

tepav

türkiye ekonomi politikaları araştırma vakfı

stability institute

Financial Monitoring Report

- 2006 Budget Implementation Results

© 2007 TEPAV|ISE

All the information in this report can be used with proper citation.

I. 2006 Year End Results

A. A Brief Look at the Central Government Budget Implementation 2006 Year End Results

According to the budget implementation results announced by the Ministry of Finance in the month of February; 2006 central government budget was realized at 4 billion YTL deficit with 175.3 billion YTL in expenditures and 171.3 billion YTL in revenues.

However, when the shift between periods of collection and payment of the local government and fund shares is corrected as performed routinely every quarter, it can be seen that the cumulative budget deficit is 5205 million YTL instead of 3995 million YTL.

At the first glance, the fact that budget deficit was realized below the predicted budget deficit targets at the beginning of 2006, gives the impression that the financial performance of the budget is fairly positive. According to the official figures, the positive development in the budget performance is essentially due to the 11 billion YTL surplus over the initial target in budget revenues. In this context, tax revenues were realized 5.3 billion YTL over the initial target and non-tax revenues were realized 5.7 billion YTL over the initial target.

As we explained in detail in our previous reports, this performance in revenues is due to one-time cautionary measures taken in 2006, proceeds from asset sales, different applications in the booking procedures of privatization revenues, and shifts in the expectations on macroeconomic parameters such as inflation and total imports. Since these shifts were positive, taxes collections especially realized from foreign trade were automatically above initial

predictions.

Table 1. Central Government 2006 January-December Realizations

Thousand YTL	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Feb-Dec	2006 Budget	Real.
														Forecast	%
Expenses	11.803.818	16.310.976	12.480.017	16.142.070	14.016.872	13.066.811	18.888.767	18.663.106	14.374.888	14.812.782	13.384.721	17.803.187	176.303.886	174.321.617	100,8
1-Primary Expenses	9.342.448	8.648.366	10.202.128	11.031.187	9.348.188	10.262.880	11.184.792	11.064.787	10.883.787	11.738.288	10.087.486	16.726.880	128.368.789	128.081.682	101
Employee Expenses	3.485.102	2.705.128	2.748.564	3.248.198	3.176.503	3.159.394	3.349.308	2.939.704	3.387.104	3.612.986	3.322.061	2.596.646	37.732.718	36.020.854	104,8
Social Security Ins'l. Government Premium	470.848	372.700	370.734	383.276	400.798	386.330	380.908	378.412	405.149	425.407	408.483	674.217	5.067.252	4.974.632	101,9
Purchases of Goods and Services	478.662	909.331	1.250.622	1.239.848	1.413.215	1.494.535	1.900.271	1.261.014	1.171.751	1.505.136	1.574.600	4.447.465	18.646.448	17.720.624	105,2
Current Transfers	4.086.175	4.063.957	4.989.113	4.819.523	2.931.180	4.023.532	3.574.340	4.650.009	4.564.521	4.720.713	3.698.338	3.481.505	49.603.306	49.107.865	101
Capital Expenses	294.206	352.221	352.139	507.611	803.257	718.567	1.127.486	1.101.502	785.194	1.073.992	926.449	3.891.582	11.934.206	12.451.901	95,8
Capital Transfers	0	1.000	318.911	82.264	364.124	85.715	509.478	426.295	229.141	208.357	68.013	343.758	2.637.096	1.834.421	143,8
Lending	527.480	143.018	172.043	749.447	257.121	384.897	282.981	297.851	240.937	192.673	199.541	290.117	3.737.776	4.286.200	87,8
Auxiliary Allocations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.695.095	0
2-Interact Expenses	2.281.478	8.782.821	2.267.891	4.110.893	4.888.774	2.812.861	6.781.866	6.488.318	3.481.101	3.173.619	3.287.238	1.877.477	46.946.232	48.280.026	88,8
Revenue s	13.818.028	12.807.081	11.888.134	12.184.488	18.347.838	16.188.882	14.828.729	18.671.888	12.618.830	12.610.703	17.216.108	13.644.830	171.308.331	180.326.628	108,8
1-General Budget Revenue s	13.478.882	12.688.877	11.841.876	11.888.041	17.386.068	14.727.888	14.687.688	18.388.348	12.104.008	11.744.288	18.888.882	18.181.887	188.820.188	168.218.618	106,7
Tax Revenue s	10.133.905	11.179.272	9.937.882	9.991.739	14.008.043	11.124.192	11.894.205	13.462.332	10.674.380	10.523.192	13.422.480	11.522.683	137.474.325	132.199.000	104
Non-Tax Revenue s	3.289.239	1.405.467	1.540.264	2.220.319	3.282.837	3.514.613	2.593.083	2.895.928	1.331.082	1.138.772	1.275.561	1.988.011	26.435.076	21.371.516	123,7
Capital Revenue s	20.654	43.807	30.563	27.483	24.367	23.343	28.531	17.777	34.974	24.477	2.097.597	-533.268	1.841.105	2.269.000	81,1
Received Donations and Contributions	33.194	41.431	132.256	28.500	69.812	65.941	51.750	53.306	63.573	57.895	67.834	204.211	869.663	374.000	232,5
2-Special Budget Revenue s	88.488	188.127	248.616	267.888	314.806	418.381	205.004	188.862	808.282	682.876	272.187	826.714	3.281.608	2.882.886	111,1
3-Reg. and Super. Agency Revenue s	62.687	867	8.244	38.777	847.872	42.872	168.168	-4.402	104.368	284.032	78.040	87.678	1.387.868	1.148.076	121,8
Açıklanan Bütçe Dengel	2.016.108	-2.603.816	-680.883	-3.877.684	4.931.884	2.118.381	-1.888.028	18.788	-1.868.288	-3.402.078	3.860.388	-4.068.237	-3.894.884	-18.888.081	28,6
- Yeri Yönetim ve Fon Payı Ödemeleri	1.078.276	295.865	-352.801	-75.056	748.115	-590.313	105.415	271.465	-471.487	47.587	584.846	-472.902	1.210.000	14.164.588	8,5
State Budget Balance	838.833	-2.788.780	-208.082	-2.802.628	3.683.648	2.888.884	-2.074.448	-262.887	-1.388.781	-2.448.888	3.286.642	-3.686.336	-6.204.884	-13.888.081	87,2
State Primary Balance	4.278.686	4.268.708	1.887.008	1.133.318	8.001.488	4.831.332	3.783.897	6.517.108	1.822.833	771.440	7.117.824	-2.180.780	41.860.688	32.283.834	130,0
Corrected Primary Balance (Govt and Fund Share Deducted)	3.188.308	3.882.841	2.048.808	1.208.376	8.263.323	6.481.646	3.887.522	6.246.861	2.104.320	723.868	6.682.778	-1.707.868	40.740.688	32.283.834	128,3
Program Defined Primary Balance	2.667.437	3.864.380	1.238.866	1.010.463	7.214.371	4.627.826	3.472.881	6.021.216	1.701.878	664.886	4.782.848	-2.308.481	38.822.288	28.018.834	116,8
Program Defined Corrected Primary Balance (Our Estimation)	1.478.161	3.668.486	1.688.868	1.086.608	8.488.268	6.077.888	3.388.448	4.748.780	2.178.166	607.378	4.188.103	-1.838.678	32.412.288	28.018.834	111,7
Program Defined Revenue	11.804.281	12.488.281	11.486.888	11.887.668	18.648.063	14.752.888	14.614.822	18.187.040	12.378.244	12.348.674	14.860.868	18.423.788	182.881.888	168.478.628	104,0
Interest Revenue	346.081	335.978	415.388	270.088	420.057	422.951	409.155	432.000	132.486	141.895	273.000	667.509	4.266.548	1.837.000	232,3
Money Printing	3.800	2.802	11.933	6.824	15.786	9.316	7.496	2.851	10.002	13.075	20.413	7.878	112.176		
TELEKOM Cash Surplus	1.364.856												1.364.856		
Dividend Rev. from State Banks	0	0	7.058	0	1.362.740	0	0	0	0	7.155			1.376.953		
CPS Lending-Repayment	0	0	-1.216	0	0	-1.299	-2.846	0	-4.103	0			-9.464		
CBRT Profit Transfer & Realization	0	0	3	16	0	28	2	2	1	44	17	10	123		
TELEKOM Share Sales Revenue											2.070.721	-554.265	1.516.456	2.010.000	76,4
Program Defined Corrected Expenditures	8.348.864	8.818.821	10.232.118	10.877.106	8.334.882	10.226.871	11.042.081	11.116.826	10.676.688	11.788.808	10.088.008	16.738.278	128.068.386	127.481.682	101,3
Interest Expenditures	2.261.476	6.762.621	2.257.891	4.110.903	4.669.774	2.812.951	5.761.965	5.498.318	3.491.101	3.173.519	3.267.236	1.877.477	45.945.232	46.260.025	88,8
Risk Account	33.796	6.398	20.790	20.541	13.233	27.288	32.731	14.276	11.229	25.013	10.223	24.505	240.023	600.000	40,0
SSI Transfers (Cash Account Difference)	38.207	58.001	50.777	-145.701	2	-1	-60.000	61.001	-196.002	63.000	-20.000	20.000	-130.716		
CPS Lending-Repayment	0	13.963	0	12.180	1.715	0	0	14.313	0	16.359	747	12.084	71.371		

Because of its results, the 2006 budget has features that have to be discussed. It seems like these discussions will be focused on one-time cautionary measures to improve the budget balance, as well as representation of budget revenues not in accord with financial reporting standards and expenditures postponed to next year. When at the end of the year, we revisit these issues that we noted in our various reports published throughout the year, in terms of budget results we see a picture that substantially differs from that painted by the public authorities.

As a matter of fact, misrepresentation of the budget deficit with certain accounting practices and expenditure deferments is not specific to 2006. Such practices have been being increasingly employed in the last two years. As TEPAV Stability Institute we have continuously pointed out this matter in our 2005 Yearend Financial Monitoring Report and in other various reports we published in 2006.

Following table shows a recalculation of the budget deficit taking into account certain assumptions and standards.

Table 2. Corrections to be made on the Declared Budget Balance

	2006	
	(million YTL)	GNP (%)
I. Declared Budget Balance	-3.995	-0,71
A. Local Government Fund Share Correction	1.210	0,22
B. Tax Refund to Pensioners	1.408	0,25
C. Due Expenses*	1.702	0,3
D. Debts to Contractors	1.300	0,23
E. Taxes, Duties, Overdue Interests and Penalty Payments of Organizations under SDIF	3.319	0,59
II. Effect of Practices Contradicting Budget Accounting Procedures and Financial Transparency (A+B+C+D+E)	8.938	1,59
III. Budget Balance Complying to Financial Reporting Principles (I+II)	-12.933	-2,3
F. Privatization Revenues	2.881	0,51
Telekom Cash Surplus	1.365	0,24
Telekom Privatization Revenue	1.517	0,27
G. Bağ-Kur, SSK Premium Amnesty	2.735	0,49
IV. Effect of One-Time Financial Policy Measures of Doubtful Quality (F+G)	5.616	1
V. Actual Financial Performance (I+II+III)***	-18.549	-3,3

* Items such as medicine, green card, fuel, heating, etc that work reciprocally with accounts 323 and 831 and had to be written off as expenses in 2006 but was not.

** This item is also a one-time measure.

*** SEE's duty losses not allocated as allowance and health related revolving funds' collectibles from public institutions and public enterprises also not allocated as allowance are not included.

The budget figures declared in this table are revised under two main headings:

Y First of these are the corrections arising from the representation of budget revenue and expense items under incorrect headings not in compliance with financial reporting standards and thus with financial transparency principles. As a matter of fact, as we proposed in financial monitoring reports at various occasions, these corrections are transactions such as;

- Combing out the fictitious effect of booking local government revenue shares in 2006 as 12 months but payments from these revenues as 11 months on budget

performance,

- Addition of liabilities of advance payments in 2006 for pensioners' tax refunds for 2005 which with a law passed at the end of the year, which were not written off as cost in the budget but instead but set off outside budget,
- Addition of liabilities such as medicine and fuel that arose from purchases of goods and services, that are government liabilities and have to be allocated as allowance and expensed in 2006 budget but instead are kept in accrual accounts to be passed over to next year,
- Addition of approximate debts to contractors, that are investment expenditures for the services performed but passed over to next year instead of being expensed in the current year,
- Deduction from the total revenues of the proceeds of the organizations under SDIF gained either from asset sales or from privatizations that instead of being handed over the to Treasury to cover for their debts (has to be accounted for as a financing item) has been added to the budget as a revenue item to compensate for the legal duties previously unpaid,

added to the budget deficit.

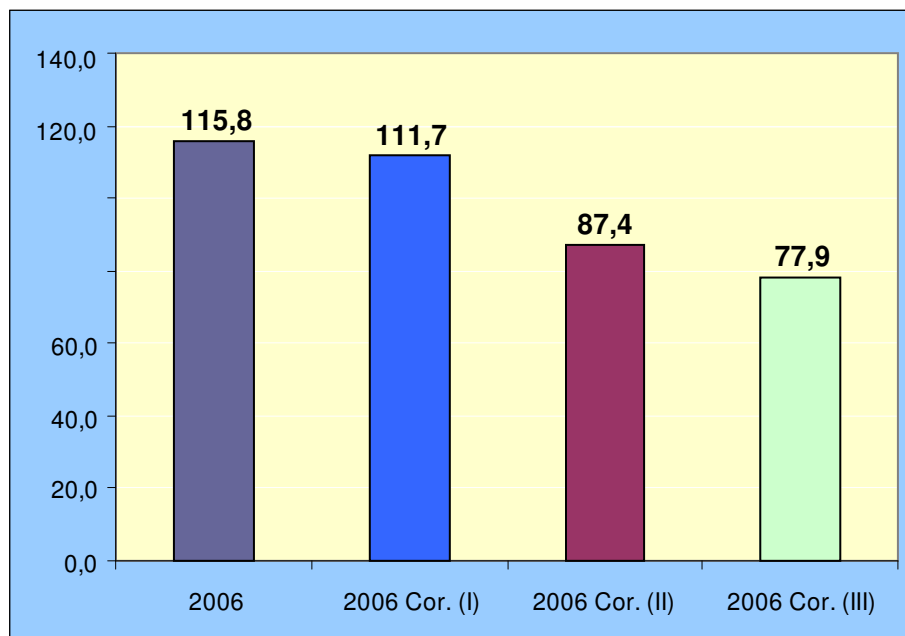
Total of these factors are estimated at 8.9 billion YTL. As a result the budget deficit is increased to 12.9 billion YTL (2.3 % in proportion to GNP).

İ The second group of corrections are excluding the effects that, rather than being financial policy decisions, are one-time cautionary measures such as privatization revenues and Bağ-Kur premium amnesties that are doubtful in terms of quality and sustainability.

When these two groups of corrections are taken up together, the real budget performance, in other terms the actual budget deficit, is calculated at 18.5 billion YTL instead of 4 billion YTL and at 3.3 % of GNP.

Another important issue is that general budget trial balances are not published on time. General budget organizations trial balance is one of the most important financial reports that delayed expenditures can partially be followed. Although this trial balance has to regularly be published as obligated by Public Financial Management and Control Act no: 5018 and State Accounting Regulation, it has not been published by Ministry of Finance since October. This obstructs us from seeing how much of the budget expenses from budgeted expenses account no 323 have been put off to next year.

Chart 1. Realization Ratio of the 2006 Central Government Corrected Program Defined Primary Performances to Budget Targets(%)



2006 performance seems to be realized at a better ratio (115.8 %) in contrast to budget targets. On the other hand, when budget balances in line with financial reporting standards are applied, it can be seen that the realization ratio is below the target (87.4 %)

(correction II). When the effect of one-time cautionary measures is also combed out, it can be seen that the realized ratio is considerably below the target, at 77.9 % (correction III).

In the following table 2006 primary surplus targets and realizations are given. Corrections on the program defined primary surplus calculations are based on the calculation in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 3. 2006 Central Government Primary Balance Realizations

	<i>(million YTL)</i>		<i>GNP</i>	
	Budget	Real.	Budget	Real.
Min. of Finance Defined	32.264	41.951	5,98	7,46
Program Defined (1)	29.017	33.622	5,37	5,98
Program Defined (2)		32.412		5,77
Program Defined (3)		25.348		4,51
Program Defined (4)		22.613		4,02
1: IMF and Treasury calculations				
2: Local government and fund shares corrected				
3: Corrections at 2, tax refund to pensioners, yükümlülük doğmuş harcamalar ve TMSF Öd				
4: 2ve 3'de yapılan düzeltmeler ile bir defalık tedbirler açıklanmış				

The most important fact that can be deducted from taking into consideration the effects of primary surplus performance and the measures designed to create primary surplus on organizational performance and capacity is that, under current circumstances, Turkey has the capacity to create a maximum of 4- 4.5 % primary surplus. During extraordinary periods such as crises, primary surplus/GNP ratio is attempted to be increased with expense and revenue measures. Also when risks arise in reaching primary surplus targets determined above capacity, the ratio is increased with financial tricks such as periodical deferment of expenditures and misreporting of realized purchases of goods and services by taking advantage of the inadequacy of the accounting system. Inability to reach expected cost reductions from structural reforms, especially from health expenditures, and emergence of negativities in the balances of extra budgetary organizations give rise to increased financial pressure on the budget and concerns on the attainability of performance criteria. This shows that, especially for the last two years, some measures may have been taken on budget figures.

B. Budget Expenditures

According to 2006 provisional figures budget expenditures were realized at 175.2 billion YTL. In comparison with 2006 targets, total budget expenditures were exceeded by 1 billion YTL and primary expenditures were exceeded by 1.3 billion YTL. As a result, deviation in total expenses was 0.6 % and in primary expenses was 1 %, a figure considerably below the deviation in macro parameters, especially inflation.

Table 4. 2005-2006 January-December Comparable Budget Expenditures

(million YTL)	January -December			
	2005	2006	Increase (%)	2006 Real. (%)
Total Central Government Budget Exp.	157.871	175.304	11	100,6
Primary Expenses	112.192	129.359	15,3	101
I. Emp. And Soc. Sec. Inst. Prem. Exp.	37.367	42.800	14,5	104,4
II. Goods and Services Puch. Exp.	15.214	18.646	22,6	105,2
Health Expenses	4.033	5.346	32,5	131,8
Medication Expenses	936	804	-14	88,3
Treatment and Heath Eq. Exp.	1.289	1.630	26,4	127,7
Green Card	1.809	2.911	60,9	181,9
Defense and Security (Ex. Health)	6.498	7.493	15,3	95,5
MND	5.167	5.894	14,1	93,1
Gendamerie	838	1.012	20,8	104,9
Police	493	587	19,1	106,8
Other Goods and Services Expenses	4.682	5.809	24,1	99,8
III. Current Transfers	44.323	49.603	11,9	101
SEE Duty Loss	522	711	36,2	106,1
Transfers to Social Security Institutions	23.317	23.518	0,9	101
Pension fund	8.947	10.662	19,2	108,3
- Duty Loss	3.398	4.975	46,4	114,4
- Financing Deficit	5.549	5.687	2,5	103,5
SSK	7.507	8.526	13,6	127,3
BAG-KUR	6.863	4.330	-36,9	64,1
Agricultural Subsidization Payment	3.707	4.747	28	118,7
Direct Income Support Payments	2.393	2.725	13,9	121,7
Other	1.314	2.022	53,9	114,9
Tax Refunds to Pensioners	0	0		
Transfers to overseas	391	592	51,5	104,3
Shares From Revenues	12.981	13.944	7,4	98,4
Other Current Transfers	3.406	6.092	78,9	124
IV. Capital Expenses	10.267	11.934	16,2	95,8
V. Capital Transfers	1.182	2.637	123,1	143,8
Domestic Capital Transfers	1.052	2.469	133,7	150
Foreign Capital Transfers	130	179		91,6
VI. Lending	3.838	3.738	-2,6	87,8
Domestic Lending	3.625	3.474	-4,2	87,7
Foreign Lending	213	264		89,3
VII. Auxillary Allowances	0	0		
Interest Expenses	45.680	45.945	0,6	99,3

When we look at the main items, greatest deviations in contrast to original targets were realized in purchases of goods and services in health expenditures, transfers to SSI under the current transfers item and capital transfers to extra budgetary organizations, especially to local governments.

We have noted in the previous section that even though the budget seems to be successful in terms of financial discipline due to the fact that although inflation has been realized at approximately twice the target, the budget expenditures have deviated 1% below, this success is controversial. In that sense, when 1.7 billion YTL of accrued expenses that are not expensed in the 2006 budget is added to unaccrued investment expenditures that are estimated to be at least 1.3 billion YTL, increase in total expenditures is calculated at 13 %.

Primary expenditures increased by 15.3 % in 2006 in comparison to the previous year results adapted to the same base.¹ When the above mentioned delayed expenses are taken into account, the increase is calculated as 18 %.

Greatest contribution to the increase, as can be seen in the following table, comes from current expenses with 51.6 %. This increase is followed by current transfers with 30.8 %. In the current transfers item, the main expenditure that caused the increase was the duty loss due to tax refunds to pensioners.²

¹ Tax Refund to Pensioners was also corrected for 2005 on the table provided by the Ministry of Finance.

² In 2006, tax refund payments to pensioners has been started to be shown in budget as duty loss payment for social security institutions.

Table 5. January-December Contribution of Central Government Primary Budget Expenditures to Primary Expenditures

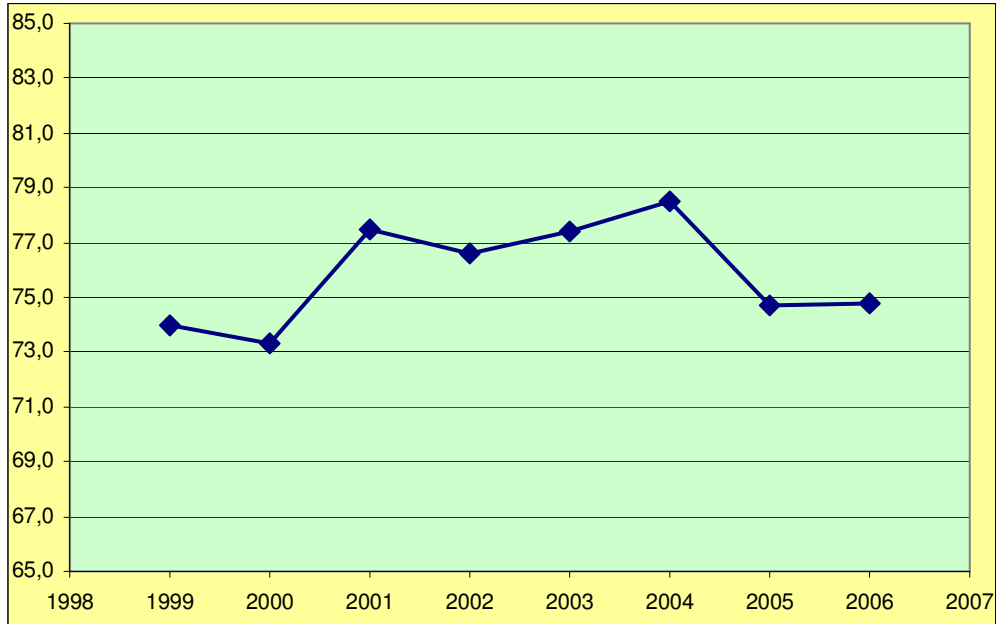
	Contribution to Increase	(%) Distribution
Primary Expenses	15,3	100,0
Current Expenses	7,9	51,6
Employees	4,8	31,6
Purchases of Goods and Services	3,1	20,0
Health	1,2	7,6
Current Transfers	4,7	30,8
Social Security Institutions	0,2	1,2
Agricultural Subsidy	0,9	6,1
Income Transfers	0,9	5,6
Duty Losses	2,8	18,3
Capital Expenses	2,8	18,2
Other	-0,1	-0,6

In 2006 budget expenditures, the ratio of inflexible expenses to total expenses is 74.8 %. Although budget expenditure figures change according to the structure of the delayed expenses, we can say that the ratio of inflexible expenses is high.³

The fact that there is an increase, even though small, in the ratio of inflexible expenses to total expenses in comparison to before the stabilization program is crucial in that it shows that the effect of structural arrangements and measures on the budget is limited. Actually budget has started to become an area where the mandatory expenses are met but the ability to apply policies is quite limited. Public authority continually mentions that economic expectations are constantly turning positive and budget performance is better than it has been in many years, yet we see the inability to reflect these on the financial policy as a weakness of the government in performing fundamental duties.

³ Examples of inflexible expenses are employee expenses, state premium expenses for social security institutions, some current transfers items like transfers to overseas and shares from the revenue, capital transfers for continuing projects of KÖYDES and General Directorate of Rural Services and interest expenses.

Chart 2. Development of the Share of Inflexible Expenses in Budget Expenses (1999-2006)



Central government budget health expenditures increased by 32.5 % in 2006 in comparison to the previous year.

In an environment where the amount of budget health expenditures that are delayed and/or not accrued exceeds 1.2 billion YTL, liabilities arising from health expenditures of social security institutions are clearly much higher.

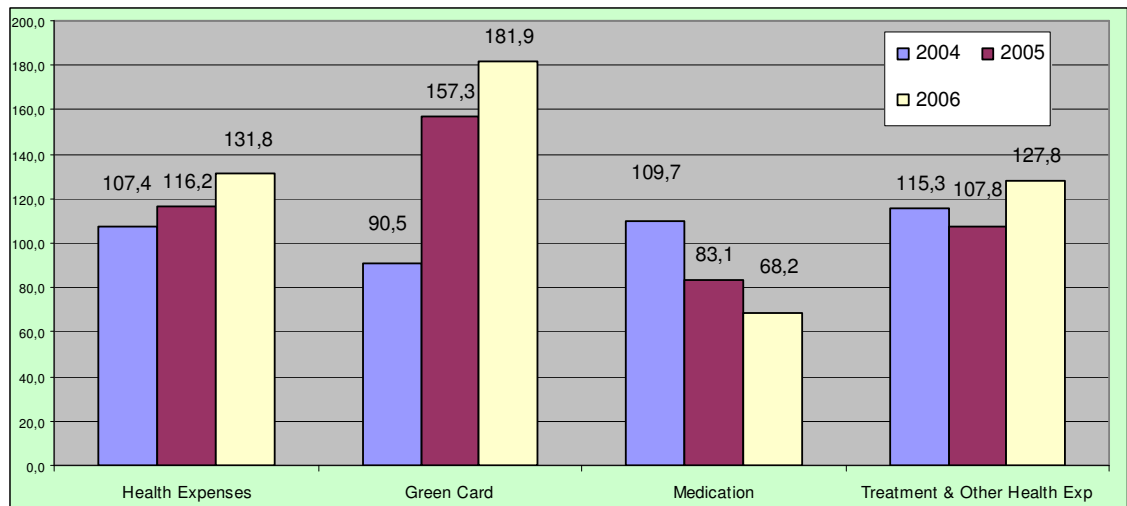
When we look at the increases of the sub-items in health expenses, it can be noted that the greatest increase is in green card expenses with 61 %. The fact that medication expenses (except green card medication expenses) has fallen by 14 % prevented a greater total increase in health expenses.

Table 6. Comparative Budget Health Expenditures (2004-2006)

(thousand YTL)	2004	2005	2006
Health Expenses	3.074.705	4.033.317	5.344.560
Green Card	614.211	1.808.746	2.910.611
Medication	1.220.015	935.502	804.149
Treatment and Other Health Exp.	1.240.479	1.289.069	1.629.800
Budget Allowance	2.862.218	3.471.540	4.054.697
Green Card	678.600	1.150.000	1.600.000
Medication	1.111.818	1.125.422	1.178.937
Treatment and Other Health Exp.	1.071.800	1.196.118	1.275.760
Realization According to Allowance (%)			
Health Expenses	107,42	116,18	131,81
Green Card	90,51	157,28	181,91
Medication	109,73	83,12	68,21
Treatment and Other Health Exp.	115,74	107,77	127,75

At the end of 2006 total health expenses exceeded the budget allowance by 132 %. Main item that caused the health expenses to exceed the allowance is, as mentioned above, the green card expenses with 182 %.

Chart 3. Realization Ratio of January-December Total Health Expenditures and Green Card Expenditures to Budget Allowances (2004-2006)



The table below shows the 2006 budget implementation results in terms of functional classification of public expenses. This table gives some very beneficial clues on the differences between financial policy declared at the beginning of the budget year and

the realized financial policy at the end of the year.

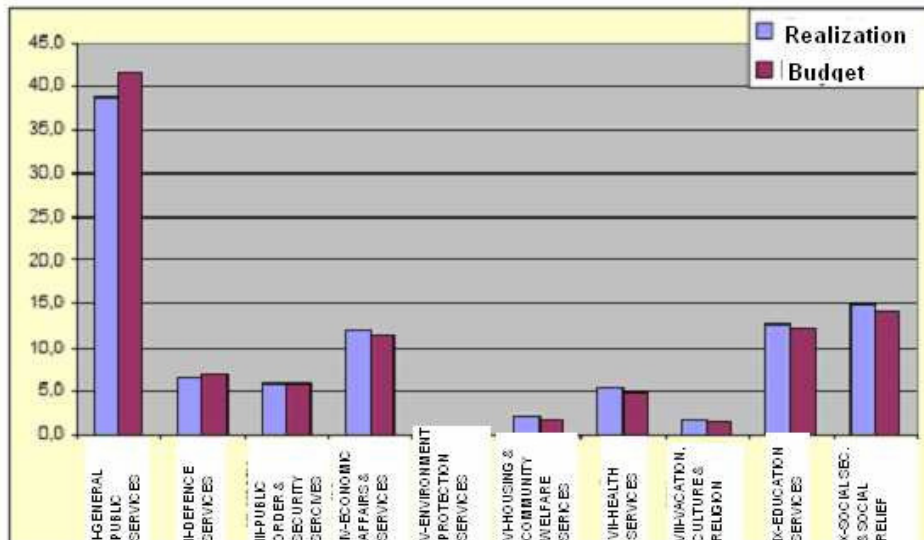
Table 7. Functional Distribution of the Budget (2006)

(Million YTL)						
	Real.	%	Budget	%	Diff.	Deviation
	(1)	Distribution	(2)	Distribution	(1-2)	(%)
TOTAL EXPENSES	175.304	100	174.322	100	982	0,6
I-GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES	68.263	38,9	72.614	41,7	-4.360	-6
II-DEFENCE SERVICES	11.449	6,5	11.953	6,9	-505	-4,2
III-PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY SERVICES	10.340	5,9	10.200	5,9	140	1,4
IV-ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND SERVICES	20.877	11,9	19.563	11,2	1.313	6,7
V-ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SERVICES	127	0,1	125	0,1	3	2,1
VI-HOUSING AND COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES	3.855	2,2	2.759	1,6	1.096	39,7
VII-HEALTH SERVICES	9.274	5,3	8.135	4,7	1.139	14
VIII-VACATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION SERVICES	2.735	1,6	2.574	1,5	161	6,3
IX-EDUCATION SERVICES	22.183	12,7	21.552	12,4	631	2,9
X-SOCIAL SEC. AND SOCIAL REL SERV.	26.212	15	24.846	14,3	1.365	5,5

According to this table, a 0.6% positive deviation can be observed between the initial budget and yearend results of the expenses incurred by the state defined functions. In terms of sub-items greatest deviation can be observed in housing and community welfare services and health services. These are followed by economic affairs and services, vacation, culture and religion services, social security and social relief services. These deviations are generally met by cost cuts at general public services.

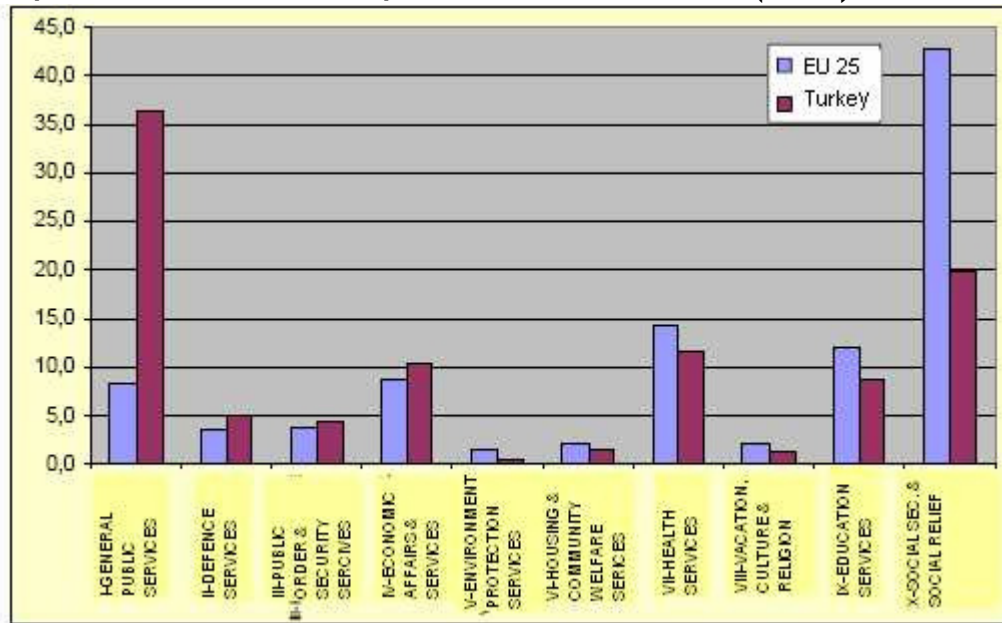
In this light, treatment expenses that increased more than expected, additions to KÖYDES allowances (housing and community welfare services) and land transportation expenses (economic affairs and services) attract attention.

Chart 4. Functional Expense Structure of the Budget (2006)



However, other than a few exceptions, there is no great difference in the percentage distribution between the initial allowances and yearend realizations. On the other hand, when compared to the 25 members of the European Union, the situation is very different in terms of financial policy implementation choices.

Chart 5. Percentage Distribution of Central Government Functional Expense Structure In Comparison to EU Countries (2004)



Source: EUROSTAT, "Trends in Government Expenditure by Function 2000-2004", (2006); Ferhat Emil, "Economic and Functional Classification of General Government Expenditures", Background Paper to World Bank PER Study (2005); H. Hakan Yılmaz, "İstikrar Programlarında Mali Uyumda Kalite Sorunu: 2000 Sonrası Dönem Türkiye Deneyimi" (2007).

According to the chart above, in our country an important part of the general management expenses are appropriated to general public services which also include interest payments. Although the share of health services is marginally below the EU averages, it should be kept in mind that our health expenses arise more from curative rather than preventive health services and problems caused by mismanaged medication pricing systems. Thus there is a difference in quality in health expenses in comparison to EU countries. Defense and security expenses, on the other hand, are at a slightly higher level than EU averages. Vacations, education, culture and religious services are below EU averages and more than half of this function is allocated to religious services.

C. Budget Revenues

At the end of 2006, central government budget revenues were realized at 171.3 billion YTL. Budget revenues have exceeded initial targets by 6.8 % at the yearend. Total budget revenues were made up o 97.3 % general budget tax revenues, 1.9 % special budget revenues and the rest 0.8 % revenues from regulation and supervision agencies.

80.2 % of central government budget revenues are from tax revenues whereas the rest 19.2 % is from non-tax revenues.

Table 8. 2006 Central Government Budget Revenue Predictions and Realizations

	million YTL					Ratio to GNP		
	2006					2006		
	Real.	Budget	Forecast MTFP	Diff (Real.- Budget)	Diff (Real.-MTFP)	Real.	Budget	Forecast
Central Govnt Budget Revenue c	171.308	180.328	172.202	10.884	-882	30,6	28,7	30,8
A. General Budget Revenue c	168.820	168.214	168.080	10.407	-1.468	28,8	28,8	28,8
I. Tax Revenue c	137.474	132.188	137.844	6.276	-168	24,6	24,6	24,6
1. Tax From Income and Gain c	40.141	38.882	38.868	1.168	1.486	7,1	7,2	6,8
Income Tax	28.983	26.090	28.156	2.893	827	5,2	4,8	5
Corporate Tax	11.158	12.892	10.500	-1.734	658	2	2,4	1,9
2. Tax From Property	8.117	8.141	8.182	-24	-46	0,8	0,8	0,8
Motor Vehicles Tax	2.998	3.042	3.162	-44	-164	0,5	0,6	0,6
3. Internal Goods and Service Tax	68.420	68.407	81.048	18	-1.828	10,8	11	10,8
Dahilde Alinan Katma Dejer Vergisi	15.923	16.337	17.448	-414	-1.525	2,8	3	3,1
Special Consumption Tax	36.926	37.276	37.015	-350	-89	6,6	6,9	6,6
Bank and Insurance Transactions Tax	2.624	1.806	2.550	818	74	0,5	0,3	0,5
Chance Games Tax	369	333	372	36	-3	0,1	0,1	0,1
Special Communications Tax	3.578	3.656	3.663	-78	-85	0,6	0,7	0,7
4. Tax From Int Trade and Trans.	27.661	24.263	27.688	3.288	-17	4,8	4,6	4,8
VAT from Imports	25.426	22.398	25.385	3.028	41	4,5	4,1	4,5
6. Stamp Duty	8.148	2.771	8.217	378	-88	0,8	0,6	0,8
8. Fees	3.862	3.808	3.844	346	8	0,7	0,7	0,7
7. Uncollected Other Taxes	144	38	60	108	84	0	0	0
II. Non-Tax Revenue c	28.148	24.016	30.488	6.131	-1.280	6,2	4,4	6,4
1. Enterprise and Property Revenue c	8.218	8.847	8.188	-2.880	-2.848	1,1	1,8	1,8
Revenues from Sales of Goods and Services	7	400	1.126	-393	-1.120	0	0,1	0,2
Revenues from SEEs and State Banks	3.825	5.902	5.688	-2.077	-1.863	0,7	1,1	1
Institution Profits	1.743	1.905	1.731	-162	12	0,3	0,4	0,3
Rent Revenues	642	640	621	2	21	0,1	0,1	0,1
2. Received Contributions and Special Rev.	870	374	480	488	880	0,2	0,1	0,1
Foreign Contributions	4	7	7	-3	-3	0	0	0
Special Revenues	866	367	473	499	393	0,2	0,1	0,1
3. Other Revenue c	20.218	12.626	18.481	7.884	1.788	3,8	2,3	3,3
Interest Revenues	5.146	1.837	4.028	3.309	1.118	0,9	0,3	0,7
Shares From Persons and Organizations	6.017	3.516	6.356	2.500	-338	1,1	0,7	1,1
Fines	4.361	2.380	5.113	1.981	-752	0,8	0,4	0,9
Other Various Revenues	4.696	4.792	2.934	-96	1.762	0,8	0,9	0,5
4. Capital Revenue c	1.841	2.288	2.368	-428	-618	0,3	0,4	0,4
Real Estate Sales Revenues	312	115	344	197	-32	0,1	0	0,1
Movables Sales Revenues	10	144	4	-134	6	0	0	0
Other Capital Sales Revenues	1.519	2.010	2.011	-491	-482	0,3	0,4	0,4
B. Essential Revenue c of Special Budget Org.	3.282	2.868	2.707	328	686	0,6	0,6	0,6
>	1.888	1.148	1.416	248	-17	0,2	0,2	0,3

This positive development in budget performance in comparison to initial targets is due to an 11 billion YTL increase in revenues. Tax revenues exceeded targets by 5.3 billion and non-tax revenues exceeded by 5.7 billion YTL.

62 % of the 5.3 billion YTL increase in tax revenues, 3.3 billion YTL, comes from import taxes. The VAT collections from international trade increased as imports exceeded initial target.

Export VAT collections were followed by the increases in income tax and bank and insurance transaction tax.

Corporate tax collections were 1.7 billion YTL below the initial target. As a result, the positive effect of the increase in income tax on total tax revenues was decreased.

On the other hand, internally collected VAT was below both the initial targets and MTFP (Medium Term Financial Plan - Budget Forecast). Realization is lower by 1.5 billion YL compared to 2006 forecasts of announced in October as 2007 budget package. Even though inflation and growth exceeded target and forecast, VAT collection is falling. This shows that, alongside the reliability of forecasts and the increase in VAT refunds in exports, there are unpaid and delayed public liabilities.

Similarly, Special Consumption Tax was also below initial targets and yearend revised targets.

Increase in non-tax revenues are mainly due to one-time measures. Including resources from privatization revenues in budget and adding revenues from SDIF asset sales to budget as tax, penalty or interest caused non-tax revenues to exceed targets by 5.7 billion YTL.

When we look at the development of the budget revenues in the context of general budget, as we have comparable data, there is a 14.1 % increase in general budget revenues compared to 2005. Whereas tax collection increased by 14.9 % and non-tax revenues increased by 13.7 %, received donations and capital revenue decreased

compared to previous year.

Table 9. January-December General Budget Revenues (2005-2006)

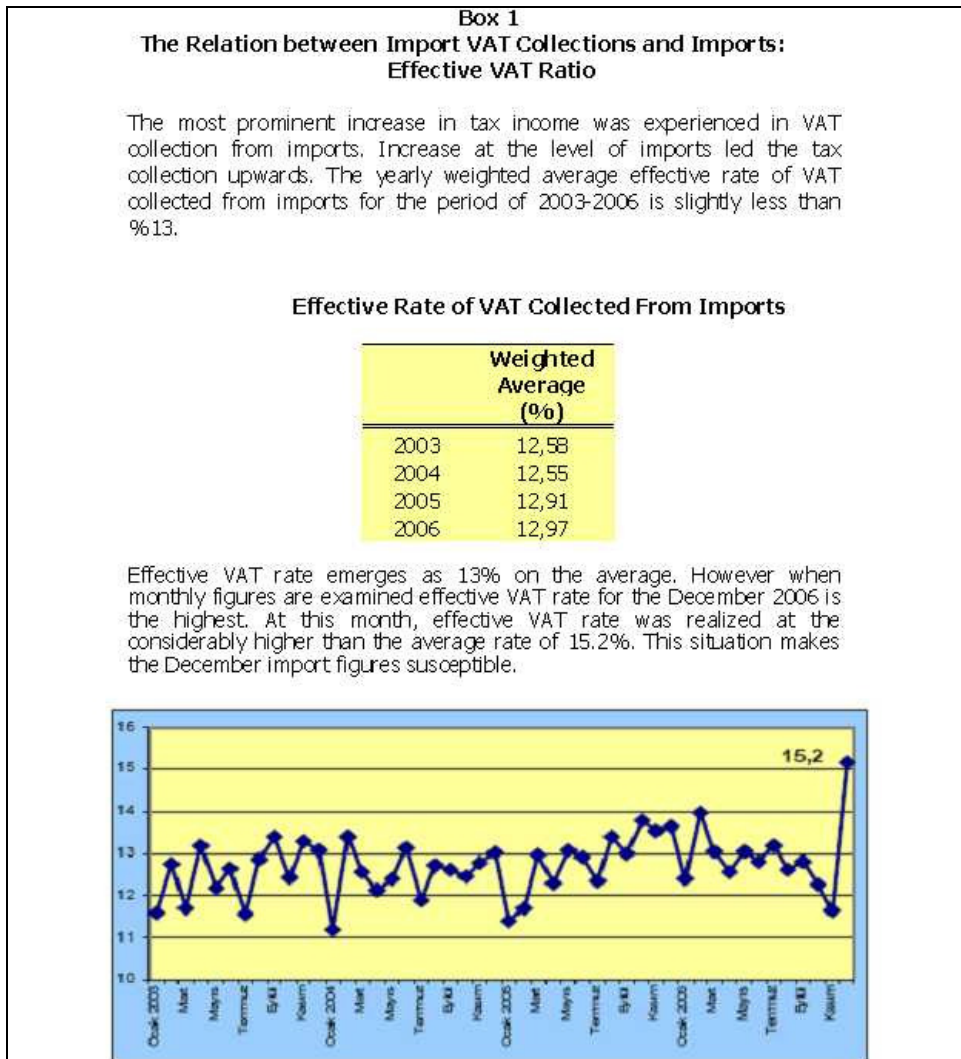
	December 2006	December 2005	Increase (%)	2006 Real. Acc. To Budget (%)
General Budget Revenue	167.373.227	146.709.612	14,08	106,71
I-Tax Revenue	137.474.325	119.621.390	14,92	103,99
Taxes From Income, Profits, Cap. Rev.	40.140.754	36.537.104	9,86	102,97
Income Tax	28.983.049	24.489.404	18,35	111,09
Income Tax Collection	26.348.394	22.044.514	19,52	
Corporate Tax	11.157.705	12.047.700	-7,99	86,55
Periodical Corporate Tax	10.419.452	11.624.593	-10,37	
Taxes From Properties	3.117.184	2.626.641	18,68	99,25
Motor Vehicles Tax	2.998.105	2.538.334	18,11	96,56
Internal Goods and Services Tax	59.419.991	52.772.320	12,6	100,02
Internal VAT	15.923.069	14.103.898	12,9	97,47
Special Consumption Tax	36.926.175	33.344.799	10,74	99,06
SCT From Petroleum and Nat Gas Prod.	20.560.743	19.398.033	5,94	
Cokes, Liquers and Tobaccos	11.262.044	8.956.511	25,74	
Bank and Insurance Transaction Tax	2.624.254	1.988.087	32	145,31
Other Taxes From Goods and Services	3.946.493	3.335.536	18,32	98,96
Taxes From Int. Trade and Transactions	27.551.053	21.825.870	26,23	113,6
VAT From Imports	25.425.510	20.222.160	25,73	113,52
Stamp Duty and Fees	7.100.908	5.826.052	21,88	111,32
II-Non-Tax Revenue	27.188.134	23.909.261	13,71	123,54
Enterprise and Property Revenue	1.749.494	1.904.695	-8,15	75,92
Mall Olmayan Teşekkül ve Kamu Mall Kur. Gel.	3.825.048	2.899.271	31,93	63,01
Treasury Portfolio and Subsidiary Revenues	3.436.447	2.574.142	33,5	60,11
Other Property Revenue	5.787.723	9.088.062	-36,32	233,66
Revolved Interests, Loans and Concessions	5.145.021	8.443.438	-39,05	280,13
Fines and Penalties	4.360.565	2.029.862	114,82	183,26
Shares From Persons and Organizations	6.769.625	5.914.087	14,47	163,01
Shares from GSM Operators	3.036.953	3.064.382	-0,9	
Various Non-Tax Revenue	4.695.679	2.073.284	126,49	101,57
III-Capital Revenue	1.841.105	2.044.640	-9,95	81,14
IV-Received Contributions	869.669	1.134.321	-23,33	232,53

In 2006 greatest contribution to the increase in tax collections came from VAT collections. The increase was realized at 39.3 % with the crucial increase in periodical VAT collections from imports. VAT collections were followed by a 24.1 % contribution to the increase of income tax performance.

Income tax collections increased by 19.5 % compared to same period previous year due especially to the increase in collections from wages

and returns on stocks and bonds. Third in line is Special Consumption Tax (SCT) with 20.1 %.

In this context, 57 % of total tax collection in 2006 is made up of VAT and SCT collections. With a 1.6 pts increase compared to the same period of previous year, share of VAT from imports in total taxes rose to 18.5 %.



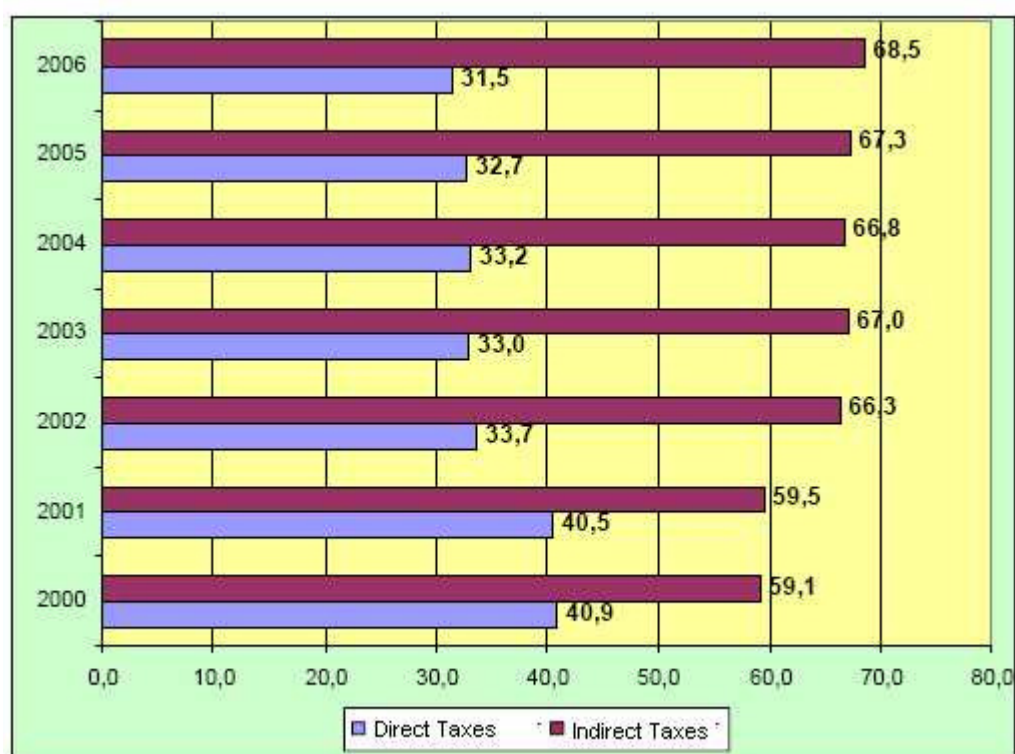
60.2 % of the increase in total tax collections in 2006 was due to the increase in SCT and VAT collections. When income tax collections are added, this ratio is close to 85 %.

Table 10. 2006 January-December Budget Tax Revenue Realization and Contribution to Increase

million YTL	Jan - Dec		Increase (%)	Contribution to Increase (%)
	2006	2005		
Tax Revenues	137.474	119.621	14,9	100
Rev From Income and Corp. Gains	40.141	36.537	9,9	20,2
Income Tax Collections	26.348	22.046	19,5	24,1
Provisional Corporate Tax	10.419	11.826	-10,4	-6,8
Special Consumption Tax	36.926	33.345	10,7	20,1
Cokes, Liquers and Tobaccos	11.262	8.957	25,7	12,9
VAT Collections	41.349	34.326	20,5	39,3
VAT From Imports	25.426	20.222	25,7	29,1
Internal VAT	15.923	14.104	12,9	10,2
Other Taxes	19.059	15.413	10,7	20,4

When we look at general budget tax revenues, share of direct taxes in total tax collections continued the downward trend in 2006 and reach an all time low of 31.5 %. In the same period, the share of indirect taxed increased to 68.5 %.

Chart 6. 2000-2006 January-December Development of the Share of Direct and Indirect Taxes in General Budget Revenues



II. Developments in Budget Financing and Cumulative Debt

As of the end of the year, General Government Budget balance recorded a deficit of 5.5 billion YTL, whereas central government budget deficit

was lower, close to 4 billion YTL. This situation, which we observe for the whole year with official data, has not changed at the end of the year. Accordingly, it is apparent that the central government budget balance is greatly influenced by the comparatively positive performance in the budgets of Special Budget institutions and regulation and supervision agencies. On the other hand, the escrow accumulation is also quite low (184 million YTL) as of the yearend. However, advance payments were the most important item that increased the cash deficit as it passed from budget balance to cash balance in both definitions.

Table 11. General Budget and Central Government Budget and Cash Balances (January-December)

General Government Budget Balance		Central Government Budget Balance	
(billion YTL)	Jan - Dec	(billion YTL)	Jan - Dec
Budget Balance	-5.507	Budget Balance	-3.995
Escrows	790	Escrows	184
Advances	-1.702	Advances	-1.730
Cash Balance	-6.418	Cash Balance	-5.541
Financing	6.418	Financing	5.541
Total Net Borrowing	2.787	Total Net Borrowing	2.794
Privatization Revenue	7.159	Privatization Revenue	7.159
Cash Increase	4.139	Cash Increase	4.412

Whereas the General Budget cash balance and central government cash balance recorded deficits of 6.4 billion YTL and 5.5 billion YTL respectively, cash balance of the Treasury which provided cash finance for all these transactions recorded a 7.7 billion YTL deficit in the same period. The fact that deficit financed by the Treasury throughout the year is substantially above the deficit in official accounts, points to the existence of transactions that are paid in cash and not accounted in the budget.

As a result, we believe that the reasons for the Treasury cash deficit to be almost twice the budget deficit should be explained by both the Undersecretariat of Treasury and the Ministry of Finance.

Chart 7. Comparison of 2006 January-December General Budget Cash Balance, Central Government Budget Balance and Treasury Cash Balance

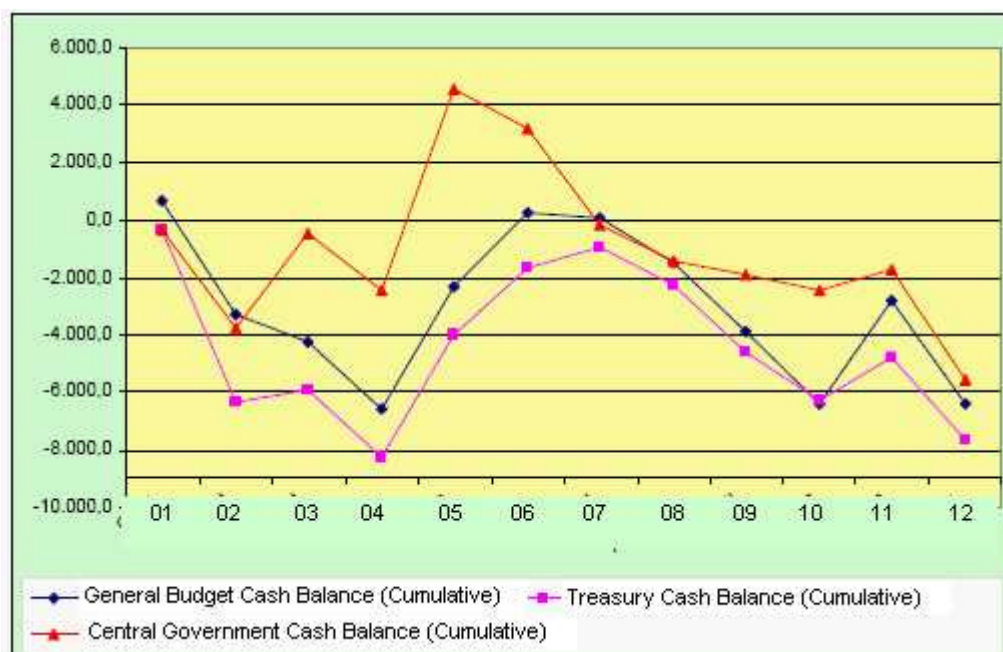
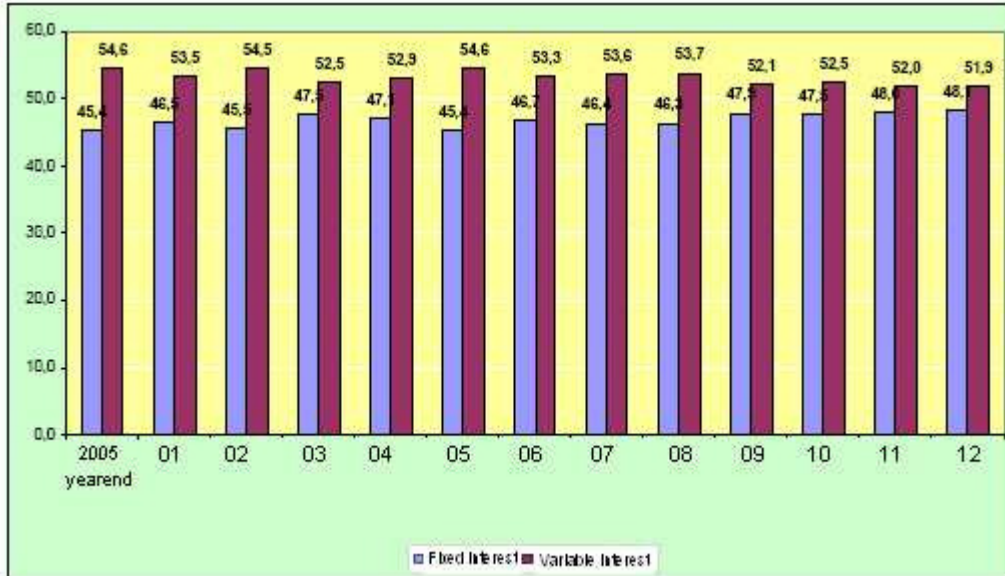


Table 12. Treasury Cash Balance (January-December)

(Million TL)	January*	February*	March*	April*	May*	June*	July*	August*	September*	October*	November*	December*	Total
REVENUES	12,869	16,590	12,127	11,893	16,000	14,809	16,729	14,921	11,792	11,919	14,545	12,193	162,672
EXPENSES	13,248	16,612	12,692	14,216	13,791	12,459	16,622	16,299	14,127	13,283	13,849	15,663	171,157
Primary Expenses	11,121	9,820	10,442	16,227	9,076	9,349	10,379	10,669	10,761	10,995	9,900	13,482	126,217
Interest Payments	2,127	6,793	2,247	3,983	4,711	2,916	5,654	5,621	3,276	2,698	3,249	1,560	44,929
PRIMARY BALANCE	1,781	771	2,692	1,667	6,924	5,260	6,350	4,252	1,032	1,022	4,745	-1,300	27,254
CASH BALANCE	-340	-6,022	445	-2,317	4,225	2,326	726	-1,328	-2,244	-1,665	1,496	-2,890	-7,695
FINANCING	340	6,022	-445	2,317	-4,225	-2,326	-726	1,328	2,244	1,665	-1,496	2,890	7,695
BORROWING (NET)	601	1,146	-316	-461	-3,712	-2,931	3,490	3,875	-1,886	275	-573	925	160
EXTERNAL BORROWING (NET)	1,871	-2,101	644	-1,577	-2,159	143	283	1,686	146	-418	-2,130	990	-3,622
Utilization	1,926	173	1,203	100	61	690	316	3,277	217	368	2,904	1,666	14,962
Payments	456	2,274	559	1,727	2,219	747	635	2,497	369	1,386	5,894	673	16,584
INTERNAL BORROWING (NET)	-870	3,282	-960	736	-1,555	-2,674	3,197	2,785	-1,815	690	1,257	-159	3,798
Utilization	10,657	12,469	7,405	11,623	6,594	4,842	12,069	10,526	12,547	6,817	11,245	4,320	116,963
Payments	10,528	9,167	8,365	16,897	8,149	7,913	8,373	7,731	14,362	6,122	6,698	4,479	107,115
PRIVATIZATION REVENUES	4,654	0	0	2,674	1,162	0	0	0	0	0	2,001	0	10,551
TRANSFERS FROM SEF	0	0	34	0	0	0	22	18	0	0	0	0	64
RECYCLED C/FISCAL-GUARANTEED DEBTS	24	26	73	90	14	72	45	24	45	66	29	14	264
ECFC VERGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-2	3	0	0
NET BANK UTILIZATION	-4,340	4,826	-225	394	-1,699	569	-4,284	-2,269	3,900	1,362	-3,612	2,021	-3,690

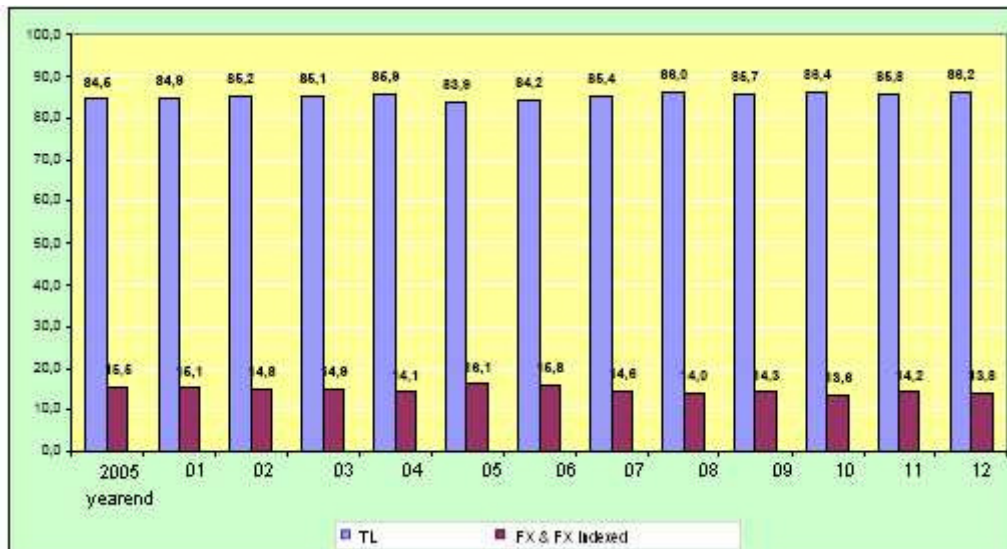
Throughout the year, the share of variable interest rate debt in central government cumulative internal debt decreased by 2 points. In the last six months, the share of debts with variable interest rate in cumulative debt was 51 % - 52 %. The rigidity in the interest structure can be interpreted as a comparative inability to attain alternatives in variable interest borrowing after the fluctuations in the second half of the year. Recent CPI-indexed bonds (where the capital is protected against inflation) issued by the Treasury can be seen as an effort to create alternatives.

Chart 8. Interest Structure of Central Government Cumulative Internal Debt



On the other hand, it can be seen that YTL bonds still hold a clear weight in cumulative debt.

Chart 9. YTL-FX Structure of Central Government Cumulative Debt



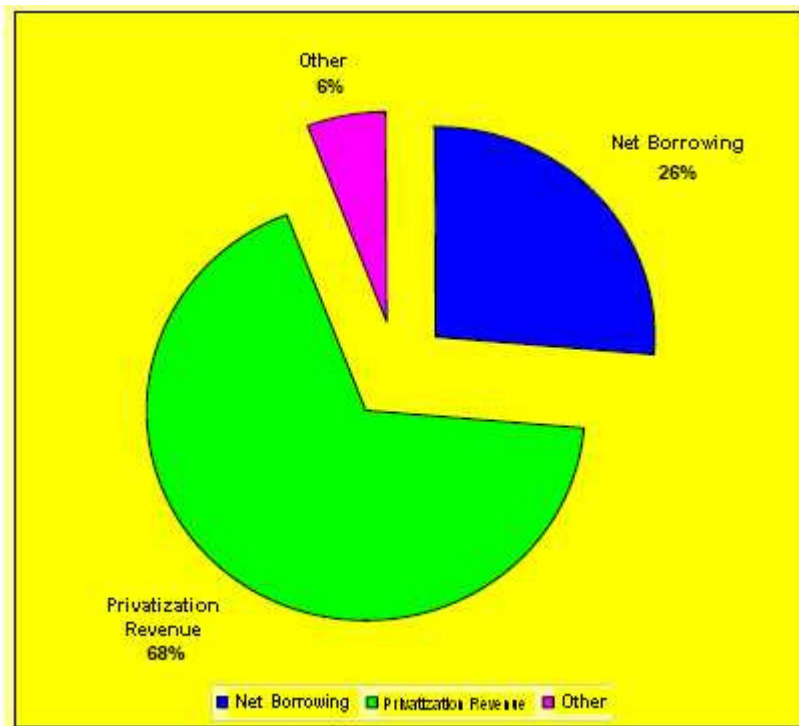
Throughout the year, most important developments in internal borrowing were in maturity and interest structures. Maturity was more variable in internal debt bidding, whereas upward rigidity in interests due to May June fluctuations was noteworthy. At the second half of the year when the valuation in the exchange rates returned to previous levels, the Treasury borrowing rates remained at 19-20 % levels despite capital inflows. This is expected to have a negative effect on 2007 debt burden and budget balances.

Chart 10. Internal Borrowing Average Maturity and Interest Rate



The most determining factor in 2006 budget financing structure is the exchange of net borrowing with privatization revenues. Even though using various privatization revenues in Treasury debt repayments throughout the year slowed down the increase in internal borrowing, continuing rigidity in internal borrowing interest rates is increasing real interest burden and limiting the positive effect of privatization revenues.

Chart 11. January-December General Government Financing Structure



ANNEX

Annex Table 1. 2006 Central Government Budget Allowances and Expenses (January-December)

	Jan-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct-Dec.	Total	2006 Budget	(%) Realization	(%) Distribution of Expenses
Expenses	39,374,912	42,229,863	47,824,760	46,680,670	176,309,896	174,821,817	100.66	100
Primary Expenses	28,082,924	30,630,026	33,073,376	37,682,488	129,468,799	128,061,692	101.10	73.79
I. Employee Expenses	8,939,784	8,686,086	8,878,198	8,591,893	37,732,718	38,020,869	104.76	21.62
Civil Servants	7,880,700	8,027,681	8,164,253	7,705,862	31,778,496	30,148,900	105.41	18.13
Workers	531,437	814,727	878,499	966,566	3,210,649	3,301,096	97.25	1.83
Others	527,697	7,428,697	633,384	809,845	2,743,573	2,570,897	106.72	1.57
II. Social Security Inst. Govt Premium	1,214,282	1,170,384	1,174,489	1,608,107	5,687,262	4,874,832	101.58	2.89
Civil Servants	1,067,115	934,878	999,203	1,241,071	4,202,267	4,124,699	101.88	2.4
Workers	89,070	148,367	157,133	161,736	556,306	602,214	92.38	0.32
Others	58,097	87,149	58,133	105,300	308,679	247,919	124.89	0.18
III. Purchases of Goods and Services	2,838,616	4,147,498	4,333,038	7,627,209	18,846,448	17,720,826	106.22	10.84
Defense-Security	466,784	1,800,616	1,898,986	3,829,672	7,485,047	7,846,000	96.61	4.27
M.M.S.	347,519	966,700	1,325,805	3,233,628	5,893,652	6,330,000	93.11	3.36
Gentlemen	69,956	193,575	337,893	410,578	1,012,002	965,000	104.87	0.58
Police	48,320	120,340	142,367	276,366	587,393	590,000	106.2	0.34
Health Expenses	1,468,488	1,480,432	1,198,486	1,269,184	6,344,680	4,964,897	101.81	3.06
Health Expenses Related to Green Card	936,964	866,431	610,299	936,917	2,910,611	1,600,000	181.91	1.66
Medication	194,730	212,722	157,108	239,589	804,149	1,178,937	68.21	0.46
Treatment and Health Equipment	336,715	411,279	369,088	512,698	1,629,780	1,275,760	127.75	0.93
Govt Debt General Expenses	21,264	18,148	33,404	12,664	85,480	88,000	106.7	0.06
Other Goods and Services Expenses	883,087	1,338,406	1,367,071	2,334,809	6,723,482	6,740,828	99.7	3.28
IV. Current Transfers	10,198,246	11,774,296	12,888,870	11,880,968	46,802,380	48,107,886	101.01	28.3
Duty Losses	1,662,684	2,193,784	1,940,818	1,616,883	7,242,239	6,318,869	108.17	4.18
SEE Duty Losses	227,283	20,364	178,405	284,688	710,760	670,000	106.08	0.41
SBI Duty Losses	1,390,051	1,547,226	1,294,280	743,708	4,975,265	4,348,000	114.43	2.84
Financial Institutions	12,614	45,524	63,104	115,127	236,369	210,000	112.75	0.14
Other Duty Losses	22,586	520,170	404,529	372,160	1,319,445	90,653	1,456.49	0.75
Treasury Subsidies	7,369,898	4,056,405	4,841,789	6,882,342	21,739,478	22,074,968	98.48	12.4
Treasury Subsidies to Soc. Sec. Inst	8,718,000	3,677,831	3,889,828	4,886,406	19,201,065	19,637,000	98.28	10.86
Pensions Funds	2,129,000	890,000	1,370,000	1,308,000	5,697,000	5,487,000	103.64	3.24
Baf-Hur	1,870,000	602,000	334,000	1,524,000	4,330,000	6,150,000	64.15	2.47
SBI	279,000	1,794,000	2,064,000	1,949,000	8,526,000	6,700,000	127.25	4.86
Unemployment Insurance Fund	0	301,831	171,826	184,405	658,062	600,000	109.68	0.38
Local Governments	968,642	408,818	980,392	968,468	1,606,320	1,880,000	90.81	0.88
Subsidiaries to Municipalities	51,435	3,951	1,310	3,195	59,891	50,000	0	0.03
Other special provincial adm. and villages)	312,117	402,668	379,082	355,314	1,449,181	1,610,000	90.01	0.63
Other Treasury Subsidies	278,384	70,866	821,676	968,468	1,029,392	877,368	117.33	0.68
SPSF	50,000	75,000	77,000	118,000	320,000	400,000	80	0.18
Other	228,384	-4,045	244,575	240,468	709,362	477,368	148.61	0.4
Transfers to Non-Profit Organizations	10,112,121	16,708	17,618	60,748	18,607,195	178,270	104.82	0.11
Transfers to Households	79,838	316,208	148,283	266,808	791,137	737,168	106.24	0.48
Scholarships and Allowances	17,204	186,001	62,921	112,089	378,215	297,735	127.03	0.22
Other Transfers for Education	34,390	71,232	54,442	106,099	266,163	331,842	80.21	0.15
Transfers for Health	9,739	12,372	8,893	14,307	45,311	55,092	82.34	0.03
Transfers for Food	6,011	41,029	14,130	35,298	96,468	51,299	188.05	0.05
Transfers for Housing	3,594	4,572	5,877	-2,787	11,256	1,200	938	0.01
Agricultural Subsidization Payments	1,410,000	1,084,104	1,872,244	870,374	4,746,722	3,888,832	119.87	2.71
Direct Income Support	1,000,000	0	1,696,629	68,593	2,725,222	2,240,000	121.66	1.55
Product Support Payments	185,000	900,000	0	119,884	1,204,884	785,000	153.49	0.69
Animal Husbandry Support Payments	225,000	103,527	212,046	120,403	660,976	590,000	110.34	0.38
Other	0	90,577	3,659	61,494	155,640	424,832	36.64	0.09
Other transfers to Households	18,644	77,118	128,860	108,600	329,222	442,476	74.19	0.19
Social Transfers	4,889	8,889	8,889	7,487	29,154	1,824,017	1.68	0.02
Tax Refunds to Pensions	0	5	0	0	5	1,500,000	0	0
Other	4,060	6,995	8,363	7,587	26,965	124,017	21.74	0.02
Transfers to Overseas	47,680	244,017	172,862	108,241	692,800	687,654	104.96	0.34
Share from Revenues	2,489,622	3,822,012	3,981,181	3,889,880	13,943,675	14,184,668	98.44	7.86
V. Capital Expenses	898,688	2,029,436	3,014,182	6,892,023	11,934,289	12,461,901	96.84	6.81
VI. Capital Transfers	919,911	692,109	1,184,914	820,128	2,697,062	1,894,421	142.76	1.6
VII. Lending	842,611	1,381,166	821,768	882,331	3,727,776	4,266,200	87.82	2.18
Domestic Lending	817,611	1,340,823	741,768	674,973	3,474,278	3,881,200	87.71	1.88
SEE	796,374	664,280	346,546	190,176	1,917,346	1,940,000	98.83	1.09
Risk Account	60,964	61,062	58,236	59,741	240,003	600,000	40	0.14
Other	153	615,611	336,987	364,196	1,316,907	1,421,200	92.66	0.75
Foreign Lending	25,000	60,242	80,000	108,268	263,600	296,000	89.82	0.16
Cyprus	25,000	50,242	80,000	108,268	263,600	296,000	89.32	0.15
VIII. Auxiliary Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	1,886,086	0	0
Inflow of Expenses	11,281,889	11,689,828	14,761,984	8,318,232	46,049,232	48,280,026	95.82	28.21
I. Informal Debt Inflows	8,298,836	10,172,362	12,826,897	8,346,667	38,544,241	38,890,000	99.39	22.04
II. External Debt Inflows	1,919,248	1,420,978	1,809,980	1,611,792	6,761,998	8,800,026	87.97	3.8
III. Deposits and Short-Term Transaction Inflows	86,406	288	114,407	460,813	842,923	680,000	114.86	0.37

Annex Table 2. 2005-2006 General Budget Revenues (January-December)

	2006 Yılı	2005 Yılı	Artış (%)	2006 Bütçede Ön	2006 Bütçeye Göre
	Sonuç	Sonuç		Görülen	Gerçekleşen (%)
Genel Bütçe Gelirleri	167.373.227	146.709.612	14,08	156.850.000	106,71
I-Vergi Gelirleri	137.474.325	119.621.390	14,92	132.199.000	103,99
Gelir, Kar ve Sermaye Kazanç. Üz. Al. Ver.	40.140.754	36.537.104	9,86	38.982.000	102,97
Gelir Vergisi	28.983.049	24.489.404	18,35	26.090.000	111,09
Beyana Dayanan Gelir Vergisi	1.482.697	1.377.767	7,62		
Basit Usulde Gelir Vergisi	166.490	125.175	33,01		
Gelir Vergisi Tevkifatı	26.348.394	22.044.514	19,52		
Gelir Geçici Vergisi	985.468	941.948	4,62		
Kurumlar Vergisi	11.157.705	12.047.700	-7,39	12.892.000	86,55
Beyana Dayanan Kurumlar Vergisi	523.637	286.533	82,75		
Kurumlar Vergisi Tevkifatı	214.616	136.574	57,14		
Kurumlar Geçici Vergisi	10.419.452	11.624.593	-10,37		
Mülkiyet Üzerinden Alınan Vergiler	3.117.184	2.626.641	18,68	3.140.700	99,25
Veraset ve Intikal Vergisi	119.079	88.307	34,85	98.700	120,65
Motorlu Taahhüt Vergisi	2.998.105	2.538.334	18,11	3.042.000	98,56
Dahilde Alınan Mal ve Hizmet Vergileri	59.419.991	52.772.320	12,6	59.407.000	100,02
Dahilde Alınan Katma Değer Vergisi	15.923.069	14.103.898	12,9	16.337.000	97,47
Özel Tüketim Vergisi	36.326.175	33.344.799	10,74	37.276.000	99,06
Petrol ve Doğalgaz Ürünlerine İlişkin ÖTV	20.550.743	19.398.033	5,94		
Motorlu Taahhüt Araçlarına İlişkin ÖTV	4.138.481	4.274.477	-3,18		
Kolalı Gazoz, Alkollü İç. ve Tüt. Mam.	11.262.044	8.956.511	25,74		
Dayanıklı Tüketim ve Diğer Mallara İlişkin ÖTV	974.907	715.778	36,2		
Banka ve Sigorta Muameleleri Vergisi	2.624.254	1.988.087	32	1.806.000	145,31
Mal ve Hizmetlerden Alınan Diğer V.	3.946.493	3.335.536	18,32	3.988.000	98,96
Uluslararası Ticaret ve Muame. Al. Ver.	27.551.053	21.825.870	26,23	24.252.700	113,6
Gümrük Vergileri	2.080.931	1.538.383	35,27	1.772.000	117,43
İthalda Alınan Katma Değer Vergisi	25.425.510	20.222.160	25,73	22.398.000	113,52
Diğer Dış Ticaret Gelirleri	44.612	85.327	-31,71	82.700	53,94
Damga Vergisi	3.148.720	2.552.131	23,38	2.771.000	113,63
Harçlar	3.952.188	3.273.921	20,72	3.607.600	109,55
Başka Yerde Sınıflandırılmayan Diğer Vergiler	144.435	33.403		38.000	380,09
II-Vergi Dışı Gelirler	27.188.134	23.909.261	13,71	22.008.000	123,54
Teşebbüs ve Mülkiyet Geliri	1.749.494	1.904.695	-8,15	2.304.500	75,92
Mali Olmayan Teşekkül ve Kamu Mali Kur. Gel.	3.825.048	2.899.271	31,93	6.071.000	63,01
Devlet Payları	198.089	159.357	24,31	169.000	117,21
Hazine Portföyü ve İştirak Gelirleri	3.436.447	2.674.142	33,5	5.717.000	60,11
KİT ve İDT'lerden Sağlanan Gelirler	190.512	165.772	14,92	185.000	102,98
Diğer Mülkiyet Gelirleri	5.787.723	9.088.062	-36,32	2.477.000	233,66
Gayrimenkul Kiralan	641.640	644.482	-0,44	640.000	100,26
Faizler, İkrar ve Tavizlerden Geni Al.	5.146.021	8.443.438	-39,05	1.837.000	280,13
Menkul Kiralan	62	142			
Para Cezaları ve Cezalar	4.360.565	2.029.862	114,82	2.379.500	183,26
Kişî ve Kurumlardan Alınan Paylar	6.769.625	5.914.087	14,47	4.153.000	163,01
GSM İşletmelerinden Alınan Paylar	3.036.953	3.064.382	-0,9		
Evrensel Hizmet Gelirleri	436.283	81.646			
Diğer Paylar	3.296.389	2.768.060	19,09		
Çeşitli Vergi Dışı Gelirler	4.695.679	2.073.284	126,49	4.623.000	101,57
III- Sermaye Gelirleri	1.841.105	2.044.640	-9,95	2.269.000	81,14
Sabit Sermaye Varlıklarının Satışı	311.870	236.083	32,1	115.000	271,19
Diğerleri	1.529.235	1.808.557	-15,44	2.154.000	71
IV-Alınan Bağışlar ve Yardımlar	869.663	1.134.321	-23,33	374.000	232,53
Özel Gelirler	866.005	1.134.251	-23,65	367.000	235,97
Diğerleri	3.658	70		7.000	52,26

Annex Table 3. % Distribution of 2006 Central Government Budget Expenses According to Functional and Economic Classification (January-December)

3. a)

	Personel	SGK Prim Öd.	Mal ve Hiz.	Fal z Haro.	Carl Trans.	Sermaye	Sermaye	Borg Verme	Toplam
	Öld.		Al.			Öld.	Trans.		
Genel Kamu Hizmetleri	6	0,6	2,4	67,3	21,7	0,7	0,6	0,7	100
Savunma Hizmetleri	38,7	6,1	52,8	0	2,1	0,3	0	0	100
Kamu Düzeni ve Güvenlik Hizmetleri	61,8	8,3	2,4	0	0	6,9	0	0	100
Ekonomik İşler ve Hizmetler	15	2,4	6,6	0	29,8	34,5	1,2	10,5	100
Çevre Koruma Hizmetleri	53,3	7,6	11,1	0	7,7	16,1	4,2	0	100
İçişleri Toplum Barış ve Güven Hizmetleri	0,3	0	0,2	0	41,9	8	49,6	0,1	100
Sağlık Hizmetleri	45,8	6,7	38,4	0	0,1	8,9	0	0	100
Dinlenme, Kültür ve DİN Hizmetleri	52,2	7,1	16,1	0	10,1	13,3	1,1	0	100
Eğitim Hizmetleri	62,1	7,8	12,7	0	3,8	9,1	0,1	4,3	100
Sosyal Güven Sosyal Yardımlar	0,6	0,1	1	0	97,6	0,3	0	0,3	100

3. b)

	Employee Expenses	SSI Premium Payments	Purchase of Good and Services	Interest Expenses	Current Transfers	Capital Expenses	Capital Transfers	Lending
General Public Services	10,8	8,6	8,7	100	29,8	4	15	13,5
Defense Services	11,7	13,7	32,4	0	0,5	0,3	0	0
Public Order and Security Services	16,9	16,9	13,3	0	0	5,1	0	0
Economic Affairs and Services	8,3	9,9	7,4	0	12,5	60,4	9,5	58,4
Environment Protection Services	0,2	0,2	0,1	0	0	0,2	0,2	0
Housing and Community Welfare Services	0	0	0	0	3,3	2,6	72,3	0,1
Health Services	11,3	12,3	19,1	0	0	6,9	0,1	0
Vacation, Culture and Religion Services	3,8	3,8	2,4	0	0,6	3	1,1	0,2
Education Services	36,5	34,1	15,1	0	1,7	16,9	1,2	25,7
Social Security and Social Relief Services	0,4	0,4	1,5	0	51,6	0,7	0,5	2,2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Annex Table 4. 2005-2006 General Central Government Budget Expense Comparisons (January-December)

	2005		2006				Rate of Increase	
	December	Total	December	Total	Budget Forecast	Realization Ratio	December	Total
Total Central Government Budget Expenses	21,068,724	159,164,925	17,603,167	175,303,995	174,321,617	100,56	-16,45	10,14
Primary Expenses	16,820,810	113,485,095	15,725,690	129,358,763	128,061,592	101,01	-6,51	13,99
I. Employees and Soc. Sec. Inst. Government Premium Expenses	2,752,244	37,367,393	3,270,863	42,799,370	40,995,486	104,4	18,84	14,54
Expenses for Civil Servants	2,059,154	30,893,701	2,508,507	35,980,763	34,273,559	104,98	21,82	16,47
Expenses for Workers	403,749	4,066,698	406,456	3,766,955	3,903,310	96,51	0,67	-8,05
Expenses for Other Employees	289,341	2,376,935	355,900	3,052,252	2,818,617	108,29	23	28,41
II. Goods and Services Purchase Expenses	4,498,059	15,214,197	4,447,465	18,646,449	17,720,624	105,22	0,21	22,56
Health Expenses	730,002	4,033,317	476,727	5,344,560	4,054,696	131,81	-34,7	32,51
Medication Expenses	166,137	935,502	106,363	804,149	1,178,201	68,25	-35,98	-14,04
Treatment and Health Equipment Expenses	275,131	1,289,069	222,563	1,629,800	1,276,495	127,68	-19,11	26,43
Green Card	288,734	1,808,746	147,801	2,910,611	1,600,000	181,91	-48,81	60,92
Defense and Security (Except Health)	2,622,475	6,498,388	2,792,528	7,493,047	7,845,000	95,51	10,71	15,31
M.N.D.	2,060,754	5,167,318	2,349,017	5,893,652	6,330,000	93,11	13,94	14,06
Gendarmerie	293,554	837,955	274,510	1,012,002	965,000	104,87	-6,49	20,77
Police	168,167	493,115	170,001	587,393	550,000	106,8	1,09	19,12
Other Goods and Services Expenses	1,185,582	4,662,492	1,178,210	5,808,842	5,820,928	99,79	-0,62	24,05
III. Current Transfers	4,381,457	45,616,740	3,481,905	49,603,306	49,107,865	101,01	-20,53	8,74
SEE Duty Losses	44,540	522,001	98,688	710,760	670,000	106,08	121,57	36,16
Transfers to Social Security Institutions	1,553,789	23,317,022	887,862	23,518,285	23,291,537	100,97	-42,86	0,86
Pensions Fund	208,789	8,946,955	185,862	10,662,285	9,841,537	108,34	-10,98	19,17
- Duty Loss	136,252	3,397,976	45,862	4,975,265	4,348,000	114,43	-66,34	46,42
- Financing Deficit	72,537	5,548,979	140,000	5,687,000	5,493,537	103,52	93,00	2,49
SSK	475,000	7,507,267	230,000	8,526,000	6,700,000	127,25	-51,58	13,57
BAĞ-KUR	870,000	6,862,800	472,000	4,330,000	6,750,000	64,15	-45,75	-36,91
Agricultural Subsidization Payments	394,312	3,707,051	187,986	4,746,722	3,999,832	118,67		28,05
DIS Payments	33,406	2,393,149	50,500	2,725,222	2,240,000	121,66		13,88
Other	360,906	1,313,902	137,486	2,021,500	1,759,832	114,87		53,85
Tax Refunds to Pensioners	-36,732	1,293,446	0	5	1,500,000	0,00		
Foreign Transfers	84,661	391,000	60,361	592,200	567,534	104,35	-28,70	51,46
Shares Form Revenues	2,683,232	12,980,625	1,611,713	13,943,575	14,164,658	98,44	-39,93	7,42
Other Current Transfers	-415,809	3,405,595	635,295	6,091,779	4,914,404	123,96	-252,79	78,88
IV. Capital Expenses	3,409,504	10,267,044	3,891,582	11,934,206	12,451,901	95,84	14,14	16,24
Real Estate Purchases and Expropriation Expenses	156,019	648,627	147,682	639,185	556,642	114,83	-5,41	-1,46
Real Estate Capital Production Expenses	1,980,542	7,204,157	3,227,392	10,188,704	10,297,027	98,95	62,96	41,43
Other Capital Expenses	1,272,944	2,414,260	516,808	1,106,317	1,598,232	69,22	-59,42	-54,18
V. Capital Transfers	161,936	1,161,952	343,758	2,637,056	1,834,421	143,75	112,20	123,11
Domestic Capital Transfers	73,329	1,052,003	258,529	2,458,547	1,639,541	149,95	252,56	133,70
Foreign Capital Transfers	88,667	129,949	85,229	178,509	194,880	91,60		
VI. Lending	1,677,550	3,837,829	290,117	3,737,776	4,256,200	87,82	-82,71	-2,61
Domestic Lending	1,537,878	3,625,013	243,616	3,474,276	3,961,200	87,71	-84,16	-4,16
SEE	78,693	891,259	71,922	1,917,346	1,940,000	98,83	-8,49	115,13
Risk Account	3,654	200,230	24,505	240,023	600,000	40,00		19,87
Other	1,455,631	2,533,524	147,189	1,316,907	1,421,200	92,66	-89,89	-48,02
Foreign Lending	139,672	212,816	46,501	263,500	295,000	89,32		
VII. Auxiliary Allowances	0	0	0	0	1,695,095	0,00		
Interest Expenses	4,247,914	45,679,830	1,877,477	45,945,232	46,260,025	99,32	-55,80	0,58

Annex Table 5. General Budget Financing (January-December)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
PRIMARY BALANCE	4,228,860	8,288,669	8,622,922	10,718,209	18,648,982	24,088,746	27,842,779	33,246,627	34,393,414	36,108,778	42,344,424	40,488,187
BUDGET BALANCE	1,866,374	-724,647	-1,769,688	-4,874,688	-4,144,893	1,194,129	-784,938	-889,372	-3,235,688	-6,891,741	-1,729,321	-6,697,846
BUDGET ESC ROWS	-1,249,607	-1,502,610	-1,561,103	-1,084,636	-1,361,823	-1,029,617	-626,325	-971,974	-762,496	-719,412	-989,143	-602,823
OTHER ESC ROWS	-62,966	-649,244	-927,846	-1,006,528	-634,429	77,023	1,438,605	290,013	389,446	365,510	286,082	1,393,255
ADVANCED	-8,136	-393,005	24,012	170,021	169,325	63,601	213,887	87,766	-254,726	-343,675	-386,210	-1,701,584
Cash Balance	644,778	-3,268,308	-4,224,893	-6,686,891	-2,841,690	244,938	42,329	-1,619,687	-3,881,982	-6,888,918	-2,781,802	-8,418,187
Treasury Financing	-644,778	3,268,308	4,224,893	6,686,891	2,841,690	-244,938	-42,329	1,619,687	3,881,982	6,888,918	2,781,802	8,418,187
Total Net Borrowing (Borrowing minus payout)	642,120	1,840,863	1,646,918	841,088	-2,926,721	-6,700,948	-2,148,686	1,728,795	880,478	1,887,181	1,687,182	2,788,687
Total Borrowing	12,144,089	24,883,631	33,681,949	46,810,712	62,824,119	68,471,406	72,826,426	87,261,872	101,387,183	111,862,864	128,617,899	192,978,069
Internal Borrowing	10,208,692	22,709,595	30,193,298	42,121,599	48,888,699	53,888,412	67,238,162	78,002,293	90,928,613	100,196,465	111,716,480	116,230,574
Bonds	8,363,692	16,949,309	23,407,012	35,416,313	42,182,413	46,197,126	56,205,196	62,812,716	73,226,036	81,668,878	93,196,903	97,700,897
Bills	1,895,000	5,760,296	6,706,286	6,706,286	6,706,286	7,691,286	11,032,996	15,189,577	17,702,577	18,529,577	18,529,577	18,529,577
External Borrowing	1,935,397	2,173,936	3,388,051	3,689,113	3,736,414	4,682,993	5,687,263	9,249,679	10,438,570	11,654,459	14,801,153	16,747,479
Total Principle Payouts	-1,169,189	-23,842,878	-32,034,483	-44,989,844	-66,661,834	-84,272,864	-76,074,920	-86,826,287	-106,486,712	-109,886,772	-124,899,470	-139,191,487
Internal Borrowing	-11,064,908	-20,319,902	-28,761,109	-39,944,491	-48,260,362	-56,390,177	-66,510,735	-74,467,214	-89,081,245	-97,177,198	-107,116,138	-111,769,349
Bonds	-7,427,030	-13,021,024	-20,000,231	-28,054,288	-34,556,607	-41,700,422	-50,005,980	-55,696,499	-69,327,490	-72,064,891	-82,002,831	-85,015,756
Bills	-3,637,478	-7,288,878	-8,700,878	-11,890,233	-13,703,756	-14,649,755	-16,504,755	-18,768,755	-19,763,755	-25,112,307	-25,112,307	-26,753,692
External Borrowing	-437,461	-2,722,776	-3,273,324	-5,025,153	-7,291,472	-7,922,177	-9,563,285	-11,058,053	-11,405,467	-12,708,575	-17,819,333	-18,422,138
Financing Other than Borrowing	3,336,242	3,389,191	3,432,263	6,215,327	7,397,448	7,470,334	7,515,062	7,549,908	7,583,097	7,670,993	7,702,190	7,770,988
Principle Collections from Previous Lendings	31,492	54,441	93,954	190,218	204,438	277,324	289,093	305,600	339,189	427,085	488,242	626,680
Privatization Revenues Passed On to the Treasury	3,304,750	3,304,750	3,304,750	5,991,950	7,199,451	7,199,451	7,199,451	7,199,451	7,199,451	7,199,451	7,199,451	7,199,451
Lending to Payout (e)	0	0	33,699	33,699	33,699	33,699	66,548	84,457	84,457	84,457	84,457	84,457
Cash Movement- entry, exit	-4,623,136	-1,931,738	-754,576	-460,964	-2,129,197	-2,014,221	-5,408,786	-7,762,646	-4,602,206	-3,166,857	-6,907,710	-4,136,998

Source : Unleverage Data of Treasury

Annex Table 6. Composition of the Central Government Cumulative Debt(January-December)

(million YTL)	Consolidated Budget Cumulative Debt (End of 2023)	%	Central Government Cumulative Debt (January 2026)	%	Central Government Cumulative Debt (February 2026)	%	Central Government Cumulative Debt (March 2026)	%	Central Government Cumulative Debt (April 2026)	%	Central Government Cumulative Debt (May 2026)	%	Central Government Cumulative Debt (June 2026)	%	Central Government Cumulative Debt (July 2026)	%	Central Government Cumulative Debt (August 2026)	%	Central Government Cumulative Debt (September 2026)	%	Central Government Cumulative Debt (October 2026)	%	Central Government Cumulative Debt (November 2026)	%	Central Government Cumulative Debt (December 2026)	%
Structure of Cumulative Internal Debt	244.762	100,0	243.380	100,0	246.427	100,0	246.380	100,0	246.694	100,0	250.732	100,0	249.095	100,0	249.738	100,0	251.942	100,0	250.989	100,0	250.946	100	252.943	100,0	251.470	100,0
According to the holders	244.762	100,0	243.380	100,0	246.427	100,0	246.380	100,0	246.694	100,0	250.732	100,0	249.095	100,0	249.738	100,0	251.942	100,0	250.989	100,0	250.946	100	252.943	100,0	251.470	100,0
To Public	75.498	30,8	74.259	30,5	75.325	30,6	74.790	30,3	74.934	30,3	75.569	30,3	75.427	30,3	75.297	30,2	75.293	29,9	75.224	30,0	74.948	30	71.729	28,4	71.410	28,4
To Market	169.264	69,2	169.121	69,5	171.092	69,4	171.601	69,7	171.800	69,7	174.162	69,7	173.668	69,7	174.441	69,8	176.649	70,1	175.645	70,0	176.368	70	181.214	71,6	180.061	71,6
According to Interest Structure	244.762	100,0	243.380	100,0	246.426	100,0	246.380	100,0	246.694	100,0	250.732	100,0	249.095	100,0	249.737	100,0	251.943	100,0	250.989	100,0	250.946	100	252.943	100,0	251.470	100,0
Fixed Interest	155.082	63,4	153.319	62,9	152.238	61,5	157.010	63,5	156.183	63,1	153.758	61,4	156.269	62,7	155.596	62,4	156.629	62,1	155.062	61,8	155.046	61,8	151.411	59,5	152.033	60,4
Variable Interest	100.700	41,6	100.246	41,5	104.188	42,5	109.370	44,4	109.991	44,6	106.974	42,7	102.826	41,3	104.141	41,7	105.314	41,8	105.927	42,2	105.900	42,2	101.532	40,1	109.437	43,5
According to FX Composition	244.762	100,0	243.380	100,0	246.427	100,0	246.380	100,0	246.694	100,0	250.732	100,0	249.095	100,0	249.737	100,0	251.942	100,0	250.989	100,0	250.946	100	252.943	100,0	251.470	100,0
TL	209.852	85,8	208.672	85,8	209.917	85,2	209.637	85,1	211.769	85,5	210.251	83,9	209.694	84,2	213.302	85,4	218.757	86,8	218.070	86,7	218.768	86	216.940	85,8	216.930	86,2
FX	32.380	13,2	31.317	12,9	36.510	14,8	31.883	12,9	31.771	12,9	38.089	15,1	31.401	12,6	36.435	14,6	33.185	13,1	32.919	13,1	32.178	12,8	36.003	14,2	32.540	12,9
FX Inflow TL	8.570	3,5	8.572	3,5	8.937	3,6	4.918	2,0	4.054	1,7	4.360	1,8	1.912	0,8	1.890	0,8	1.782	0,7	1.893	0,7	1.760	0,7	1.747	0,7	1.681	0,7
Structure of Cumulative External Debt	99.738	100,0	97.772	100,0	95.999	100,0	98.094	100,0	98.254	100,0	99.490	100,0	102.972	100,0	98.974	100,0	98.973	100,0	98.707	100,0	95.963	100	95.547	100,0	93.372	100,0
According to Interest Structure	99.738	100,0	97.772	100,0	95.999	100,0	98.094	100,0	98.254	100,0	99.490	100,0	102.972	100,0	98.974	100,0	98.973	100,0	98.707	100,0	95.963	100	95.547	100,0	93.372	100,0
Fixed Interest	25.036	25,1	26.357	26,9	26.854	27,9	28.447	29,1	27.311	27,8	27.487	27,6	29.491	28,7	29.520	29,8	28.704	28,9	27.219	27,5	28.704	29,8	27.592	28,7	28.142	30,2
Variable Interest	31.702	31,7	31.065	31,7	29.145	30,4	29.637	30,2	29.043	29,6	32.003	32,2	33.422	32,6	31.954	32,3	31.269	31,2	31.488	31,6	29.999	31	27.955	29,3	27.230	29,2
Structure of Cumulative Debt	331.500	100,0	331.332	100,0	332.426	100,0	334.444	100,0	333.018	100,0	350.222	100,0	351.957	100,0	348.612	100,0	348.915	100,0	349.696	100,0	346.910	100	348.489	100,0	344.842	100,0
According to the holders	331.500	100,0	331.332	100,0	332.426	100,0	334.444	100,0	333.018	100,0	350.222	100,0	351.957	100,0	348.612	100,0	348.915	100,0	349.696	100,0	346.910	100	348.489	100,0	344.842	100,0
To Public	75.498	22,8	74.259	22,4	75.325	22,7	74.790	22,4	74.934	22,5	75.569	21,7	75.427	21,4	75.297	21,7	75.293	21,6	75.224	21,5	74.948	22	71.729	20,6	71.410	20,7
To Market (1)	299.052	90,2	297.073	89,6	297.101	89,3	299.654	89,6	298.254	89,7	274.663	78,3	276.670	78,6	273.445	78,4	273.622	78,4	274.472	78,5	272.062	78	276.762	79,4	273.432	79,3
According to Interest Structure	331.500	100,0	331.332	100,0	332.426	100,0	334.444	100,0	333.018	100,0	350.222	100,0	351.957	100,0	348.611	100,0	348.914	100,0	349.696	100,0	346.910	100	348.489	100,0	344.842	100,0
Fixed Interest	189.098	57,1	189.902	57,3	189.124	56,9	175.498	52,5	173.413	52,1	181.243	51,8	185.718	52,8	181.679	52,1	182.333,0	52,3	187.311,0	53,8	185.340	53	188.503	54,2	187.195	54,3
Variable Interest	140.422	42,9	141.430	42,7	143.302	43,1	158.946	47,5	159.605	47,9	169.009	48,2	166.239	47,2	166.936	47,9	166.582,0	47,7	162.385,0	46,4	161.570	47	160.487	46,0	157.647	45,7
According to FX Composition	331.500	100,0	331.332	100,0	332.426	100,0	334.444	100,0	333.018	100,0	350.222	100,0	351.957	100,0	348.611	100,0	348.914	100,0	349.696	100,0	346.910	100	348.489	100,0	344.842	100,0
TL	209.852	62,9	208.672	62,9	209.917	63,1	209.637	62,7	211.769	63,6	210.251	60,0	209.694	60,6	213.302	61,5	218.757,0	62,7	218.070,0	61,5	218.768	63	216.940	62,3	216.930	62,9
FX	119.099	35,9	119.099	35,9	119.912	35,9	119.999	35,9	117.124	35,2	139.979	39,7	140.263	39,9	135.355	38,9	130.139,0	37,3	131.626,0	38,0	128.150	37	129.549	37,2	126.911	36,8
FX Inflow TL	8.570	2,6	8.572	2,6	8.937	2,7	4.917	1,5	4.054	1,2	4.360	1,3	1.912	0,5	1.890	0,5	1.782,0	0,5	1.893,0	0,5	1.760	0,5	1.747	0,5	1.681	0,5
Average Maturity of Cumulative Internal Debt (Months)	23,9		24,2		24,4		24,3		24,5		24,7		24,5		24,1		23,8		24,2		24,2		24,4		24,0	
Average Maturity of Internal Debt (Months)	27,4		26,1		26,3		27,1		27,7		26,8		27,2		27,1		27,6		28,6		28,3		28,7		27,9	
Average Interest Rate of Internal Debt % (2)	14,2		14,02		13,97		13,89		13,88		14,98		14,11		13,51		13,47		13,11		12,98		12,85		12,47	