, aligned with international fiscal statistics standards and provide a comprehensive picture of the public sector's fiscal position will be published.
- An open fiscal data portal will be developed for use by the public and stakeholders to strengthen fiscal transparency and accountability, thereby enhancing participation, transparency and data-driven governance in public financial management.
- The scope of the Public e-Invoice application, developed to enable electronic invoicing in the public sector, will be expanded.
- The scope of the e-Procurement System will be expanded to also enable cost-saving centralised public procurement policies
- The scope of the e-Collection and e-Guarantee applications, developed to improve service quality through more efficient, secure and citizen-oriented public financial transactions, will be expanded, and the digital infrastructure for financial transactions will be strengthened.
- Institutional capacity for green accounting and sustainability reporting in public administrations will be developed in line with international standards to support the green transition in public financial management.

- The Public Personnel Payment System will be expanded to cover different types of employment.
- To enhance fiscal transparency and improve the data quality of fiscal statistics, the use of the Integrated Public Financial Management Information System will continue to be expanded across local governments.
- The expenditure principles applicable to funds and revolving funds included in the Public Sector General Balance will be established, and special revenue, fund, and similar practices will be reviewed with a view to strengthening the implementation of the principle of budgetary unity.
- Idle or inefficient public assets that are currently included, or will subsequently be included, in the privatization scope and program will be brought into the economy through transparent, competitive and open tendering processes, while also addressing the needs of public institutions, by utilizing methods such as public offerings, revenue-sharing arrangements, the transfer of operating rights, and other similar methods.
- Measures will be taken to minimize public expenditures in the resettlement of areas subject to expropriation and in the selection of settlement locations, and regulations will be introduced in the resettlement legislation regarding entitlement.
- A mandatory disaster insurance mechanism covering all disaster hazards will be developed and expanded, and effective monitoring of disaster insurance declarations and payments will be ensured.

Enhancing fairness and efficiency in taxation

Tax policies will be implemented in line with the principles of fairness, predictability and efficiency, the tax system will be utilized as an instrument to improve income distribution and strengthen the investment climate.

- Priority will continue to be given to revenue policies that support production, investment, employment and exports, encourage the green and digital transformation.
- To strengthen the fair distribution of the tax burden, the share of direct taxes in budget revenues will be increased by reducing informality.
- Efforts will continue to broaden the tax base in order to increase sustainable revenue sources in public finance.
- Tax expenditures will continue to be analyzed and arrangements will be made regarding ineffective exceptions, exemptions, and discounts.
- Taxpayer behaviors that are effective in the full and timely payment of taxes and tax compliance problems will be analyzed and the level of compliance will be increased.
- Analysis and software development activities will continue within the scope of the BİLİNÇ (Integrated Monitoring and Legal Warning Point Solution) Platform, which will provide an integrated digital solution aimed at informing taxpayers about their tax-related risks, enabling them to conduct their own risk assessments and increasing their level of voluntary compliance.
- To increase voluntary compliance in taxation and resolve disputes at the administrative stage, the effectiveness of the pre-assessment detection and invitation to explanation practice will be enhanced, digital and technical capacity will be strengthened and its scope of application will be expanded.
- The e-Settlement System, which will enable pre-assessment settlement procedures to be conducted electronically, will be put into operation.

- Practices aimed at supporting the principle of taxation according to ability to pay and strengthening fairness in income distribution will continue.
- The effectiveness of tax filing processes will be enhanced by identifying tax compliance risks in advance through an integrated data infrastructure and analysis of tax returns, informing taxpayers of potential errors, and expanding the practice of pre-filing tax returns.

Strengthening the fight against informality and enhancing the effectiveness of inspections

The fight against the informal economy will continue with determination, and the effectiveness of inspection processes will be enhanced by leveraging the opportunities offered by digital transformation.

- 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, and tax-related errors will be minimized.
- Sectoral, financial and thematic risk analysis and assessment studies will be carried out using appropriate analytical techniques on big data, and the results of these studies will be shared with relevant institutions and organizations.
- Risk-based audit activities supported by data analysis will be intensified to fight unregistered employment and underreported wages, in order to broaden the social security contribution base.
- Efforts will continue to measure the size of the informal economy, calculate the tax gap and strengthen the analytical infrastructure to support policy development processes.
- Applications supporting the identification and registration of new economic activities emerging within the scope of the digital economy and new business models will be developed.
- Third-party administrative data will be utilized in tax audits to determine the accuracy of taxable transactions.
- Different audit techniques will be employed for sectors and taxpayers identified as high-risk in order to broaden the tax base and strengthen fairness in taxation.
- High-tech and secure monitoring systems, such as the Deposit Information Management System (DBYS), Precious Metals Tracking System (KMTS), Construction Rebar Tracking System (İDİS), National Vehicle Identification System (UTTŞ), and Excise Stamped Product Tracking Systems (BÜİS), will be utilized to reduce informality and tax losses and evasion.
- Inter-institutional cooperation will be strengthened to ensure the effective conduct of tax evasion investigations in combating organized tax evasion.
- Efforts will continue to ensure that transactions involving real estate properties are conducted based on their actual values.
- Activities will be carried out under the Digital Compliance Project (VDK-DUYU) in tax audits.
- Tax audits will continue based on taxpayer analysis and selection under the Risk Analysis System (VDK-RAS).
- The Tax Notification Processing System (VDK-İHS) project, which is based on artificial intelligence and cognitive decision-making, will be implemented for processing tax notifications, one of the most important sources of data in combating the informal economy.
- Revenue audits will continue to ensure that taxpayers' annual income is fully captured and accurately declared.

SOEs 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 SOEs with different statuses will be monitored, the effectiveness of SOEs 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 SOEs 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 SOEs governance reform will be implemented.
- Within the framework of the SOEs governance reform, necessary arrangements will be introduced to enhance the global competitiveness of companies operating internationally.
- The accountability of SOEs and boards of directors will be strengthened through the use of performance-based measurement methods.

Fiscal sustainability of the social security system

The long-term fiscal sustainability of the social security system will be strengthened, the premium collection will be increased by broadening contribution base, adaptation to new forms of work will be enhanced.

- By analyzing the effects of the declining population growth rate on the social security balance, the foundation of long-term care insurance will be established to strengthening the care economy.
- Primary healthcare facilities will be improved both qualitatively and quantitatively to ensure that individuals applying to these units can receive preventive, protective and curative healthcare services in an integrated manner, thereby applications to secondary and tertiary healthcare institutions will be reduced.
- Audit models for healthcare reimbursement will be developed by taking into account risk analysis and the behavior patterns of healthcare service providers.
- The management model of university hospitals will be transformed into an effective and sustainable structure across their education, research and healthcare service functions.
- The scope of Health Market Application will be expanded to include more pharmaceuticals and medical supplies, thereby further strengthening the supply chain.
- To ensure fiscal sustainability without restricting access to health services, reimbursement criteria will be reviewed through data analysis, value-based reimbursement methods will be extended and efficiency in expenses will be ensured in rapidly growing categories.
- Pharmaceutical and treatment expenditures will be optimized by promoting the rational use of medicines.
- The fiscal sustainability of the system will be strengthened through regulations that encourage employees to stay longer 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 flexible forms of working methods.
- The monitoring and collection of social security premium arrears will be made more effective.

- Home healthcare and palliative care services will be transformed into continuous services and delivered in an integrated and coordinated manner with primary care, inpatient care and remote healthcare services.
- The information systems of the Social Security Institution will be strengthened, data sharing will be increased among institutions and indicators related to long-term fiscal sustainability will be regularly monitored.
- Ineffective employment incentives will be terminated, the incentive system will be ensured to have a simple and efficient structure.

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 2027, 2028 and 2029 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 2027, 2028 and 2029 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 2027-2029 within the framework of the principles and procedures in the Budget Call, the attached Budget Preparation Guide, the Investment Circular and the attached Investment Program Preparation Guide, and then will submit them to the Presidency of Strategy and Budget until 30 September 2026.

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

Table 1.1: Main Economic Indicators

	2025	2026 (RE)	2027 (P)	2028 (P)	2029 (P)
GROWTH					
GDP (Billion TL, Current Prices)	63,241	85,346	111,207	133,184	153,141
GDP (Billion USD, Current Prices)	1,602	1,821	1,984	2,091	2,225
GDP Per Capita (USD)	18,103	20,523	22,285	23,419	24,842
GDP Growth ⁽¹⁾	3.7	3.3	4.2	4.6	5.0
Total Consumption ⁽¹⁾	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.4
Public ⁽²⁾	4.8	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.3
Private ⁽²⁾	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.6
Total Fixed Capital Investment ⁽¹⁾	7.3	3.1	4.0	4.7	5.1
Public ⁽²⁾	10.2	5.4	6.3	7.4	8.7
Private ⁽²⁾	6.9	2.8	3.7	4.3	4.5
Total Domestic Savings / GDP	29.9	30.2	30.3	30.5	30.7
Public	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.0
Private	28.5	29.2	29.7	29.9	29.8
Total Saving -Investment Difference / GDP ⁽³⁾	-1.8	-2.5	-1.9	-1.8	-1.6
Public	-1.9	-2.8	-2.6	-2.7	-2.2
Private	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.6
Total Final Domestic Demand ⁽¹⁾	4.5	3.4	4.0	4.3	4.6
Contribution of Net Exports to Growth	-1.1	-0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2
EMPLOYMENT					
Population (Midyear, Thousands) ⁽⁴⁾	85,825	86,321	86,856	87,252	87,636
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	53.5	52.9	53.4	54.0	54.7
Employment (Thousands)	32,566	32,579	33,236	33,925	34,711
Employment Rate (%)	49.0	48.6	49.2	49.8	50.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.6
FOREIGN TRADE (GTS)					
Exports (GTS defined, fob) (Billion USD) ⁽⁵⁾	273.2	282.0	292.0	302.5	316.0
Imports (GTS defined, cif) (Billion USD) ⁽⁵⁾	365.4	387.0	397.0	411.0	426.0
Crude Oil Price- Brent (USD/Barrel)	69.1	88.0	76.0	72.0	67.0
Energy Imports (Billion USD)	62.5	71.0	66.0	63.5	61.0
Foreign Trade Balance (GTS defined, Billion USD) ⁽⁵⁾	-92.2	-105.0	-105.0	-108.5	-110.0
Foreign Trade Volume / GDP (%) ⁽⁵⁾	39.9	36.7	34.7	34.1	33.3
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE					
Tourism Revenues (Billion USD)	65.2	65.0	70.0	73.5	78.5
Travel Revenues (Billion USD)	60.0	60.0	64.5	67.5	72.0
Current Account Balance (Billion USD)	-30.3	-47.5	-38.5	-37.0	-35.5
Current Account Balance / GDP (%)	-1.9	-2.6	-1.9	-1.8	-1.6
Current Account Balance Excl. Gold (Billion USD)	-10.3	-34.0	-23.5	-20.5	-18.0
Current Account Balance Excl. Gold / GDP (%)	-0.6	-1.9	-1.2	-1.0	-0.8
INFLATION					
GDP Deflator Increase, % Change	36.5	30.6	25.0	14.5	9.5
Consumer Price Index (End of Year), % Change	30.9	28.4	21.0	13.5	9.0

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

(4) TURKSTAT projections.

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

Table 1.2: Public Sector General Balance ⁽¹⁾

	2025	2026 (RE)	2027 (P)	2028 (P)	2029 (P)
	(Billion TL)				
Public Sector General Balance (PSGB)	-1,592.0	-2,655.8	-3,539.7	-3,790.9	-3,651.9
General Government	-1,339.0	-2,277.9	-3,676.7	-4,140.7	-4,105.5
Central Government Budget	-1,813.5	-2,631.9	-3,865.0	-4,170.8	-4,359.5
Local Governments	-41.1	-21.9	-69.6	-228.6	23.9
Extra Budgetary Funds	128.3	149.5	99.0	110.0	130.8
Unemployment Insurance Fund	269.5	302.9	151.8	139.2	89.8
Social Security Institutions	-167.2	-153.0	183.3	270.2	325.6
General Health Insurance	278.0	69.3	-183.3	-270.2	-325.6
Revolving funds	7.2	7.1	7.1	9.5	9.5
SEE's	-253.1	-377.8	137.0	349.8	453.6
Public Sector Primary Balance	612.4	391.5	663.3	1,117.6	1,622.3
Public Sector Balance Exc. Int. Exp. and Priv. Rev.	586.8	284.3	480.3	954.1	1,479.3
	(Percent of GDP, %)				
Public Sector General Balance (PSGB)	-2.5	-3.1	-3.2	-2.8	-2.4
General Government	-2.1	-2.7	-3.3	-3.1	-2.7
Central Government Budget	-2.9	-3.1	-3.5	-3.1	-2.8
Local Governments	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Extra Budgetary Funds	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unemployment Insurance Fund	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Social Security Institutions	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
General Health Insurance	0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Revolving funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SEE's	-0.4	-0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Public Sector Primary Balance	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1
Public Sector Balance Exc. Int. Exp. and Priv. Rev.	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0

(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⁾

	2025	2026 (RE)	2027 (P)	2028 (P)	2029 (P)
	(Billion TL)				
Public Sector	-10.8	-493.4	-412.9	8.0	694.8
General Government	222.2	-185.2	-613.6	-362.5	268.6
Central Government Budget	-100.5	-239.8	-583.8	-230.4	113.4
Local Governments	-13.2	15.4	-22.8	-156.6	136.1
Extra Budgetary Funds	128.5	76.5	99.5	110.6	131.5
Unemployment Insurance Fund	118.3	76.1	-71.6	-51.2	-75.7
Social Security Institutions	-167.2	-153.0	183.3	270.2	325.6
General Health Insurance	278.0	69.3	-183.3	-270.2	-325.6
Revolving funds	-21.7	-29.7	-34.9	-34.8	-36.7
SEE's	-233.0	-308.3	200.6	370.5	426.2
	(Percent of GDP, %)				
Public Sector	0.0	-0.6	-0.4	0.0	0.5
General Government	0.4	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	0.2
Central Government Budget	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	0.1
Local Governments	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Extra Budgetary Funds	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unemployment Insurance Fund	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Social Security Institutions	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
General Health Insurance	0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Revolving funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SEE's	-0.4	-0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3

(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

	2025	2026 (RE)	2027 (P)	2028 (P)	2029 (P)
	(Percent of GDP, %)				
Public Disposable Income	11.7	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.8
Public Consumption	-10.3	-10.7	-10.7	-10.8	-10.8
Public Saving	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.0
Public Investment	-3.4	-3.8	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2
Public Saving-Investment Gap	-1.9	-2.8	-2.6	-2.7	-2.2
Public Sector Privatization Revenues	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Tax Burden (Including Social Security Premiums) ⁽¹⁾	24.3	24.3	24.8	24.9	25.1
Tax Burden (Excluding Social Security Premiums) ⁽¹⁾	17.7	17.4	18.2	18.3	18.4
EU Defined General Government Debt Stock	23.7	21.8	21.7	22.8	23.9

(1) Excluding Rebates.

RE: Realization Estimate

P: Program

Table 1.5: General Government Balance (1)

	2025	2026 (RE)	2027 (P)	2028 (P)	2029 (P)
	(Billion TL)				
Revenues	20,289.0	27,251.1	34,934.1	41,755.8	47,939.5
Taxes	11,100.0	14,795.3	20,156.2	24,259.3	28,027.5
Non-Tax Revenues	1,212.7	1,494.0	2,016.2	2,385.9	2,708.9
Factor Income	2,640.5	3,918.9	4,951.1	5,707.6	6,365.9
Social Funds	5,310.2	6,935.7	7,627.5	9,239.5	10,694.2
Privatization Revenues	25.6	107.3	183.0	163.5	143.0
Expenditures	21,628.0	29,529.0	38,610.8	45,896.5	52,045.0
Primary Expenditures	19,488.5	26,596.9	34,517.7	41,061.7	46,800.2
Current Expenditures	9,320.7	12,997.3	16,880.6	20,449.1	23,548.3
Capital Expenditures	1,713.3	2,419.6	2,745.6	3,462.9	3,960.5
Transfer Expenditures	8,454.4	11,180.0	14,891.4	17,149.7	19,291.3
Stock Revaluation Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest Expenditures	2,139.5	2,932.2	4,093.1	4,834.8	5,244.8
General Government Balance	-1,339.0	-2,277.9	-3,676.7	-4,140.7	-4,105.5
Primary Balance	800.5	654.2	416.4	694.1	1,139.3
Balance Excluding Privatization Revenues	-1,364.6	-2,385.2	-3,859.7	-4,304.2	-4,248.5
Balance Excluding Priv. Rev. and Int. Exp.	774.9	547.0	233.4	530.6	996.3
	(Percent of GDP, %)				
Revenues	32.1	31.9	31.4	31.4	31.3
Taxes	17.6	17.3	18.1	18.2	18.3
Non-Tax Revenues	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Factor Income	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2
Social Funds	8.4	8.1	6.9	6.9	7.0
Privatization Revenues	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Expenditures	34.2	34.6	34.7	34.5	34.0
Primary Expenditures	30.8	31.2	31.0	30.8	30.6
Current Expenditures	14.7	15.2	15.2	15.4	15.4
Capital Expenditures	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6
Transfer Expenditures	13.4	13.1	13.4	12.9	12.6
Stock Revaluation Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest Expenditures	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.4
General Government Balance	-2.1	-2.7	-3.3	-3.1	-2.7
Primary Balance	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7
Balance Excluding Privatization Revenues	-2.2	-2.8	-3.5	-3.2	-2.8
Balance Excluding Priv. Rev. and Int. Exp.	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7

(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

	2025	2026 (RE)	2027 (P)	2028 (P)	2029 (P)
	(Billion TL)				
Expenditures	14,640.4	19,660.1	27,273.0	32,139.4	36,519.1
Primary Expenditures	12,586.0	16,835.2	23,298.0	27,445.6	31,274.3
Personnel Expenditures	3,634.0	5,090.3	6,318.5	7,715.4	9,036.2
SSI Government Contributions	454.5	645.2	798.5	978.1	1,100.4
Goods and Serv. Procurement Exp.	1,072.9	1,512.3	2,184.3	2,524.8	2,787.8
Current Transfers	5,408.6	7,045.8	10,240.1	12,204.4	13,606.8
Capital Expenditures	1,345.9	1,782.3	1,851.7	2,346.6	2,923.4
Capital Transfers	360.1	325.1	750.4	408.3	446.9
Lending	310.0	434.3	613.0	629.2	646.9
Reserve Allocations	0.0	0.0	541.6	638.8	725.9
Interest Expenditures	2,054.4	2,824.9	3,975.0	4,693.9	5,244.8
Revenues	12,826.9	17,028.2	23,408.0	27,968.7	32,159.5
General Budget Tax Revenues	11,049.8	14,585.7	19,906.0	23,973.1	27,718.5
Other Revenues	1,777.0	2,442.5	3,502.0	3,995.5	4,441.1
Budget Balance	-1,813.5	-2,631.9	-3,865.0	-4,170.8	-4,359.5
Primary Balance	240.8	193.0	110.0	523.1	885.2
Program Defined Expenditures	12,586.0	16,835.2	23,298.0	27,445.5	31,274.3
Program Defined Revenues	12,485.6	16,595.4	22,714.2	27,215.1	31,387.7
Program Defined Balance	-100.5	-239.8	-583.8	-230.4	113.4
	(Percent of GDP, %)				
Expenditures	23.2	23.0	24.5	24.1	23.8
Primary Expenditures	19.9	19.7	21.0	20.6	20.4
Personnel Expenditures	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.9
SSI Government Contributions	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Goods and Serv. Procurement Exp.	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8
Current Transfers	8.6	8.3	9.2	9.2	8.9
Capital Expenditures	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9
Capital Transfers	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3
Lending	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
Reserve Allocations	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Interest Expenditures	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4
Revenues	20.3	20.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
General Budget Tax Revenues	17.5	17.1	17.9	18.0	18.1
Other Revenues	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9
Budget Balance	-2.9	-3.1	-3.5	-3.1	-2.8
Primary Balance	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6
Program Defined Expenditures	19.9	19.7	21.0	20.6	20.4
Program Defined Revenues	19.7	19.4	20.4	20.4	20.5
Program Defined Balance	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	0.1

RE: Realization Estimate

P: Program

Annex 2:
Central Government Budget (2027-2029)
Appropriation Proposal Ceiling

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET (ANNEX NO 1)
2022 BUDGET APPROPRIATION PROPOSAL CEILINGS

ADMINISTRATIONS			INSACTION OF PROVOYERS		SECURITY LIBUTIONS		BASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST		CURRENT TRANSFERS			CAPITAL EXPENDITURES			CAPITAL TRANSFERS			LENDING			RESERVE APPROPRIATION		TOTAL
NO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKEY			19.398.588.000	2.213.156.000	3.200.037.000	0	0	0	3.488.009.000	0	2.900.889.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30.800.679.000	
-IDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC			5.828.174.000	369.840.000	15.961.001.000	0	0	0	2.457.000.000	0	3.631.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.547.015.000	
STITUTIONAL COURT			780.828.000	83.551.000	407.616.000	0	0	0	39.142.000	0	34.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.345.138.000	
RT OF CASSATION			4.619.466.000	558.651.000	1.475.939.000	0	0	0	268.449.000	0	275.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.097.505.000	
-IDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE			3.268.600.000	356.526.000	370.045.000	0	0	0	91.247.000	0	115.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.201.421.000	
NCIL OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS			1.572.888.000	159.810.000	260.155.000	0	0	0	54.260.000	0	60.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.058.274.000	
RT OF ACCOUNTS			4.533.848.000	534.069.000	501.602.000	0	0	0	84.838.000	0	384.335.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.038.712.000	
ISTRY OF JUSTICE			312.696.450.000	34.503.419.000	105.070.340.000	0	0	0	1.539.335.000	0	58.000.000.000	4.440.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	511.809.544.000	
ISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE			501.511.431.000	61.527.028.000	936.520.036.000	0	0	0	24.915.894.000	0	8.441.110.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.532.647.499.000	
ISTRY OF INTERIOR			93.376.478.000	38.156.621.000	18.241.381.000	0	0	0	6.659.303.000	0	19.860.000.000	3.830.000.000	2.727.907.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158.441.640.000	
ISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS			25.079.028.000	2.167.403.000	11.466.001.000	0	0	0	16.253.062.000	0	9.450.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64.424.107.000	
ISTRY OF TREASURY AND FINANCE			41.602.494.000	4.221.438.000	52.607.979.000	0	0	0	5.927.628.060.000	6.050.427.200	3.646.000.000	141.000.000	36.037.042.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.533.436.889.000	
ISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION			1.794.496.617.000	224.461.720.000	199.292.280.000	0	0	0	49.033.632.000	0	190.625.000.000	95.341.382.000	853.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.458.762.249.000	
ISTRY OF HEALTH			1.113.829.497.000	134.906.716.000	381.299.223.000	0	0	0	4.512.324.000	0	326.318.229.000	84.139.172.521	31.771.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.960.897.760.000	
ISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE			6.043.261.000	1.001.982.000	331.645.000	0	0	0	19.762.835.000	0	263.896.501.000	250.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	290.946.224.000	
ISTRY OF FAMILY AND SOCIAL SERVICES			307.980.442.000	37.062.166.000	36.924.400.000	0	0	0	505.770.406.000	0	10.865.000.000	2.875.000.000	1.100.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	677.303.514.000	
ISTRY OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES			1.894.412.000	250.530.000	23.849.764.000	0	0	0	418.536.000	0	257.900.000	2.000.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.026.621.000	
ISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM			26.916.873.000	3.462.316.000	4.111.685.000	0	0	0	8.883.527.000	0	24.673.400.000	2.000.000.000	1.696.061.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69.743.862.000	
ISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY			6.524.085.000	818.967.000	982.769.000	0	0	0	80.060.413.000	0	21.725.990.000	21.000.000.000	2.550.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145.057.377.000	
ISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, URBANIZATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE			28.281.690.000	3.715.412.000	1.571.434.000	0	0	0	16.649.015.000	0	43.077.220.000	29.215.500.000	255.446.606.000	226.500.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	349.041.366.000	
ISTRY OF TRADE			30.393.108.000	3.345.560.000	3.082.506.000	0	0	0	65.506.776.000	0	1.790.465.000	316.590.000	50.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57.896.529.000	
ISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORT			4.484.536.000	690.883.000	3.514.578.000	0	0	0	306.812.161.000	0	24.170.000.000	2.000.000.000	6.305.400.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399.705.558.000	
ISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY			96.713.663.000	12.498.756.000	5.437.562.000	0	0	0	242.276.377.000	0	12.744.625.000	31.225.000	3.320.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	382.990.983.000	
RETARIAT GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL			434.112.000	53.282.000	63.835.000	0	0	0	5.859.000	0	350.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	907.088.000	
IONAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION			30.314.776.000	2.447.173.000	11.134.580.000	0	0	0	0	0	14.000.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57.896.529.000	
ERAL COMMANDERSHIP OF THE GENDARMERIE			370.768.699.000	35.230.743.000	77.526.567.000	0	0	0	105.096.000	0	15.637.000.000	3.025.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	499.268.105.000	
ST GUARD COMMAND			17.567.720.000	2.052.963.000	10.399.636.000	0	0	0	29.765.000	0	2.942.000.000	200.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32.992.084.000	
ERAL DIRECTORATE OF SECURITY			523.661.597.000	74.937.823.000	66.005.575.000	0	0	0	267.042.000	0	50.843.400.000	5.507.051.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	715.715.437.000	
-IDENCY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS			393.601.228.000	24.764.560.000	6.917.257.000	0	0	0	831.621.000	0	2.950.500.000	624.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	229.064.666.000	
-STER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRESIDENCY			12.165.998.000	1.485.166.000	1.287.793.000	0	0	0	13.480.991.000	0	5.008.500.000	0	393.510.000.000	398.471.000.000	13.650.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	440.588.437.000	
-NUE ADMINISTRATION			62.151.129.000	7.391.753.000	10.169.182.000	0	0	0	260.876.000	0	10.655.800.000	238.884.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90.428.740.000	
ERAL DIRECTORATE OF LAND REGISTRY AND CADASTRE			14.989.577.000	2.307.337.000	134.889.000	0	0	0	53.937.000	0	1.576.020.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.241.794.000	
ERAL DIRECTORATE OF METEOROLOGY			3.323.596.000	554.310.000	285.581.000	0	0	0	2.008.843.000	0	2.000.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.172.330.000	
CTORATE OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT			16.344.588.000	3.123.267.000	5.643.061.000	0	0	0	1.917.598.000	0	7.520.000.000	0	15.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34.563.509.000	
CTORATE FOR EU AFFAIRS			693.675.000	92.875.000	253.325.000	0	0	0	16.670.655.000	0	32.000.000	0	112.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.054.530.000	
CTORATE OF STATE ARCHIVES			1.277.338.000	218.776.000	254.755.000	0	0	0	4.818.000	0	360.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.915.687.000	
CTORATE OF COMMUNICATIONS			1.786.620.000	187.909.000	8.009.467.000	0	0	0	20.010.000	0	75.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.079.006.000	
CTORATE OF NATIONAL PALACES			3.718.901.000	598.107.000	343.651.000	0	0	0	7.164.000	0	1.100.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.767.823.000	
-IDENCY OF STRATEGY AND BUDGET			1.850.184.000	203.363.000	593.231.000	0	0	0	42.342.000	0	370.000.000	0	2.766.302.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	547.467.202.000	
ISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY			5.285.106.000	636.362.000	978.441.000	0	0	0	2.387.970.935.000	0	300.000.000	0	750.000.000	220.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.395.824.844.000	
CTORATE OF CLIMATE CHANGE			222.357.000	22.534.000	458.182.000	0	0	0	39.569.000	0	34.650.000	0	14.199.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	801.491.000	
N. OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET			5.491.987.586.000	683.374.823.000	2.006.10.985.000	0	0	0	9.706.432.921.000	6.050.427.000	1.140.026.064.000	255.174.884.521	706.186.388.000	393.817.500.000	602.181.123.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.854.241.669.000	

Every grant 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.
Amounts in the columns "Earthquake Covered Allocation" and are shown separately for information purposes only.

SPECIAL BUDGETED ADMINISTRATIONS (ANNEX NO 11)
2027 BUDGET APPROPRIATION PROPOSAL CEILINGS

ADMINISTRATIONS																	1052
	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS		PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS		LENDING		RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL	
		TOTAL ALLOCATION	BARTHAQUE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	BARTHAQUE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	BARTHAQUE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	BARTHAQUE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	BARTHAQUE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	BARTHAQUE COVERED ALLOCATION			
COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION	1.418.788.000	337.926.000	87.621.000	0	0	0	230.067.000	0	116.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.010.402.000	
ANKARA UNIVERSITY	16.643.839.000	2.111.939.000	1.557.464.000	0	0	0	3.144.550.000	0	2.533.000.000	240.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	25.990.811.000	
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	6.817.471.000	955.295.000	1.994.138.000	0	0	0	3.977.738.000	0	1.057.663.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.222.305.000	
HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY	14.299.262.000	1.803.389.000	1.992.047.000	0	0	0	3.119.515.000	0	3.523.187.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.737.380.000	
GAZİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	12.616.997.000	1.620.060.000	1.196.268.000	0	0	0	2.487.842.000	0	3.532.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.453.167.000	
İSTANBUL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	12.393.597.000	1.578.292.000	1.664.053.000	0	0	0	2.953.270.000	0	3.780.000.000	1.500.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	22.369.212.000	
İSTANBUL TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	7.579.814.000	1.007.073.000	1.298.043.000	0	0	0	405.030.000	0	1.230.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.519.956.000	
BOĞAZİÇİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3.954.245.000	532.004.000	1.048.793.000	0	0	0	213.848.000	0	1.682.009.000	150.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	7.430.897.000	
MARMARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	9.316.681.000	1.203.022.000	1.187.758.000	0	0	0	695.515.000	0	780.888.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.183.864.000	
YILDIZ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5.229.343.000	660.138.000	897.991.000	0	0	0	239.498.000	0	970.002.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.996.972.000	
MİMAR SİNAN FİNE ARTS UNIVERSITY	1.988.327.000	281.617.000	226.397.000	0	0	0	126.166.000	0	445.000.000	120.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.067.467.000	
EĞİTİM ÜNİVERSİTESİ	12.987.655.000	1.763.874.000	1.603.296.000	0	0	0	2.763.141.000	0	1.163.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.278.966.000	
DOKUZ EYLÜL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	11.053.337.000	1.445.613.000	1.208.996.000	0	0	0	2.213.542.000	0	1.967.500.000	300.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	17.888.988.000	
TRAKYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	6.423.253.000	792.195.000	602.667.000	0	0	0	1.198.040.000	0	1.374.537.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.390.692.000	
BURSA ULUDAĞ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	9.406.398.000	1.198.526.000	1.130.419.000	0	0	0	1.594.452.000	0	1.545.901.000	200.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	14.875.295.000	
ANADOLU ÜNİVERSİTESİ	6.071.649.000	917.876.000	1.087.321.000	0	0	0	348.944.000	0	824.232.000	300.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	9.250.022.000	
SELÇUK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	10.084.767.000	1.285.398.000	1.436.412.000	0	0	0	1.423.903.000	0	555.272.000	110.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	14.785.752.000	
ANDOLİZ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	9.620.395.000	1.184.211.000	839.951.000	0	0	0	1.741.480.000	0	3.478.467.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.864.504.000	
ERCIYES ÜNİVERSİTESİ	8.298.427.000	1.021.796.000	1.196.305.000	0	0	0	1.733.405.000	0	1.538.163.000	120.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	13.788.709.000	
SİVAS CUMHURİYET ÜNİVERSİTESİ	8.341.406.000	1.032.674.000	938.750.000	0	0	0	1.083.307.000	0	1.007.453.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.403.680.000	
CUŞTAMPAZ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	8.818.577.000	1.141.075.000	816.377.000	0	0	0	1.622.292.000	0	2.235.974.000	1.330.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	14.633.905.000	
ONDOKUZ MAYIS ÜNİVERSİTESİ	9.196.886.000	1.149.389.000	815.736.000	0	0	0	1.541.412.000	0	627.333.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.330.756.000	
KARADENİZ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	7.824.153.000	961.982.000	632.831.000	0	0	0	1.309.450.000	0	1.050.000.000	10.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	11.778.416.000	
ATATÜRK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	11.461.107.000	1.446.551.000	1.191.475.000	0	0	0	1.535.405.000	0	636.000.000	170.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	16.988.502.000	
İNÖNÜ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	8.778.857.000	1.052.799.000	759.810.000	0	0	0	1.289.520.000	0	1.177.271.000	400.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	13.058.251.000	
FRAT ÜNİVERSİTESİ	8.457.970.000	1.057.264.000	873.922.000	0	0	0	1.064.220.000	0	2.034.226.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.487.602.000	
DİCLE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	8.304.446.000	959.605.000	981.109.000	0	0	0	1.350.707.000	0	2.411.513.000	1.800.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	14.007.380.000	
YAN YÜZÜNCÜ YIL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	8.523.812.000	993.726.000	817.075.000	0	0	0	936.714.000	0	2.171.772.000	1.000.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	13.442.713.000	
GAZİANTEP ÜNİVERSİTESİ	7.579.858.000	965.776.000	874.061.000	0	0	0	1.149.445.000	0	875.544.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.448.026.000	
İZMİR HİGH TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE	1.937.470.000	240.580.000	365.542.000	0	0	0	67.777.000	0	655.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.266.329.000	
GEZİRE TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2.134.845.000	252.065.000	292.539.000	0	0	0	68.262.000	0	343.004.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.090.715.000	
HARRAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5.692.903.000	677.217.000	510.240.000	0	0	0	803.700.000	0	822.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.596.060.000	
SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	7.148.427.000	941.965.000	804.123.000	0	0	0	1.054.852.000	0	879.734.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.830.107.000	
AYDIN ADNAN MENDERES ÜNİVERSİTESİ	7.365.734.000	894.139.000	716.044.000	0	0	0	1.183.342.000	0	612.884.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.776.199.000	
ZONGULDAK BÜLENT TEKİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5.187.955.000	645.945.000	417.776.000	0	0	0	731.557.000	0	870.932.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.854.165.000	
WERSİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	7.143.743.000	876.545.000	492.948.000	0	0	0	1.160.049.000	0	1.098.976.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.772.161.000	
PAMUKKALE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	8.047.376.000	999.428.000	687.651.000	0	0	0	1.275.421.000	0	981.234.000	219.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	11.991.110.000	
BALIKESİR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4.847.680.000	617.986.000	534.603.000	0	0	0	687.381.000	0	888.500.000	120.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	7.576.150.000	
KOCAELİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	7.725.074.000	973.396.000	919.545.000	0	0	0	1.187.793.000	0	483.451.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.475.199.000	
SAKARYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5.133.051.000	655.649.000	635.991.000	0	0	0	238.317.000	0	542.000.000	75.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	7.205.006.000	
MANİSA ÇELİK BAYAR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	6.380.577.000	810.253.000	573.278.000	0	0	0	1.082.564.000	0	684.548.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.531.230.000	
BOLU ABANT İZZET BAYSAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4.558.367.000	576.533.000	496.965.000	0	0	0	280.654.000	0	596.249.000	250.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	6.508.771.000	
NATYAN MUSTAFA KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4.954.539.000	573.224.000	400.905.000	0	0	0	621.530.000	0	1.062.956.000	400.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	7.613.155.000	
AYTON KOCAEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3.614.127.000	446.078.000	356.866.000	0	0	0	104.416.000	0	332.500.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.879.589.000	
KAFKAS ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3.791.097.000	604.471.000	620.644.000	0	0	0	287.144.000	0	816.956.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.945.746.000	
CANAKKALE ONSEKİZ MART ÜNİVERSİTESİ	7.305.473.000	955.763.000	630.644.000	0	0	0	837.577.000	0	920.999.000	370.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	10.654.424.000	
NIĞDE ÖMER HALİDEMİR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3.563.484.000	445.813.000	392.513.000	0	0	0	123.693.000	0	203.005.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.728.506.000	
KUTAYHA DAKULPINAR ÜNİVERSİTESİ	3.654.904.000	495.079.000	476.954.000	0	0	0	107.151.000	0	344.901.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.078.589.000	
TOKAT GAZİOSMANPAŞA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5.995.793.000	707.706.000	515.271.000	0	0	0	707.607.000	0	1.203.664.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.126.041.000	
MIĞLA SİTİ KOÇMAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5.026.312.000	635.868.000	546.887.000	0	0	0	216.872.000	0	290.499.000	50.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	6.716.438.000	
KAHRAMANMARAŞ SÜTCÜ İMAM ÜNİVERSİTESİ	5.892.822.000	703.454.000	628.717.000	0	0	0	768.279.000	0	680.711.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.701.537.000	
KIRSEKİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	4.570.424.000	569.759.000	588.495.000	0	0	0	680.480.000	0	309.660.000	25.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	6.718.818.000	
ŞİŞİRHİR ÖZMANGAZI ÜNİVERSİTESİ	7.451.826.000	961.778.000	762.167.000	0	0	0	1.403.478.000	0	489.448.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.068.697.000	
GALATASARAY ÜNİVERSİTESİ	1.182.261.000	152.424.000	205.577.000	0	0	0	78.988.000	0	286.011.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.904.231.000	
KİREŞİR AHİ EVRAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2.966.731.000	360.059.000	276.787.000	0	0	0	66.723.000	0	285.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.995.300.000	
KASTAMONU ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2.996.612.000	363.125.000	298.372.000	0	0	0	70.815.0										

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				
RECEP TAYYIP ERDOĞAN UNIVERSITY	3.961.640.000	488.860.000	243.926.000	0	0	221.292.000	0	643.520.000	0	0	0	0	0	5.558.238.000	
TEKİRDAĞ NAMIK KEMAL UNIVERSITY	4.654.032.000	592.258.000	392.124.000	0	0	632.791.000	0	1.202.888.000	0	0	0	0	0	7.474.093.000	
ERZİNCAN BİNALI YILDIRIM UNIVERSITY	3.430.386.000	366.367.000	387.125.000	0	0	73.924.000	0	327.500.000	0	0	0	0	0	4.539.428.000	
AKSARAY UNIVERSITY	2.782.476.000	333.154.000	273.392.000	0	0	74.101.000	0	484.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.947.123.000	
GİRESUN UNIVERSITY	3.446.941.000	414.552.000	284.457.000	0	0	111.752.000	0	645.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	4.902.702.000	
HATİT UNIVERSITY	2.598.032.000	318.877.000	294.605.000	0	0	68.945.000	0	620.200.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.900.609.000	
YOZGAT BOZOK UNIVERSITY	3.854.049.000	459.806.000	411.451.000	0	0	362.905.000	0	436.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	5.524.211.000	
ADYAMAN UNIVERSITY	3.136.544.000	350.643.000	285.499.000	0	0	138.945.000	623.000.000	1.073.001.000	0	0	0	0	0	4.984.634.000	
ORDU UNIVERSITY	3.289.308.000	421.327.000	266.949.000	0	0	201.246.000	0	302.888.000	0	0	0	0	0	4.469.718.000	
AMASYA UNIVERSITY	2.455.154.000	311.582.000	197.882.000	0	0	56.651.000	0	162.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.183.269.000	
KARAMANOĞLU MEHMETREY UNIVERSITY	2.675.830.000	296.962.000	239.591.000	0	0	75.085.000	0	255.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.542.468.000	
AĞIR İBRAHİM ÇEÇEN UNIVERSITY	2.147.302.000	255.462.000	355.339.000	0	0	27.540.000	60.000.000	252.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.037.643.000	
SİNOP UNIVERSITY	1.966.438.000	235.953.000	161.400.000	0	0	42.568.000	0	430.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.836.359.000	
ŞİRT UNIVERSITY	2.571.116.000	287.605.000	223.793.000	0	0	38.897.000	0	680.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.801.411.000	
NEVEŞİRHACI BEKTAŞ VELİ UNIVERSITY	2.577.048.000	327.172.000	254.679.000	0	0	103.018.000	0	302.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.560.917.000	
KARABÜK UNIVERSITY	3.867.225.000	536.032.000	468.166.000	0	0	75.101.000	0	152.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	5.088.524.000	
KILIS 7 ARALIK UNIVERSITY	1.567.224.000	189.791.000	207.282.000	0	0	29.018.000	0	161.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.154.315.000	
ÇANKIRI KARATEKİN UNIVERSITY	2.340.002.000	299.921.000	249.778.000	0	0	68.492.000	0	371.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.329.193.000	
ARTVİN ÇORUH UNIVERSITY	1.795.563.000	205.442.000	165.507.000	0	0	33.441.000	0	156.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.355.953.000	
BELEK ŞEHİR EDEBALI UNIVERSITY	2.427.370.000	293.469.000	295.468.000	0	0	60.030.000	200.000.000	183.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.259.337.000	
BITLİS EREN UNIVERSITY	2.058.998.000	223.771.000	271.568.000	0	0	34.420.000	0	208.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.796.762.000	
KIRLAHELİ UNIVERSITY	2.275.241.000	274.241.000	310.108.000	0	0	55.815.000	0	910.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.825.405.000	
OSMANIYE KORKUT ATA UNIVERSITY	2.032.748.000	241.908.000	384.996.000	0	0	42.274.000	0	190.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.691.926.000	
BİNGÖL UNIVERSITY	2.817.960.000	312.018.000	338.890.000	0	0	40.302.000	0	301.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.810.180.000	
MUŞ ALPAĞOLAN UNIVERSITY	2.210.730.000	226.647.000	330.236.000	0	0	33.625.000	0	295.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.096.228.000	
MARDİN ARTUKLU UNIVERSITY	2.618.018.000	294.803.000	270.013.000	0	0	37.407.000	0	300.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.520.241.000	
BATMAN UNIVERSITY	2.371.128.000	256.781.000	327.239.000	0	0	64.849.000	0	221.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.150.997.000	
ANDANAN UNIVERSITY	1.397.988.000	171.814.000	278.790.000	0	0	22.908.000	0	403.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.274.495.000	
BARTIN UNIVERSITY	2.134.494.000	250.648.000	372.358.000	0	0	43.522.000	0	282.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.883.022.000	
BARBUR UNIVERSITY	1.751.491.000	202.270.000	238.175.000	0	0	31.872.000	0	118.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.340.886.000	
GÜMÜSHANE UNIVERSITY	2.196.373.000	256.644.000	271.476.000	0	0	44.340.000	0	127.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.841.833.000	
HAKKARI UNIVERSITY	1.393.050.000	163.738.000	365.449.000	0	0	21.482.000	0	200.002.000	0	0	0	0	0	1.941.721.000	
KEDİR UNIVERSITY	1.755.580.000	202.608.000	383.421.000	0	0	39.261.000	0	268.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.448.870.000	
SIRNAK UNIVERSITY	1.270.588.000	138.865.000	187.806.000	0	0	19.131.000	0	142.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	1.768.385.000	
MUŞLAZAR UNIVERSITY	1.824.738.000	197.443.500	174.588.000	0	0	32.105.000	0	172.500.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.400.126.000	
YALOVA UNIVERSITY	2.141.493.000	253.948.000	215.393.000	0	0	48.509.000	0	375.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.034.343.000	
TURKISH GERMAN UNIVERSITY	1.057.239.000	138.707.000	262.435.000	0	0	17.235.000	0	279.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	1.734.616.000	
ANKARA YILDIRIM BEYAZIT UNIVERSITY	4.585.325.000	542.393.000	626.703.000	0	0	381.762.000	0	993.860.000	0	0	0	0	0	6.930.071.000	
BURSA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1.614.519.000	188.573.000	372.753.000	0	0	24.702.000	0	510.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.510.952.000	
İSTANBUL MEDENİYET UNIVERSITY	2.824.750.000	328.538.000	216.665.000	0	0	138.402.000	0	445.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.953.355.000	
İZMİR KATİP ÇELEBİ UNIVERSITY	3.387.086.000	381.725.000	321.928.000	0	0	175.470.000	0	453.300.000	0	0	0	0	0	4.719.511.000	
NECMETTİN ERBAKAN UNIVERSITY	7.962.351.000	973.217.000	527.668.000	0	0	1.476.553.000	70.000.000	685.918.000	0	0	0	0	0	11.625.707.000	
ABDULLAH GÜL UNIVERSITY	958.278.000	118.674.000	242.586.000	0	0	16.981.000	0	426.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	1.662.519.000	
ERZURUM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1.265.146.000	142.434.000	179.439.000	0	0	16.881.200	0	140.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	1.743.831.000	
ADANA ALPAĞOLAN TURKISH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	1.354.427.000	166.203.000	306.655.000	0	0	27.412.000	0	570.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.224.897.000	
ANKARA SOCIAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1.423.411.000	183.432.000	335.256.000	0	0	29.915.000	0	110.002.000	0	0	0	0	0	1.882.016.000	
UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES	11.004.629.000	1.358.156.000	681.011.000	0	0	474.789.000	0	610.583.000	0	0	0	0	0	14.129.168.000	
BANDIRMA ONDİP EYLÜL UNIVERSITY	1.853.254.000	232.053.000	213.576.000	0	0	29.444.000	265.000.000	442.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.761.327.000	
SKENDERUN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1.459.042.000	180.832.000	391.490.000	0	0	32.320.000	0	605.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.468.695.000	
ALANYA ALAADDİN KELENDERLİ UNIVERSITY	1.978.416.000	221.866.000	244.519.000	0	0	30.841.000	0	472.546.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.029.188.000	
TURKISH INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF ISLAMIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	68.945.000	6.122.000	75.000.000	0	0	3.000.000	0	100.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	253.074.000	
İZMİR BAĞIRÇAY UNIVERSITY	1.339.138.000	150.121.000	132.380.000	0	0	17.993.000	0	345.500.000	0	0	0	0	0	1.976.147.000	
İZMİR DEMOCHACAY UNIVERSITY	1.233.474.000	133.244.000	132.580.000	0	0	38.793.000	4.500.000	374.500.000	0	0	0	0	0	1.912.588.000	
HIGHER EDUCATION QUALITY COUNCIL	300.246.000	11.860.000	46.724.000	0	0	1.291.000	0	2.093.000	0	0	0	0	0	162.124.000	
ANKARA MUSIC AND FINE ARTS UNIVERSITY	623.778.000	86.140.000	364.331.000	0	0	5.110.000	0	119.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	998.339.000	
GAZİANTEP ISLAMIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	765.892.000	85.437.000	387.031.000	0	0	6.317.000	0	235.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	1.279.877.000	
KONYA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1.570.081.000	196.217.000	214.195.000	0	0	37.118.000	0	415.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.432.611.000	
KUTAYHA HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1.735.508.000	185.611.000	115.459.000	0	0	114.001.000	0	565.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.715.579.000	
MALATYA TURGUT ÖZAL UNIVERSITY	1.891.191.000	225.191.000	382.463.000	0	0	20.205.000	0	522.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.841.050.000	
İSTANBUL UNIVERSITY - CERRAHPAŞA	9.043.246.000	1.150.491.000	1.382.593.000	0	0	2.042.144.000	750.000.000	3.216.500.000	0	0	0	0	0	16.834.916.000	
ANKARA HACI BAYRAM VELİ UNIVERSITY	3.810.748.000	476.337.000	467.674.000	0	0	113.329.000	0	179.019.000	0	0	0	0	0	5.047.107.000	
SAKARYA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	2.182.599.000	292.466.000	217.741.000	0	0	51.622.000	0	285.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.029.428.000	

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				
SAMSUN UNIVERSITY	1.458.631.000	178.664.000	97.528.000	0	0	19.072.000	0	416.002.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.169.897.000
SIĞIRCI SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	637.484.000	71.461.000	108.701.000	0	0	4.478.000	0	277.007.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.099.131.000
TARSUS UNIVERSITY	872.950.000	96.202.000	72.669.000	0	0	14.237.000	0	350.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.406.058.000
TRABZON UNIVERSITY	1.799.830.000	219.388.000	350.144.000	0	0	42.305.000	0	545.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.756.667.000
YATIRILMI UNIVERSITY	1.568.175.000	152.238.000	371.059.000	0	0	21.880.000	0	173.250.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.686.602.000
ISTANBUL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	765.654.000	82.195.000	86.034.000	0	0	9.951.000	0	475.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.418.834.000
ESKİŞEHİR TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	2.658.725.000	408.890.000	426.697.000	0	0	74.147.000	0	557.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.125.369.000
EPİTAPELLED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	2.257.731.000	308.593.000	391.906.000	0	0	55.383.000	0	255.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.168.193.000
AFYONKARAHİSAR HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	3.353.713.000	383.388.000	441.430.000	0	0	777.361.000	0	1.110.638.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.766.530.000
TURKISH STATISTICAL INSTITUTE	5.920.279.000	745.577.000	692.393.000	0	0	218.219.000	0	450.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.026.468.000
STUDENT SELECTION AND PLACEMENT CENTER	4.921.890.000	254.022.000	3.306.411.000	0	0	13.309.000	0	14.860.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.510.492.000
PRESIDENCY OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIES	1.635.492.000	204.000.000	134.332.000	0	0	28.069.000	0	157.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.158.893.000
AYATURK SUPREME COUNCIL FOR CULTURE, LANGUAGE AND HISTORY	200.421.000	29.792.000	58.933.000	0	0	12.177.000	0	20.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	321.323.000
AYATURK RESEARCH CENTER	82.105.000	8.369.000	42.025.000	0	0	6.801.000	0	21.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	160.300.000
AYATURK CULTURE CENTER	84.807.000	9.300.000	43.387.000	0	0	6.499.000	0	28.500.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	172.493.000
TURKISH LANGUAGE SOCIETY	195.294.000	27.704.000	64.648.000	0	0	42.044.000	0	78.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	407.690.000
TURKISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY	252.774.000	35.816.000	44.059.000	0	0	57.705.000	0	91.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	481.354.000
THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF TURKEY	17.267.432.000	3.026.593.000	6.277.166.000	0	0	13.205.898.000	0	11.763.373.000	0	28.000.000.000	0	0	0	0	79.540.460.000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	149.130.000	27.082.000	88.697.000	0	0	129.937.000	0	47.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	441.846.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HIGHWAYS	55.074.422.000	11.141.347.000	33.823.841.000	0	0	134.626.774.000	0	280.000.000.000	4.801.973.000	0	0	0	0	0	514.670.384.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE THEATERS	5.286.768.000	669.471.000	1.030.210.000	0	0	127.357.000	0	300.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.413.826.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE OPERA AND BALLET	5.202.849.000	587.944.000	458.981.000	0	0	207.717.000	0	350.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.807.491.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY	43.122.050.000	8.367.537.000	18.306.114.000	0	0	858.121.000	0	13.050.000.000	0	1.428.792.000	0	4.223.198.000	0	0	89.255.812.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS	3.819.622.000	571.811.000	979.277.000	0	0	779.135.000	0	1.000.000.000	3.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	7.149.845.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH FOR BORDERS AND COASTS OF TURKEY	1.220.814.000	173.402.000	96.498.000	0	0	39.697.000	0	152.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.682.411.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINE INSPECTION AND EXPLORATION	3.951.334.000	629.410.000	495.817.000	0	0	252.007.000	0	13.000.000.000	0	0	900.000.000	0	0	0	19.228.588.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION	1.083.385.000	85.398.300	118.673.000	0	0	89.142.000	0	75.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.457.182.000
TURKISH ACCREDITATION AGENCY	355.795.000	49.697.000	174.813.000	0	0	6.308.000	0	50.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	636.613.000
TURKISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION	5.677.131.000	1.103.354.000	773.118.000	0	0	90.280.000	0	1.300.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.943.883.000
TURKISH PATENT AND BRAND INSTITUTION	1.900.933.000	132.430.000	231.324.000	0	0	278.496.000	0	195.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.938.053.000
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION	3.784.190.000	502.963.000	596.509.000	0	0	8.429.542.000	0	135.000.000	0	0	4.640.959.000	0	0	0	18.089.163.000
TURKISH COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AGENCY	1.134.723.000	149.937.000	396.603.000	0	0	2.757.864.000	0	144.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.783.117.000
SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	570.853.000	116.776.000	142.226.000	0	0	4.407.000	0	120.001.000	0	843.000.000	0	1.797.254.000	0	0	1.797.254.000
DIRECTORATE OF PRIVATIZATION ADMINISTRATION	463.307.000	61.615.000	41.391.000	0	0	40.305.000	0	15.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	621.618.000
ONBUDSMAN INSTITUTION	463.597.000	66.599.000	72.064.000	0	0	11.787.000	0	24.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	638.434.000
CRIMINAL FUNCTIONS AND DETENTION HOUSES INSTITUTION	2.237.557.000	223.937.000	20.319.527.000	0	0	378.000	0	10.590.500.000	1.062.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	33.291.899.000
VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AUTHORITY	269.270.000	60.100.000	56.038.000	0	0	250.000	0	1.500.000	0	1.500.000	0	0	0	0	388.658.000
PRESIDENCY FOR TURKS ABROAD AND RELATED COMMUNITIES	689.993.000	102.501.000	158.275.000	0	0	3.354.879.000	0	90.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.395.646.000
MANUSCRIPT INSTITUTION OF TURKEY	741.706.000	117.171.000	58.934.000	0	0	7.768.000	0	390.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.315.579.000
EASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	88.784.000	12.913.000	28.763.000	0	0	958.000	0	500.000	0	639.250.000	0	1.771.168.000	0	0	1.771.168.000
KONYA PLAN PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	125.195.000	18.961.000	36.256.000	0	0	2.749.000	0	14.100.000	0	762.500.000	0	959.761.000	0	0	959.761.000
EASTERN BLACK SEA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	118.431.000	17.921.000	39.765.000	0	0	2.055.000	0	2.000.000	0	1.296.250.000	0	1.476.418.000	0	0	1.476.418.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS	52.252.489.000	9.786.517.000	6.894.375.000	0	0	823.517.000	0	254.193.000.000	7.485.000.000	478.000.000	0	324.027.898.000	0	0	324.027.898.000
TURKISH WATER INSTITUTE	36.578.000	6.252.000	11.272.000	0	0	1.346.000	0	13.400.000	0	0	0	68.849.000	0	0	68.849.000
TURKISH MEDICINES AND MEDICAL DEVICES AGENCY	2.050.036.000	243.814.000	799.837.000	0	0	53.330.000	0	150.000.000	0	0	0	3.297.017.000	0	0	3.297.017.000
HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY INSTITUTION OF TURKEY	350.019.000	43.848.000	77.806.000	0	0	4.380.000	0	22.000.000	0	0	0	498.053.000	0	0	498.053.000
TURKISH HEALTH INSTITUTES PRESIDENCY	967.937.000	88.643.000	146.345.000	0	0	6.468.000	0	600.000.000	0	2.650.000.000	0	4.059.413.000	0	0	4.059.413.000
HALAL ACCREDITATION INSTITUTION	99.553.000	12.790.000	21.106.000	0	0	2.493.000	0	2.500.000	0	0	0	138.442.000	0	0	138.442.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINING AND OIL WORKS	1.146.279.000	157.820.000	377.772.000	0	0	3.509.238.000	0	80.000.000	0	0	0	5.278.002.000	0	0	5.278.002.000
SPACE AGENCY OF TURKEY	8.777.000	9.613.000	60.344.000	0	0	61.977.000	0	6.932.000	0	5.654.673.000	0	5.880.735.000	0	0	5.880.735.000
CAPPADOCIA AREA PRESIDENCY	168.079.000	38.133.000	126.172.000	0	0	133.000	0	265.000.000	0	0	0	597.718.000	0	0	597.718.000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF JUSTICE	170.868.000	24.904.000	280.681.000	0	0	6.527.000	0	25.000.000	0	0	0	507.980.000	0	0	507.980.000
TURKISH ENERGY, NUCLEAR AND MINING RESEARCH INSTITUTION	1.319.141.000	194.929.000	461.450.000	0	0	741.375.000	0	1.225.000.000	0	432.000.000	0	4.373.895.000	0	0	4.373.895.000
ULUDAĞ AREA PRESIDENCY	45.078.000	8.746.000	24.457.000	0	0	48.000	0	50.000.000	0	0	0	128.329.000	0	0	128.329.000
PRESIDENCY OF URBAN TRANSFORMATION	1.111.253.000	124.275.000	229.413.000	0	0	290.555.459.000	75.482.000.000	0	0	0	0	292.020.400.000	0	0	292.020.400.000
PRESIDENCY OF CYBER SECURITY	747.894.000	85.067.000	3.397.300.000	0	0	54.650.000	0	2.000.000.000	0	0	0	6.284.911.000	0	0	6.284.911.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF NATURE CONSERVATION AND NATIONAL PARKS	7.142.232.000	888.203.000	679.059.000	0	0	718.000.000	0	715.000.000	0	2.000.000.000	0	11.649.396.000	0	0	11.649.396.000
TOTAL OF SPECIAL BUDGETED ADMINISTRATIONS	807.411.101.000	112.300.436.000	167.890.940.000	0	0	537.905.731.000	75.482.000.000	688.905.698.000	24.762.472.000	44.185.905.000	0	9.771.050.000	0	0	2.358.171.921.000

The amounts in the columns "Earthquake Covered Allocation" and "are shown separately for information per power only.

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET(ANNEX NO 1)
2028 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				
GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKEY	22.394.685.000	2.550.331.000	3.896.267.000	0	0	4.022.433.000	0	1.530.922.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	34.194.638.000
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC	6.469.266.000	410.519.000	17.470.321.000	0	0	2.814.000.000	0	4.157.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	31.321.106.000
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT	957.660.000	101.422.000	466.679.000	0	0	44.949.000	0	43.501.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.614.211.000
COURT OF CASSATION	5.614.224.000	670.583.000	1.889.802.000	0	0	308.791.000	0	223.904.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.597.304.000
PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE	3.979.423.000	429.459.000	423.664.000	0	0	104.958.000	0	147.137.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.084.641.000
COUNCIL OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS	1.927.336.000	194.177.000	297.851.000	0	0	6.493.000	0	76.767.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.592.624.000
COURT OF ACCOUNTS	4.985.266.000	588.016.000	933.481.000	0	0	93.330.000	0	221.703.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.441.746.000
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	386.498.686.000	42.415.147.000	123.318.069.000	0	0	7.732.983.000	0	74.208.111.000	3.508.973.000	0	0	0	0	0	634.172.996.000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE	622.414.723.000	76.066.347.000	1.061.667.497.000	0	0	28.466.388.000	0	10.416.145.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.799.031.100.000
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	114.220.926.000	22.176.983.000	20.884.551.000	0	0	6.504.179.000	0	24.667.800.000	3.026.684.000	3.123.179.000	0	0	0	0	191.977.618.000
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	31.222.940.000	2.691.091.000	13.127.421.000	0	0	18.570.908.000	0	12.090.804.000	0	0	0	9.861.000	0	0	77.713.025.000
MINISTRY OF TREASURY AND FINANCE	50.840.779.000	5.117.702.000	60.118.749.000	0	4.693.877.653.000	7.209.226.304.000	12.150.671.000	4.664.876.000	11.143.400	41.330.367.000	0	473.416.979.000	0	0	12.538.493.409.000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION	2.135.190.641.000	276.619.898.000	233.886.410.000	0	0	56.330.243.000	0	243.895.194.000	75.349.174.000	707.649.000	0	0	0	0	2.946.830.035.000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	1.384.519.479.000	165.410.131.000	458.294.024.000	0	0	5.185.330.000	0	417.597.923.000	66.495.964.000	36.374.000	0	0	0	0	2.430.953.261.000
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE	7.311.987.000	1.198.210.000	379.701.000	0	0	22.627.196.000	0	337.527.281.000	197.577.000	0	0	0	0	0	369.044.375.000
MINISTRY OF FAMILY AND SOCIAL SERVICES	129.957.885.000	20.301.374.000	43.299.473.000	0	0	603.734.979.000	0	12.877.666.000	2.272.139.000	1.259.000	0	0	0	0	810.172.636.000
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES	2.303.624.000	301.791.000	27.995.211.000	0	0	479.495.000	0	319.970.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	31.410.091.000
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	33.350.231.000	4.253.743.000	4.207.466.000	0	0	10.164.294.000	0	31.568.386.000	1.580.618.000	1.941.797.000	0	0	0	0	85.985.917.000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY	7.986.395.000	995.679.000	1.125.173.000	0	0	96.934.700.000	0	27.797.323.000	16.596.494.000	2.919.452.000	0	37.088.476.000	0	0	174.827.198.000
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, URBANIZATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE	34.617.264.000	4.502.477.000	1.799.134.000	0	0	8.117.769.000	0	55.115.169.000	23.089.280.000	292.460.718.000	179.005.000	343.470.000	0	0	396.956.021.000
MINISTRY OF TRADE	37.409.011.000	4.091.017.000	3.529.160.000	0	0	75.011.331.000	0	2.290.811.000	250.294.000	57.244.000	0	0	0	0	122.388.574.000
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORT	5.330.023.000	825.506.000	4.023.840.000	0	0	335.286.718.000	0	30.924.312.000	1.580.618.000	7.218.947.000	0	61.513.170.000	0	0	465.122.516.000
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	117.590.269.000	15.082.597.000	6.225.463.000	0	0	277.819.989.000	0	16.306.113.000	24.677.000	3.801.013.000	0	11.448.997.000	0	0	448.274.441.000
SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL	539.080.000	65.444.000	73.085.000	0	0	6.807.000	0	447.808.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.132.224.000
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION	37.148.334.000	2.998.815.000	12.747.977.000	0	0	0	0	17.912.301.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	70.807.429.000
GENERAL COMMANDERSHIP OF THE GENDARMERIE	465.766.860.000	44.537.769.000	88.760.141.000	0	0	120.232.000	0	20.006.763.000	2.390.685.000	0	0	0	0	0	619.191.765.000
COAST GUARD COMMAND	22.253.454.000	2.593.360.000	11.906.540.000	0	0	34.015.000	0	3.764.143.000	158.062.000	0	0	0	0	0	40.551.512.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF SECURITY	646.926.857.000	92.024.436.000	75.869.762.000	0	0	305.188.000	0	65.051.598.000	4.352.272.000	0	0	0	0	0	880.057.841.000
PRESIDENCY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS	238.178.652.000	30.396.875.000	7.919.566.000	0	0	955.180.000	0	3.774.378.000	493.153.000	0	0	0	0	0	281.224.651.000
DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRESIDENCY	14.942.570.000	1.806.939.000	1.474.393.000	0	0	15.334.655.000	0	6.408.126.000	0	44.650.000	0	35.243.925.000	0	0	75.355.258.000
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	76.408.244.000	9.018.005.000	11.422.604.000	0	0	315.138.000	0	13.377.675.000	188.792.000	0	0	0	0	0	110.761.756.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF LAND REGISTRY AND CADASTRE	18.323.304.000	2.804.996.000	360.516.000	0	0	65.342.000	0	2.016.439.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.570.597.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF METEOROLOGY	4.037.631.000	670.459.000	326.962.000	0	0	2.295.875.000	0	2.558.900.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.889.827.000
DIRECTORATE OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT	19.397.119.000	3.668.211.000	6.460.739.000	0	0	2.196.237.000	0	9.621.465.000	0	17.173.000	0	0	0	0	41.355.964.000
DIRECTORATE FOR EU AFFAIRS	847.381.000	111.715.000	290.032.000	0	0	39.274.012.000	0	40.947.000	0	128.227.000	0	0	0	0	20.692.309.000
DIRECTORATE OF STATE ARCHIVES	1.563.897.000	263.744.000	291.669.000	0	0	5.778.000	0	204.713.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.329.801.000
DIRECTORATE OF COMMUNICATIONS	2.215.118.000	230.814.000	9.596.472.000	0	0	24.228.000	0	95.959.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.162.611.000
DIRECTORATE OF NATIONAL PALACES	4.588.432.000	723.883.000	393.445.000	0	0	8.675.000	0	1.407.395.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.121.830.000
PRESIDENCY OF STRATEGY AND BUDGET	2.278.319.000	679.190.000	679.190.000	0	0	50.083.000	0	473.397.000	0	3.167.100.000	0	0	0	638.768.861.000	646.683.695.000
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY	6.445.318.000	769.763.000	1.120.218.000	0	0	2.952.764.387.000	0	383.833.000	0	858.663.000	94.837.000	0	0	0	2.962.342.184.000
DIRECTORATE OF CLIMATE CHANGE	276.701.000	27.867.000	524.572.000	0	0	45.327.000	0	44.333.000	0	16.256.000	0	0	0	0	935.056.000
TOTAL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET	6.709.225.034.000	839.534.040.000	2.319.117.330.000	0	4.693.877.653.000	11.783.668.919.000	12.150.671.000	1.456.178.990.000	201.667.000.000	357.730.068.000	272.442.000	619.064.878.000	35.242.925.000	638.768.861.000	29.417.165.793.000

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

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

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS		PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS		LENDING		RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL
		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		
COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION	1.781.611.000	169.157.000	0	100.317.000	0	266.064.000	0	148.316.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.465.565.000	
ANKARA UNIVERSITY	20.484.259.000	2.575.574.000	0	1.783.140.000	0	3.801.395.000	0	3.240.848.000	189.674.000	0	0	0	0	0	31.885.906.000	
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	8.330.164.000	1.153.593.000	0	2.283.088.000	0	481.540.000	0	1.353.227.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.601.612.000	
HAKETTEPE UNIVERSITY	17.534.065.000	2.190.148.000	0	2.280.694.000	0	3.771.222.000	0	4.507.742.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	30.283.871.000	
GAZI UNIVERSITY	15.443.165.000	1.964.144.000	0	1.369.607.000	0	3.006.604.000	0	4.519.018.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.302.538.000	
İSTANBUL UNIVERSITY	15.210.630.000	1.920.138.000	0	1.905.174.000	0	3.570.170.000	0	4.836.322.000	1.185.464.000	0	0	0	0	0	27.442.834.000	
İSTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	9.254.399.000	1.216.662.000	0	1.486.129.000	0	480.107.000	0	1.573.724.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.021.021.000	
BOĞAZICI UNIVERSITY	4.843.277.000	644.300.000	0	1.200.760.000	0	258.749.000	0	2.152.047.000	118.546.000	0	0	0	0	0	9.099.133.000	
MARMARA UNIVERSITY	11.391.552.000	1.455.877.000	0	1.359.864.000	0	841.594.000	0	999.107.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.047.989.000	
YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	6.408.841.000	800.417.000	0	1.028.110.000	0	289.972.000	0	1.241.069.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.768.409.000	
MİMAR SİNAN FINE ARTS UNIVERSITY	2.439.265.000	341.473.000	0	259.202.000	0	152.698.000	0	569.356.000	94.837.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.761.994.000	
EEGE UNIVERSITY	15.926.395.000	2.127.201.000	0	1.835.613.000	0	3.340.839.000	0	1.488.001.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.618.849.000	
DOKUZ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY	13.557.207.000	1.755.317.000	0	1.384.179.000	0	2.676.300.000	0	2.517.319.000	237.098.000	0	0	0	0	0	21.890.322.000	
TRAKYA UNIVERSITY	7.889.197.000	963.872.000	0	689.993.000	0	1.446.808.000	0	1.758.652.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.748.922.000	
BURSA ULUDAĞ UNIVERSITY	11.538.548.000	1.457.659.000	0	1.294.216.000	0	1.927.297.000	0	1.977.391.000	158.062.000	0	0	0	0	0	18.195.111.000	
ANADOLU UNIVERSITY	7.354.321.000	1.101.455.000	0	1.244.873.000	0	422.306.000	0	1.054.564.000	237.098.000	0	0	0	0	0	11.177.519.000	
SELÇUK UNIVERSITY	12.320.514.000	1.554.434.000	0	1.644.548.000	0	1.720.786.000	0	710.443.000	86.934.000	0	0	0	0	0	17.950.725.000	
ANDENİZ UNIVERSITY	11.856.753.000	1.447.420.000	0	961.660.000	0	2.104.348.000	0	4.450.526.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.820.707.000	
ERCIYES UNIVERSITY	10.151.108.000	1.239.768.000	0	1.370.340.000	0	2.094.507.000	0	1.968.003.000	94.837.000	0	0	0	0	0	16.823.726.000	
SIVAS CUMHURİYET UNIVERSITY	10.201.016.000	1.248.650.000	0	1.074.775.000	0	1.308.329.000	0	1.288.986.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.121.756.000	
ÇUKUROVA UNIVERSITY	10.791.335.000	1.385.443.000	0	934.670.000	0	1.960.550.000	0	2.860.434.000	1.051.111.000	0	0	0	0	0	17.932.432.000	
ONDOKUZ MAYIS UNIVERSITY	11.339.327.000	1.405.087.000	0	933.936.000	0	1.862.072.000	0	802.641.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.343.063.000	
KARADENİZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	9.641.458.000	1.174.943.000	0	724.528.000	0	1.582.798.000	0	1.343.422.000	7.903.000	0	0	0	0	0	14.467.149.000	
ATATÜRK UNIVERSITY	14.003.646.000	1.747.899.000	0	2.197.606.000	0	1.855.106.000	0	800.935.000	134.353.000	0	0	0	0	0	20.605.192.000	
İNÖNÜ UNIVERSITY	10.788.195.000	1.281.537.000	0	869.906.000	0	1.557.433.000	0	1.506.260.000	316.124.000	0	0	0	0	0	16.003.331.000	
FIAT UNIVERSITY	10.323.281.000	1.277.367.000	0	1.000.553.000	0	1.285.236.000	0	2.602.691.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.489.128.000	
DİCLE UNIVERSITY	10.188.227.000	1.168.521.000	0	1.123.271.000	0	1.803.410.000	0	3.085.410.000	1.422.557.000	0	0	0	0	0	17.196.147.000	
VAN YÜZÜNCÜ YIL UNIVERSITY	10.034.808.000	1.208.594.000	0	935.473.000	0	1.131.657.000	0	2.778.162.000	790.309.000	0	0	0	0	0	16.483.694.000	
GAZİANTEP UNIVERSITY	9.326.424.000	1.178.469.000	0	1.000.714.000	0	1.387.378.000	0	1.120.726.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.013.711.000	
İZMİR HIGH TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE	2.384.322.000	292.973.000	0	418.509.000	0	82.019.000	0	838.040.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.015.863.000	
GERZE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	2.627.403.000	307.084.000	0	334.928.000	0	82.652.000	0	438.857.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.790.874.000	
HARRAN UNIVERSITY	6.935.451.000	817.091.000	0	584.174.000	0	970.421.000	0	1.051.708.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.358.845.000	
SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL UNIVERSITY	8.749.587.000	1.141.693.000	0	920.647.000	0	1.273.927.000	0	1.125.575.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.211.429.000	
AYDIN ADNAN MENDERES UNIVERSITY	9.043.458.000	1.093.404.000	0	819.799.000	0	1.429.194.000	0	784.154.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.170.009.000	
ZONGULDAK BÜLENT ECEVİT UNIVERSITY	6.338.244.000	780.511.000	0	478.312.000	0	883.003.000	0	1.114.314.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.594.384.000	
MERSİN UNIVERSITY	8.765.926.000	1.066.411.000	0	564.376.000	0	1.401.063.000	0	1.405.957.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.203.723.000	
PAZARCIK UNIVERSITY	9.898.143.000	1.219.302.000	0	787.291.000	0	1.540.846.000	0	1.255.440.000	173.078.000	0	0	0	0	0	14.701.022.000	
BALIKESİR UNIVERSITY	5.936.117.000	749.132.000	0	612.067.000	0	830.252.000	0	1.136.791.000	94.837.000	0	0	0	0	0	9.264.339.000	
KOCAELİ UNIVERSITY	9.470.449.000	1.189.095.000	0	1.052.787.000	0	1.652.474.000	0	618.532.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.983.357.000	
SAKARYA UNIVERSITY	6.267.208.000	791.809.000	0	728.146.000	0	288.279.000	0	693.463.000	59.273.000	0	0	0	0	0	8.768.905.000	
MANİSA CELAL BAYAR UNIVERSITY	7.853.203.000	987.031.000	0	656.346.000	0	1.307.841.000	0	875.846.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.680.267.000	
BOLU ABANT İZZET BAYSAL UNIVERSITY	5.575.556.000	697.894.000	0	568.979.000	0	339.493.000	0	762.871.000	197.577.000	0	0	0	0	0	7.944.793.000	
HATAY MUSTAFA KEMAL UNIVERSITY	6.068.513.000	695.491.000	0	458.997.000	0	751.230.000	0	1.360.000.000	316.124.000	0	0	0	0	0	9.334.331.000	
AFYON KOCATEPE UNIVERSITY	4.418.702.000	569.960.000	0	408.576.000	0	126.400.000	0	425.417.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.949.955.000	
KAFKAS UNIVERSITY	4.634.636.000	538.744.000	0	692.059.000	0	346.373.000	0	1.045.234.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.257.066.000	
ÇANAKKALE ONSEKİZ MART UNIVERSITY	8.931.015.000	1.160.531.000	0	722.024.000	0	1.011.341.000	0	1.178.373.000	292.434.000	0	0	0	0	0	13.003.384.000	
NİĞDE ÖMER HALİDEMİR UNIVERSITY	4.369.717.000	540.240.000	0	448.387.000	0	449.672.000	0	259.736.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.769.252.000	
KUTAHYA DÜMLÜPINAR UNIVERSITY	4.449.310.000	595.947.000	0	546.064.000	0	129.736.000	0	440.773.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.161.830.000	
TONAT GAZİOSMANPAŞA UNIVERSITY	7.371.116.000	861.664.000	0	899.934.000	0	849.205.000	0	1.540.028.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.211.947.000	
MUĞLA SİTKİ KOÇMAN UNIVERSITY	6.150.262.000	770.411.000	0	626.314.000	0	262.374.000	0	371.679.000	39.515.000	0	0	0	0	0	8.180.857.000	
KAHRAMANMARŞ SÜTCÜ İMAM UNIVERSITY	7.246.899.000	853.013.000	0	753.654.000	0	927.910.000	0	870.936.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.652.112.000	
KIRIKKALE UNIVERSITY	5.588.231.000	689.741.000	0	673.768.000	0	821.452.000	0	396.194.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.169.386.000	
ESKİŞEHİR OSMANGAZI UNIVERSITY	9.150.576.000	1.169.180.000	0	872.605.000	0	1.695.480.000	0	626.225.000	19.738.000	0	0	0	0	0	13.514.066.000	
GALATASARAY UNIVERSITY	1.450.292.000	183.738.000	0	235.865.000	0	94.948.000	0	365.924.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.330.267.000	
KİLEŞİR AHI EVRAN UNIVERSITY	3.656.071.000	436.307.000	0	316.893.000	0	80.792.000	0	364.643.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.834.706.000	
KASTAMONU UNIVERSITY	3.660.600.000	438.111.000	0	341.606.000	0	85.746.000	0	614.137.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.140.200.000	
DÜZCE UNIVERSITY	5.369.168.000	649.309.000	0	379.573.000	0	672.805.000	0	893.762.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.964.417.000	
BURDUR MEHMET AKİF ERSOY UNIVERSITY	4.847.306.000	607.452.000	0	608.755.000	0	164.954.000	0	803.496.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.031.963.000	
ÜŞAK UNIVERSITY	3.342.591.000	401.774.000	0	409.971.000	0	211.856.000	0	605.938.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.972.120.000	

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				
RECEP TAYYIP ERDOĞAN UNIVERSITY	4.849.798.000	590.446.000	272.271.000	0	0	267.660.000	0	822.072.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.809.247.000	
TEHİRDOĞ NAMIK KEMAL UNIVERSITY	5.703.859.000	717.375.000	448.943.000	0	0	764.298.000	0	1.539.036.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.173.511.000	
ERZİNCAN BİNALİ YILDIRIM UNIVERSITY	4.203.050.000	443.683.000	381.843.000	0	0	88.286.000	0	419.020.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.545.892.000	
AKSARAY UNIVERSITY	3.409.531.000	403.933.000	313.006.000	0	0	89.689.000	0	619.253.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.835.412.000	
GİRESUN UNIVERSITY	4.223.940.000	502.533.000	325.676.000	0	0	135.110.000	0	825.246.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.012.513.000	
HİTİT UNIVERSITY	3.171.932.000	384.626.000	337.293.000	0	0	83.482.000	0	793.515.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.770.826.000	
YOZGAT BOZOK UNIVERSITY	4.708.457.000	555.058.000	471.070.000	0	0	437.714.000	0	557.841.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.730.140.000	
ADYAMAN UNIVERSITY	3.824.328.000	422.572.000	326.868.000	0	0	167.997.000	0	1.372.851.000	482.363.000	0	0	0	0	0	6.114.616.000	
ORDU UNIVERSITY	4.004.247.000	506.083.000	294.181.000	0	0	243.422.000	0	384.972.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.432.905.000	
AMASYA UNIVERSITY	2.995.368.000	375.423.000	226.555.000	0	0	68.596.000	0	207.271.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.873.148.000	
KARAMANOĞLU MEHMETBEY UNIVERSITY	3.280.391.000	360.084.000	274.308.000	0	0	90.699.000	0	326.260.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.331.742.000	
AGRI İBRAHİM ÇEÇEN UNIVERSITY	2.613.238.000	306.281.000	406.826.000	0	0	33.347.000	0	322.422.000	47.419.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.682.116.000	
SİNOP UNIVERSITY	2.403.098.000	285.781.000	384.787.000	0	0	51.544.000	0	550.163.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.475.372.000	
SİRT UNIVERSITY	3.132.446.000	345.460.000	256.221.000	0	0	47.099.000	0	870.027.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.651.253.000	
NEVŞEHİR HACI BERTAS VELİ UNIVERSITY	3.152.773.000	395.510.000	291.582.000	0	0	124.491.000	0	386.394.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.350.750.000	
KARABÜK UNIVERSITY	4.723.034.000	643.911.000	524.554.000	0	0	90.936.000	0	194.477.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.176.892.000	
KILIS 7 ARALIK UNIVERSITY	1.912.056.000	228.440.000	237.317.000	0	0	35.136.000	0	206.991.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.618.940.000	
ÇANKIRI KARATEKİN UNIVERSITY	2.847.462.000	360.349.000	285.971.000	0	0	82.719.000	0	474.676.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.051.177.000	
ARTVİN ÇORLU UNIVERSITY	2.196.279.000	248.064.000	189.489.000	0	0	40.492.000	0	199.594.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.873.918.000	
BLEKİC ŞEHİDEBALI UNIVERSITY	2.968.288.000	354.838.000	338.281.000	0	0	72.637.000	0	234.139.000	79.030.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.968.183.000	
BITLİS EREN UNIVERSITY	2.518.559.000	270.055.000	310.918.000	0	0	41.678.000	0	266.125.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.407.335.000	
KIRIKLARELİ UNIVERSITY	2.789.153.000	332.318.000	355.043.000	0	0	67.584.000	0	1.164.300.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.708.398.000	
OSMANİYE KORKUT ATA UNIVERSITY	2.488.419.000	292.819.000	211.802.000	0	0	51.188.000	0	243.096.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.287.324.000	
BİNGÖL UNIVERSITY	3.455.886.000	377.534.000	387.995.000	0	0	48.800.000	0	385.114.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.655.328.000	
MUŞ ALPASLANI UNIVERSITY	2.707.222.000	274.110.000	378.087.000	0	0	40.715.000	0	377.438.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.777.572.000	
MARDİN ARTUKLU UNIVERSITY	3.203.675.000	356.197.000	309.138.000	0	0	45.289.000	0	383.835.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.298.134.000	
BATMAN UNIVERSITY	2.894.773.000	309.645.000	271.615.000	0	0	78.460.000	0	282.759.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.837.352.000	
ARDAHAN UNIVERSITY	1.704.022.000	206.139.000	319.187.000	0	0	27.738.000	0	515.618.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.772.704.000	
BARTIN UNIVERSITY	2.613.737.000	303.241.000	197.333.000	0	0	52.699.000	0	362.805.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.527.815.000	
BAŞBUUR UNIVERSITY	2.144.164.000	243.008.000	272.686.000	0	0	38.589.000	0	150.975.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.849.422.000	
GÜMÜŞHANE UNIVERSITY	2.682.882.000	309.187.000	248.988.000	0	0	53.685.000	0	162.490.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.457.232.000	
HAKKARİ UNIVERSITY	1.695.122.000	196.585.000	189.423.000	0	0	26.012.000	0	255.893.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.363.035.000	
İĞDIR UNIVERSITY	2.143.162.000	243.805.000	209.999.000	0	0	47.518.000	0	342.892.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.987.376.000	
ŞİRKAK UNIVERSITY	1.560.551.000	168.404.000	215.019.000	0	0	23.161.000	0	181.682.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.148.817.000	
MUNZUR UNIVERSITY	2.228.045.000	379.969.000	199.886.000	0	0	38.879.000	0	219.106.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.923.876.000	
YALOVA UNIVERSITY	2.641.954.000	309.633.000	246.603.000	0	0	58.737.000	0	479.794.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.736.721.000	
TURKISH GERMAN UNIVERSITY	1.305.143.000	168.770.000	277.564.000	0	0	20.864.000	0	356.966.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.129.307.000	
ANKARA YILDIRIM BEYAZIT UNIVERSITY	5.648.070.000	660.973.000	717.510.000	0	0	219.745.000	0	1.271.594.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.517.892.000	
BURSA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1.984.581.000	229.170.000	197.785.000	0	0	29.910.000	0	652.520.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.093.966.000	
İSTANBUL MEDENİYET UNIVERSITY	3.475.676.000	400.140.000	248.060.000	0	0	367.365.000	0	569.356.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.860.597.000	
İZMİR KATİP ÇELEBİ UNIVERSITY	4.161.808.000	464.552.000	388.575.000	0	0	212.006.000	0	579.976.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.786.917.000	
NECMETTİN ERBAKAN UNIVERSITY	9.787.849.000	1.185.424.000	604.127.000	0	0	1.784.340.000	0	877.598.000	55.322.000	0	0	0	0	0	14.239.338.000	
ABDULLAH GÜL UNIVERSITY	1.177.311.000	143.931.000	163.247.000	0	0	20.557.000	0	545.046.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.050.092.000	
EZELURUM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1.552.098.000	172.402.000	205.440.000	0	0	20.349.000	0	179.123.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.129.412.000	
ADANA ALPASLAN TÜRKİS SCİENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	1.659.566.000	201.051.000	122.109.000	0	0	33.189.000	0	729.286.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.745.201.000	
ANKARA SÖCİAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1.743.076.000	221.881.000	154.855.000	0	0	36.218.000	0	140.743.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.296.773.000	
UNİVERSİTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES	13.571.365.000	1.662.887.000	779.680.000	0	0	574.200.000	0	781.211.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.369.352.000	
BANDIRMA ONNEK EĞİLİM UNIVERSITY	2.282.927.000	217.749.000	244.523.000	0	0	35.652.000	0	565.518.000	130.401.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.400.369.000	
İSKENDERUN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1.781.040.000	218.154.000	219.237.000	0	0	39.147.000	0	774.067.000	237.093.000	0	0	0	0	0	3.031.645.000	
ALANYA ALAADDİN KEYKUBAT UNIVERSITY	2.428.863.000	281.490.000	279.950.000	0	0	123.062.000	0	604.599.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.717.964.000	
TURKİYE İNTERNATİONAL UNIVERSITY OF İSLAMİC SCİENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	305.562.000	9.346.000	85.867.000	0	0	3.632.000	0	127.945.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	333.352.000	
İZMİR BAKIRÇAY UNIVERSITY	1.652.637.000	183.574.000	141.275.000	0	0	21.787.000	0	442.051.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.441.324.000	
İZMİR DEMOCRACY UNIVERSITY	1.536.916.000	164.427.000	151.801.000	0	0	46.668.000	0	479.155.000	3.556.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.378.967.000	
HİGHER EDUCATION QUALİTY COUNCIL	125.306.000	14.545.000	53.494.000	0	0	1.505.000	0	2.563.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	197.413.000	
ANKARA MÜSİC AND FİNE ARTS UNIVERSITY	764.189.000	103.934.000	108.120.000	0	0	6.188.000	0	132.255.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.214.681.000	
GAZİANTEP İSLAMİC SCİENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	947.907.000	104.804.000	214.132.000	0	0	7.649.000	0	300.671.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.575.163.000	
KONYA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1.936.814.000	239.638.000	245.232.000	0	0	44.942.000	0	530.972.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.997.598.000	
KUTAHYA HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	2.147.586.000	227.752.000	132.189.000	0	0	137.779.000	0	722.889.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.368.195.000	
MALATYA TURGUT ÖZAL UNIVERSITY	2.324.935.000	273.214.000	268.902.000	0	0	24.462.000	0	667.873.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.499.386.000	
İSTANBUL UNIVERSITY - ÇERİHA PAŞA	11.151.589.000	1.405.333.000	1.382.864.000	0	0	2.467.890.000	0	4.115.351.000	592.732.000	0	0	0	0	0	20.723.027.000	
ANKARA HACI BAYRAM VELİ UNIVERSITY	4.688.5846.00															

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		
SAMSUN UNIVERSITY	1.797.773.000	218.121.000	111.660.000	0	0	23.094.000	0	532.254.000	0	0	0	0	2.682.902.000
SIĞIRCI UNIVERSITY	792.948.000	88.077.000	124.452.000	0	0	5.413.000	0	354.417.000	0	0	0	0	1.365.243.000
TARUS UNIVERSITY	1.077.036.000	117.562.000	83.199.000	0	0	17.239.000	0	447.808.000	0	0	0	0	1.742.844.000
TRABZON UNIVERSITY	2.208.244.000	266.248.000	171.900.000	0	0	51.121.000	0	697.300.000	0	0	0	0	3.394.913.000
KAYSERİ UNIVERSITY	1.439.660.000	185.393.000	195.845.000	0	0	26.490.000	0	221.665.000	0	0	0	0	2.069.053.000
ISTANBUL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	950.171.000	101.124.000	98.500.000	0	0	12.045.000	0	607.739.000	0	0	0	0	1.769.579.000
ESKİŞEHİR TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	3.239.433.000	491.416.000	488.525.000	0	0	88.775.000	0	712.654.000	0	0	0	0	5.021.803.000
ISPARTA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	2.878.101.000	372.844.000	219.713.000	0	0	67.055.000	0	326.760.000	0	0	0	0	3.863.971.000
AFYONKARAHİSAR HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	4.176.121.000	473.687.000	161.923.000	0	0	588.328.000	0	1.421.006.000	0	0	0	0	7.119.085.000
TURKISH STATISTICAL INSTITUTE	7.297.506.000	910.731.000	792.721.000	0	0	264.084.000	0	575.753.000	0	0	0	0	9.840.795.000
STUDENT SELECTION AND PLACEMENT CENTER	5.997.471.000	302.130.000	54.362.000	0	0	16.082.000	0	19.013.000	0	0	0	0	11.771.016.000
PRESIDENCY OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIES	1.997.265.000	245.963.000	153.797.000	0	0	33.986.000	0	200.874.000	0	0	0	0	2.631.885.000
ATATÜRK SUPREME COUNCIL FOR CULTURE, LANGUAGE AND HISTORY	248.453.000	36.321.000	67.472.000	0	0	14.738.000	0	25.589.000	0	0	0	0	392.573.000
ATATÜRK RESEARCH CENTER	103.836.000	10.531.000	48.114.000	0	0	8.122.000	0	26.868.000	0	0	0	0	197.457.000
ATATÜRK CULTURE CENTER	107.150.000	11.658.000	49.674.000	0	0	7.711.000	0	36.464.000	0	0	0	0	212.657.000
TURKISH LANGUAGE SOCIETY	239.627.000	33.407.000	74.015.000	0	0	48.453.000	0	99.797.000	0	0	0	0	495.299.000
TURKISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY	308.738.000	43.094.000	50.443.000	0	0	66.445.000	0	116.430.000	0	0	0	0	585.190.000
THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF TURKEY	20.013.397.000	3.509.963.000	7.179.927.000	0	0	15.098.775.000	0	15.050.650.000	0	32.056.737.000	0	0	92.909.450.000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	174.449.000	31.537.000	101.549.000	0	0	148.765.000	0	60.134.000	0	0	0	0	516.432.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HIGHWAYS	64.456.394.000	13.012.728.000	38.107.609.000	0	0	165.834.374.000	0	358.246.033.000	3.874.074.000	0	0	0	639.656.938.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE THEATERS	6.688.458.000	835.405.000	1.179.510.000	0	0	154.153.000	0	383.835.000	0	0	0	0	9.241.361.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE OPERA AND BALLET	6.683.936.000	751.046.000	525.487.000	0	0	251.470.000	0	447.808.000	0	0	0	0	8.690.747.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY	51.830.827.000	9.834.610.000	20.924.772.000	0	0	1.039.016.000	0	16.696.825.000	0	1.685.818.000	0	0	106.797.006.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS	4.714.899.000	693.785.000	1.121.174.000	0	0	896.198.000	0	1.279.450.000	2.271.000	0	0	0	8.706.506.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH FOR BORDERS AND COASTS OF TURKEY	1.472.204.000	207.855.000	110.481.000	0	0	48.053.000	0	194.476.000	0	0	0	0	2.033.069.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINE INSPECTION AND EXPLORATION	4.758.821.000	752.177.000	567.861.000	0	0	305.070.000	0	16.632.853.000	0	0	0	0	23.016.592.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CIVILIZATION	1.338.479.000	105.085.000	135.868.000	0	0	102.876.000	0	95.959.000	0	0	0	0	1.778.240.000
TURKISH ACCREDITATION AGENCY	453.509.000	62.208.000	200.143.000	0	0	7.425.000	0	63.973.000	0	0	0	0	767.258.000
TURKISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION	6.956.445.000	1.329.582.000	885.143.000	0	0	103.144.000	0	1.663.285.000	0	0	0	0	10.937.589.000
TURKISH PATENT AND BRAND INSTITUTION	1.354.561.000	160.357.000	264.843.000	0	0	302.302.000	0	249.493.000	0	0	0	0	2.349.756.000
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION	4.728.572.000	619.425.000	682.813.000	0	0	9.656.151.000	0	172.726.000	0	0	5.312.167.000	0	21.171.854.000
TURKISH COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AGENCY	1.394.685.000	182.135.000	683.051.000	0	0	3.151.609.000	0	184.241.000	0	0	0	0	5.595.721.000
SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	667.636.000	135.997.000	162.835.000	0	0	5.318.000	0	153.535.000	0	965.136.000	0	0	2.090.457.000
DIRECTORATE OF PRIVATIZATION ADMINISTRATION	568.716.000	74.544.000	47.389.000	0	0	48.793.000	0	19.192.000	0	0	0	0	798.634.000
ÖZBÜDÜSMAN INSTITUTE	576.270.000	80.935.000	82.506.000	0	0	14.235.000	0	30.707.000	0	0	0	0	784.653.000
CRIMINAL FUNCTIONS AND DETENTION HOUSES INSTITUTION	2.573.998.000	274.294.000	231.172.227.000	0	0	458.000	0	839.308.000	0	0	0	0	39.570.595.000
VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AUTHORITY	313.211.000	70.004.000	64.158.000	0	0	291.000	0	1.919.000	0	1.717.000	0	0	453.300.000
PRESIDENCY FOR TURKS ABROAD AND RELATED COMMUNITIES	855.075.000	124.384.000	181.209.000	0	0	3.840.990.000	0	115.151.000	0	0	0	0	5.116.092.000
MANUSCRIPT INSTITUTION OF TURKEY	1.403.657.000	139.569.000	67.474.000	0	0	9.406.000	0	498.986.000	0	0	0	0	1.609.092.000
EASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	106.863.000	15.313.000	32.931.000	0	0	1.154.000	0	640.000	0	731.867.000	0	0	888.768.000
KONYA PLAIN PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	150.630.000	22.538.000	41.509.000	0	0	3.322.000	0	38.041.000	0	872.973.000	0	0	1.109.013.000
EASTERN BLACK SEA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	141.596.000	21.145.000	45.522.000	0	0	2.481.000	0	2.559.000	0	1.484.055.000	0	0	1.697.358.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS	61.754.200.000	11.492.038.000	7.435.408.000	0	0	996.265.000	0	325.277.385.000	5.915.464.000	0	0	0	407.452.528.000
TURKISH WATER INSTITUTE	46.621.000	7.812.000	12.806.000	0	0	1.614.000	0	37.145.000	0	0	0	0	86.098.000
TURKISH MEDICINES AND MEDICAL DEVICES AGENCY	2.501.853.000	294.771.000	915.933.000	0	0	63.913.000	0	191.918.000	0	0	0	0	3.968.188.000
HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY INSTITUTION OF TURKEY	431.668.000	53.063.000	89.880.000	0	0	5.276.000	0	28.148.000	0	0	0	0	607.235.000
TURKISH HEALTH INSTITUTES PRESIDENCY	665.704.000	103.501.000	167.550.000	0	0	7.448.000	0	767.670.000	0	3.033.941.000	0	0	4.746.814.000
HALAL ACCREDITATION INSTITUTION	122.342.000	15.391.000	24.164.000	0	0	3.019.000	0	3.199.000	0	0	0	0	168.115.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINING AND OIL WORKS	1.403.935.000	191.388.000	432.511.000	0	0	3.948.223.000	0	102.356.000	0	0	7.893.000	0	6.086.306.000
SPACE AGENCY OF TURKEY	111.663.000	12.015.000	69.887.000	0	0	70.365.000	0	8.869.000	0	6.474.034.000	0	0	6.746.034.000
CAPADOCIA AREA PRESIDENCY	195.512.000	44.551.000	144.464.000	0	0	152.000	0	339.054.000	0	0	0	0	723.723.000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF JUSTICE	205.524.000	29.568.000	321.382.000	0	0	7.899.000	0	31.986.000	0	0	0	0	596.329.000
TURKISH ENERGY, NUCLEAR AND MINING RESEARCH INSTITUTION	1.626.074.000	236.705.000	528.314.000	0	0	882.159.000	0	1.567.327.000	0	494.590.000	0	0	5.306.170.000
ULUDAĞ AREA PRESIDENCY	52.203.000	10.116.000	28.001.000	0	0	55.000	0	63.973.000	0	0	0	0	154.348.000
PRESIDENCY OF URBAN TRANSFORMATION	1.475.488.000	163.861.000	262.655.000	0	0	123.63.115.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	125.165.119.000
PRESIDENCY OF CYBER SECURITY	970.179.000	109.068.000	3.889.568.000	0	0	66.112.000	0	2.558.900.000	0	0	0	0	7.558.827.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF NATURE CONSERVATION AND NATIONAL PARKS	8.789.974.000	1.080.106.000	777.654.000	0	0	268.643.000	0	938.845.000	0	2.289.767.000	0	0	14.124.589.000
TOTAL OF SPECIAL BUDGETED ADMINISTRATIONS	982.671.518.000	135.047.940.000	192.981.807.000	0	0	411.011.596.000	0	881.420.130.000	12.506.006.000	50.557.889.000	10.155.198.000	0	2.663.876.478.000

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

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

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS	LENDING	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL
			TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION				
GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKEY	24.464.156.000	2.803.164.000	4.301.637.000	0	0	4.051.088.000	0	1.409.624.000	0	0	0	0	0	37.029.669.000
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC	7.116.186.000	451.569.000	19.121.341.000	0	0	3.079.924.000	0	4.349.800.000	0	0	0	0	0	34.318.820.000
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT	1.071.309.000	112.951.000	10.510.818.000	0	0	48.824.000	0	54.234.000	0	0	0	0	0	1.798.136.000
COURT OF CASSATION	6.216.736.000	740.057.000	1.449.624.000	0	0	338.092.000	0	279.147.000	0	0	0	0	0	9.423.656.000
PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE	4.416.890.000	474.867.000	463.734.000	0	0	114.914.000	0	183.439.000	0	0	0	0	0	5.653.844.000
COUNCIL OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS	2.145.817.000	215.349.000	326.022.000	0	0	712.111.000	0	95.707.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.790.016.000
COURT OF ACCOUNTS	5.388.361.000	629.382.000	997.068.000	0	0	100.796.000	0	239.440.000	0	0	0	0	0	6.955.047.000
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	434.631.995.000	48.275.744.000	138.960.219.000	0	0	9.013.291.000	0	92.517.108.000	2.559.746.000	0	0	0	0	723.396.361.000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE	774.130.516.000	85.986.079.000	1.162.880.124.000	0	0	30.773.896.000	0	12.886.069.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.065.956.684.000
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	126.806.617.000	24.566.259.000	22.869.815.000	0	0	6.963.087.000	0	30.753.962.000	2.466.855.000	3.418.570.000	0	0	0	215.368.310.000
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	34.781.761.000	2.980.152.000	14.869.013.000	0	0	20.040.106.000	0	15.073.908.000	0	10.794.000	0	0	0	87.256.114.000
MINISTRY OF TREASURY AND FINANCE	56.545.927.000	5.665.539.000	65.378.093.000	0	5.244.759.240.000	7.860.857.130.000	12.886.540.000	8.515.816.000	90.816.000	45.144.138.000	513.924.107.000	0	0	13.798.089.986.000
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION	2.577.150.897.000	309.307.151.000	267.802.264.000	0	0	61.261.684.000	0	304.070.233.000	61.408.127.000	770.947.000	0	0	0	3.470.463.176.000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	1.671.733.097.000	386.260.217.000	511.044.025.000	0	0	5.651.135.000	0	520.517.560.000	54.192.931.000	39.811.000	0	0	0	2.895.246.845.000
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE	8.135.746.000	1.327.580.000	415.614.000	0	0	24.766.467.000	0	420.803.696.000	161.022.000	0	0	0	0	455.449.103.000
MINISTRY OF FAMILY AND SOCIAL SERVICES	145.492.652.000	22.637.383.000	47.464.296.000	0	0	670.998.146.000	0	16.054.908.000	1.651.750.000	1.378.000	0	0	0	902.646.763.000
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES	2.562.135.000	334.251.000	31.199.372.000	0	0	523.960.000	0	411.382.000	0	0	0	0	0	35.031.101.000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CULTURE	36.879.148.000	4.698.837.000	5.152.699.000	0	0	11.072.275.000	0	39.357.096.000	1.288.174.000	2.125.361.000	0	0	0	99.285.556.000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY	8.858.463.000	1.100.690.000	1.331.593.000	0	0	113.057.454.000	0	34.655.616.000	13.252.822.000	3.195.308.000	40.591.648.000	0	0	202.690.772.000
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, URBANIZATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE	38.520.594.000	4.987.325.000	1.869.296.000	0	0	8.333.992.000	0	68.713.460.000	18.817.315.000	320.121.568.000	375.955.000	0	0	443.022.190.000
MINISTRY OF TRADE	41.381.723.000	4.508.951.000	3.862.946.000	0	0	82.102.279.000	0	2.856.011.000	203.911.000	62.653.000	0	0	0	134.769.565.000
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORT	5.915.654.000	912.831.000	4.404.416.000	0	0	391.757.289.000	0	38.354.112.000	1.288.174.000	7.901.055.000	67.331.092.000	0	0	516.776.455.000
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	130.071.924.000	16.648.274.000	6.814.269.000	0	0	304.117.729.000	0	20.329.239.000	20.112.000	4.160.165.000	12.531.844.000	0	0	494.673.444.000
SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL	592.588.000	71.695.000	79.997.000	0	0	7.393.000	0	558.293.000	0	0	0	0	0	1.309.966.000
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION	41.374.965.000	3.340.012.000	13.953.682.000	0	0	0	0	22.331.715.000	0	0	0	0	0	81.000.372.000
GENERAL COMMANDERSHIP OF THE GENDARMERIE	531.220.902.000	51.099.511.000	97.135.085.000	0	0	131.009.000	0	24.942.991.000	1.948.361.000	0	0	0	0	704.549.438.000
COAST GUARD COMMAND	25.628.555.000	3.745.125.000	13.032.662.000	0	0	36.841.000	0	4.692.851.000	128.817.000	0	0	0	0	47.136.034.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF SECURITY	786.629.991.000	103.187.428.000	82.117.157.000	0	0	330.529.000	0	81.101.454.000	3.547.020.000	0	0	0	0	1.053.966.559.000
PRESIDENCY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS	266.231.832.000	36.754.590.000	8.668.599.000	0	0	1.045.598.000	0	4.705.612.000	401.910.000	0	0	0	0	317.406.231.000
DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRESIDENCY	16.556.144.000	1.994.652.000	1.213.841.000	0	0	16.887.295.000	0	7.989.171.000	0	48.869.000	1.000.000.000	0	0	46.089.972.000
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	85.470.139.000	10.023.171.000	12.743.861.000	0	0	345.893.000	0	16.678.282.000	153.862.000	0	0	0	0	125.261.346.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF LAND REGISTRY AND CADASTRE	20.199.749.000	3.088.959.000	394.614.000	0	0	71.761.000	0	2.513.945.000	0	0	0	0	0	26.269.028.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF METEOROLOGY	4.459.471.000	739.928.000	367.886.000	0	0	2.481.535.000	0	3.190.245.000	0	0	0	0	0	11.229.065.000
DIRECTORATE OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT	21.488.445.000	4.058.597.000	7.071.796.000	0	0	2.402.776.000	0	11.995.321.000	0	18.796.000	0	0	0	47.035.671.000
DIRECTORATE FOR EU AFFAIRS	946.326.000	124.029.000	317.463.000	0	0	20.830.415.000	0	51.044.000	0	140.343.000	0	0	0	22.409.620.000
DIRECTORATE OF STATE ARCHIVES	1.741.903.000	292.408.000	319.255.000	0	0	6.329.000	0	255.219.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.615.114.000
DIRECTORATE OF COMMUNICATIONS	2.475.232.000	256.381.000	10.944.782.000	0	0	26.609.000	0	119.634.000	0	0	0	0	0	13.822.638.000
DIRECTORATE OF NATIONAL PALACES	5.075.570.000	799.778.000	480.657.000	0	0	9.528.000	0	1.754.635.000	0	0	0	0	0	8.070.168.000
PRESIDENCY OF STRATEGY AND BUDGET	2.560.358.000	275.426.000	743.428.000	0	0	54.658.000	0	590.196.000	0	3.466.396.000	0	725.906.760.000	0	733.597.222.000
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY	7.151.448.000	851.120.000	1.261.168.000	0	0	3.497.455.612.000	0	478.537.000	77.290.000	939.796.000	0	0	0	3.508.102.681.000
DIRECTORATE OF CLIMATE CHANGE	311.398.000	31.162.000	974.186.000	0	0	49.176.000	0	55.771.000	0	17.792.000	0	0	0	1.038.985.000
TOTAL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL BUDGET	7.914.533.316.000	946.353.944.000	2.564.623.420.000	0	5.244.759.240.000	13.151.203.996.000	12.636.540.000	1.814.385.923.000	164.364.726.000	391.572.866.000	635.765.440.000	1.000.000.000	725.906.760.000	33.389.004.527.000

Treasury grants to be made to special budgeted administrations is not included in the appropriation proposal ceilings of public administrations within the scope of the general budget.

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

SPECIAL BUDGETED ADMINISTRATIONS (ANNEX NO.11)
2029 BUDGET APPROPRIATION PROPOSAL CEILINGS

ADMINISTRATIONS	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS		PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INTEREST	CURRENT TRANSFERS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		CAPITAL TRANSFERS		LENDING		RESERVE APPROPRIATION	TOTAL
		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		
COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION	1.990.641.000	188.090.000	109.805.000	0	0	291.463.000	0	385.034.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.765.033.000	
ANKARA UNIVERSITY	22.772.284.000	2.852.783.000	1.951.790.000	0	0	4.174.533.000	0	4.040.445.000	154.381.000	0	0	0	0	0	35.791.855.000	
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	9.279.403.000	1.279.005.000	2.499.023.000	0	0	528.849.000	0	1.687.102.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.273.382.000	
HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY	19.504.756.000	2.425.695.000	2.496.402.000	0	0	4.141.450.000	0	5.619.915.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	34.188.218.000	
GAZI UNIVERSITY	17.198.978.000	2.179.484.000	1.499.145.000	0	0	3.301.722.000	0	5.633.972.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	29.812.991.000	
ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY	16.942.820.000	2.130.303.000	2.085.366.000	0	0	3.920.646.000	0	6.029.565.000	966.130.000	0	0	0	0	0	31.108.698.000	
ISTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	10.317.962.000	1.349.456.000	1.626.687.000	0	0	538.182.000	0	1.962.001.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.794.288.000	
BOSAZICI UNIVERSITY	5.380.987.000	713.575.000	1.314.328.000	0	0	284.123.000	0	2.683.010.000	96.613.000	0	0	0	0	0	10.385.023.000	
MARMARA UNIVERSITY	12.718.274.000	1.616.379.000	1.488.480.000	0	0	924.256.000	0	1.245.613.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.993.002.000	
YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	7.156.624.000	888.708.000	1.125.349.000	0	0	318.463.000	0	1.547.272.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.036.416.000	
MINAR SINAN FINE ARTS UNIVERSITY	2.720.771.000	378.865.000	283.717.000	0	0	167.698.000	0	709.829.000	77.290.000	0	0	0	0	0	4.260.880.000	
EGE UNIVERSITY	17.617.657.000	2.360.961.000	2.009.225.000	0	0	3.668.847.000	0	1.855.127.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.511.217.000	
DOKUZ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY	15.100.292.000	1.947.462.000	1.515.095.000	0	0	2.939.057.000	0	3.138.403.000	193.226.000	0	0	0	0	0	24.640.009.000	
TRAKYA UNIVERSITY	8.784.848.000	1.068.674.000	755.253.000	0	0	1.588.747.000	0	2.192.554.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.390.076.000	
BURSA ULUDAĞ UNIVERSITY	12.847.988.000	1.617.282.000	1.416.623.000	0	0	2.116.491.000	0	2.465.263.000	128.817.000	0	0	0	0	0	20.463.647.000	
ANADOLU UNIVERSITY	8.190.023.000	1.223.988.000	1.362.613.000	0	0	463.750.000	0	1.314.751.000	193.226.000	0	0	0	0	0	12.564.125.000	
SELÇUK UNIVERSITY	13.730.678.000	1.726.234.000	1.800.090.000	0	0	1.889.680.000	0	885.727.000	70.860.000	0	0	0	0	0	20.032.409.000	
AKDENİZ UNIVERSITY	13.215.267.000	1.607.795.000	1.052.614.000	0	0	2.310.871.000	0	5.548.582.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.735.129.000	
ERCIYES UNIVERSITY	11.299.442.000	1.374.927.000	1.499.947.000	0	0	2.300.064.000	0	2.463.559.000	77.290.000	0	0	0	0	0	18.927.939.000	
SIĞIRCI CUMHURİYETİ UNIVERSITY	11.357.137.000	1.384.474.000	1.176.427.000	0	0	1.436.690.000	0	1.607.011.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.961.790.000	
ÇUKUROVA UNIVERSITY	12.030.025.000	1.539.508.000	1.023.071.000	0	0	2.152.982.000	0	3.566.175.000	856.616.000	0	0	0	0	0	20.311.761.000	
ONDOKUZ MAYIS UNIVERSITY	12.631.253.000	1.560.189.000	1.022.268.000	0	0	2.044.788.000	0	1.000.674.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.259.172.000	
KARADENİZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	10.744.358.000	1.304.509.000	793.054.000	0	0	1.738.172.000	0	1.674.879.000	6.441.000	0	0	0	0	0	16.254.972.000	
AYATÜRK UNIVERSITY	15.607.544.000	1.940.911.000	2.405.456.000	0	0	2.037.156.000	0	998.547.000	109.495.000	0	0	0	0	0	22.989.614.000	
İNÖNÜ UNIVERSITY	12.001.361.000	1.421.659.000	952.182.000	0	0	1.710.237.000	0	1.877.892.000	257.635.000	0	0	0	0	0	17.963.331.000	
FRAT UNIVERSITY	11.497.815.000	1.417.460.000	1.095.185.000	0	0	1.411.324.000	0	3.244.839.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.666.623.000	
DİCLE UNIVERSITY	11.348.739.000	1.298.521.000	1.229.510.000	0	0	1.790.072.000	0	3.846.659.000	1.159.356.000	0	0	0	0	0	19.514.101.000	
YAN YÜZÜNCÜ YIL UNIVERSITY	11.608.102.000	1.334.196.000	1.023.950.000	0	0	1.242.707.000	0	3.463.604.000	644.087.000	0	0	0	0	0	18.672.559.000	
GAZİANTEP UNIVERSITY	10.384.471.000	1.308.026.000	1.095.362.000	0	0	1.523.338.000	0	1.397.238.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.708.535.000	
İZMİR HIGH TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE	2.660.456.000	324.844.000	458.092.000	0	0	90.080.000	0	1.044.806.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.578.278.000	
GEZİRE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	2.934.521.000	340.737.000	366.606.000	0	0	90.775.000	0	547.133.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.279.772.000	
HARRAN UNIVERSITY	7.718.358.000	905.964.000	639.425.000	0	0	1.065.613.000	0	1.311.191.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.640.541.000	
SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL UNIVERSITY	9.790.882.000	1.267.720.000	1.007.722.000	0	0	1.398.905.000	0	1.403.284.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.828.513.000	
AYDIN ADNAN MENDERES UNIVERSITY	10.074.298.000	1.213.359.000	897.336.000	0	0	1.569.417.000	0	977.625.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.732.035.000	
ZONGULDAK BÜLENT ECEVİT UNIVERSITY	7.063.147.000	866.024.000	523.551.000	0	0	969.599.000	0	1.389.244.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.811.565.000	
MERSİN UNIVERSITY	9.761.353.000	1.183.163.000	617.755.000	0	0	1.538.521.000	0	1.752.842.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.853.634.000	
PAZARCIK UNIVERSITY	11.029.864.000	1.353.926.000	861.753.000	0	0	1.602.045.000	0	1.565.189.000	141.055.000	0	0	0	0	0	16.502.777.000	
BALIKESİR UNIVERSITY	6.611.839.000	830.931.000	669.956.000	0	0	911.715.000	0	1.417.266.000	77.290.000	0	0	0	0	0	10.441.709.000	
KOCAELİ UNIVERSITY	10.553.492.000	1.319.344.000	1.152.360.000	0	0	1.814.634.000	0	771.163.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.610.993.000	
SAKARYA UNIVERSITY	6.993.094.000	878.818.000	797.014.000	0	0	316.587.000	0	864.556.000	48.307.000	0	0	0	0	0	9.850.069.000	
MANİSA CELAL BAYAR UNIVERSITY	8.746.298.000	1.094.735.000	718.423.000	0	0	1.436.179.000	0	1.091.197.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.087.572.000	
BOLU ABANT İZZET BAYSAL UNIVERSITY	6.220.464.000	774.497.000	622.793.000	0	0	372.833.000	0	951.089.000	161.022.000	0	0	0	0	0	8.941.676.000	
HATAY MUSTAFA KEMAL UNIVERSITY	6.761.535.000	772.110.000	502.409.000	0	0	824.973.000	0	1.095.546.000	257.635.000	0	0	0	0	0	10.556.623.000	
AFYON KOCATEPE UNIVERSITY	4.929.449.000	632.584.000	447.219.000	0	0	138.812.000	0	530.378.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.678.442.000	
KATAS UNIVERSITY	5.169.451.000	598.279.000	757.514.000	0	0	380.326.000	0	1.303.146.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.208.716.000	
ÇANAKKALE ONSEKİZ MART UNIVERSITY	9.952.934.000	1.287.676.000	790.313.000	0	0	1.110.549.000	0	1.469.105.000	238.312.000	0	0	0	0	0	14.610.577.000	
İNÖNÜ HALİSÖNMEKİR UNIVERSITY	4.873.634.000	599.808.000	491.890.000	0	0	164.744.000	0	323.820.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.453.526.000	
KUTAHYA DULUPINAR UNIVERSITY	4.960.889.000	661.202.000	597.711.000	0	0	142.486.000	0	549.521.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.911.809.000	
TOKAT GAZİOSMANPAŞA UNIVERSITY	8.211.647.000	955.666.000	645.730.000	0	0	932.485.000	0	1.919.991.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.665.509.000	
MİĞİLA SİTRİ KOÇMAN UNIVERSITY	6.805.330.000	855.303.000	685.351.000	0	0	288.143.000	0	463.382.000	32.204.000	0	0	0	0	0	9.157.509.000	
KAHRAMANMARAŞ SÜTÇÜ İMAM UNIVERSITY	8.068.541.000	946.046.000	824.935.000	0	0	1.018.952.000	0	1.085.817.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.944.391.000	
BRİKPAK UNIVERSITY	6.227.185.000	765.285.000	737.493.000	0	0	902.018.000	0	493.946.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.125.927.000	
EĞİŞKİRHİ ÇOMAKÇI UNIVERSITY	10.189.493.000	1.297.119.000	955.136.000	0	0	1.861.855.000	0	780.730.000	16.022.000	0	0	0	0	0	15.084.333.000	
GALATASARAY UNIVERSITY	1.618.253.000	203.941.000	257.626.000	0	0	104.233.000	0	456.206.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.640.299.000	
İRŞEHİR AHI EVRAN UNIVERSITY	4.058.540.000	484.238.000	346.865.000	0	0	88.732.000	0	454.610.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.432.985.000	
KASTAMONU UNIVERSITY	4.086.160.000	486.095.000	373.915.000	0	0	94.713.000	0	765.660.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.806.003.000	
DÜZCE UNIVERSITY	5.982.745.000	720.025.000	415.473.000	0	0	738.773.000	0	1.114.275.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.971.291.000	
BURDUR MEHMET AKİF ERSOY UNIVERSITY	5.407.720.000	674.263.000	666.331.000	0	0	181.443.000	0	1.001.737.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.931.194.000	
UŞAK UNIVERSITY	3.732.185.000	446.049.000	448.746.000	0	0	232.653.000	0	755.424.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.615.057.000	

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		
RECEP TAYYIP ERDOĞAN UNIVERSITY	5.409.493.000	655.043.000	305.684.000	0	0	293.947.000	0	1.024.898.000	0	0	0	0	7.689.065.000
TEHRİDAG NAMIK KEMAL UNIVERSITY	6.351.518.000	795.547.000	491.404.000	0	0	819.284.000	0	1.918.753.000	0	0	0	0	10.396.506.000
ERZİNCAN BİNALI YILDIRIM UNIVERSITY	4.691.381.000	492.540.000	428.804.000	0	0	96.974.000	0	522.403.000	0	0	0	0	6.232.203.000
AKSARAY UNIVERSITY	3.806.764.000	488.467.000	342.610.000	0	0	98.500.000	0	772.040.000	0	0	0	0	5.468.381.000
GİRESUN UNIVERSITY	4.715.914.000	557.939.000	356.477.000	0	0	148.375.000	0	1.028.854.000	0	0	0	0	6.807.559.000
HİTTİT UNIVERSITY	3.539.013.000	426.796.000	369.194.000	0	0	91.687.000	0	989.796.000	0	0	0	0	5.415.986.000
YÜCEGAT BOZOK UNIVERSITY	5.246.905.000	615.513.000	515.624.000	0	0	480.622.000	0	695.473.000	0	0	0	0	7.554.137.000
ADYAMAN UNIVERSITY	4.365.200.000	468.781.000	357.783.000	0	0	184.491.000	0	1.711.568.000	401.266.000	0	0	0	6.987.823.000
ORDU UNIVERSITY	4.465.643.000	561.282.000	322.005.000	0	0	267.327.000	0	479.954.000	0	0	0	0	6.096.211.000
AMASYA UNIVERSITY	3.941.649.000	416.540.000	247.983.000	0	0	75.338.000	0	258.410.000	0	0	0	0	4.339.920.000
KARAMANOĞLU MEHMET RY UNIVERSITY	3.662.797.000	399.749.000	300.351.000	0	0	99.590.000	0	406.756.000	0	0	0	0	4.869.153.000
AĞRI İBRAHİM ÇİÇEK UNIVERSITY	2.915.228.000	339.884.000	445.506.000	0	0	36.624.000	0	401.971.000	38.645.000	0	0	0	41.591.011.000
SİNOP UNIVERSITY	2.682.885.000	317.469.000	202.264.000	0	0	56.609.000	0	685.903.000	0	0	0	0	3.945.130.000
SİRT UNIVERSITY	3.493.771.000	383.182.000	280.454.000	0	0	51.728.000	0	1.084.683.000	0	0	0	0	5.293.818.000
NOŞEHİR HACI BİRKATAS VELL UNIVERSITY	3.516.790.000	438.756.000	319.160.000	0	0	136.705.000	0	481.727.000	0	0	0	0	4.893.136.000
KARABÜK UNIVERSITY	5.267.511.000	713.568.000	574.166.000	0	0	99.871.000	0	242.459.000	0	0	0	0	6.897.577.000
KİLİS 7 ARALIK UNIVERSITY	2.135.210.000	258.586.000	259.762.000	0	0	38.590.000	0	256.815.000	0	0	0	0	2.943.963.000
ÇANKIRI KARATEKİN UNIVERSITY	3.179.405.000	400.153.000	313.018.000	0	0	90.834.000	0	591.791.000	0	0	0	0	4.575.201.000
ARTVIN ÇORLU UNIVERSITY	2.452.342.000	276.348.000	207.411.000	0	0	44.471.000	0	248.839.000	0	0	0	0	3.228.411.000
BİLECE ŞEHİR EDEBALI UNIVERSITY	3.314.267.000	399.897.000	370.776.000	0	0	79.777.000	0	291.807.000	64.608.000	0	0	0	4.450.159.000
BİTLİS EREN UNIVERSITY	2.809.607.000	299.543.000	340.325.000	0	0	45.774.000	0	331.786.000	0	0	0	0	3.827.035.000
KIRKLARELİ UNIVERSITY	3.117.554.000	369.075.000	388.623.000	0	0	74.226.000	0	1.461.561.000	0	0	0	0	5.401.039.000
OSMANIYE KORKUT ATA UNIVERSITY	2.716.792.000	324.917.000	231.834.000	0	0	56.215.000	0	303.074.000	0	0	0	0	3.692.836.000
BİNGÖL UNIVERSITY	3.853.396.000	418.731.000	424.692.000	0	0	53.596.000	0	480.132.000	0	0	0	0	5.230.547.000
MAŞ ALPASLAN UNIVERSITY	3.022.288.000	304.293.000	413.847.000	0	0	44.716.000	0	470.561.000	0	0	0	0	4.255.705.000
MARDİN ARTUKLU UNIVERSITY	3.572.952.000	395.149.000	338.376.000	0	0	49.740.000	0	478.537.000	0	0	0	0	4.834.754.000
BATMAN UNIVERSITY	3.226.884.000	345.688.000	297.304.000	0	0	86.166.000	0	352.522.000	0	0	0	0	4.306.334.000
ADANA UNIVERSITY	1.903.216.000	229.013.000	349.376.000	0	0	30.464.000	0	642.834.000	0	0	0	0	3.154.903.000
BARTIN UNIVERSITY	2.917.921.000	336.456.000	215.997.000	0	0	57.879.000	0	449.825.000	0	0	0	0	3.978.076.000
BAŞUR UNIVERSITY	2.992.052.000	269.593.000	298.477.000	0	0	42.381.000	0	188.224.000	0	0	0	0	3.190.727.000
GÜMÜSHANE UNIVERSITY	2.995.221.000	343.229.000	272.537.000	0	0	58.961.000	0	202.581.000	0	0	0	0	3.872.529.000
HAZKARI UNIVERSITY	1.890.383.000	218.047.000	207.339.000	0	0	28.565.000	0	319.028.000	0	0	0	0	2.663.366.000
İĞİR UNIVERSITY	2.992.650.000	270.645.000	229.861.000	0	0	52.187.000	0	427.494.000	0	0	0	0	3.372.837.000
ŞİRKAT UNIVERSITY	1.742.056.000	186.891.000	235.556.000	0	0	25.437.000	0	226.508.000	0	0	0	0	2.416.248.000
MUNZUR UNIVERSITY	2.487.534.000	264.180.000	218.791.000	0	0	42.690.000	0	273.165.000	0	0	0	0	3.286.360.000
VALDIZ UNIVERSITY	2.952.377.000	348.918.000	269.927.000	0	0	64.510.000	0	598.171.000	0	0	0	0	4.228.903.000
TÜRKİŞ GERMAN UNIVERSITY	1.455.186.000	186.941.000	303.816.000	0	0	22.914.000	0	445.040.000	0	0	0	0	2.413.897.000
ANKARA YILDIRIM BEYAZIT UNIVERSITY	6.302.459.000	733.570.000	785.377.000	0	0	244.315.000	0	1.585.329.000	0	0	0	0	9.648.946.000
BURSA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	2.217.276.000	254.456.000	216.497.000	0	0	32.849.000	0	813.513.000	0	0	0	0	3.534.586.000
İSTANBUL MEDENİYET UNIVERSITY	3.886.761.000	444.725.000	271.522.000	0	0	183.799.000	0	709.830.000	0	0	0	0	5.496.637.000
İZMİR KATİP ÇELBİ UNIVERSITY	4.449.387.000	516.062.000	403.435.000	0	0	232.811.000	0	723.069.000	0	0	0	0	6.524.764.000
NECMETTİN ERBAKAN UNIVERSITY	10.904.206.000	1.316.311.000	661.265.000	0	0	1.919.472.000	0	1.094.123.000	45.086.000	0	0	0	15.935.378.000
ABDULLAH GÜL UNIVERSITY	1.314.235.000	159.599.000	178.687.000	0	0	22.577.000	0	679.527.000	0	0	0	0	2.354.626.000
ERZURUM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1.734.330.000	191.375.000	224.871.000	0	0	22.349.000	0	223.317.000	0	0	0	0	2.396.242.000
ADANA ALPASLAN TÜRKİŞ SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	1.852.691.000	222.941.000	133.658.000	0	0	36.451.000	0	909.220.000	0	0	0	0	3.154.961.000
ANKARA SOCIAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	1.945.315.000	246.773.000	169.501.000	0	0	39.778.000	0	175.466.000	0	0	0	0	2.576.333.000
UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES	15.177.477.000	1.849.852.000	853.432.000	0	0	630.586.000	0	973.954.000	0	0	0	0	19.485.301.000
BANDIRMA ÜNİVERSİTESİ	2.549.901.000	301.693.000	267.650.000	0	0	39.156.000	0	705.044.000	106.274.000	0	0	0	3.863.444.000
İSKENDERUN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	1.986.697.000	242.126.000	239.972.000	0	0	42.994.000	0	965.050.000	193.226.000	0	0	0	3.863.839.000
ALANYA ALI AĞA KUTUBAT UNIVERSITY	2.712.642.000	312.618.000	306.428.000	0	0	135.139.000	0	753.769.000	0	0	0	0	4.220.596.000
TÜRKİYE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF ISLAMIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	142.620.000	21.298.000	93.988.000	0	0	3.988.000	0	159.512.000	0	0	0	0	412.506.000
İZMİR BAKIRCI UNIVERSITY	1.448.808.000	204.098.000	154.637.000	0	0	23.928.000	0	551.115.000	0	0	0	0	2.782.586.000
İZMİR DEMOCRACY UNIVERSITY	1.730.692.000	188.859.000	166.158.000	0	0	51.236.000	0	597.373.000	2.698.000	0	0	0	2.729.318.000
HİGHIER EDUCATION QUALITY COUNCIL	142.860.000	16.427.000	58.553.000	0	0	1.637.000	0	3.195.000	0	0	0	0	222.672.000
ANKARA MUSIC AND FINE ARTS UNIVERSITY	853.148.000	115.941.000	205.912.000	0	0	6.791.000	0	189.320.000	0	0	0	0	1.371.912.000
GAZİANTP İSLAMIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	1.058.862.000	146.268.000	234.385.000	0	0	8.401.000	0	374.854.000	0	0	0	0	1.792.770.000
KONYA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	2.162.696.000	266.050.000	268.426.000	0	0	49.359.000	0	661.976.000	0	0	0	0	3.408.507.000
KÜTAHYA HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	2.395.019.000	252.022.000	144.691.000	0	0	151.303.000	0	901.244.000	0	0	0	0	3.844.879.000
MALATYA TURGUT ÖZAL UNIVERSITY	2.592.281.000	308.031.000	228.660.000	0	0	26.866.000	0	832.654.000	0	0	0	0	3.983.492.000
İSTANBUL UNIVERSITY - CERİPAŞA	12.005.387.000	1.538.057.000	1.732.571.000	0	0	2.710.109.000	0	5.130.712.000	453.065.000	0	0	0	23.536.936.000
ANKARA HACI BAYRAM VELI UNIVERSITY	5.231.837.000	643.133.000	586.082.000	0	0	150.707.000	0	285.557.000	0	0	0	0	6.897.316.000
SAKARYA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	2.981.710.000	392.892.000	272.870.000	0	0	68.649.000	0	454.610.000	0	0	0	0	4.170.731.000

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	TOTAL ALLOCATION	EARTHQUAKE COVERED ALLOCATION		
SAMSUN UNIVERSITY	2.008.407.000	242.223.000	122.221.000	0	0	25.364.000	0	663.574.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.061.789.000
SIIVAS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	884.376.000	97.511.000	336.221.000	0	0	5.952.000	0	441.860.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.565.922.000
TATLIS UNIVERSITY	1.202.013.000	130.332.000	91.068.000	0	0	18.093.000	0	558.293.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.000.639.000
TRABZON UNIVERSITY	2.468.710.000	296.801.000	188.156.000	0	0	56.255.000	0	869.342.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.878.346.000
KAYSERI UNIVERSITY	1.604.584.000	205.527.000	214.368.000	0	0	29.094.000	0	276.355.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.329.928.000
ISTILAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY	1.091.475.000	112.308.000	307.816.000	0	0	13.229.000	0	757.883.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.052.511.000
EYAKSHIR TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	3.610.096.000	546.025.000	544.730.000	0	0	98.598.000	0	888.484.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.676.926.000
ISPARTA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	3.211.681.000	433.886.000	240.493.000	0	0	73.643.000	0	406.757.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.346.410.000
AFYONKARAHISAR HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	4.643.771.000	525.414.000	177.238.000	0	0	1.030.353.000	0	1.771.603.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.148.379.000
TRAKIA UNIVERSITY	8.062.245.000	1.001.922.000	867.697.000	0	0	289.995.000	0	717.805.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.939.664.000
STUDENT SELECTION AND PLACEMENT CENTER	6.655.864.000	333.842.000	4.058.671.000	0	0	17.659.000	0	23.704.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.099.740.000
PRESIDENCY OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIES	2.232.400.000	279.247.000	368.343.000	0	0	37.326.000	0	250.434.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.961.750.000
ATATURK SUPREME COUNCIL FOR CULTURE, LANGUAGE AND HISTORY	2.755.856.000	40.143.000	73.854.000	0	0	16.186.000	0	31.902.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	437.941.000
ATATURK RESEARCH CENTER	116.429.000	11.702.000	52.665.000	0	0	8.913.000	0	33.498.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	223.207.000
AYATURK CULTURE CENTER	120.125.000	12.973.000	54.372.000	0	0	8.459.000	0	45.461.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241.396.000
TURKISH LANGUAGE SOCIETY	266.475.000	36.961.000	81.015.000	0	0	53.058.000	0	124.420.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	561.927.000
TURKISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY	343.191.000	47.760.000	55.214.000	0	0	72.753.000	0	145.156.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	664.074.000
THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF TURKEY	22.077.954.000	3.874.578.000	7.815.266.000	0	0	16.393.946.000	0	18.764.021.000	0	35.085.729.000	0	0	0	0	0	104.011.494.000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	193.263.000	34.951.000	111.154.000	0	0	162.823.000	0	74.970.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	577.161.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HIGHWAYS	71.229.246.000	14.385.347.000	40.283.744.000	0	0	168.516.750.000	0	446.634.296.000	3.157.297.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	741.149.382.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE THEATERS	7.366.954.000	920.981.000	1.291.068.000	0	0	169.289.000	0	478.537.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.226.829.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE OPERA AND BALLET	7.352.325.000	826.711.000	575.188.000	0	0	276.174.000	0	558.293.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.588.351.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY	57.231.291.000	10.868.121.000	22.885.757.000	0	0	1.141.116.000	0	20.816.349.000	0	1.790.497.000	0	5.293.446.000	0	0	0	119.825.577.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS	5.351.137.000	769.017.000	1.227.215.000	0	0	981.244.000	0	1.595.121.000	1.932.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.823.736.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH FOR BORDERS AND COASTS OF TURKEY	1.627.454.000	229.367.000	320.930.000	0	0	52.774.000	0	242.459.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.272.984.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINE INSPECTION AND EXPLORATION	5.265.535.000	83.114.000	621.950.000	0	0	335.038.000	0	20.786.593.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.789.630.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION	1.482.141.000	116.154.000	148.718.000	0	0	111.504.000	0	119.634.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.978.151.000
TURKISH ACCREDITATION AGENCY	498.366.000	68.271.000	219.073.000	0	0	8.094.000	0	79.756.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	873.665.000
TURKISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION	7.653.540.000	1.463.231.000	968.860.000	0	0	111.501.000	0	2.073.659.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.270.791.000
TURKISH PATENT AND BRAND INSTITUTION	1.517.464.000	178.618.000	289.897.000	0	0	346.830.000	0	311.049.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.643.853.000
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION	5.204.483.000	68.376.000	766.558.000	0	0	10.564.521.000	0	215.342.000	0	0	0	5.806.454.000	0	0	0	23.220.334.000
TURKISH COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AGENCY	1.553.483.000	201.954.000	747.654.000	0	0	3.406.377.000	0	229.698.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.139.166.000
SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	737.345.000	150.173.000	178.236.000	0	0	5.837.000	0	191.417.000	0	1.056.330.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.319.338.000
OMBUDSMAN INSTITUTION	638.937.000	83.148.000	171.870.000	0	0	53.584.000	0	23.927.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	851.506.000
CRIMINAL FUNCTIONS AND DETENTION HOUSES INSTITUTION	656.975.000	90.042.000	90.309.000	0	0	15.626.000	0	38.283.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	892.239.000
VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AUTHORITY	2.856.542.000	304.449.000	25.833.859.000	0	0	503.000	0	16.893.145.000	694.020.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	45.418.498.000
PRESIDENCY FOR TUNES ABROAD AND RELATED COMMUNITIES	346.737.000	77.546.000	70.726.000	0	0	319.000	0	2.993.000	0	1.880.000	0	0	0	0	0	499.101.000
MANUSCRIPT INSTITUTION OF TURKEY	964.296.000	138.516.000	398.348.000	0	0	4.200.446.000	0	143.561.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.645.567.000
EASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	987.146.000	154.033.000	73.856.000	0	0	10.331.000	0	622.098.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.847.464.000
KONYA PAINT PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	117.541.000	16.789.000	36.046.000	0	0	1.267.000	0	798.000	0	801.019.000	0	0	0	0	0	973.460.000
EASTERN BLACK SEA PROJECT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	166.058.000	24.786.000	45.435.000	0	0	3.648.000	0	22.492.000	0	955.438.000	0	0	0	0	0	1.217.877.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS	156.120.000	23.248.000	49.827.000	0	0	2.724.000	0	3.190.000	0	1.624.280.000	0	0	0	0	0	1.859.389.000
TURKISH WATER INSTITUTE	68.291.688.000	12.704.211.000	8.138.650.000	0	0	1.094.090.000	0	405.468.982.000	4.820.889.000	598.963.000	0	0	0	0	0	496.296.584.000
TURKISH MEDICINES AND MEDICAL DEVICES AGENCY	51.212.000	8.582.000	14.127.000	0	0	1.768.000	0	21.375.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97.064.000
HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY INSTITUTION OF TURKEY	2.782.700.000	336.405.000	1.002.343.000	0	0	70.005.000	0	239.268.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.420.721.000
TURKISH HEALTH INSTITUTES PRESIDENCY	487.180.000	99.119.000	97.505.000	0	0	5.788.000	0	35.093.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	684.885.000
HAIAL ACCREDITATION INSTITUTION	737.925.000	114.894.000	383.397.000	0	0	8.125.000	0	957.074.000	0	3.320.613.000	0	0	0	0	0	5.322.526.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MINING AND OIL WORKS	138.223.000	17.185.000	26.449.000	0	0	3.316.000	0	3.988.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189.161.000
SPACE AGENCY OF TURKEY	1.556.418.000	211.413.000	473.418.000	0	0	1.044.172.000	0	127.610.000	0	0	0	8.638.000	0	0	0	3.421.669.000
CAPPADOCIA AREA PRESIDENCY	128.490.000	13.445.000	75.621.000	0	0	76.178.000	0	11.057.000	0	7.086.348.000	0	0	0	0	0	7.391.339.000
TURKISH ACADEMY OF JUSTICE	216.256.000	40.280.000	158.116.000	0	0	566.000	0	422.707.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	846.527.000
TURKISH ENERGY, NUCLEAR AND MINING RESEARCH INSTITUTION	227.058.000	32.580.000	351.746.000	0	0	8.674.000	0	39.878.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	659.936.000
ULUDAĞ AREA PRESIDENCY	1.791.098.000	260.703.000	578.282.000	0	0	923.604.000	0	541.323.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.049.035.000
PRESIDENCY OF URBAN TRANSFORMATION	57.494.000	11.339.000	30.649.000	0	0	60.000	0	79.756.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179.098.000
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF NATURE CONSERVATION AND NATIONAL PARKS	1.639.870.000	181.300.000	287.497.000	0	0	145.820.360.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147.920.027.000
PRESIDENCY OF CRIME SECURITY	1.115.775.000	124.243.000	4.574.444.000	0	0	72.591.000	0	3.590.245.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.760.298.000
TOTAL OF SPECIAL BUDGETED ADMINISTRATIONS	9.742.843.000	1.194.215.000	850.986.000	0	0	294.334.000	0	1.345.298.000	0	2.506.123.000	0	0	0	0	0	15.733.799.000
TOTAL OF SPECIAL BUDGETED ADMINISTRATIONS			1.092.222.664.000	149.642.510.000	207.661.769.000	0	444.699.955.000	15.962.796.000	1.098.889.000.000	55.366.563.000	0	11.075.538.000	0	0	0	3.060.186.939.000

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

Annex 3: Measures for Priority Reform Areas

	Activity (Law*/Decree/ Regulation)	Content / Description	Predicted Calendar **
SUSTAINABLE GROWTH			
Supporting high value-added transformation in industry	Administrative Regulation	Within the scope of the HIT-30 High Technology Investment Program, large-scale investments in priority technology domains will be supported through the project-based, tailored mechanisms.	2026/Q4 (Ongoing)
	Administrative Regulation	The YTAK Program will continue to be implemented more effectively in a selective and targeted manner, integrated with the existing investment incentive system and focused on export-supporting productive sectors and high value-added product groups. A new field of application will also be developed to cover relatively smaller-scale manufacturing investments that are nevertheless highly qualified and generate high value added.	2026/Q4 (Ongoing)
Acceleration of green and digital transition	Administrative Regulation	The alignment of the Türkiye Emissions Trading System (TR ETS) with the European Union Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) will be strengthened to support the green transition and export competitiveness of emission-intensive sectors.	2027/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	An implementation framework for participation in international carbon markets will be developed, and the necessary infrastructure and regulations will be established to fulfill CORSIA obligations and enable the utilization of carbon credits.	2027/Q2
	Administrative Regulation	A national plan for high-capacity charging stations will be prepared to support the electrification of heavy commercial vehicles in the logistics sector.	2027/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	A new mechanism will be established to enhance the operational efficiency and sustainability of integrated waste management facilities managed by local authorities.	2026/Q4
	Administrative Regulation	A national legislative framework for artificial intelligence will be developed with due regard to alignment with the EU.	2027/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	The legislative framework for the digital government institutional architecture will be established to accelerate digital transformation in the public sector and enable more effective use of next-generation digital technologies.	2027/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	Testing and conformity-assessment infrastructures with international accreditation will be developed in strategic sectors.	2027/Q2 (Ongoing)
	Administrative Regulation	The enhancement of curriculum and infrastructure for digital transformation will be ensured across all levels of education, and a process-oriented and competency-based digital assessment and evaluation system will be established.	2027/Q1
Development of human and physical infrastructure	Administrative Regulation	An objective mechanism will be established to guide students toward careers suited to them, utilizing vocational interest, value, and skill inventories to be developed for the lower and upper-secondary school levels.	2027/ Q1

	Activity (Law*/Decree/ Regulation)	Content / Description	Predicted Calendar **
	Administrative Regulation	A framework curriculum will be prepared, and the relevant legislation will be amended, to enable secondary education students to acquire vocational skills by enrolling in vocational training centers during their period of education.	2027/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	Investments in railway connection lines providing access to industrial zones, logistics centers and ports will be accelerated by prioritizing such connections.	2026/Q4
EMPLOYMENT			
Improving the skills alignment of the labor force	Decree/ Administrative Regulation	The alignment of higher education enrollment quotas, particularly those of vocational school, with the workforce needs of the public and private sectors in the medium term will be strengthened.	2027/Q1 (Ongoing)
	Administrative Regulation	A graduate tracking system will be established for graduates of vocational and technical secondary and higher education, labor market performances will be analyzed, and a career support mechanism will be developed.	2027/Q2
	Law/ Administrative Regulation	The effective integration of the National Qualifications System (NQS) with education and employment policies will be strengthened.	2027/Q2
Ensuring adaptation to new-generation forms of work and sectoral transformations	Law/Administrative Regulation	The effective implementation of legislative arrangements concerning new-generation forms of work will be ensured, and secondary legislation will be completed to promote flexicurity.	2027/Q2
	Administrative Regulation	To promote a just transition, vocational training courses and on-the-job training programs for workers in sectors and occupations affected by the green and digital transitions will be designed and expanded in line with the skills required by the twin transition.	2027/Q3
Supporting the employment of groups facing difficulties in labor force participation	Administrative Regulation	Active labor market programs will be implemented to facilitate more effective participation in the labor market and increase employment, particularly among women, young people and persons with disabilities.	2027/Q3 (Ongoing)
	Administrative Regulation	The Labor Force Adjustment Program will be implemented in a manner that enables greater participation by young people who are not in education or employment, taking into account their vocational training, competencies and skills.	2027/Q3
PRICE STABILITY AND FINANCIAL STABILITY			
Promoting pricing behavior consistent with the inflation target in prices determined outside market dynamics	Administrative Regulation	The alignment of administered and regulated prices with inflation forecasts and targets will be strengthened	2026/Q4 (Ongoing)
Ensuring that food prices follow a path consistent with the targets	Law/Administrative Regulation	To strengthen food supply security, the existing production planning framework for strategic agricultural products will be maintained, taking into account supply-demand balances, self-	2027/Q2

	Activity (Law*/Decree/ Regulation)	Content / Description	Predicted Calendar **
		sufficiency levels, water constraints, and regional production potential	
Strengthening the institutional structure of the financial sector	Administrative Regulation	To ensure compliance with the Basel III Final (Basel IV) framework, and taking into account EU legislation, the necessary amendments to the legislation regarding banks' public disclosure obligations will be made and put into effect.	2027/Q3
	Administrative Regulation	Regulations will continue to be introduced to ensure the sound conduct of processes related to the activities of savings financing companies, support their balanced growth, and protect customers' interests.	2026/Q4
Expanding the use of financial technologies	Administrative Regulation	The infrastructure work for the introduction and expansion of the Digital Turkish Lira will be completed, addressing its economic, legal, and security aspects.	2027/Q3
Enhancing the effectiveness of capital markets	Administrative Regulation	The regulatory framework governing investment services and activities, the establishment and operating principles of investment institutions, the capital and capital adequacy requirements of brokerage houses, and margin trading, short selling, and lending and borrowing transactions in capital market instruments will be reviewed in a holistic manner.	2027/Q2
	Administrative Regulation	An Investor Risk Center will be established and an Investor Risk Monitoring System will be created for the holistic monitoring of risks arising from investors and investment firms in capital markets, the identification of systemic risks, and early warning.	2027/Q2
BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT			
Facilitating administrative procedures and strengthening regulatory quality and predictability	Administrative Regulation	Procedures and formalities relating to business and investment processes will be minimised through the establishment of a One-Stop Shop.	2027/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.	2027/Q3
	Law/ Administrative Regulation	Judicial proceedings will be made more effective, and alternative dispute resolution methods will be further strengthened.	2027/Q2
	Administrative Regulation	Digital solution platforms, online dispute resolution and electronic hearing mechanisms will be further developed to improve access to justice and the right to a trial within a reasonable time.	2027/Q2
	Law/ Administrative Regulation	Specialised courts will be established in newly identified areas of need on the basis of impact analyses.	2027/Q2
	Law	Enforcement and bankruptcy legislation will be updated taking into account current conditions.	2027/Q2

	Activity (Law*/Decree/ Regulation)	Content / Description	Predicted Calendar **
	Law/Decree	A Market Surveillance and Inspection Authority will be established to consolidate market surveillance and inspection activities carried out by different public authorities, ensure uniformity in implementation and prevent duplication.	2027/Q2
Attracting quality foreign direct investment	Administrative Regulation	Digital infrastructure for monitoring, coordinating and effectively managing investment processes will be strengthened.	2027/Q1
ECONOMIC SECURITY AND RESILIENCE			
Strengthening security of supply in energy and natural resources	Administrative Regulation	Electricity storage capacity will be increased to ensure the effective integration of electricity generation from intermittent renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, into the grid and to strengthen system security.	2027/Q2
	Law/ Administrative Regulation	Legislative arrangements will be made to reduce import dependency on critical and strategic minerals and to support domestic production.	2027/Q2
Enhancing food supply security and agricultural resilience	Administrative Regulation	Organized Agricultural Zones, where production, processing and logistics infrastructure are planned in an integrated manner, will be expanded to enhance productivity and competitiveness in agricultural production.	2027/Q3
Development of domestic capacity in critical technologies and strategic sectors	Administrative Regulation	Processes will be established to prepare data held by public institutions and organizations in accordance with standards suitable for use in artificial intelligence applications.	2027/Q2
	Administrative Regulation (Action Plan)	Action plans to support domestic production, particularly technology development in critical areas, will be prepared to strengthen supply security in manufacturing, energy, agriculture, health and transport, and submitted to the Presidency of Strategy and Budget for consideration and decision by the Economic Coordination Board.	2026/Q4
Strengthening families, enhancing social and physical resilience	Administrative Regulation	The development of social housing for low-income households, persons with disabilities, and newly married young people will be accelerated. Furthermore, the availability of rental social housing will be expanded to limit rent increases and address housing needs.	2027/Q2
PUBLIC FINANCE			
Enhancing efficiency in expenditures	Administrative Regulation	To increase efficiency in resource utilization, expenditures will continue to be systematically reviewed and inefficient expenditure areas will be eliminated.	2027/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.	2027/Q1

	Activity (Law*/Decree/ Regulation)	Content / Description	Predicted Calendar **
	Administrative Regulation	Measures will be taken to minimize public expenditures in the resettlement of areas subject to expropriation and in the selection of settlement locations, and regulations will be introduced in the resettlement legislation regarding entitlement.	2027/Q1
Enhancing fairness and efficiency in taxation	Administrative Regulation	Taxpayer behaviors that are effective in the full and timely payment of taxes and tax compliance problems will be analyzed and the level of compliance will be increased.	2027/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, and tax-related errors will be minimized.	2027/Q1 (Ongoing)
	Administrative Regulation	Risk-based audit activities supported by data analysis will be intensified to fight unregistered employment and underreported wages, to broaden the social security contribution base.	2027/Q1 (Ongoing)
Fiscal sustainability of the social security system	Administrative Regulation	Primary healthcare facilities will be improved both qualitatively and quantitatively to ensure that individuals applying to these units can receive preventive, protective and curative healthcare services in an integrated manner, thereby applications to secondary and tertiary healthcare institutions will be reduced.	2027/Q1
	Administrative Regulation	To ensure fiscal sustainability without restricting access to health services, reimbursement criteria will be reviewed through data analysis, value-based reimbursement methods will be extended and efficiency in expenses will be ensured in rapidly growing categories.	2027/Q1 (Ongoing)
	Law/ Administrative Regulation	The fiscal sustainability of the system will be strengthened through regulations that encourage employees to stay longer in employment while prioritizing equity and actuarial balance.	2027/Q3
	Administrative Regulation	The monitoring and collection of social security premium arrears will be made more effective.	2026/Q4 (Ongoing)
	Administrative Regulation	Home healthcare and palliative care services will be transformed into continuous services and delivered in an integrated and coordinated manner with primary care, inpatient care and remote healthcare services.	2027/Q3

*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 2026
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