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# TWELFTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2024-2028)

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**DECISION  
OF  
THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TÜRKİYE**

**Decision on the approval of  
the Twelfth Development Plan (2024-2028)**

**Decision No: 1396**

**Decision Date: 31 October 2023**

The Twelfth Development Plan (2024-2028) was approved in the 15<sup>th</sup> plenary session of The Grand National Assembly of Türkiye on 10.31.2023, in accordance with the provision of the Law No. 3067, dated 30.10.1984.

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The Twelfth Development Plan (2024-2028) has been prepared in Turkish.  
This is translation of the original document.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

5G	Fifth Generation
ABİDE	Monitoring and Evaluation of Academic Skills
AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Authority
ASDEP	Family Social Support Program
BDDK	Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa
BSEC	Black Sea Economic Cooperation
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CBRT	The Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye
ÇEMATEM	Treatment and Education Center for Child and Adolescent
CIF	Cost Insurance and Freight
CİMER	Presidential Communication Center
CO2	Carbon dioxide
COMCA	Computerized Customs Activities
COMCEC	Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation
CPI	Consumer Price Index
D-8	Developing Eight Countries
DAP	Eastern Anatolia Project
DMO	State Supply Office
DOKAP	Eastern Black Sea Project
DSİ	General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works
DWT	Deadweight Long Tons
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
EIN	Education Information Network
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ETS	Emission Trading System
EU	European Union
FATSI	Physical Gold Participation Account
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
Fintech	Financial Technology
FOB	Free on Board
FTAs	Free Trade Agreements
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
G20	International Forum, made of 19 countries and the EU
GAP	Southeastern Anatolia Project
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GETAT	Traditional and Complementary Medicine
GRT	Gross Register Tonnage
HAK	Halal Accreditation Agency

# ABBREVIATIONS

HEPP	Hydroelectric Power Plants
HMA	Hot Mix Asphalt
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IFC	İstanbul Financial Center
IPARD	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance Rural Development
İŞKUR	Turkish Employment Agency
ITS	Intelligent Transportation Systems
ITU	International Telecommunication
IXP	Internet Exchange Point
IZ	Industrial Zones
KIRDES	Rural Infrastructure Projects of Metropolitan Cities
Km	Kilometer
KOP	Konya Plain Project
KOSGEB	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization
KÖYDES	Village Infrastructure Support Project
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
LEADER	Local Development Strategies
MEB	Ministry of National Education
MIKTA	Mexico, Indonesia, South Korea, Türkiye, and Australia
MW	Megawatt
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NPP	Nuclear Power Plant
OECD	The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OIC	The Organization of Islamic Cooperation
OIZ	Organized Industrial Zone
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OTS	Organization of Turkic States
PERBİS	Retail Information System
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
PPS	Private Pension System
R&D	Research and Development
RTÜK	Radio and Television Supreme Council
SAMS	State Aid Monitoring System
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SESCC	Security and Emergency Situations Coordination Center
SME	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
SMR	Small Modular Reactor
SOEs	State-Owned Enterprises
SPK	Capital Markets Board of Türkiye

# ABBREVIATIONS

SSI	Social Security Institution
TAE	Turkish Antarctic Expeditions
TANAP	Trans Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline
TASE	Turkish Arctic Scientific Expeditions
TDZ	Technology Development Zones
TEİAŞ	Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation
TENMAK	Turkish Energy, Nuclear and Mineral Research Agency
TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
TFP	Total Factor Productivity
TIN	Teacher Information Network
TL	Turkish Lira
TOE	Tone of Oil Equivalent
TOKİ	Housing Development Administration
TPS-OIC	Trade Preferential System among the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation
TRNC	Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
TSPB	Turkish Capital Markets Association
TTO	Technology Transfer Office
TÜBİTAK	The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye
Türk Eximbank	Türkiye Export Credit Bank
TÜRKSOY	International Organization of Turkic Culture
TURKSTAT	Turkish Statistical Institute
TÜSEB	Health Institutes of Türkiye
TWh	Terawatt Hours
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollars
UYAP	National Judicial Network Project
WTO	World Trade Organization
YEKA	Renewable Energy Resource Areas
YÖK	Council of Higher Education
5G	Fifth Generation (Beşinci Nesil Ağ)

# CHAPTER ONE

## PRE-PLAN PERIOD DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD AND IN TÜRKİYE

### 1. INTRODUCTION

1. Throughout the past century, the planning approach widely utilized as a tool for development in the economic and social spheres has maintained its significance, despite the strengthening trend of liberalization since the 1990s. With the global financial crisis, there has been an increasing recognition of the role of the public sector, even within market economies, leading to a further reinforcement of the importance of planning. In this context, sectoral and thematic planning studies continue to maintain their importance increasingly both at the international and national levels. Many countries and international organizations are setting ambitious goals and establishing updated main roadmaps to adapt to changing conditions. In Türkiye, development plans continue to maintain their status as main policy documents, incorporating the country's 60 years of planning experience along with global trends, risks, and uncertainties. These plans aim to leverage Türkiye's potential to higher levels by utilizing its resources effectively, and they include objectives of becoming an influential actor at the global level in the medium and long term.

2. In recent times, geopolitical tensions and economic fluctuations at the global and regional levels, disruptions in the global supply chain, the pandemic (COVID-19), disasters, as well as water, food, and energy crises have brought along new risks and uncertainties, affecting Türkiye's development process and societal well-being from various perspectives. These changing conditions have increased the need for a dynamic and flexible planning approach that adapts to the evolving circumstances. This process also presents significant opportunities for Türkiye, leveraging its potential more effectively, particularly with its young and dynamic population and its strategic position at the intersection of energy corridors and major routes.

3. In this context, the Twelfth Development Plan (2024-2028), designed with a long-term perspective within the framework of the 2053 vision in the new century of the Republic, will be a comprehensive roadmap that will ensure to achieve our developmental objectives based on the core values and expectations of Turkish nation. The main objective will con-

tinue to be raising Türkiye above the level of contemporary civilizations.

**4.** The Twelfth Development Plan is prepared with the vision of positioning “Türkiye as an environmentally friendly, disaster-resilient, high value-added production based on advanced technology, fair distribution of income, stable, robust, and prosperous nation within the Century of Türkiye.” Aligned with this vision, a stable growth model will be implemented that focuses on green and digital transformation, where the industrial sector plays a leading role integrated with the agriculture and services sectors, strengthening Türkiye’s position in global trade, providing quality financing opportunities, and creating maximum employment.

**5.** The Twelfth Development Plan will serve as a guiding compass to manage the sustainable development trajectory of our nation through a strategic approach, ensuring the efficient utilization of existing resources, their enhancement in the medium to long term, and directing them towards fields that yielding the highest economic and societal value.

**6.** The Development Plan will serve to provide a long-term perspective and unified goal framework across all segments of society. A holistic approach based on human-centricity, participation, inclusivity, accountability, and transparency will be pursued in the development endeavor.

**7.** The Twelfth Development Plan consists of five pivotal axes: “stable growth, robust economy”, “competitive production through green and digital transformation”, “qualified people, strong family, healthy society”, “disaster-resilient habitats, sustainable environment”, and

“democratic good governance based on justice”.

**8.** Under the axis of “stable growth, robust economy”, the fundamental framework, policies, and principles pertaining to monetary, fiscal, and income policies, alongside macroeconomic targets aimed at reinforcing these policies are included.

**9.** Under the axis of “competitive production through green and digital transformation”, there are policies that will contribute to welfare growth by increasing competitiveness and productivity in the economy through green and digital transformation in production, particularly in priority sectors and development areas.

**10.** Under the axis of “qualified people, strong family, healthy society”, policies aimed at strengthening human capital and spreading prosperity to all segments of society are addressed within the framework of the inclusive growth approach.

**11.** Under the axis of “disaster-resilient habitats, sustainable environment”, policies are included to increase the resilience of settlements and society against disasters, to protect the environment, to improve the quality of life in cities and rural areas, and to reduce development gaps between regions.

**12.** Under the axis of “democratic good governance anchored in justice”, policies aimed at activating justice and security services in accordance with the principles of the rule of law and the supremacy of law, strengthening civil society, and increasing the capacities of strategic management and evidence-based policy making in the public sector within the framework of good governance are addressed.

**13.** The Twelfth Development Plan was prepared with a participatory approach under the coordination of the Presidency of Strategy and Budget, with contributions from the public sector, private sector, civil society representatives, and academia. Under the Presidential Circular dated September 6, 2022, and numbered 2022/10, within the framework of the Plan preparation efforts, 60 specialized commissions and 27 working groups were established. Approximately 8,500 stakeholders actively participated in the meetings conducted in this context. Opinions and suggestions regarding the priorities of the Plan were gathered from over 43,000 participants through an online “citizen survey”. Furthermore, in the formulation of the Plan text, the results of consultation meetings with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academics, representatives from the private sector, as well as ministries and other public institutions and organizations, drawing on over 60 years of planning experience, have been benefited from.

**14.** The efficient implementation of the Twelfth Development Plan will be ensured through the executive’s effective and rapid decision-making mechanisms. Public institutions will be responsible for implementing policies

and measures within their areas of responsibility, in accordance with the Plan’s goals, objectives, principles, and policies.

**15.** The Twelfth Development Plan provides a set of policies designed to guide public institutions in establishing their priorities. To ensure the effective implementation of the policies and measures envisioned in the Plan, medium-term programs, Presidential annual programs, regional and sectoral strategies, and institutional strategic plans will be prepared based on the Development Plan. The Development Plan will establish the fundamental framework for resource allocation in the budget process for medium-term programs; public institutions will realize their investment spending and current expenditures, and institutional and legal arrangements, considering the goals and policies outlined in the Plan.

**16.** Monitoring and evaluation of the Development Plan will be carried out through the Presidential annual programs, under the coordination of the Presidency of Strategy and Budget and in cooperation with all relevant public agencies, and the realizations of the Plan targets will be reported to the President annually.



# CHAPTER ONE

## PRE-PLAN PERIOD DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD AND IN TÜRKİYE

## 2. GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS AND TRENDS

### 2.1. GLOBAL TRENDS AND INTERACTION WITH TÜRKİYE

#### **Protectionism, Increasing Uncertainties, Shifts in Economic Centers of Gravity and New Quests**

**17.** With the end of the bipolar world order, the liberalization approach has gained strength in the last 30 years, and globalization has emerged as a dominant phenomenon economically, commercially, culturally, and politically. Throughout this process, the center of gravity in production and trade started to shift from west to east as a result of the enhancing the competitiveness of developing economies, especially East Asian economies, with the combination of lower-cost labor-intensive production with technology transfer. A period of prosperity based on cheap labor has been experienced globally, particularly in free-market economies. However, amid trends towards transitioning to a multipolar world order due to shifting power dynamics, globalization has come under scrutiny, and with the impact of economic and fi-

nancial crises, there has been a strengthening of protectionist tendencies with steps taken back from liberalization in many areas, particularly in trade.

**18.** In a period where protectionist tendencies and an inward-looking approach are gaining momentum, the pandemic, which has affected the entire world, has had adverse effects on countries not only as a health crisis but also from humanitarian, economic, and social perspectives. The pandemic has led to a reevaluation of globalization process that, in many ways, blur national boundaries and the concept of the welfare state, while emphasizing the prominence of self-sufficient strong nation-states. Additionally, the inadequacy of many developed countries in effectively combating the pandemic has underlined the importance of social policies and practices.

**19.** Uncertainties regarding the course of the pandemic have increased volatility in international markets, highlighting new risks for global growth, prompting countries to implement

expansionary monetary and fiscal policies to mitigate the adverse effects of the pandemic. Disruptions to production and supply processes caused by the pandemic have led to imbalances in supply and demand, resulting in a global inflationary environment.

**20.** The pandemic has increased awareness of the necessity to be prepared for potential global shocks and risks associated with climate change, highlighting the importance of green transformation. Additionally, it has accelerated digital transformation with new production and work models and an increasing volume of e-commerce.

**21.** As a significant reflection of the polarization during the transition to a multipolar order, the Russia-Ukraine war has emerged as another development causing uncertainty in the global economy, which was experiencing a rapid recovery due to widespread vaccination and gradual lifting of restrictions. The conflicts that began in the early months of 2022 disrupted the global recovery, while increases in energy and commodity prices have exacerbated inflation trends worldwide.

**22.** The Russia-Ukraine war, trade tensions centered around the United States (US) and China, escalating regional and geopolitical risks, the acceleration of the transition from globalization to a multipolar world order, access to and pricing of energy resources, and the effects of climate change are intertwined factors that stand out as significant contributors to increasing uncertainty in the global economy.

**23.** In addition to successive global shocks, the slowdown in international trade, the loss of momentum in investment and total factor productivity (TFP) growth, and demographic

developments are limiting potential growth of economies, while income and opportunity inequalities are increasing worldwide.

**24.** The axis of production and trade is shifting from developed countries to developing countries, especially Asian countries. While global trade volume growth has been losing momentum recently, increased protectionist approaches due to the pandemic and geopolitical tensions have led to a departure from rule-based trade principles.

**25.** Countries, particularly advanced economies, continue to mitigate the negative effects of globalization in international trade and regulate their trade through regionalization efforts via Free Trade Agreements (FTAs). Efforts to expand countries' trade networks through corridor projects such as the Belt and Road Initiative persist, with expectations of faster growth in trade corridors between African and Asian countries compared to those among advanced economies, and the increasing importance of regions housing new logistics networks and transit passages.

**26.** During a period where global cooperation is increasingly needed in the green and digital transformation process, economic risks have become widespread due to rising prices following the rise of protectionist approaches leading to trade restrictions, trade and currency wars, and decreased competition. Therefore, countries are emphasizing self-sufficiency in production and support for domestic industries to transform and protect production and employment.

**27.** Increasing market failures, exacerbated by globalization, are spreading among countries, making national economies more vulnerable

and increasing long-term investment needs in strategic sectors. This situation is prompting a reconsideration of a more active role for the public sector in economies worldwide.

### Green Transformation

**28.** The frequency and severity of natural disasters are increasing due to climate change. Disasters such as drought, floods, forest fires and extreme weather events make the effects of climate change more evident. In addition to climate change, the pressure on the environment and natural resources continues to increase due to rising population, urbanization, economic activities and changing and diversifying consumption habits, and efforts at national, regional and international scales are intensifying to achieve the conservation-use balance.

**29.** In these efforts, in addition to environmental sensitivities, new protectionist tendencies come to the fore; low-carbon growth, green economy and sustainable management of natural resources activities are becoming widespread with the transformative effect on production methods of technologies in which developed economies are highly competitive. In the coming period, it is expected that especially developed countries' efforts to gain a competitive advantage in their economies through green transformation will increase further.

**30.** Climate change adaptation and emission reduction policies present a significant opportunity for transformation, as they are necessary to build resilient socio-economic and ecological systems. In addition, the green transformation contributes not only to reducing the risks such as global warming faced worldwide, but also to prosperous lives in a more livable environment.

**31.** The Paris Agreement, which forms the international framework of the climate change regime after 2020, provides guidance in combating climate change. In this regard, many countries have set net-zero emission targets and incorporated measures such as carbon pricing mechanisms, green incentives, and regulations into their policies. However, the fact that strong gains have not yet been achieved in the reduction targets strengthens the possibility of taking more comprehensive measures in the future.

**32.** In the fight against climate change, various steps are being taken regarding mitigation, adaptation, compensation for loss and damage, financing, technology development and transfer, and capacity building. Investments are expected to accelerate in areas such as clean energy production and energy efficiency, green transformation in industry, sustainable transportation, circular economy, green infrastructure and urban planning, and sustainable agriculture and food production.

**33.** The financing needs of countries exposed to the adverse effects of climate change are gradually increasing to improve their adaptation and resilience capabilities and to increase their emission reduction capacities. Since the green transformation requires a significant amount of financing, it is necessary to support the transformation of the real sector by channeling resources towards investments in this direction. Although it has not yet reached a sufficient level, a significant increase in climate finance has been observed in the last 10 years. Moreover, financing opportunities for countries that take effective steps in combating climate change are noted to be increasing.

**34.** The European Union (EU) has published the European Green Deal as a new growth strategy

with the aim of achieving a fundamental change in the economy, realizing the goal of climate neutrality, and achieving a net zero emission, resource efficient and competitive economy by 2050. Many strategies and legislative regulations are being implemented in line with the objectives of the European Green Deal, which is a framework policy document. This situation increases the need for harmonization with the EU regulations for countries with intensive economic and trade relations with the EU.

**35.** “Circular economy” practices, which are based on the evaluation and reuse of wastes generated while consuming resources, are being adopted and widespread on an international scale. The focus is on adapting production processes and product design to circular principles, and measures are being taken to ensure that products can be recycled, repaired and reused.

**36.** Climate change deepens injustices, especially against low-income countries and groups requiring special policies, and the importance of addressing climate policies on a global scale in a way that takes into account the principles of social justice and equality with common but differentiated responsibilities and relative capabilities in the light of the national conditions of countries is increasing. Accordingly, policies related to climate justice come to the fore on the international agenda to protect and support the people living in the regions most affected by climate change.

### Digital Transformation

**37.** The demand for technological solutions such as digital infrastructure, marketing tools, cloud services, and cybersecurity has increased with the pandemic, accelerating the use

and transformation of digital technologies by businesses. The utilization of digital technologies such as big data analytics, Internet of Things (IoT), and artificial intelligence (AI) has become a critical factor for competitiveness, offering opportunities for businesses to provide reliable information, make quick and accurate decisions, and optimize processes. Significant transformations are occurring in areas such as data management, digital business processes and automation, new business models, data security and privacy, digital skills development, logistics and supply chain management, and public services.

**38.** The development in the field of artificial intelligence continues to accelerate. While AI offers significant opportunities by complementing human abilities, it also poses risks of increasing unemployment and further worsening income distribution as it evolves to potentially replace human labor. Challenges such as the rapid and uncontrolled development of AI technologies outside of regulatory mechanisms, and the necessity for international cooperation in implementing measures, make it difficult to address issues in this field. The magnitude of opportunities and threats that AI could bring necessitates regulations at both national and international levels.

**39.** As the need for electronic communication infrastructure increases, policies focusing on the widespread adoption of next-generation network infrastructures have come to the forefront. The proliferation and increased usage of Fifth Generation (5G) networks open the door for new-generation applications that require high connectivity quality and increase data loads. This situation emphasizes the integration of fixed and mobile infrastructures and increases the importance of mobile networks.

**40.** Awareness regarding the importance of cybersecurity as a crucial element of national security is increasing. Countries are allocating a significant portion of their defense budgets to cybersecurity and highlighting investments in human resources in this field. The integration of artificial intelligence and big data technologies is fundamentally changing cybersecurity approaches, with the development of domestic technologies expected to play a decisive role in inter-country cybersecurity power balances.

**41.** The blockchain technology, which enables distributed data to be presented in a more secure and transparent manner, is expected to be more widely used in many areas, especially in data protection.

**42.** With the development of technology and the acceleration of communication tools, the efficiency of services in financial markets is increasing at a high rate. The digitalization process and the business practices of financial technology (fintech) companies are transforming financial markets by increasing efficiency. It is expected that the use of digital currencies, especially based on blockchain technology by central banks will become widespread.

**43.** The disparity between those who have access to digital tools and can utilize them and those who do not have access is increasing. The disproportionate increase in the size of the technological and economic power of digital platform companies and their ability to influence individual and social behavior increases the need for public regulations regarding digital technologies.

### **Production Structure and Service Delivery Forms Transformed by Technological Developments**

**44.** Developments in science and technology, particularly advanced and disruptive technologies, are rapidly changing production, consumption, economic and social structure, making it important to turn to the right technologies in the process of competition and transformation, and to harmonize the economic policies implemented.

**45.** Research and development (R&D) and innovation activities are of critical importance in the face of many global challenges such as diversifying supply chains, strengthening energy supply security, increasing resilience against new shocks that may emerge, and achieving net zero emission targets. Countries that embrace developments in these areas today and actively manage the process by allocating more resources are expected to be ahead in shaping the world of the future.

**46.** Increasing university-industry-public cooperation in R&D and innovation processes, developing infrastructures and innovative financing models that support open science and innovation, strengthening access to qualified human resources, combating problems such as brain drain, focusing on society, co-development and increasing participation remain important.

**47.** In global technology trends, artificial intelligence, Internet of Things, big data, blockchain, 5G and 6G, 3D printing, robotics, unmanned aerial vehicle and electric vehicle technologies, green hydrogen and renewable energy technologies, genome editing, biotechnology and nanotechnology stand out as the frontier

technologies supporting green and digital transformation. In addition, space, quantum, augmented and virtual reality, cyber security, advanced materials, semiconductors, next-generation nuclear reactors, energy storage, technologies for next-generation trans-rail systems, and carbon capture, utilization and storage remain important.

**48.** Advanced countries aim to restructure global supply chains to reduce dependencies on other countries, particularly China and Russia, and ensure supply security in production and supply structures. In this context, approaches such as sourcing domestically, neighboring countries, and friendly nations are expected to become even more important in the coming period to prevent disruptions in the supply chain.

**49.** Digitalization and technological developments such as the Internet of Things, artificial intelligence, advanced robotics and three-dimensional printing have an impact on international companies' choice of production location and firms' competitiveness. Moreover, in the context of combating climate change, the understanding of structuring production in line with environmental and social sustainability is strengthening at the global level.

**50.** Within the framework of the strengthening of platform economies and the trend towards intermediary-free trade, there is a tendency to merge the roles of wholesaler, retailer and manufacturer. The need for both online and physical stores with the development of e-Commerce has necessitated the development of multi-channel marketing strategies, and holistic applications where more advanced solutions and experiences can be brought together with consumers have been adopted.

**51.** Despite the recovery in the tourism sector after the pandemic, economic and geopolitical challenges continue to create new uncertainties. Due to rising transport and accommodation costs, individuals are cutting back on their tourism expenditures and prefer closer distances. The tendency of tourists towards local culture and experiences rather than traditional destinations is increasing; consumer preferences continue to evolve with the needs of the aging population, the expectations of the new generation, and the increasing tendency to participate in tourism activities in smaller groups or individually rather than in large groups.

### Searching for Solutions in Energy Supply Security

**52.** After the Paris Agreement, net zero emission targets have been set by many countries with a long-term perspective to reduce the impacts of climate change. Considering that approximately three quarters of global greenhouse gas emissions are energy-related, the transformation in this area will be crucial in achieving the targets.

**53.** The replacement of fossil resources by renewable resources lies at the basis of energy transition. It is estimated that renewable resources will overtake coal and become the largest source of global electricity generation in 2025. Besides, with the widespread use of renewable energy sources, which have an intermittent structure, it is critical to increase grid flexibility and in this context, energy storage systems come to the fore.

**54.** The importance of energy efficiency has increased even more with the Russia-Ukraine war. Focusing on energy efficiency appears to

have a high potential for reducing energy demand, cost effectiveness, supply security and climate goals.

**55.** Trends in nuclear energy investments tend to increase again. Within the scope of the policy of supporting renewable energy sources with nuclear energy, many countries are making decisions to reactivate their existing power plants and build new ones. In this context, the development of micro, small and new generation reactors become prominent.

**56.** Hydrogen technologies have emerged as another important component in the energy transition. It is predicted that the use of hydrogen, which is mostly obtained from fossil resources today, will become widespread in various fields such as transportation, heat demand and electricity generation, and green hydrogen production will become more important, especially within the framework of net zero emission targets.

### **Food Security and Efficient Use of Water**

**57.** The pandemic, along with increasing occurrences of extreme weather events such as droughts and the Russia-Ukraine war, has led to significant increases in agricultural input and commodity prices, supply disruptions, and serious issues regarding food security, necessitating global measures.

**58.** The United Nations goal to end hunger, food shortages, and malnutrition in all its forms worldwide by 2030 is increasingly drifting away. The number of people affected by hunger globally has increased even more after the pandemic. In addition to population growth, ongoing developments, particularly climate change that adversely affects agricultural pro-

duction, increases the risk of hunger affecting broader populations.

**59.** International measures taken against climate change, along with efforts to conserve water, fertilizer and agrochemical usage and the development of modern agricultural technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase productivity, as well as new generation practices like soilless farming and urban agriculture, could significantly contribute to establishing food security.

**60.** One third of the world's population lives in arid and semi-arid climate zones with water stress. Considering food security, energy supply and water requirements of ecosystems, adequate water quantity and quality are crucial for sustainable development and prosperity. Accessible freshwater resources, which account for less than 1.2 percent of the world's total water availability, face problems such as pollution, drought, climate change, rapid population growth, water losses and unsustainable overuse. In addition, situations such as the release of used water into the receiving environment without adequate treatment due to disasters such as floods and spate have a negative impact on the water cycle. This situation may deepen multidimensional problems by preventing or making it difficult for millions of people around the world to access clean water.

### **Change in Demographic Structure and Increased Human Mobility**

**61.** The global population, which reached 8 billion by the end of 2022, is expected to increase to approximately 8.5 billion in 2030, 9.7 billion in 2050 and 10.4 billion in 2100, according to the latest estimates made by the UN. Although the world population continues to

increase, the population growth rate is slowing down due to decreasing fertility, life expectancy at birth is increasing globally, and the share of the elderly population is increasing.

**62.** Demographic transformation due to aging is variedly accelerating around the world due to increased prosperity, developments in medicine and technology, improvements in health services and urbanization. The aging of the population and the increase in the median age increase the importance of external migration on the demographic structure for some countries.

**63.** The elderly dependency ratio has been increasing globally since 1990 with the aging of the population. While on average there were 16 elderly people for every 100 people of working age in the world in 2019, it is estimated that this number will reach 28 in 2050. These changes in the demographic structures of countries are expected to continue to create more burden on labor markets, social security systems, public finances, public services and financing.

**64.** In the process of demographic change, traditional family ties are weakening, intergenerational interaction is decreasing and elderly loneliness is increasing. This situation also increases the need for elderly and palliative care services and creates additional costs for the public.

**65.** Human mobility is gaining momentum due to the need for high and low-skilled labor force arising from the aging of the population and the decrease in fertility in developed countries. There is a tendency to facilitate the migration of qualified workers, investors and international students, with policies diversifying and increasing to encourage regular migration.

**66.** On the other hand, increasing irregular migration due to reasons such as war, climate change, regional instability, deterioration in income distribution and the desire to reach better living conditions increasingly affects the domestic politics, national security policies, regional and interstate relations of countries. Immigrants' search for rights and belonging in the country they live in leads to debates and tensions, and the perception that migration poses a threat to the economic, social and cultural structure as well as national security is increasing. Border controls and border management and security are becoming more important in the fight against irregular migration.

### **Economic and Social Transformation in the Labor Market**

**67.** Global transformations are taking place in today's jobs due to the impact of digital and green transformation, in labor supply with demographic and migration dimensions, in employment relations due to changes in the nature of work, and in areas of social consensus related to income distribution and security. Designs for future jobs are diversifying.

**68.** The increasingly complex technology-based production structure increases the demand for qualified labor and reduces the demand for medium and low-skilled labor in jobs dependent on automation. While this process deepens skill and opportunity inequalities in the labor market, the share of middle-level qualified jobs and their wages in employment is declining, especially in developed countries.

**69.** Definitions for professions are changing, interprofessional mobility is increasing, and in this context, skills and qualifications, not the profession itself, come to the fore. New

professions are emerging with the impact of the pandemic and developments in digital technologies; new generation flexible working models such as remote, hybrid, part-time and temporary work and platform work are becoming widespread.

**70.** The development process of new businesses for growing sectors and companies within the framework of digital transformation is developing to the disadvantage of the experienced older generations, as they are more distant from new technologies than the younger generation.

**71.** Uncontrolled immigrant concentration in low-skilled jobs, which has become an important element of labor supply, causes deterioration of working conditions, especially the spread of informal employment, and downward pressure on wages.

**72.** Inequalities in the labor market are becoming evident and real wages are lagging behind productivity gains in many parts of the world. At the same time, business revenues increase more than labor costs and the share of labor in income decreases. Although the financial support programs implemented by countries in the post-pandemic period have provided a limited improvement, the purchasing power of those working in low-earning jobs tends to decline.

**73.** While today climate change and environmental degradation are seen as significant threats to economic growth and employment, with the green transition, if these risks are appropriately managed through just transition programs, new jobs are expected to be created while existing employees are secured.

## **Deterioration in Income Distribution and Increasing Inequalities**

**74.** Income and wealth inequality is increasing worldwide as a result of the complex interaction of economic growth processes, technological changes, globalization and socioeconomic policy choices. On the other hand, while there are high increases in income and wealth inequality in the USA, Russia and India, there are relatively lower increases in European countries and China.

**75.** Increasing debt rates of countries, especially developed countries, weakens the public's ability to develop policies to combat inequality due to tight fiscal policies, causes upper income groups to get a greater share of economic growth, and negatively affects low and middle income segments.

**76.** In terms of improving income distribution, increasing new income sources such as property tax, progressive wealth taxation and digital taxation are becoming more prominent as policy options. In addition, practices such as increasing global cooperation and collecting minimum taxes on multinational company profits, cross-border tax for the highest income group or global carbon tax are on the agenda.

**77.** The pandemic, climate crisis, increase in food and energy prices and increasing regional security problems have caused the poverty rate to increase at the global level. Universal income practices are increasingly on the agenda as a solution to the increase in job and income insecurity due to changing working styles with technological developments in labor markets on a global scale, deterioration in wealth and income distribution, and other socioeconomic instabilities. Recently, in many develo-

ped countries, instead of standard programs that everyone can benefit from, regardless of need, programs that provide minimum income support based on a certain income threshold and income test have come to the fore.

**78.** As a result of increased automation and technological developments, labor-intensive sectors are increasingly being replaced by capital-intensive sectors, which reduces labor demand, puts downward pressure on wages and negatively affects income distribution.

**79.** While prices for basic services such as health, education and housing increase more than inflation, the income growth of the middle class lags behind. In particular, on the one hand, the cost of health services increases due to aging and new medical technologies, while on the other hand, competition in education further increases the expenditures on education and the cost of educational services. At the same time, housing costs increase in cities where the population is concentrated with more job opportunities. This situation further limits the relative purchasing power of the middle class.

### Evolution of Educational Approaches

**80.** On an international scale, the necessity of equal access to quality education and skills training at all levels of education from pre-school onwards comes to the forefront. While the activities of international organizations in the field of education are increasing, the understanding of restructuring education policies on the basis of national values is strengthening.

**81.** The use of information and communication technologies (ICT) such as artificial intelligence, augmented reality and the IoT is ga-

ining importance in education systems, and the opportunity to provide education services to wider student masses through ICT is increasing. However, there is limited evidence that the use of ICT in education increases teachers' productivity and academic achievement and is cost-effective.

**82.** Due to the economic contraction and the global epidemic, the demand for a faster transition to the employment market has increased, and in this context, apprenticeship training and vocational higher education have gained importance. The importance of digital, analytical and social skills has increased in vocational and technical education, and the need to update the professional skills of adults within the scope of lifelong learning has become evident.

**83.** The use of artificial intelligence technology, which is becoming increasingly widespread in the field of education, offers important opportunities, but also leads to ethical issues as well as problems such as security, addiction and inhibition of learning.

### Digitalized and Shock-Resilient Healthcare Services

**84.** The pandemic has caused the deaths of nearly seven million people worldwide, with the negative effects of the pandemic being felt more acutely by the vulnerable segments of society. The pandemic has shown that despite all the advances in the field of health, infectious diseases can still be a serious problem, and demonstrated the importance of health systems to be prepared for immediate health shocks and emergencies.

**85.** The health infrastructure of countries, especially developed countries, enables the use of digital health applications based on the service users and their preferences, in addition to the hospital and doctor-oriented structure. As part of this, the massive use of remote health services and wearable technologies is expected to become widespread.

**86.** Thanks to advances in genetic science, the use of biotechnological products and individualized medicines is anticipated to become widespread, and access to and financing of these relatively expensive treatments are gaining importance.

**87.** The aging of the population, advances in health technologies, expanding quality and scope of health services, and the increasing proportion of non-communicable and chronic diseases in the total burden of disease have caused increasing pressure on the fiscal sustainability of healthcare systems worldwide. As a result, it is expected that the share of countries' healthcare expenditures within national income will increase in the coming period.

**88.** In the framework of adopting healthy lifestyles, combating non-communicable diseases caused by common risk factors such as malnutrition, lack of physical activity, tobacco and drug use will remain an important agenda item.

### **Sustainable Cities and Megacities**

**89.** While the number of cities with a population of over 10 million was only two in 1950, approximately worldwide 630 million people are expected to live in 40 megacities in the 2025-2030 period. It is projected that by 2050, two-thirds of the world's population will live in urban areas.

**90.** Approximately 80 percent of the global product is produced in cities that cover 2 percent of the world's total land. 78 percent of global energy consumption and more than 60 percent of greenhouse gas emissions and waste originate from cities.

**91.** At the global level, approaches such as smart, sustainable, climate-friendly, calm and resilient cities remain important. In line with these approaches, which aim to ensure growth of cities in a healthy manner, with increasing quality of life, and harmonization with nature, efforts are made to reduce automobile dependency and encourage public transportation and walking in order to reduce carbon footprint, and traditional and modern urban planning principles are combined with sustainability approach.

**92.** Issues such as renewable energy investments, urban agriculture, entrepreneurship investments, child-friendly urban practices, circular economy, integrated waste management, green and digital transformation in emission reduction come to the fore in the field of urbanization. Building the capacities of local administrations in these areas is becoming important.

### **Effectiveness in Disaster Risk Management**

**93.** It is observed that the number, frequency and damage caused by disaster events has increased globally in the past 20 years as a result of rapid and unplanned urbanization, population density in cities, environmental degradation and climate change. Disasters cause loss of life, injuries and material damage. In addition, disasters disrupt development processes by causing consequences such as halting production, increasing investment needs, deteriora-

ting the budget balance, slowing down economic growth, and decreasing welfare.

**94.** To ensure sustainability of development, it is important to understand disaster risks, to take risk mitigation measures, increase preparedness capacity against multiple hazards and reduce vulnerabilities. Increasing disaster awareness, considering multiple disaster risks in zoning plans, increasing the resilience of buildings and critical infrastructure and superstructures, scaling up early warning and forecast systems as well as the implementation of disaster insurance stand out as measures to reduce risk.

**95.** The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction adopted under the leadership of the UN in 2015, determines the targets and priorities for creating disaster-resilient societies and reducing disaster risks, and guides disaster risk reduction policies at the global level.

### Rapid Sociocultural Changes

**96.** Globalization creates an environment where both local and universal dimensions of culture are strengthened simultaneously. On the one hand, the development of new media tools and increased awareness of the world bring about both a convergence and closeness in favor of the dominant culture, while on the other hand, it leads to the ability of national cultural industries to express themselves on a world scale and to an increase in the demand for uniqueness and differentiation.

**97.** In addition to its contributions to national income, employment and trade, the cultural economy is differentiating itself from other economic areas due to its contributions to so-

cial cohesion, social inclusion, cultural diversity and human capital, and is consolidating its place on the national and international agenda. Digitalization brings opportunities as well as threats and inequalities of opportunity for all stages of the cultural economy from design to consumption.

**98.** The pandemic has negatively affected the sectors serving the cultural economy, leading to significant declines in sectoral key magnitudes due to cancellations and closures. In addition, in the medium term, it is assessed that the general economic contraction caused by the pandemic may further deepen the problems by reducing state aid, investments, donations and sponsorships and general demand for the sector.

### The Growing Importance of Protecting and Strengthening the Family

**99.** Rising living costs, recurring economic crises and disasters, advancements in communication technologies, urbanization issues, threats targeting the institution of family, and increasing individualization have negative effects on family unity, welfare, and structure. Against these developments, the responsibilities of states are increasing regarding the protection of the family, which is the fundamental building block of nations.

**100.** The homogenization and sex-neutralization trends worldwide, utilizing media platforms and civil society organizations, pose a threat to the institution of family and societal values under the guise of individual freedoms in an imposing manner, leading to an increased need for protection of family members, particularly children and youth.

**101.** The more widespread use of communication technologies, the increasing opportunities for family members to communicate via the internet, and the rise in remote working options make it possible for family members to spend more time together. On the other hand, constant access to the work environment can lead to challenges in maintaining a balance between work and family life. The heavy use of online platforms and social networks can result in decreased interaction among family members and weaken family bonds.

**102.** The difficulty in accessing affordable and reliable housing options, as well as spaces like sports facilities and libraries for the development of children and youth along with the decreasing availability of green areas, emerges as significant urbanization problems affecting families. Increased human mobility, migration, and urban growth make it difficult to participate in social life, emphasizing the transportation, health, and safety needs of families.

**103.** Although increased life expectancy allows for more time together, small families are becoming more common, and the number of extended families where different generations live together is declining. This trend disrupts the transfer of experience, emotions, values, and culture between generations, weakening family ties and leading to isolation. The weakening of the family institution also diminishes individuals' sense of belonging to the community they live in, eroding the essence of societies as nations.

### **Regulatory, Supervisory and Trustworthy Public Management**

**104.** To enhance the legitimacy and efficiency of public policies, and to ensure social cohesi-

on and stability, efforts to rebuild the diminishing trust of citizens in public administration are intensifying.

**105.** Global financial crises, pandemics, climate change, environmental problems, rapid technological advancements, along with the devastating effects of digital transformation, are increasingly highlighting the importance of the regulatory and supervisory roles of states.

**106.** The technological advancements facilitating the collection, storage, and processing of large amounts of data, along with the process of digitization, necessitate the secure, reliable, and ethical management of data applications. This underscores the need for comprehensive and innovative public policies to be developed and legal regulations to be established on topics such as personal data security and privacy, cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, digital competition, and digital ethics.

**107.** Disinformation or misinformation, spreads quickly and easily through social media and digital platforms; pose threats at national and global levels by adversely impacting democratic processes, economic stability, public health and safety, and the peace and welfare of the society. In combating disinformation or misinformation the necessity for states to establish an effective legal and regulatory framework, along with enhancing cooperation and coordination at the international level, becomes increasingly clear.

**108.** Considering the international developments and trends in public administration, there is a tendency for the digitalization of public service delivery, which has internalized digital transformation with its institutional structure and personnel regime, positioned the e-Gover-

ment backbone infrastructure at the center of socio-economic development and carry out the process in cooperation with its stakeholders.

**109.** e-Government initiatives have been on the agenda of countries and international organizations for nearly a quarter of a century, and priorities have been updated over time. Today, the international community's e-Government approach has expanded from the initial framework defined as 'effective use of information and communication technologies in public service delivery' to an understanding that includes user experience and participation among its priorities.

### Sustainable Development Goals Agenda

**110.** The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have assumed a decisive role in the development agendas of all countries by focusing in a balanced manner on the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of development, emphasizing equality and justice within and among countries, and adopting the principle of leaving no one behind. However, the achievement of these goals has been hindered by global challenges such as the pandemic, successive geopolitical tensions, disasters, refugee crises, economic fluctuations, and the lack of adequate financing.

**111.** The international community is making efforts to inject new momentum into achieving the SDGs and expects countries to strengthen their implementation commitments. Ensuring adequate and well-directed financing in line with the principle of leaving no one behind, expanding implementation at the national level, establishing policy coherence at all levels, strengthening institutions, and enhancing in-

ternational cooperation are highlighted as priority areas.

### Interaction of Global Developments with Türkiye

**112.** In the face of global uncertainties, geopolitical tensions, climate change and disaster-related risks, and tendencies towards trade protectionism, the need for international cooperation and effective policy coordination is increasing. Following the pandemic where geopolitical tensions persist, and with the aim of establishing a healthy and sustainable framework for Türkiye's development dynamics, it is important for Türkiye to effectively utilize diplomatic channels to turn risks into opportunities by addressing the observed shortcomings in international policymaking. Türkiye plays a constructive role in reforming international institutions and policy making in a supportive and pioneering manner for the promotion of peace and stability in its region and worldwide, the enhancement of shared prosperity, and the fight against increasing inequalities, within the framework of seeking a fairer international order.

**113.** While protectionist tendencies are increasing globally, there is a simultaneous promotion of a rules-based approach under the leadership of international organizations. Responding rapidly and effectively to these global and regional developments by strengthening institutional capacity to actively participate in solution processes will further enhance Türkiye's position at the international level.

**114.** It is important to enhance resilience against global risks, support self-sufficiency, and continue to develop and effectively imple-

ment long-term policies focusing on priority sectors with a strategic perspective.

**115.** It is important for Türkiye, which is a transit country on major trade corridors and has close economic and trade relations with the EU, to take maximum advantage of the new opportunities arising from the green and digital transformation processes and manage potential risks related to it, especially in the post-pandemic period when global value chains are restructured.

**116.** With the acceleration of the global green transformation process through the European Green Deal, there is a need for Türkiye to comply with international regulations in areas such as sectoral capacity building, financial support, and carbon pricing mechanisms. Türkiye, after becoming a party to the Paris Agreement in 2021, set its target for net zero emissions by 2053 and submitted its updated Nationally Determined Contribution to the UN in 2022.

**117.** The green transformation process, which has gained momentum at an international level, has started to have an impact on the trade and production processes of developing countries, like Türkiye, and underdeveloped countries, where green technologies has not yet been sufficiently developed. The need to comply with the rules and standards introduced for green transformation in international trade under the leadership of the EU creates competitive pressure on our production and employment structure, and offers new opportunities for Türkiye in the context of sustainable production forms and green jobs.

**118.** Policies such as designing new financing and incentive models to support green and

digital transformation, strengthening science and research infrastructures, increasing the number of graduates in basic sciences and engineering, developing social and digital skills, and establishing more effective implementation, monitoring-evaluation and coordination systems are gaining importance for Türkiye.

**119.** Recently, activities aiming at the creation of sustainable and green-themed financial products have come to the fore in international financial markets, in Türkiye, studies gained pace for financing of green transformation especially in the fields of the legislative infrastructure, taxonomy, measurement, verification and reporting, as well as on risk management and data production. These developments are important to have the international financial resources flowing into the Turkish economy.

**120.** The Zero Waste Project initiated by Türkiye within the scope of sustainable development efforts has turned into a global movement, and the UN General Assembly adopted the "zero waste" resolution in December 2022 and declared March 30 as International Zero Waste Day. This resolution encourages member states, as well as the UN and other international and regional organizations to promote initiatives related to zero waste.

**121.** Digital economy regulations implemented in the international arena, particularly in the EU, reveal the need for harmonization in Türkiye on the one hand, and offer opportunities to accelerate the digitalization process on the other.

**122.** New digital technologies such as the use of artificial intelligence and big data in production processes, digital twins, three-dimensional printers, Internet of Things applications,

machine learning and robotics are becoming essential elements of competition. It is important to increase the interaction between producers and consumers by developing and disseminating the use of new digital technologies in the most effective way, and to ensure and support digital transformation in the industry, particularly in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

**123.** Improving Türkiye's R&D and innovation capabilities in new digital technology areas by considering domestic and nationality will make a significant contribution to increasing Türkiye's competitiveness permanently in the digital transformation process. Considering the strategic importance and rapid development of these technologies, prioritization of the development of indigenous digital technologies will be a driving force for Türkiye to achieve its development objectives in the coming period by controlling its dependence on technology imports, realizing technology adaptation rapidly and effectively, and contributing to becoming an exporter in these technologies. To develop holistic policies for the effective use of new digital technologies by analyzing their economic and social benefits and risks, it has become essential for the public sector to play a strong coordination and guiding role among the actors in the ecosystem by increasing its competence.

**124.** The widespread deployment of alternative narrowband and broadband infrastructures and strengthening access to digital infrastructure through the use of cloud computing resources are crucial for the digital transformation process. Additionally, in the telecommunications sector, policies focusing on low-earth orbit satellite technology, which has complementary potential in the short

term and substitution potential in the medium to long term, are being emphasized, including opportunities for localization in this field. The use of cloud computing in the public sector is becoming increasingly common, and with the Public Cloud Strategy and Action Plan, processes and rules will be clarified for public institutions. Encouraging the use of cloud computing resources by businesses, particularly SMEs, updating support mechanisms for digital transformation accordingly will contribute to effectiveness in the use of limited human resources and saving on software, hardware, and infrastructure expenses where we run a trade deficit.

**125.** The rapid changes and transformations in the field of artificial intelligence necessitate the systematic monitoring of their positive and negative impacts on other sectors. The National Artificial Intelligence Strategy (2021-2025) lays the groundwork for prioritizing and accelerating efforts in this area.

**126.** Emphasis on awareness campaigns regarding cybersecurity, which has become a significant component of national security, increasing military-civil interaction in projects conducted at the national level, meeting localization needs, ensuring knowledge transferability, and integrating policies on artificial intelligence, big data, and cybersecurity into a comprehensive framework have become a top priority.

**127.** It is necessary to take the required measures in line with EU digital regulations to ensure the creation of a competitive environment enabling the growth and development of domestic digital platforms and to protect users' rights regarding their personal data, represented by data sovereignty. Considering that the public sector is a leading data provider,

initiatives for sharing public data that do not compromise privacy are deemed important for domestic and national solutions in the field of artificial intelligence while ensuring compliance with EU digital regulations.

**128.** Enriching qualified R&D human resources in priority sectors and areas to ensure adaptation to green and digital transformation, improving the organization and innovation capabilities of the private sector for this transformation, and establishing effective mechanisms and alternative financing sources for financing R&D and innovation are of critical importance in terms of increasing the competitiveness of Türkiye.

**129.** Expanding product and technology platforms that include solutions for social needs and where the guiding-facilitating role of the public sector is effective, supporting technologies from basic research to commercialization without interruption and creating added-value for Türkiye are crucial.

**130.** It is important to accelerate green transformation in the manufacturing industry, especially in emission-intensive sectors, and digital transformation, mainly in service sectors, through innovative, efficient and sustainable production methods.

**131.** In the digitalization process, with the diversification of service delivery channels such as electronic commerce, platform economies and sharing economies accelerated by the pandemic, Türkiye is also experiencing a process in which traditional marketplaces, trade networks and shopping formats undergo a rapid transformation, successful practices develop on a global scale, and producer and consumer behaviors adapt quickly to new trends.

However, it is important to strengthen service provision in a way to respond to differentiated demands such as the aging population, the wishes of the new generation and personalized service expectations.

**132.** In the process of restructuring global supply chains, creating geographical diversity in input supply and establishing domestic alternatives will contribute to mitigating supply disruption risks. On the other hand, ensuring uninterrupted, fast, flexible and high-quality product delivery in production and service networks with its strategic location and logistics experience will strengthen Türkiye's position as a reliable supplier, particularly in the nearby geography.

**133.** Although Türkiye's dependence on imported energy has been decreasing as a result of increased investments especially in the last decade, it still remains important, and energy supply security has re-emerged as an important policy area after the impact of the accelerated transformation at the global level with the Paris Agreement and the energy crisis due to the Russia-Ukraine war.

**134.** Considering that about 70 percent of greenhouse gas emissions in Türkiye are energy-related, accelerating the use of alternative clean energy technologies such as green hydrogen, increasing energy efficiency and accelerating policies and practices towards nuclear energy as well as renewable resources, especially for electricity generation, will contribute to increasing our competitiveness in the green and digital transformation process as well as supply security against global shocks.

**135.** In today's world, where ensuring supply security in the food sector alongside energy

sector has become increasingly important, efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change, as well as sustainable use of soil and water resources, preserving agricultural population in place, enhancing productivity through new technology and input usage in agriculture are priorities for Türkiye.

**136.** Despite growing concerns over global food security, through active diplomacy efforts such as the Black Sea Grain Corridor Agreement, Türkiye strengthens its role as an international actor by preventing global price fluctuations, contributing to continued access to food for low-income countries, and sustaining the supply of raw materials for middle-income and high-income countries. This reinforces expectations from Türkiye as a mediator while enhancing its importance on the international stage.

**137.** A trend similar to the demographic change process at the global level is observed, especially the slowing down of the population growth rate in Türkiye. In Türkiye, where the fertility rate is below the world average of 1.62, the population is gradually aging due to the fact that it has fallen below the renewal capacity, life expectancy at birth is increasing, and the elderly dependency ratio and the average age of marriage are increasing. The importance of maintaining a healthy and dynamic population structure is increasing in order not to slow down the pace of development and to maintain a more economically and socially vigorous and resilient social structure.

**138.** Türkiye, which is not indifferent to the developments requiring humanitarian intervention at the global level and in its region and extends a helping hand to people under international and temporary protection status, as

in the past, is one of the countries where forcibly displaced people take shelter the most. While international contributions to meet the high social and economic costs caused by global irregular migration movements in Türkiye, which have a high potential to put pressure on developed countries, especially the EU, remain limited, Türkiye has undertaken significant costs in this process, demonstrating a valuable humanitarian approach. In this context, it is important to share the costs of global irregular migration more fairly within the framework of international cooperation, to make migration policies more compatible with social and economic life with approaches in line with Türkiye's development goals and priorities, and to combat irregular migration effectively.

**139.** The labor market in Türkiye has seen significant changes in recent years with new models of work and technological developments. Remote and blended working models, which became more common during the pandemic, have begun to be preferred especially by large-scale companies due to their advantages such as increasing employee productivity, reducing problems for instance traffic and transportation, and ensuring work-family-life balance. In addition, the trends of freelancing and doing business through digital platforms are also getting stronger, and demand for sectors that offer fixed or temporary work opportunities is increasing.

**140.** In Türkiye, as in many countries, new job opportunities and green employment opportunities arise in areas such as circular economy, green technology, renewable energy, energy efficiency, water and waste management, recycling and sustainable agriculture. In this context, the demand for qualified labor force specialized in fields such as engineering,

information technologies and environmental sciences is increasing.

**141.** Within the framework of the twin transformation, the importance of lifelong learning continues to increase, especially considering the low education level of the adult population. Similarly, the need to update curricula and programs compatible with digital and green transformation at all levels of education, especially vocational education and higher education, remains important. Addressing both transformations together, both in education and in the labor market, will facilitate adaptation to the transformation.

**142.** The convergence of average wages to base wages disrupts the skill-productivity-wage balance and tends to cause negative consequences in the medium and long term, such as decreasing the importance of education and skills and disrupting the supply-demand balance in the labor market. This situation does increasingly necessitate taking the skill-productivity-wage balance into account in the transformation of models of work.

**143.** Declining fertility and aging phenomena limit further benefiting from the demographic window of opportunity in labor markets, putting pressure on Türkiye's development potential and long-term prosperity. In this framework, it remains important to sustain the progress achieved in women labor force participation, informality and education levels in the upcoming period. Moreover, updating vocational and technical education and higher education processes in line with the needs of labor markets in cooperation with the private sector stands out as an important requirement.

**144.** While it becomes difficult to meet the needs of the labor market in all qualifications domestically due to increasing prosperity and changing perception of work, a balanced harmonization of migration and employment policies may make it easier to overcome this difficulty.

**145.** The ongoing low growth performance around the world after the global financial crisis, rising cost pressure on production, global inflation, increasing geopolitical risks and macroeconomic developments have negatively affected the labor market in Türkiye, causing labor income share in gross value-added to decline and the income distribution to worsen.

**146.** The increase in Türkiye's participation in global value chains has facilitated access to capital and technology, contributed to increase in living standards by improving productivity and growth and played a significant role in poverty reduction.

**147.** In addition to the new income support programs launched to mitigate the impact of economic shocks due to the pandemic, augmenting disasters and price increases, especially on the poor, increasing the effectiveness of social assistance programs and the share of direct taxes will contribute to the improvement of income distribution.

**148.** Türkiye's education system, where the average duration of education has increased to 9.2 years, the expectation of staying in education has swelled to 18.3 years and the access problem has decreased, is affected by new approaches at the global level, where digitalization is an important factor, and the spa-

ce, curriculum, educational technologies and educational acquis areas of the system are undergoing transformation. However, traditional education methods remain important and the teacher continues to stand out as the dominant element of education.

**149.** Taking into account the changing world and developing opportunities, the priorities of education in the coming period include access to quality pre-school education services in Türkiye, provision of educational services in a flexible and durable structure that will enable them to respond to possible crises, vocational technical education and higher education to offer students a curriculum that will make it easier to acquire skills and a profession after graduation, and raising each individual as a responsible individual towards society from the first stage of education.

**150.** As a result of the reforms made in the health system, Türkiye, where access to quality health services was provided by strengthening the physical and human infrastructure, overcome successfully the pandemic. The fact that the capacity, which has up to date qualification in terms of preparation and response to infectious diseases, health shocks, disasters and emergencies has enabled our health system to diverge positively from the health systems of many developed countries. On the other hand, due to the aging of the population, financial burden on the health system and the proportion of non-communicable diseases (NCD) in the disease burden are increasing. In addition to NCDs, struggling with risk factors such as unbalanced nutrition, lack of physical activity, tobacco, alcohol and drug use and strengthening protective and preventive services are among the main priorities in the field of health. In addition, the integration of digital health servi-

ces and biotechnological products into the healthcare system is among the important policy areas.

**151.** Because of the increasing quality and expanding scope of health services, to ensure the financial sustainability of the health system in Türkiye, it is important to increase the effectiveness and efficiency in health expenditures and service delivery and to increase the effectiveness of the reimbursement system based on evidence-based approaches.

**152.** In Türkiye, alongside the phenomena of internal and external migration and increasing urban population, driven by rapid economic and sociological transformations, contribute to the growth of urban economies mainly through various sectors within the service industry. This increases the need for ensuring environmental, economic and social sustainability.

**153.** Increasing urban resilience is becoming gradually important, taking into account climate change and disaster-related risks. To improve the quality of life, it is important to implement policies to improve welfare in an inclusive manner, ensure effective service delivery and participation in planning processes that take into account urban identity and belonging.

**154.** As an important step towards smart cities, the use of digital technologies in urban planning and service delivery is becoming widespread, and significant progress is being made in the development of geographic data infrastructure and modernization of cadastral infrastructure.

**155.** In metropolitan cities, transportation-related problems such as noise and carbon emissions that threaten human health and environ-

ment, time and economic losses due to traffic congestion, and loss of life and property due to traffic accidents remain important. In this framework, the demand for intermodal integration, low-emission, electric or autonomous vehicles in urban transportation is increasing, and sustainable urban transportation planning including public transportation, micro mobility and pedestrian mobility is coming to the forefront.

**156.** After Kahramanmaraş and Hatay earthquakes, approaches to reduce disaster risks have intensified in the dimension of social resilience. Given Türkiye's susceptibility to disasters due to its geographical features and exposure to the effects of climate change, there is a pressing need for holistic disaster management prioritizing risk reduction to minimize loss of life and property in disaster-prone areas.

**157.** With the new approaches shifting from post-disaster response to pre-disaster risk management, the issue of risk reduction that takes disaster hazards into account is given more place in national policies in Türkiye. In this framework, rapid steps are being taken to improve human, administrative and financial capacity and to strengthen the scope of disaster management legislation.

**158.** Türkiye has the potential to become a regional and global center of influence and attraction thanks to its cultural richness and historical depth. There is an ongoing need for more effective cultural diplomacy to promote Turkish culture and to ensure that the national cultural industry reaches international markets and is internationally competitive.

**159.** The cultural economy offers an important opportunity for sustainable development in

Türkiye thanks to its rapid growth performance, high added-value, employment of qualified labor force, and contribution to the reproduction and enrichment of culture. Inclusive and systematic management, monitoring and support of this field is important for the realization of this potential.

**160.** Due to the pandemic, there has been a decline in cultural economy indicators, especially in cultural and artistic activities that involve face-to-face interaction. However, with the support provided, there has been a recovery towards pre-pandemic levels in cultural economy indicators.

**161.** In Türkiye, the proportion of single-person households and single-nuclear families is increasing, while the proportion of at least one nuclear family and extended families consisting of other individuals is decreasing. It is anticipated that this trend will continue in the coming years. Factors such as increased life expectancy, declining fertility rates, and insufficient provision of institutional care services are changing the family profile.

**162.** The globally increasing trends of sex-neutralization have an impact in Türkiye through various media channels, posing a threat to the institution of family, with an authoritarian approach particularly targeting children and youth.

**163.** The need persists for the development of effective policies, implemented through education, culture, and media channels, to strengthen the institution of the family, ensuring the continuity of society through conscious and healthy generations, penetrating into every aspect of work and social life.

**164.** In the face of the trust-degrading effects of global trends and developments, it is important to develop public policies based on data driven and participatory methods to strengthen public trust, ensuring that public services are delivered in a high-quality, fair, and inclusive manner, and transforming public administration into an accountable, transparent, and citizen-centric structure.

**165.** Türkiye has successfully implemented the early-stage applications of e-Government by adopting the right approach and policies. Preserving the gains in this field and achieving a higher ranking on an international scale depend on the adoption and decisive implementation of right policies, setting priorities, strengthening institutional capacity, and ensuring the effective and efficient use of resources. Reflecting the concept of digital government,

which is one of the important tools for the development of public administration within the framework of good governance principles, onto other development policies is crucial. Additionally, cooperation and coordination at the international level are necessary in areas such as cross-border services, combating the spread of misinformation, cybersecurity, personal data security, and privacy.

**166.** The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have served as a comprehensive and holistic reference for Türkiye's human-centered development efforts, aligning with the international community around this inclusive global agenda. The Twelfth Development Plan offers a significant opportunity to reinforce Türkiye's efforts towards achieving the SDGs in their economic, social, and environmental dimensions as a whole.

## 2.2. MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTATIONS IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

**167.** In recent years, the world economy has faced significant challenges due to protectionist tendencies in international trade as a result of the pursuit of multipolarity, geopolitical tensions, particularly the Russia-Ukraine war, and pandemics and disasters such as the pandemic, as well as climate change-driven problems. In particular, the pandemic has raised the possibility of a real and financial collapse in the world economy and turned into one of the most serious health crises of the last century. The economic and social lockdown measures imposed in all countries in response to the pandemic have sharply limited global production capabilities. In the first half of 2020, disruptions and breakdowns in supply chains, imbalances in supply and demand, fluctuations in commodity prices, a shift towards safe havens in financial markets, and significant decreases in risk appetite compelled policymakers to develop new and rapid measures.

**168.** In such an environment, global fiscal and monetary stimulus has been applied with unprecedented scope to avert a possible sudden stop and financial collapse, and to mitigate the long-term impacts of the pandemic on employment, supply chains, and production capacity. In this endeavor, central banks in many countries have cut interest rates, and countries, including emerging ones, have implemented unprecedented employment and income support programs for pandemic-affected sectors and households through asset purchases, liquidity support and credit programs.

**169.** During this period, portfolio investments were adversely affected by the pandemic, reaching alarming levels and a decrease in global risk appetite, resulting in historically high outflows from emerging economies to advanced economies in pursuit of safer yet lower returns. Consequently, the risk premiums of emerging economies experienced substantial increases. Furthermore, the exit from assets denominated in reserve currencies resulted in record-high prices for gold and other alternative precious metals. However, in the following period, both the slowdown in global economic activity and the disputes among oil-exporting countries led to sharp declines in commodity prices, particularly in oil. Oil prices have subsequently recovered amid reconciliation efforts among producers and disruptions in supply.

**170.** Although the measures taken prevented a global economic catastrophe, the world economy contracted sharply by 2.8 percent and the global trade volume in goods and services by 7.8 percent in 2020. In the same period, global inflation increased relatively modestly by 3.2 percent.

**171.** In 2021, a V-type recovery was observed in the world economy as vaccination practices became widespread, pandemic measures were relaxed and macroeconomic stimulus measures implemented during the pandemic started to yield results. 2021 was also a year in which the divergence between developed economies and emerging and developing economies became more pronounced. Economies with better access to vaccines and macro financial balances recovered relatively more easily. However, as a side effect of supply problems and policies implemented, global commodity prices started to rise sharply. In that year, with

global growth reaching 6.3 percent, a 10.9 percent increase in global trade, and global inflation climbing to 4.7 percent, combating inflation rose to the forefront of the global agenda.

**172.** In 2022, escalating inflationary pressures stemming from the heightened significance of global commodity prices, exacerbated by the Russia-Ukraine conflict, prompted major central banks to increase policy rates. The continued recovery in economic activity, albeit at a slower pace, made it easier for central banks to maintain their tightening stance. However, the pricing of the possibility of a recession in financial markets brought the possibility of a slowdown in rate hikes or rate cuts to the fore.

**173.** 2022 was a year in which, on the one hand, the recovery continued, on the other hand, inflation became the most pressing problem worldwide, foreign trade volume weakened and unemployment rates remained flat. In this year, the global economy grew by 3.5 percent, global inflation rose to 8.7 percent, and foreign trade volume increased by 5.1 percent. As labor market problems persisted, the unemployment rate stood at 5.8 percent.

**174.** The lingering effects of global shocks and new risks continue to shape the growth of economies. In 2023, global inflation, fueled by supply disruptions and high commodity prices, turned into a persistent problem. Despite some moderation in commodity prices, they remain elevated compared to pre-pandemic levels. While the pace of monetary tightening in advanced economies has decelerated, it continues to constrain global growth. The ongoing monetary tightening and banking sector problems in these countries worsen credit conditions, and accordingly, global growth is expected to slow down in 2023.

**175.** The world economy, which grew by an average annual rate of 3.5 percent in the 2014-2018 period, is expected to grow by only 2.5 percent in the 2019-2023 period. The slowdown of about 1.0 percentage point in the average growth rate over five-year periods is attributed to the 1.3 percentage point decline in the growth rate of emerging economies in particular. Global growth is projected to realize at 3.0 percent in 2023.

**176.** Advanced economies, which are expected to grow by an annual average of 1.4 percent in the 2019-2023 period, and emerging markets and developing economies, which are projected to grow by 3.3 percent, are expected to grow by 1.4 percent and 4.0 percent, respectively, in 2024.

**177.** In the 2024-2028 period, emerging markets and developing economies are projected to grow by an average annual rate of 4.0 percent on the back of a relative recovery in emerging markets and developing economies amid easing global inflationary pressures. In this period, the deceleration in economic activity in advanced economies is expected to slow down and growth is expected to realize at 1.7 percent.

**178.** Economic and political uncertainties and high inflation across the world have a negative impact on growth prospects in many countries. Growing by 5.6 percent and 3.3 percent in 2021 and 2022, respectively, the Eurozone is expected to lose momentum and grow by 0.7 percent in 2023. In the 2024-2028 period, the Eurozone is expected to grow by an annual average of 1.5 percent.

**179.** Trade tensions between the US and China as well as pandemics and geopolitical ris-

ks significantly limited the rate of increase in world trade volume in the 2019-2023 period. However, the annual average increase in world trade volume, which was 1.9 percent in the said period, is projected to realize at an average annual rate of 3.5 percent in the 2024-2028 period despite the ongoing regional tensions.

**180.** In advanced economies, the unemployment rate, which was 6.2 percent on average in the 2014-2018 period, is expected to decline to 5.2 percent on average in the 2019-2023 period due to the ongoing impact of growth and employment-oriented policies implemented after the global crisis. The unemployment rate in these economies is projected to average 4.5 percent in the 2024-2028 period.

**181.** Annual average inflation in advanced economies is expected to rise from 1.2 percent in 2014-2018 to 3.4 percent in 2019-2023. In emerging markets and developing economies, annual average inflation, which was 4.7 percent in the 2014-2018 period, is projected to rise to 6.9 percent in the 2019-2023 period.

As of the third quarter of 2023, core inflation shows signs of improvement, yet global inflationary expectations do not display a significant improvement.

**182.** Debt stock has recently increased substantially, especially in emerging markets and developing economies. High levels of indebtedness reduce the effectiveness of fiscal policy in both advanced and emerging economies. This borrowing trend is expected to continue in the upcoming period and the ratio of general government gross debt stock to GDP is expected to rise to 113.1 percent in advanced economies and 68.5 percent in emerging markets and developing economies in the 2024-2028 period.

**183.** The global economy continues to be shaped by financial sector vulnerabilities, regional and global tensions, particularly the Russia-Ukraine war as a result of the quest for multipolarity, as well as the lingering effects of protectionism, high inflation and the long-term damage of the pandemic.

**Table 1: Main Global Macroeconomic Indicators of World Economy**

(Percentage)

	2014-2018 <sup>1</sup>	2019-2023 <sup>1</sup>	2024-2028 <sup>1</sup>
<b>World GDP Change</b>	3.5	2.5	3.1
Advanced Economies	2.2	1.4	1.7
Eurozone	1.9	0.9	1.5
USA	2.4	1.9	1.9
Japan	1.0	0.1	0.6
Emerging Markets and Developing Economies	4.6	3.3	4.0
China	7.0	4.9	3.9
India	7.4	4.0	6.3
Brazil	-0.7	1.7	1.9
Russia	0.7	1.0	1.0
Türkiye <sup>2</sup>	5.0	4.7	5.0
ASEAN-5 <sup>3</sup>	4.8	2.6	4.5
Middle East	2.7	1.9	3.0
North Africa	3.5	2.9	4.6
<b>World Trade Volume</b>	3.7	1.9	3.5
<b>World Inflation Rate</b>	3.1	5.4	4.5
Advanced Economies	1.2	3.4	2.2
Emerging Markets and Developing Economies	4.7	6.9	6.0
<b>General Government Budget Balance/GDP</b>			
Advanced Economies	-1.1	-4.4	-2.0
Emerging Markets and Developing Economies	-2.0	-3.8	-2.7
<b>General Government Gross Debt Stock/GDP</b>			
104.5	110.1	113.1	113,1
41.5	57.5	68.5	68,5
<b>World Unemployment Rate<sup>4</sup></b>			
Advanced Economies	6.2	5.2	4.5
Eurozone	10.0	7.3	6.4

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook, October 2023

(1) Period average

(2) Türkiye figures refer to national data and estimates.

(3) ASEAN-5 countries are Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.

(4) International Labor Organization, World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2023.

# CHAPTER ONE

## PRE-PLAN PERIOD DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD AND IN TÜRKİYE

### 3. PRE-PLAN PERIOD ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN TÜRKİYE

**184.** At the beginning of the Eleventh Development Plan period, when risks and uncertainties in the global economy continued, the growth outlook for the Turkish economy weakened slightly due to the negative impact of exchange rate attacks, widespread protectionist tendencies and geopolitical tensions. The loss of economic momentum was replaced by a moderate recovery in the first half of 2019, improving financial conditions and the decline in risk premium and uncertainties due to the fall in inflation supported the upsurge in domestic demand.

**185.** The pandemic that emerged in 2020 adversely affected many sectors, primarily through supply chains, production, employment and trade channels, and a supply and demand shock has been experienced throughout the economy. Although the suspension of economic activities or slower capacity utilization due to measures restricting social mobility and partial lockdowns depending on the course of the

pandemic negatively affected production, the Turkish economy has experienced a strong recovery through normalization steps. In 2020, amidst the pandemic, while many economies contracted, the Turkish economy distinguished itself with a growth performance of 1.9 percent, standing out positively from other countries. In 2021, bolstered by the widespread vaccination rollout, the Turkish economy, fueled by the strengthening of both domestic and foreign demand, expanded by 11.4 percent.

**186.** The war that started between Russia and Ukraine in February 2022 following the pandemic caused disruption in regional value chains, leading to higher commodity prices, particularly food and energy, and increasing uncertainty and risks on a global scale. Türkiye, whose potential as an alternative production base increased with the pandemic, came to the forefront in compensating for regional losses in exports after the Russia-Ukraine war and increased its export performance with the contribution of

external demand. With the contribution of net exports and domestic demand, growth rate of 5.5 percent was recorded in 2022. In line with these developments, annual average growth exceeded the 4.3 percent target of the Eleventh Development Plan, reaching 4.8 percent for the period of 2019-2022.

**187.** Continuing its convergence process with advanced economies, Türkiye's national income per capita in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP), which is generally on the rise, reached 69 percent of the EU average in 2022. National income per capita in OECD-defined PPP terms also increased from 28,299 USD in 2018 to 37,445 USD in 2022.

**188.** While the share of the industrial sector in GDP increased over the years in the 2019-2022 period, the share of the services sector decreased. As of 2022, the shares of agriculture, industry and services sectors in nominal GDP were 6.5 percent, 26.4 percent and 56.6 percent, respectively. With the leading role of the industrial sector in productivity increases, its share in national income is expected to maintain its upward trend in the upcoming period.

**189.** In the first four years of the Eleventh Development Plan period, private sector consumption expenditures maintained their importance in economic activity and increased by 9.5 percent annually on average throughout the period. In this period, net exports of goods and services, which are among the drivers of sustainable growth, contributed 0.7 percentage points to growth on average. In addition, net exports of goods and services contributed by 5.0 percentage points to the 11.4 percent growth in 2021, the highest contribution of the last decade.

**190.** While fixed capital investments increased by a limited 0.5 percent on average in the 2019-2022 period, the increase in fixed capital investment rose to 5.2 percent excluding 2019. In this period, while machinery and equipment investments grew consecutively and exhibited a stable structure, it was observed that the high rate of contraction in construction investments limited investments. Investments in machinery and equipment, which are crucial for high value-added production, competitiveness, and sustainability, serve as drivers of potential growth. To enhance the economy's potential growth rate and elevate Türkiye's position in global value chains, the need for increased investment in productive areas persists.

**191.** In the 2019-2022 period, all sub-components made a positive contribution to GDP growth in terms of expenditures. While private consumption contributed 5.9 percentage points to the average growth rate of 4.8 percent, fixed capital investments contributed 0.1 percentage points and net exports of goods and services contributed 0.7 percentage points. In the coming period, reducing the weight of consumption in growth and increasing the contribution of net exports of goods and services with a balanced economic structure is important for enhancing the quality of growth.

**192.** Productivity gains remain important for a sustainable growth. In the 2019-2022 period, capital stock and employment contributed 42.1 percent and 21.9 percent to growth respectively, while total factor productivity contributed 36 percent.

**193.** The earthquakes that occurred in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay in February 2023, one of the biggest disasters of the last century, not

only caused a large number of casualties but also negatively affected economic activity. In addition to the weak outlook for the industry and services sectors, which are driving the regional economy, there has also been a weakening in export and cultural tourism revenues, which are prominent in the region. In order to mitigate the negative effects of the earthquake, human and economic resources have been urgently directed to the region, whose contribution to GDP is approximately 10 percent, and efforts are continuing to revitalize the regional economy. Although the devastating earthquake was expected to put downward pressure on growth, the Turkish economy grew by 3.9 percent in the first quarter and 3.8 percent in the second quarter thanks to the strong course of demand conditions and the measures taken in 2023.

**194.** During the Eleventh Development Plan period, the supply-demand mismatch in the markets caused by the pandemic and the subsequent expansionary monetary and fiscal policies implemented to stimulate economic activity pushed inflation higher at the global level. Additionally, factors such as climate change and the Russia-Ukraine war have further aggravated the global inflationary wave, particularly affecting food and energy prices. The negative global outlook, compounded by fluctuations in domestic exchange rates, has caused the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to surpass the projected levels. The annual average consumer price inflation rate stood at 29.8 percent during the period of 2019-2022.

**195.** During the Eleventh Development Plan period, trade wars, the pandemic, and geopolitical tensions weighed on the growth of global trade volume. Türkiye's share in global merchandise trade exceeded 1 percent for the first

time following the rapid recovery from the pandemic and the benefits gained from changes in global value chains. Although international tourism revenues were negatively affected by the pandemic, they quickly rebounded in subsequent periods, contributing positively to the current account balance. Imports surpassed projected levels due to the high trajectory of energy and commodity prices, which fluctuated depending on global conditions. The current account balance, which exhibited volatility during the 2019-2022 period, averaged a deficit of 2.3 percent relative to GDP.

**196.** Amidst pandemic, various measures have been taken for financial markets in Türkiye, as well as all over the world. During this period, financial markets were supported by measures to keep credit channels open and postpone the financial obligations of households and companies. Measures have been taken to ensure that the real sector's access to credit is not interrupted and that credit costs remain at reasonable levels.

**197.** As a result of the regulations continuing to encourage real sector companies to go public, 40 transactions were carried out in primary public offerings in 2022, which increased the depth of the capital market, and approximately 19.3 billion TL of funds were raised. In 2023, interest in public offerings continues to accelerate. Regulations pertaining to sustainable finance have been implemented in banking and capital markets. Besides, in April 2023, the Ministry of Treasury and Finance issued the first green bond in the international Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) markets within the framework of the 2023 external financing program. As an alternative financing tool, crowdfunding has been formulated to include borrowing.

**198.** According to international comparisons, in terms of debt ratios Türkiye has managed to keep financial risks low and diverged positively from the rest of the World. In the first quarter of 2023, the ratio of general government debt to GDP was 109.1 percent in developed countries and 67.4 percent in developing countries, whereas it was 31.1 percent in Türkiye. While the ratio of household debt to national income was 48.4 percent on average in developing countries, this ratio was 11.4 percent in Türkiye in the same period. The same situation was also observed at the ratio of real sector debt to national income as the average of developed countries was 90.9 percent and the average of developing countries excluding China was 62.3 percent, whereas the same rate in Türkiye was 51.9 percent.

**199.** As of 2022, the labor force participation rate in Türkiye was 53.1 percent, with 35.1 percent for women and 71.4 percent for men. During the period of 2019-2022, employment level reached its historical high level with 30,752 thousand while total net additional employment was 2,061 thousand. During the pandemic period, employment losses were contained with the measures implemented, and a rapid recovery was recorded afterwards. After the earthquake disaster in the first quarter of 2023, the measures implemented in the labor markets ensured that employment losses remained limited.

**200.** Improving qualifications, notably the digital skills, of the labor force in the areas needed by the market, expanding the active labor force programs and increasing their effectiveness, ensuring that wider groups benefit from flexible working styles, increasing the participation of groups requiring special policies in labor force and employment remain to be important.

**201.** The domestic savings rate, which increased to 30 percent of GDP in 2022, has converged to the 2023 Plan target. In 2022, corporate savings, which reached 20.6 percent of GDP, constituted the majority of the total domestic savings.

**202.** It is observed that the total domestic savings rate is above the averages of the OECD, EU, and High-Income Countries, but below the averages of Middle-Income and Upper-Middle-Income Countries. In terms of financing investments, domestic savings maintain their importance for being less vulnerable and more sustainable against external shocks such as pandemics and geopolitical tensions.

**203.** During the Plan period, public fiscal balances were adversely affected by various factors including the pandemic, the increases in exchange rates and inflation, the Russia-Ukraine war, rises in global commodity prices and expenditures related to the repair of damages caused by Kahramanmaraş and Hatay earthquakes, as well as regulations regarding personnel expenses and pensions. In line with these developments, the central government budget deficit ratio to GDP realized as 2.5 percent annually on average between 2019 and 2022 while public sector borrowing requirement averaged 3.0 percent. During the same period, the ratio of general government deficit to GDP, excluding interest expenses, realized as 0.1 percent annually on average. The share of the EU-defined general government debt stock in GDP, which is well below the developed and developing country averages and the Maastricht criteria, realized as 31.7 percent in 2022.

**204.** During the Plan period, public fixed capital investments averaged around 3.4 percent of GDP. The sectors that received the

highest shares of public investments were transport-communication, education, mining, energy, agriculture and health.

**205.** The need to strengthen the public investment management process, which encompasses the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of public investment projects, persists to ensure more efficient utilization of existing resources and their redirection towards more effective projects. As the increase in fixed capital stock occurs, the need for maintenance and repair of depreciating assets and investment requirements aimed at preserving the existing capital stock also increases. The earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay have necessitated the allocation of more resources to public investments due to the increased need for addressing damages and enhancing infrastructure resilience against potential disasters.

**206.** In the agricultural sector, legal regulations have been made on production planning and contract farming during the Plan period to ensure supply and demand balance. Various efforts have been made for structural transformation in the sector, focusing on modernization of agricultural enterprises, preservation of plant and animal health, breeding studies for the development of new breeds and varieties, improvement of R&D infrastructure, conservation and effective use of agricultural land, among others. Identification and demarcation studies for grasslands and pastures have been completed on a settlement basis, and a total of 611,000 hectares of grassland and pasture areas have been improved. Investments have been accelerated to increase the number of organized agricultural zones. Exceeding the Plan period targets, a total of 8.5 million hectares in land consolidation efforts and 6.3 million he-

ctares in registered consolidation areas have been achieved. Additionally, investments have been intensified for the improvement of irrigation infrastructure, resulting in the opening of a net 420,000 hectares of agricultural land for irrigation during the Plan period.

**207.** The Plan target of achieving 30 percent forest coverage of the country's total land area was met. Although forest fires, which have recently manifested themselves on a large scale in various parts of the world due to climate change, have significantly affected Türkiye as well in 2021, efforts to protect and develop forest assets have been effective in achieving this target. In this period, projects to increase the capacity to fight fires were put into practice and the land and air vehicle fleet was strengthened.

**208.** During the Plan period, efforts have been made towards infrastructure investments, facility construction and the implementation of sustainable water management policies aimed at conserving water resources, distributing water efficiently and fairly, increasing water efficiency and improving wastewater management.

**209.** Improving agricultural information systems remains crucial for ensuring the effective monitoring of the agricultural sector based on data, enabling the development of efficient policy measures.

**210.** The manufacturing industry continued to maintain its global competitiveness, and an upward trend was observed in key indicators such as production, employment and exports in the manufacturing industry. The share of the value-added of Türkiye's manufacturing industry in GDP has entered an upward trend

and this share, which was 18.4 percent in 2019, reached 22.1 percent in 2022. The manufacturing industry exports, which was USD 171.2 billion in 2019, increased to USD 240.4 billion in 2022. During the Plan period, resources allocated to planned industrial zones were significantly increased. In this period, although there was an increase in productivity in the manufacturing industry sub-sectors, productivity growth in small-scale firms did not reach the desired levels. Medium-low and low technology sub-sectors have a significant share in the manufacturing industry and technology and innovation-oriented development of the industry is important.

**211.** The Turkish economy has an SME-dominated structure. As of 2021, there are approximately 3 million 568 thousand SMEs in Türkiye. SMEs constitute 99.7 percent of total enterprises in terms of the number of employees; 71 percent of employment, 35.5 percent of value-added, 30.4 percent of exports and 27.1 percent of R&D expenditures are made by SMEs. As of June 2023, 28 percent of bank loans were used by SMEs. Productivity, scale and institutionalization remain important for SMEs in terms of competitiveness, innovation and employment.

**212.** During the Plan period, activities to improve the business and investment environment, encourage foreign capital and investment supports were continued in order to increase private sector investments and direct them to productive areas. According to the Global Innovation Index Report prepared by the World Intellectual Property Organization, Türkiye, which ranked 49th out of 131 countries in 2019, rose to 37th place among 132 countries in 2022. In the World Competitiveness ranking, Türkiye ranked 51st in 2019, but as of

June 2023 it rose to 47th place. Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows to Türkiye increased from USD 9.5 billion in 2019 to USD 13.4 billion in 2022. While Türkiye's of global FDI was 0.6 percent in 2019, this share increased to approximately 1 percent in 2022. However, it remains important to increase predictability and attract qualified FDI to Türkiye.

**213.** During the Plan period, wholesale and retail trade has significantly developed and electronic commerce increased its weight in the sector. In 2022, while total e-commerce volume was 801 billion TL, retail e-commerce volume reached 458 billion TL. In the same year, the ratio of e-commerce to general trade was 18.6 percent.

**214.** In the construction sector, the negative effects of the pandemic and global economic and political developments were felt intensely in the 2019-2022 period. During this period, employment in the sector decreased by 166 thousand people, and the sector's share in total employment decreased from 7 percent to 6 percent.

**215.** In order to accelerate and simplify customs services, a great number of projects were implemented through further use of information technologies, infrastructure was improved, and the number of export declarations processed at customs offices increased by 5.6 percent compared to the same period of the previous year and exceeded 4 million as of October 2022.

**216.** In 2019, when the effects of the pandemic were not yet observed, the number of visitors to Türkiye reached to 51.8 million, and the tourism revenue was recorded as 38.9 billion USD. Türkiye's tourism sector, negatively affected

ted by the pandemic, entered a recovery phase as of 2021; and in 2022, the number of visitors to Türkiye increased by 75 percent compared to the previous year, reaching 51.4 million people and tourism revenues increased by 54 percent to 46.5 billion USD.

**217.** Progress has been achieved in promoting R&D and innovation ecosystem over the course of Eleventh Development Plan period, and the share of R&D expenditures in GDP reached 1.40 percent in 2021, up from 1.18 percent in 2017. R&D and innovation subsidy programs have strengthened, the amount of private sector R&D expenditures and number of research staff have increased, research infrastructures have been expanded and mechanisms have been developed to increase their effectiveness. Support for research infrastructures that were granted competency decisions under Law No. 6550 on Support for Research Infrastructures will continue. Various studies have been carried out to increase the global competitiveness of universities, especially research universities, and to increase efficiency and performance. However, there is still a need to increase R&D and innovation capacity, to develop entrepreneurship and commercialization activities, especially knowledge and technology transfer which would transform R&D results into economic and social benefit, and to increase the interaction of stakeholders in the ecosystem.

**218.** During the planning period, the ICT sector continued to grow, reaching 11 billion USD. For the first time in 2021, the share of information technologies within the sector surpassed communication technologies. Significant progress has been made in e-commerce and the digital gaming sector, with two domestic gaming companies becoming Türkiye's first billion-dollar-valued ventures. Additionally, software

and related services exports have increased significantly. During the planning period, there was an increase in the prevalence of communication infrastructure and the usage of communication services. The length of fiber cables in Türkiye's communication infrastructure increased from 355,000 km in 2018 to 517,000 km by 2022. During this period, broadband subscriber density increased from 90.8 percent to 106.3 percent. Notable increases include fiber connections reaching 5.7 million households with a 104 percent increase and 4.5G services reaching 64 million subscribers. Despite rapid developments in infrastructure investments in the ICT sector, there continues to be a need for qualified workforce.

**219.** The basic information systems and common infrastructures required for e-Government service delivery have been largely established. Application projects have been implemented in many areas such as public financial management, social security, justice, education, health, transportation, security, environment, culture, sports, and municipal services, which are widely used by public institutions, citizens, and businesses. As of July 2023, the number of public services offered through the e-Government Gateway reached 7,177, while the number of mobile services reached 4,136. There has been an increase in the number of integrated services offered around topics such as employment, residence, and vehicles. As of the same period, 63.5 million registered users benefit from these services, and according to data from the Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT), the proportion of individuals using e-Government services reached 68.7 percent in 2022.

**220.** During the Plan period, efforts were made to increase efficiency and productivity in transportation and logistics, reduce costs and

ensure inter-modal integration. Within this framework, metro lines such as Kağıthane-Istanbul Airport, Sabiha Gökçen Airport-Kaynarca were put into service, increasing the length of urban rail system lines to 880 km as of October 2023. The infrastructure of Filyos Port was completed and Tokat and Rize-Artvin Airports were put into service. With the completion of Ankara-Sivas and Konya-Karaman railway lines, the length of high speed train lines reached 2,251 km. The ratio of electrified and signalized lines in railways increased to 52 percent and 58 percent, respectively, and significant modernization works are currently underway. As of September 2023, important projects such as the 1915 Çanakkale Bridge, Zigana Tunnel and Eyiste Viaduct have been completed, and with the commissioning of highway projects such as Ankara-Niğde, the incomplete sections of the Northern Marmara Motorway and İstanbul-İzmir, the total length of highways reached 3,633 km and the length of divided roads including highways reached 29,139 km. Geometric and physical standards on highways were raised and sectoral targets were achieved to a great extent.

**221.** During the Plan period, the road-dominated system in freight and passenger transportation continued. There is still a need to prioritize transport investments focusing on freight transport in order to increase road traffic safety, reduce environmental impacts and ensure transition to rail-linked multimodal systems. Moreover, the need to clarify authorities and responsibilities among institutions, improve legislation and upgrade physical infrastructure persists.

**222.** During the Plan period, studies were carried out to make Türkiye an important actor at the regional level in the energy sector by

taking advantage of its geostrategic position between producer and consumer regions. On the other hand, Türkiye's energy demand has been increasing in line with economic development. While Türkiye's primary energy consumption increased by an average of 3.5 percent annually during 2018-2021, electricity demand increased by an average of 2.1 percent annually during 2018-2022. With the liberalization process in the electricity market, the share of the private sector in electricity generation has approached 86 percent.

**223.** While the share of electricity generation from domestic coal in total electricity generation, which was 16.5 percent in 2018, was realized as 15.7 percent in 2022, in the same period the share of renewable energy in total electricity generation increased from 32.4 percent to 42.4 percent. In order to utilize renewable energy resources efficiently, the tender processes for Renewable Energy Resource Areas (YEKA) based on solar and wind energy with a total capacity of 5,850 MW were completed. In order to increase energy supply security, efforts have been continued to support renewable energy generation, utilize domestic coal resources in electricity generation and increase underground natural gas storage capacity. The construction of four units at the Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant (NPP), the foundation of which was laid in 2018, is underway and efforts have been made to build new nuclear power plants.

**224.** In 2022, exports in the mining sector increased to 4.6 billion USD while imports rose to 75.3 billion USD, with the share of the sector's imports in total imports reaching 21 percent. During the Plan period, imports of energy raw materials, especially oil, natural gas and hard coal, continued to account more than 80 per-

cent of the sector's imports. The share of value-added by the mining sector to the Türkiye's economy has increased steadily, rising from 1.0 percent in 2018 to 1.4 percent in 2022.

**225.** During the Plan period, oil and natural gas exploration activities in the seas were intensified. In this context, the total number of drilling ships was increased to four with the two drilling ships procured in 2020 and 2021. As a result of intensified exploration activities, 710 billion m<sup>3</sup> natural gas reserves were discovered in the Sakarya Gas Field in the Black Sea. Investments in the Sakarya Natural Gas Field Development Project continue in order to bring the discovered natural gas reserves into the economy. In addition, rich oil reserves were discovered in Gabar Mountain and started to be brought into the economy. Mineral processing facility installation conditional license tenders that started during the Plan period and the incentives given to these facilities, as well as the production projects of industrial raw materials, especially phosphate, gold, non-ferrous metals, hard coal, that large-scale companies have recently started, have also positively affected the mining sector investments. It is evaluated that the 2053 net zero emission target will affect the future of Türkiye's energy balance and coal policies.

**226.** Throughout the Plan period, physical infrastructure was strengthened to increase access and quality in education. Law on Teaching Profession was enacted and career steps of the teaching profession were defined. Curricula and teaching programs were updated, information and technology infrastructure of schools was strengthened and distance education opportunities were developed. The practice of providing education and training support to private vocational and technical schools was

continued and steps were taken to strengthen cooperation with the private sector. Public expenditures on education increased at all levels of education.

**227.** Despite the improvements in the education system, achievement gaps between regions and schools remained significant. There is still a need to improve the quality of learning environments within the framework of equality and equity, to develop the teacher training and development system based on qualifications, to increase the effectiveness of monitoring and evaluation of educational activities, to improve the integration of information and communication technologies into education in a way to increase quality, to increase the digital competencies of students and trainers, to increase the responsiveness of the education system to possible crises and to design the measurement and evaluation system flexibly.

**228.** In the Plan period, the quantity and physical capacities of higher education institutions were increased, women's access to higher education was improved and the number of undergraduate graduates was increased in order to ensure equal opportunities in access to the higher education system. There are a total of 208 higher education institutions in Türkiye, 129 of which are public universities, 75 foundation universities and 4 foundation vocational schools. The Mission Differentiation and Specialization in Higher Education Program, which highlights their strengths and unique missions, enables universities to specialize in different fields and contribute to education, research and regional development with these specializations. However, considering the number of students with master's and doctoral degrees, it is important to promote graduate education.

**229.** In the process of globalization in higher education, the number of international students has increased with efforts to ensure the international integration of the higher education system. With the registration of the Higher Education Quality Council as a European Higher Education Quality Assurance Registry, the Turkish higher education system has been harmonized with the quality definitions of the European Higher Education Area, and quality qualifications in the higher education system have been improved by closely following global trends and technological developments. In addition, investments for the qualitative transformation of universities, especially research infrastructures, were accelerated by giving special importance to research-oriented specialization. In 2018, the number of international students increased from 125 thousand to 302 thousand.

**230.** During the Plan period, progress has been made towards combating non-communicable diseases and addiction, developing a healthy lifestyle, increasing the quality of service delivery and strengthening health tourism, in order to ensure that individuals are in a state of complete physical and mental well-being, actively participating in economic and social life. Significant advancements have been achieved in both physical infrastructure and human resources. The number of beds per ten thousand people, which was 28.3 in 2018, increased to 30.7 in 2022. The ratio of qualified beds in Ministry of Health hospitals increased from 67.4 percent to 79.6 percent. The number of physicians per hundred thousand people increased from 187 to 228 while the number of nurses and midwives per hundred thousand people increased from 232 to 356.

**231.** Within the scope of combating the pandemic, causing the death of approximately

7 million people worldwide, strong physical infrastructure, rapid adaptation capacity and process management were supported, and vaccination activities were carried out successfully. Following the earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay, medical equipment, material and personnel were dispatched to meet the need for healthcare services in the region immediately, many field hospitals and pharmacies were commissioned in the region, patients were transferred out of the region and emergency case hospital model has been established and put in the service for the reconstruction of damaged healthcare facilities in the region.

**232.** During the planning period, effective policies were developed to strengthen the groups of society requiring special policies, and a more inclusive social security system was established along with a more effective and widespread social assistance and service system. Additional cash assistance has been provided to families in need, especially in response to the pandemic and earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay.

**233.** During the Plan period, the pandemic and disasters such as fires, earthquakes, and floods had different effects on various segments of society. Particularly, the lives of children and young people have been deeply affected, leading to significant changes in their daily routines, ranging from education to social life. Thanks to policies developed to adapt to change along with the strong family structure and culture of social solidarity in Türkiye, the negative effects of disasters have been minimized. Efforts have been made through various programs and projects to ensure that children are raised in nurturing family environments, fostering their mental and physical well-being and contributing to the formation of dynamic

generations within society. Efforts have been made to support children and young people in realizing their potentials. The goal has been to create an environment where children can start life under equal and healthy conditions, have access to quality education opportunities from an early age, and have the most suitable environment for nutrition, shelter, and development.

**234.** Improving the balance between work and family life, ensuring the healthy continuation of marriages and generations, and strengthening family bonds were among the important policies emphasized during the planning period. Efforts were made during the planning period to empower women in society and to achieve equality between men and women. Care activities based on the concept of active aging and aiming to facilitate the interaction of the elderly with the social environment were developed, and efforts were made towards a more effective, widespread, and diversified social assistance and service model. Social services provided to people with disabilities were diversified and expanded, and policies were continued to promote independent participation of people with disabilities in education, social life, and the labor market.

**235.** Türkiye, which has a complex migration dynamic due to its critical position in terms of migration movements, migration management has been restructured under the Presidency of Migration Management. Institutional capacity has been strengthened and efforts have been made to enhance coordination and international cooperation, to produce reliable and comprehensive data and to develop evidence-based policies. Removal centers needed within the scope of combating irregular migration have become operational, and the population

under international protection and temporary protection has been offered the opportunity to benefit from public services such as education and health following humanitarian and emergency aid support.

**236.** The pandemic, along with natural disasters and economic fluctuations, has once again highlighted the importance of a strong, planned, coordinated, and systematic civil society in increasing societal resilience. The total number of employees in the civil society sector has reached 40,000, and the total income has exceeded 40 billion TL. During the planning period, activities focusing on developing active citizenship awareness, promoting volunteerism, ensuring effective participation of NGOs in decision-making processes, increasing collaboration between civil society, government, and the private sector, and enhancing the institutional, human, financial, and digital capacities of NGOs have been emphasized. Leveraging the dynamic and flexible structures of NGOs to a greater extent to respond to national and local needs and issues remains crucial for strengthening democratic participation and enhancing efficiency and quality in public services.

**237.** Necessary steps are being taken to ensure green growth in Türkiye, to limit the upward trend in emissions, and to improve the adaptation capability towards climate change. In this framework, one of the most important developments in the late planning period is the ratification of the Paris Agreement and its mechanisms, with the declaration that they will be implemented without compromising Türkiye's economic and social development rights. The Green Deal Action Plan, which is the roadmap aiming to ensure Türkiye's compliance with policies to combat climate change and support green transformation, was published in July

2021. During this process, Türkiye's need for investments that contribute to mitigation and adaptation action has increased.

**238.** With the aim of sustainable development, environmental legislation and standards have been developed, and institutional and technical infrastructure have been improved, and projects aimed at strengthening environmental management have been implemented. In order to conserve the rich biological diversity and genetic resources of Türkiye, the number of protected areas with various statuses has been increased. Additionally a national biological diversity inventory has been developed by determining the biological diversity based on provinces.

**239.** Significant progress has been achieved in collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste management by municipalities, and efforts have been continued to ensure that these facilities are properly operated and regularly inspected to prevent environmental problems. The number of sanitary landfills is increasing, additional landfill lots are being built to increase the capacity of the facilities in operation and the construction of pre-treatment facilities continues. In addition, work is being carried out on the rehabilitation of irregular solid waste disposal sites and solid waste management in rural areas. In solid waste management, effective implementation of the local administration union model is considered important for municipalities to use their time and financial resources more efficiently. Although the number of solid waste management projects carried out through this method is increasing, there is a need to ensure the effective operation of constructed facilities.

**240.** In terms of economic and environmental benefits in waste management, there is still a

need to increase awareness on recycling and recovery, raise environmental awareness, develop standards for recovered secondary products, and improve the incentive and guidance system. It remains crucial to focus on reducing packaging waste, promoting reuse, recycling, and recovery, as well as separating, transporting, and sorting waste at the source.

**241.** In local governments, increasing the alignment between strategic planning and resource allocation, developing mechanisms to ensure service standardization and supervision of compliance with these standards, increasing the level of specialization and capacity of human resources, strengthening the participation and supervision role of citizens in decision-making processes, improving the capacity to combat disasters, strengthening urban well-being and security, and supporting local entrepreneurship remain important.

**242.** During the Plan period, prominent sectors in Level-2 regions continued to be supported. The Eastern Anatolia Project (DAP), Eastern Black Sea Project (DOKAP), Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP) and Konya Plain Project (KOP) development programs covering the 2021-2023 period were put into effect. Implementation of the Attraction Centers Support Program and the Social Development Support Program continued. Urban transformation studies continued in order to ensure the transformation of areas and buildings under disaster hazard and risk in our cities in a way to ensure healthy and safe living. Efforts were made to expand the use of information systems in urban planning and service delivery. Significant progress was made in the development of geographic data infrastructure and modernization of cadastral infrastructure.

**243.** The housing stock continued to increase during the Plan period. As of end-September 2023, the total number of housing units in Türkiye was 41.3 million. In the 2019-2022 period, 153,198 housing units were completed and delivered to their right owners by the Housing Development Administration (TOKI). Of the housing units produced by TOKI, 88.75 percent are social housing units.

**244.** Following the earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay, the total number of houses categorized as urgent demolition, demolished, heavily damaged or moderately damaged was determined as 680 thousand and approximately 2.4 million people faced direct shelter problems. In addition to providing emergency and temporary shelter services to those citizens affected by the earthquakes, permanent disaster housing construction has promptly commenced within the framework of the planning, and legislative amendments regulating settlement and construction were implemented.

**245.** Türkiye submitted its first Voluntary National Review Report detailing the planned steps for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2016, followed by a second report in 2019 to the UN, highlighting

the progress made. Extensive efforts in planning, preparation, coordination, implementation, and monitoring processes have been conducted among central government, local governments, civil society, the private sector, and universities to ensure the advancement of the SDGs.

**246.** The National Sustainable Development Coordination Council has been established to review and coordinate the implementation of the SDGs at the national level. TURKSTAT has developed a portal for the effective tracking of SDG indicators and their dissemination through a user-friendly presentation. Furthermore, bilateral and multilateral efforts are being undertaken to enhance international cooperation and share experiences regarding the SDGs.

**247.** In today's rapidly changing technological landscape, where global political, economic, and health crises are becoming more widespread and frequent, predictability becomes increasingly challenging, the function of plans in determining the direction in order to increase resilience against crises by providing the necessary transformations increases and the guidance of vision, objectives and policies gains more importance.



# CHAPTER TWO

## LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (2024-2053) AND THE MAIN OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES OF THE TWELFTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2024-2028)

### 1. LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (2024-2053)

#### 1.1. WORLD OUTLOOK IN 2053

**248.** The future landscape anticipates a quest for new balance amidst growing economic, social, and environmental imbalances, coupled with escalating geopolitical tensions, leading to profound changes and transformations. The 2053 projection, shaped by the evolving global order, encompasses a spectrum of possibilities, ranging from an entirely optimistic to an entirely pessimistic vision within the same realm of potential outcomes.

**249.** In the future world, the influence of power centers forged by developed economies is set to diminish, leading to a reshaping of the global order into a more inclusive and multipolar framework. This transformation will involve the participation of new players in the international system and the formation of strategic alliances. African and Asian countries, bolstered by their economic size and burgeoning youth populations, will gain prominence, fostering a more balanced global landscape. While this

shift may present a facade of fairness and conciliation, it also harbors the risks of increased confrontations, as efforts to establish superiority gain momentum.

**250.** Today's artificial intelligence applications have the potential to usher in a new era of technology, fundamentally shaping the future of humanity and civilization. This could lead to an exponential development of knowledge and technology, driven by a fresh scientific wave. As innovative technologies rapidly flourish, it is foreseeable that by the mid-21st century, the mass production and consumption structure will be largely replaced by personalized, on-site production and consumption methods utilizing advanced types of three-dimensional printing, machine learning, robotics, and augmented reality technologies.

**251.** Concurrently with technological advancements, the significance of the data economy and the mobility of human and intellectual capital will rise, reducing spatial dependence.

Additionally, the traditional dominance of goods trade in overall trade will decline in favor of services which are called invisible trade. Yet, sustaining power in the emerging global trade landscape hinges on a country's ability to compete effectively in both realms and attract international capital to these sectors.

**252.** With the development of innovative technologies, it is expected that central banks' digital currencies will become the major medium of exchange throughout the economy, and different currencies and financial instruments will be more commonly used. Full digitalization will enable the targeted use of money, and thus programmable money can only be used as allowed by states and financial institutions on a targeted basis thus preventing any misuse. Within the framework of the security of personal data and privacy of private life, digital currencies will provide transparency by enabling to track economic activity fully and thus become an important instrument in reducing informality.

**253.** With green and digital transformation, it is likely that new ways of doing business and various professions will emerge, and remote, independent and flexible working will become the norm. With the advancements in digital technologies such as robotics and artificial intelligence, the labor market will undergo a historical change; by the middle of this century, it will become clear that some professions and jobs will gain and some will lose, and some occupational groups will disappear. It is expected that the jobs that will survive in the future will mostly be jobs that require intuitive, emotional and social intelligence, social interaction, common sense or prevision, which are characteristics that people can maintain their superiority in. As professions transform, many

new professions whose names are not even known today will emerge, while the demand for low-skilled jobs will decrease sharply, continuous education and skill development will become more important.

**254.** In light of these developments, education is shifting away from merely imparting specific knowledge and skills, placing greater emphasis on equipping individuals with the ability to acquire information effectively. It is anticipated that competencies like analytical thinking, systematic problem-solving, critical thinking, decision-making, effective communication, environmental adaptation, and leadership will be of paramount importance in the future. As digital technologies, personalized learning experiences, virtual and augmented reality, and artificial intelligence become prevalent in education, there will be a simultaneous recognition of the enduring significance of comprehensive teaching, guidance, and social interaction in shaping individual education. The education of the future will prioritize accessibility, diversification, and personalization, with curricula geared toward fostering the development of novel knowledge and skills.

**255.** The role of energy in current production structures, often reliant on limited and costly resources, may diminish in the production and consumption due to emerging technological transformations and access to diverse, independent, and clean energy sources. While complete cessation of oil dependence may not be imminent, the utilization of clean energy, such as solar, wind, and nuclear power, is anticipated to become more widespread. Simultaneously, technological advancements like carbon capture, utilization, and storage, green hydrogen, and batteries will gain prominence. This could potentially lead to a world marked

by sustainability and environmentally friendly practices, with a significant reduction in global emissions. However, the accelerating shift to clean energy is expected to drive a substantial increase in the demand for critical minerals in the energy sector, underscoring the growing importance of securing a cost-effective and sustainable supply of these minerals.

**256.** By 2053, as urbanization increases and cities with populations exceeding 10 million are expected to rise, transportation in eco-friendly and smart cities will be facilitated by autonomous vehicles. Food requirements will be met through practices such as waterless farming, vertical farming, soilless farming, and urban agriculture. Technological solutions have the potential to greatly alleviate the global population's access constraints to clean water and food. Furthermore, with the contribution of technologies like artificial intelligence, effective management of disasters and pandemics, as well as biotechnological revolutions such as artificial organs, could lead to an extension in the average lifespan of the population

**257.** The regional distribution of the world population, which is expected to reach 10 billion by the middle of the 21st century, will differ significantly from today. According to current projections, Central and South Asia will be the world's most populous region by 2037, and more than half of the global population growth will occur in Africa in the period until 2050, with the population of Sub-Saharan Africa doubling. Demographic imbalances between regions and countries will also suppress labor supply, and global and regional migration movements may accelerate due to extreme weather events and natural disasters caused by climate change, as well as geopolitical tensions.

**258.** By 2050, the share of the population aged 65 and over is expected to reach 16 percent globally and 27.8 percent in developed countries. Moreover, it is estimated that the population aged 80 and over will grow even faster, approaching 460 million by 2050. In countries where the elderly population will increase, social security and retirement systems, universal healthcare services, and smart care methods will be of critical importance, and public programs will need to be adapted to accommodate the increasing elderly population.

**259.** In the emerging global order where science and technology take the lead, transformations across various sectors may not unfold simultaneously or uniformly worldwide. The pace and nature of change will be influenced by the development levels, natural resources, and preparedness of individual countries and regions, shaping the transition process and duration. Success in the future will be attributed to nations that can anticipate these changes, recognize the opportunities they offer, and leverage them to their fullest potential.

**260.** Technological advancements that enable new socio-technical changes in terms of human, social, and spatial aspects can also bring significant benefits for Türkiye. To effectively take advantage of the emerging window of opportunity, it will be critically important to, on one hand, create a strong education system that will maximize human capital in future modes of production and service delivery, and on the other hand, to make the right investments that will equip the existing production structure with next-generation technologies.

## 1.2. TÜRKİYE IN 2053

**261.** A long-term roadmap has been created to make the most of the opportunities that the radical change and transformation process taking place in the world can offer to Türkiye. The main purpose of our long-term development strategy covering the period 2024-2053; In line with the aim of raising Türkiye above the level of contemporary civilizations, Türkiye to become one of the main centers of science, technology, production, trade, culture and art in the world, contributing to humanity and directing global developments for the peace, tranquility and prosperity of its region and the world by protecting its national and spiritual values and to become an effective, strong and prosperous country.

**262.** Türkiye has the potential power to achieve this goal with its strong human and physical infrastructure, young, dynamic, and entrepreneurial population, historical and cultural heritage, spirit of social solidarity, rich natural resources and natural beauties, unique geopolitical position as a intercontinental junction, internationally competitive and flexible production and trade structure, as well as widespread transportation and logistic networks.

**263.** To attain our long-term objective, it is paramount to establish a knowledge and technology-intensive, high value-added, export-oriented production structure that mobilizes local resources, and adheres to global standards. Through structural transformations facilitated by green and digital technologies across all sectors, including agriculture, industry, energy, and services, Türkiye aims to position itself as a global center of gravity in production and trade by 2053. Ensuring supply security in food and energy, along with the sustainability of its natural resources, Türkiye will develop into an

economy that achieves a surplus in current account balance through stable growth driven by high value-added production, and establishes price stability permanently.

**264.** Türkiye aspires to secure a position among the top 10 economies globally and within the top 5 economies based on purchasing power parity as a country in the upper-income group by implementing structural transformations that foster competitiveness and innovation on a global scale by 2053.

**265.** By 2053, Türkiye aims for its manufacturing industry to lead in digital transformation, producing sustainably, competitively, and efficiently, surpassing OECD averages in high-tech production and exports. By the end of the period, with the manufacturing industry's share in GDP exceeding 30 percent, our goal is to rank among the top 10 countries globally in manufacturing industry production. Additionally, we aim to elevate the share of high-tech industries in manufacturing exports from around 3 percent to 17 percent, and rank among the top 5 countries in defense industry exports. Our vision is to become a country with robust and qualified production capacity. Alongside cultivating a high value-added production structure, it is also aimed to have at least 5 Turkish brands ranked among the world's 100 most valuable brands by actively supporting branding efforts.

**266.** Türkiye's export vision towards 2053, aligned with prevailing global trends emphasizing technological advancements and environmental considerations, seeks to establish a structure that generates a sustainable surplus in international goods and services trade. This will be achieved through the production of information and technology-intensive, environmentally friendly, branded, high value-added

products, and services, built upon a transformative approach. The objective is for Türkiye to assert dominance in global value chains, to ensure supply security by cultivating relationships with friendly neighboring countries, and to emerge as a global hub in various service sectors, including tourism, health, education, logistics, consultancy, software, and finance through diversified service exports. To achieve these aims, it is crucial to focus on developing economies and distant markets, expected to represent a substantial portion of global GDP in the 2050s, rather than relying solely on traditional trade partners. With the emergence of new markets and an increase in technology-intensive products, it is anticipated that Türkiye's share in global merchandise trade will exceed 2 percent by 2053, and when services trade is included, this percentage is also expected to rise.

**267.** The main element of the 2053 vision is to prioritize justice that functions quickly without compromising the principles of the rule of law and supremacy of law, is reliable, prioritizes people, provides full protection of fundamental rights and freedoms, and maximizes the use of digital opportunities. Additionally, it aims for Türkiye to become one of the preferred countries for direct investment by establishing bureaucratic improvements and legal predictability in investment, employment, production, and export processes.

**268.** Within the framework of Türkiye's long-term development strategy, it is expected that the weight of the services sector in the sectoral distribution will continue to increase with the fundamental changes in the structure of employment and will exceed 70 percent at the end of the period. In the 2053 horizon, the labor market's adaptation to green and digital transformation will be ensured, and human capital

will be strengthened to meet the skill needs arising from the transformation. A just transition will be ensured by implementing policies that will minimize the costs of job loss during the green and digital transformation process, especially those who are active in the labor market and groups that require special policies. Throughout this process, new generation job opportunities will be supported and new job skills needed by the business world will be provided in line with emerging trends. While the labor force participation rate will exceed the average of high-income economies, the unemployment rate will gradually decline with the strong increase in employment and fall below the average of high-income economies by 2053. At the end of the thirty-year period, the quality of the labor force will be brought to the level of developed countries, it will be ensured to benefit from the productivity of each individual of working age, and the unemployment rate will be reduced below 5 percent.

**269.** To attain a Türkiye that is set as an example in the world with the effective functioning of social security systems, where equality of opportunity in employment, wages and professional development is fully ensured, where work-life balance is established for all individuals in the active labor force is among our main goals. With a comprehensive transformation that will facilitate women's entry into working life, the women labor force participation rate will exceed 60 percent. The share of higher education graduates which will reach 55 percent by 2053, will make the labor force more qualified. Additionally the share of individuals in the 15-24 age group who are not in employment, education or training will be reduced to single digits.

**270.** In the upcoming period, Türkiye will strengthen its science and research base, increase

its knowledge and technology production, and become one of the competitive countries in invention and innovation. In this framework, it is important to increase the quantity and quality of researchers, especially those with doctoral degree, by paying special attention to basic sciences. It is significant for Türkiye to become an attraction center for scientists in its region and around the world in critical fields such as artificial intelligence, robotics, biotechnology, quantum and space research. Türkiye's 2053 vision is to become a hub of advanced technologies by strengthening an ecosystem that leaves no one behind in the field of science and technology and encourages technology initiatives and R&D investments by internalizing innovation. In the 2053 vision, it is aimed for at least 5 of our universities to be among the top 100 in the world, to be among the top 10 countries in the global innovation index, and to increase the share of R&D expenditures to 4 percent of the national income.

**271.** In line with the vision of becoming one of the leading countries in the field of space by 2053, international cooperation will be increased, young generations will be encouraged to work in the field of space, space research will be expanded, and infrastructure and technological competencies will be developed for satellite technologies, observation systems and exploration programs. These initiatives aim to enable Türkiye achieve a competitive position in producing and commercializing space technologies.

**272.** In line with the goal of increasing the quality at all levels of education and the increase in schooling rates, our human capital will be equipped with social and emotional competencies and skills required by common sense and the culture of doing business together, as well as new competencies that meet the de-

mand of the workforce. One of our main goals will be to increase qualified workforce in all areas needed by Türkiye, raising individuals who are capable of critical thinking, providing sustainable solutions to problems, constantly renewing themselves in personal and professional fields, being aware of social responsibilities sensitive to national and global issues, upholding moral values, and committed to contributing to the development of society.

**273.** Türkiye aims to be among the top 20 countries in the Human Development Index by 2053. Over the next thirty years, it is expected that poverty will be completely eliminated, developed country level of welfare reached will be distributed fairly across the country and the Gini coefficient will fall to 0.30.

**274.** By taking decisive steps in areas such as sustainable management of natural resources, energy transformation, green infrastructure and circular economy investments, environmental protection and dissemination of green technologies with domestic production opportunities, the net zero emission target will be achieved by 2053, without compromising our development priorities as an effective player on a global scale. In this context, the additional investments that need to be made in the energy, buildings, industry, transportation, agriculture and forestry sectors, compared to the current scenario where pre-Plan trends continue, should be at least an annual average of 1.7 percent of the national income, of which approximately 1 percentage point is expected to come from the private sector and 0.7 percentage point sourced from the public sector. However, the green transformation facilitated through these investments has the potential to yield economic and environmental benefits equivalent to an annual average of up to 7.8 percent of the national income through redu-

ctions in energy imports, fossil fuel-related air pollution, harvest losses in agriculture, as well as traffic congestion and accidents.

**275.** Investments in renewable energy, electrification, energy efficiency, green hydrogen and energy storage will play a critical role for the 2053 net zero emission target. In addition, the use of nuclear energy in Türkiye will become widespread by increasing electricity generation with new nuclear power plants and domestic small modular reactors (SMR) in addition to Akkuyu NPP. Türkiye will become a country that ensures supply security with its domestic and renewable resources.

**276.** By 2053, the natural resources we have in agriculture, especially gene resources, will be effectively protected, productivity and production increase in agriculture and food products, self-sufficiency and supply security will be ensured. Alternative water resources such as rainwater and gray water will be utilized through sustainable and effective use of water resources, all irrigable agricultural lands will be irrigated, carbon sink areas will be increased by improving the adaptation capability of our forests to climate change. Stronger, connected, flexible and prosperous rural areas where the quality of life is maximized will be created, eliminating the disparity in prosperity between rural and urban areas. In 2053, Türkiye will continue to be the largest country in Europe in terms of agricultural national income and will rank 7th among the world countries.

**277.** Türkiye, located on important trade corridors on the East-West and North-South axes, will utilize its significant potential across all modes of transportation, with its production and market size, to reach its 2053 targets as a global logistics power. With a safe, comfortable, integrated, disaster-resistant, environmen-

tally friendly and accessible system, the share of railways in intercity freight and passenger transportation will be increased over 21 percent and 6 percent, respectively, while air cargo traffic in air transportation will be increased to 7.2 million tons and the number of passengers carried by airways will be increased to approximately 600 million passengers. As an important transit hub for container transportation in the world, total containers handled at ports will be increased to 49 million TEU, and the Turkish maritime trade fleet will be developed and the number of green ports will be increased on the basis of digitalization and energy efficiency. Over the next thirty years, roads will be further developed with new smart roads suitable for electric vehicles, intelligent transportation systems and autonomous systems.

**278.** With an advanced green infrastructure and a sustainable approach, our vision for tourism towards 2053 is to be among the top three countries worldwide in terms of tourism revenues by utilizing artificial intelligence and advanced digital technologies at the highest level. Turkish tourism, prioritizing quality and tourism income rather than the number of tourists and protecting its natural resources and unique tourism assets, will become an exceptional international brand with its qualified workforce, technological and physical infrastructure, innovative service offerings targeting tourism fields of the future. Türkiye will be among the leading countries in international sports organizations by ensuring the development of sports tourism with its sports infrastructure and the major organizations it will host. In 2053, when Türkiye will be the health tourism capital of the world, it is aimed to disseminate location-independent robotic health services with advanced network technologies to the world pioneered by Türkiye.

**279.** The digital Turkish Lira, to be introduced alongside physical currency in 2028, will be developed in all economic, social, and societal aspects and will become the single currency in circulation, and the financial sector will be in a position to export technology in the period leading up to 2053. Green technological investments for zeroing carbon footprint will be financed and Türkiye will become one of the pioneering countries in global green finance. By ensuring the development of financial technologies under the leadership of İstanbul Financial Center (IFC), Türkiye will be among the leading countries in the world in terms of the scale and effectiveness of fintech activities. In Türkiye of 2053, capital markets will play a significant role in funding private sector investments, with crowdfunding platforms becoming widespread and deepened, and priority will be given to equity-based financing. With the deepening of capital markets, publicly traded companies will reach a market value above the national income level.

**280.** By 2053, Türkiye will have completely transformed its building stock and urban infrastructure, be resilient and well prepared for disasters, and become a world leader in effective disaster management with a sustainable economic and social structure and a high level of adaptation to the effects of climate change.

**281.** Our cities, shaped with an architectural understanding that carries the thousands of years of original values of our immemorial civilization into the future, will be sustainable settlements that are resilient to climate change and disasters, that use green and innovative technologies with smart energy and transportation infrastructure, that offer qualified and inclusive services, and where the quality of life for all is improved. The urban culture, consciousness and spirit of our civilization will be

preserved while competing with world cities with brand cities that have become centers of attraction for sports, arts, science and business people in 2053 with their strong health and education infrastructure and cultural heritage.

**282.** Inspired by the vision of 2053, our immemorial city of İstanbul, which brings together two continents and civilizations, holds a unique position in world history in terms of science, culture and art. Its central location on important transit routes, along with its superior economic and commercial power, makes it an unparalleled settlement in the world. İstanbul, the heir of civilizations, will become the center where the global agenda is set in the fields of science, technology, culture, arts, trade, tourism and finance in the horizon of 2053 with its unique historical and cultural richness as well as its strong infrastructure and service capacity.

**283.** By utilizing advanced technologies, our cultural heritage will be transferred to future generations through healthy and reliable means, and communication efforts promoting all elements that conserve, develop and reinvent our culture will be conducted on a global scale, positioning Türkiye as one of the leading countries in the world's cultural economy.

**284.** In the period leading up to 2053, Türkiye, with its leading position in advanced capabilities, hardware and security technologies, will follow a foresighted approach against the global diversifying and increasing security risks and threats, and will play a stable and conciliatory role in establishing an environment of peace, tranquility, and trust in its region and the world, and will continue to stand by oppressed nations with its historical responsibility for a fairer world.

# CHAPTER TWO

## LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (2024-2053) AND THE MAIN OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES OF THE TWELFTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2024-2028)

### 2. THE VISION, MAIN OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE TWELFTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**285.** The vision of the Twelfth Development Plan is "A stable, strong and prosperous Türkiye, that is ecofriendly, resilient to disasters, produces high added-value based on advanced technology, and shares income fairly in the Century of Türkiye."

**286.** The Twelfth Development Plan, which will cover the first five-year period of the long-term development strategy, aims at raising the international position of Türkiye and increasing welfare by ensuring economic and social development grounded on the core values and expectations of our nation.

**287.** In this framework, in line with the objectives of placing Türkiye among high-income countries and countries with the highest level of human development, in the Plan;

- Strengthening the rule of law, democracy, fundamental rights and freedoms,
- Reinforcing and institutionalizing the understanding of good governance,

- Strengthening the family, human and social structure,
- Disaster-resilient habitats and civilization-based, smart, sustainable cities,
- Stability and sustainability in macro economy,
- Green and digital transformation-oriented competitiveness in all areas,
- Productivity-based, industry and export-oriented qualitative growth,
- Active industrial policies, technology-oriented structural transformation in manufacturing industry, sectoral prioritization,
- Security of supply and self-sufficiency in energy and food,
- Strengthening international cooperation and strategic partnerships

will be provided.

**288.** Accordingly, while ensuring a balanced growth with macroeconomic and financial stability, permanent improvement in the current account balance and strong public financial balances will be prioritized. Transition to a green and digital economy will be realized through a well-functioning R&D and innovation ecosystem for competitive production, the business and investment environment will be improved through highly predictable public policies, and institutional and physical infrastructure will be strengthened. Efficient SMEs with strong capital structures and strong value chains with sustainable and secure input supply will be established by means of effective state aid.

**289.** Aligned with a human-centered and inclusive approach to development alongside economic prosperity, our vision is founded on the pillars of qualified individuals, strong intergenerational bonds, and resilient family structures. During the Plan period, it is aimed to elevate both individual and social qualities and competencies by optimizing demographic opportunities. To achieve this, inclusive and high-quality healthcare and education services, as well as citizen-focused and efficient public services, ensuring equitable access for all, will be provided. Furthermore, improving income distribution through increased employment opportunities and fostering inclusive social protection to build resilient communities has been committed to.

**290.** Making the most of Türkiye's progress in both economic and social spheres, our top priorities will include creating resilient habitats and fostering sustainable environments to address various risks, notably natural disasters.

During the Plan period, disaster resilient living areas, urban transformation, and housing with basic infrastructure services will be provided while promoting the sustainable utilization of our environmental resources. Additionally, we aim to achieve regional convergence in development levels, thereby enhancing social well-being by improving living standards in rural areas, creating more livable and economically vibrant urban centers, and fostering balanced regional development overall.

**291.** During the Plan period, principles of justice underpinned by democratic values and good governance will be prioritized. This entails safeguarding fundamental rights and freedoms through a fair and efficient legal system, fostering strong institutional structures based on merit, and promoting the active engagement of civil society in decision-making processes. Additionally, the importance of transparent and financially stable local governments will be emphasized. During the Plan period, Türkiye will strive to strengthen its global standing through effective public diplomacy, while also contributing to international cooperation for development and addressing global and regional challenges through constructive and collaborative policies.

**292.** The Twelfth Development Plan will prioritize principles such as human-centricity, participation, inclusivity, accountability, predictability, transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness to realize its vision. During the Plan period, concerted efforts will be made to ensure that all segments of society embrace the outlined goals and objectives, and necessary steps will be taken to achieve them.

# CHAPTER TWO

## LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (2024-2053) AND THE MAIN OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES OF THE TWELFTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2024-2028)

### 3. OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES OF THE PLAN

#### 3.1. STABLE GROWTH, STRONG ECONOMY

**293.** During the Plan period, one of the main priorities will be to increase the potential growth of the Turkish economy by utilizing its existing resources in the most efficient manner. In this context, with a production structure that focuses on productivity and competitiveness, a stable growth based on exports, in which the industrial sector plays a leading role by increasing its interaction with agriculture and services sectors, and the fair sharing of increased welfare are aimed.

**294.** Economic policies will continue to be conducted on a rule-based and predictable basis, while strengthening the coordination and harmony among monetary, fiscal and revenue policies. In this context, all policy instruments will be used decisively to achieve single-digit inflation, one of the main macroeconomic targets.

**295.** Fiscal policy will support monetary policy in the fight against inflation by adopting an approach based on fiscal discipline and preventing wasteful spending. Apart from the financial burdens brought by emergencies such as pandemics and disasters, income-expenditure balance of the budget will be maintained in a healthy structure.

**296.** The functioning of a rule-based free market economy will be supported prioritizing the elimination of market failures and the business and investment environment will be improved.

**297.** In line with net zero emission targets, regulations will be implemented to minimize the costs of combating climate change to the economy and to maximize the opportunities brought by green transformation with digital transformation.

**298.** Large-scale and innovative investments focusing on technology, green and digital

transformation that will reduce import dependency, increase productivity and lead to more competitive production capacity, especially in priority sectors in industry, will be supported.

**299.** In the agricultural sector, a production structure that ensures food supply security, increases productivity and is resilient to risks will be established within a structure with a higher level of interaction with industry.

**300.** Investments that will ensure maximum utilization of natural resources in the energy and mining sector will be implemented by taking green transformation into account. It will be ensured that Türkiye's natural wealth and energy resources are not left idle and brought into the economy.

**301.** Foreign exchange earning areas in the services sector will be increased by diversification and it will be ensured that Türkiye becomes a world brand and ranks third in terms of tourism revenues in the international market.

**302.** Efforts will be accelerated to increase investments in Türkiye through international capital, particularly direct investments.

**303.** Financial markets will be transformed into a structure that provides the real sector with cost-effective financing and various types of financial instruments.

**304.** In line with the aim of making Türkiye a global financial center and a safe haven for international capital, steps will be taken to develop capital markets, strengthen the fintech ecosystem, the institutional structure of participation finance and improve the regulatory infrastructure as well.

**305.** New instruments for increasing domestic savings will be developed in line with domestic demand, and increased savings will be channeled into investment in productive areas.

**306.** Programs aimed at promoting labor force participation, particularly among women and youth, will be implemented to activate the economically inactive population. These programs will also focus on acquiring professional skills required for green and digital transformation and on making the labor market more flexible. Policies will be put into practice to ensure that every working-age individual can acquire skills to generate income and professions that foster a sense of belonging.

**307.** During the Plan period, an annual 5.0 percent average growth rate is aimed. By the end of the Plan period, the per capita income is expected to reach 17 thousand 554 USD while the national income per capita in PPP terms will exceed 58 thousand USD. It is anticipated that 5 million additional jobs will be created during the Plan period and the unemployment rate will decrease to 7.5 percent at the end of the period.

**308.** With the policies and measures to be implemented during the Plan period, exports and imports are expected to reach 375.4 billion USD and 481.4 billion USD, respectively, and with the targeted increase in tourism revenues, current account deficit to GDP ratio is expected to be 0.2 percent at the end of the period.

**309.** Public finance instruments will be used to support a growth environment compatible with the inflation target and current account balance. In this context, rationalization of ex-

penditures will be continued through expenditure reviews, reforms will be made to strengthen tax justice and expand the tax base, and the share of healthy and sustainable resources in financing expenditures will be increased. At the end of the Plan period, public sector borrowing requirement, general government deficit and the central government budget deficit ratio to GDP are targeted to be 1.8, 1.8 and 2 percent respectively.

**310.** Long-term financial sustainability of pension and health expenditures will be strengthened by taking into account the actuarial balance in the social security system. Premium collections will be increased by effectively combating informal employment and undeclared wages. The social security coverage will be expanded and the system will be made simpler, more effective and fair through policies in line with the changing labor market and demographic structure.

**311.** Public enterprises will continue to carry out their activities in an effective and productive manner with a corporate governance approach. In this context, the institutional and financial structures of public enterprises will be strengthened, their co-ordination with each other will be improved and employment policy will be implemented in line with the need for qualified personnel. On the other hand, privatization practices will continue in line with the objective of establishing of an effective market mechanism in the economy.

### **3.1.1. Macroeconomic Policy Framework**

**312.** In line with the objectives of the Twelfth Development Plan, Türkiye will pursue a stable growth approach based on exports, with a pro-

duction structure focusing on productivity and competitiveness, in which the industrial sector plays a leading role in growth by increasing its interaction with agriculture and services sectors, creates employment by making maximum use of the demographic window of opportunity, and provides quality financing opportunities through a healthy structure in balance of payments.

**313.** Türkiye's growth perspective is to further increase the limits of potential growth by utilizing all physical, financial and natural resources, especially human capital, in economic activity effectively and efficiently.

**314.** In line with the objective of becoming a regional base and center of attraction in the world trade, policies to support the functioning of rule-based free market economy will be maintained and predictable, transparent and facilitating market conditions will be established.

**315.** Against the disruptive effects of external economic developments on free market conditions, regulations and implementations facilitating market entries and exits, strengthening competition and eliminating market failures will be strengthened.

**316.** Investment, production and trade infrastructures will be developed to contribute to competitiveness with a focus on green and digital transformation.

**317.** Sustainable, low-emission, integrated with digital production techniques and environmentally friendly policies will be adopted, especially in the energy, transport, industry and agriculture sectors, and necessary regula-

tions for green transformation will be implemented in line with net zero emission targets.

**318.** State aid will be maintained so as to be selective, limited to a certain period of time, and to be effective in the entrepreneur's investment and/or production decision-making at the same time.

**319.** Sectoral prioritization to ensure structural transformation in production will be maintained through active industrial policies. Large-scale, innovative, green and technology-oriented investments that will reduce import dependency, increase productivity and lead to more competitive production capacity will continue to be supported. Physical, human and technological infrastructure will be strengthened in line with this.

**320.** The industrial sector and the services and agricultural sectors supporting the industrial sector will be guided with a comprehensive approach and productivity increases based on R&D, investment, labor force and institutionalization will be extended to the whole economy.

**321.** In the agricultural sector, a production structure that ensures food supply security, increases productivity and being resilient to risks will be established in interaction with the industrial sector. Strategies will be developed for the conscious use and sustainable management of resources in agriculture and policies for utilizing new technologies will be put into practice.

**322.** The quality and diversity of services will be increased and the gains in the tourism sector will be further enhanced. New approaches

and practices will be implemented to make Türkiye an international attraction center and a world brand. The sector will become an important destination in the international market and its contribution to the current account balance will be increased.

**323.** Investments that will maximize the utilization of natural resources in the energy and mining sectors will be implemented by taking green transformation into account. Utilization of our natural resources in the production processes of industry and agriculture sectors will be increased with a comprehensive perspective.

**324.** The Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT) will continue to use all instruments decisively to achieve the single-digit inflation target. The floating exchange rate regime will be maintained and financial stability will be ensured to support the economy in a way to favor price stability. In this framework, the harmony between monetary, fiscal and revenue policies will be maintained to ensure the permanence of macroeconomic stability.

**325.** In line with the principle of liberalization of capital movements to attract international capital to Türkiye, implementations will be continued. Through strengthening sound financing channels, the amount and diversity of medium and long-term sources for financing the current account deficit will be increased. Thus, an acceleration will be achieved in bringing foreign savings into the economy in order to increase Türkiye's potential growth limits.

**326.** Fiscal policy will be implemented within the framework of an approach based on fiscal discipline, rationalizing expenditures,

supporting quality growth and sustainability of resources, effectiveness and productivity. In order to strengthen fairness in income distribution and increase sustainable revenues, policies will be developed taking into account the objective of spreading taxation to the mainstream.

**327.** Governance processes in local administrations will be improved, the quality of human resources will be increased, legislation and practices regarding expenditure responsibilities, revenue capacities and borrowing will be reviewed within the framework of sustainability.

**328.** State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) will continue their activities in a way to increase the competitiveness of the economy and support the sustainability of public finance.

**329.** Borrowing policy will be carried out based on strategic criteria that are based on the most cost-effective financing in the medium and long term, taking into account domestic and external market conditions and cost factors, within a reasonable risk level.

**330.** In the allocation of public investments, priority will be given to areas affected by disasters, especially earthquakes, and areas for green and digital transformation, and physical and social capital investments will be developed in a complementary manner to private sector investments.

**331.** Public-Private Partnership (PPPs) method will be implemented in line with macroeconomic policies, sectoral priorities and budgetary principles, and ensuring effective and appropriate risk sharing between the private and public sector.

**332.** New instruments for increasing domestic savings, an important source of financing for stable and strong growth, will be developed in a way to be compatible with domestic demand, which is an important stabilizer of economic activity against external shocks.

**333.** In order to reduce skill mismatch and ensure supply-demand balance in the labor market, factors that may disrupt the skill-productivity-wage balance in the public and private sectors will be reduced.

**334.** Qualified human capital will be one of the main elements of the stable growth envisaged in the Plan period. Increasing the qualifications of the labor force, directing them to more productive sectors and areas, ensuring harmony between education and employment, and including women and young people in employment by equipping them with the professional skills needed in the labor market are among the main priorities.

**335.** Steps to be taken towards secured flexibilization of the labor market through practices that will benefit both wage earners and employers will contribute to growth by increasing labor force participation on the one hand and by making matching mechanisms between jobs and job seekers more effective on the other.

**336.** Working conditions will be improved in a way to encourage participation in labor markets, productivity increase, registration, qualification improvement and vocational training. Increase in employment and quality job opportunities that enable every working-age individual to earn income by producing will be the primary means of combating poverty and improving income distribution.

**337.** Regulations improving the flexibility of the labor market, increased childcare services and training opportunities, and employment-oriented policies will improve women's labor market competencies and support their more intensive participation in business life. Higher participation of women in the labor force with better jobs will increase household incomes and contribute to social welfare.

**338.** Policies will be put in place to increase the share of labor compatible with green transition in total employment, and just transition mechanisms will be established to ensure that employees are not adversely affected by the green transition process.

**339.** As a result of the productivity and competitiveness-oriented policies to be implemented during the Plan period, real GDP is targeted to increase by 5.0 percent annually on average. Following the rebalancing process foreseen for the first year of the Plan, the level of production is expected to converge to its potential and the growth potential is estimated to increase as a result of productivity gains.

**340.** By the end of the Plan period, current GDP is expected to reach 1,589 billion USD and per capita income is projected to reach 17,554 USD, placing Türkiye in the class of high-income countries. OECD-defined PPP-denominated GDP per capita is anticipated to exceed 58,000 USD, continuing the trend of convergence to the economies of developed countries and rising to 79.8 percent of the EU average.

**341.** Growth is targeted to be realized on a balanced path in terms of production factors,

production sectors and expenditure components. In the Plan period, productivity has been prioritized in terms of factors of production, industry in terms of production sectors and investments and exports in terms of expenditures. In this period, it is envisaged that the contribution of TFP among the supply-side sources of growth and the contribution of investment and net exports among the demand components will accelerate relatively, and the share of industrial value-added in GDP will increase significantly.

**342.** Thanks to the additional steps to be taken to increase competitiveness and productivity with a focus on the manufacturing industry and to improve technological capacity, the industry is targeted to grow by 5.9 percent annually on average and the share of industry in GDP is expected to increase to 26.9 percent by the end of the Plan period, with a significant change in the sectoral composition of production. The agricultural sector is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 3.1 percent and its share in GDP is expected to be 6.2 percent, while the share of the services sector in GDP is expected to be 57.0 percent.

**343.** Net exports of goods and services are projected to contribute positively to growth by 0.4 percentage points on average throughout the period due to the diversification in export markets on the back of technology-intensive production with high domestic innovation capacity in industry sector, which adapts to the transformation in global trade, and the expected increase in services revenues, especially tourism. Türkiye's 1 percent share in world goods exports in 2022 is expected to increase to 1.3 percent at the end of the period.

**344.** With the positive impact of policies focusing on high value-added production in the industrial sector, fixed capital investments are projected to increase by 5.5 percent on average during the Plan period. Both private and public sector investments are anticipated to contribute to this increase in investments. It is estimated that the share of private sector fixed capital investments in GDP will be 28.2 percent and the share of public sector fixed capital investments in GDP will reach 4.3 percent by the end of the Plan period.

**345.** During the Plan period, it is envisaged that 5 million new jobs will be created with an average annual increase of 3.0 percent. In addition to the rapid increase in employment due to the economic growth to be achieved, the labor force participation rate is estimated to rise to 56.7 percent with the support of policies especially for women. In line with these developments, the unemployment rate is projected to decline to 7.5 percent by the end of the Plan period.

**346.** Within the framework of steps to increase technological capacity, strengthen institutional capacity and improve human capital, TFP is expected to increase by 1.1 percent annually on average during the Plan period and contribute approximately 22.5 percent to growth.

**347.** In the upcoming period, ensuring a more balanced growth structure, reducing the contribution of consumption and increasing the contribution of fixed capital investment and net exports of goods and services are important for the quality of growth. In this context, by the end of the Plan period, the share of consumption in GDP growth in terms of expenditures is expected to decline to 66.7 percent, while the share of fixed capital investments is expected to increase to 32.5 percent and the share of exports of goods and services to 34.1 percent.

**Table 2: Growth and Employment Realizations and Targets**

	2022	2023	2028
<b>Main Indicators</b>			
GDP (2009=100 Chain Linked Volume Index, Billion TL)	2,122	2,215	2,820
GDP (Current Prices, Billion TL)	15,012	25,483	78,875
GDP (Current Prices, Billion USD)	906	1,067	1,589
Population (Midyear, Thousand People)	84,980	85,917	90,538
GDP Per Capita (Current Prices, USD)	10,659	12,415	17,554
GDP Per Capita (PPP, USD)	37,445	41,354	58,555
<b>Sectoral Breakdown of Value-Added<sup>1</sup> (Ratio to Current GDP, Percent)</b>			
Agriculture	6.5	6.9	6.2
Industry	26.4	24.7	26.9
Services	56.6	57.7	57.0
<b>Labor Market</b>			
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	53.1	53.7	56.7
Labor Force (Thousand People)	34,334	35,196	39,621
Employment (Thousand People)	30,752	31,654	36,638
Employment Rate (%)	47.5	48.3	52.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.4	10.1	7.5

Source: Data for 2023 are realization estimates and data for 2028 are targets of the Twelfth Development Plan.

(1) Tax-subsidy item is not included.

**Table 3: Developments and Targets of Resources of Growth**

	2019-2023 <sup>1</sup>	2024-2028 <sup>1</sup>
Growth (%)	4.7	5.0
<b>Growth of Production Factors (%)</b>		
Capital Stock <sup>2</sup>	4.8	5.0
Employment	2.0	3.0
TFP	1.6	1.1

Source: The 2019-2023 period average is the realization estimate and the 2024-2028 period data are targets of the Twelfth Development Plan.

(1) Refers to period average

(2) Adjusted with capacity utilization rate.

Table 4: General Balance of the Economy

(Current Prices, as a share of GDP, Percent)

	2022	2023	2028
<b>TOTAL CONSUMPTION</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>66.7</b>
Public	8.2	9.7	9.4
Private	60.8	60.5	57.3
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENT</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>32.6</b>
Public	3.9	4.1	4.3
Private	31.1	29.0	28.2
<b>FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>32.5</b>
Public	3.6	3.8	4.3
Private	25.6	27.7	28.2
<b>CHANGE IN STOCK</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Public	0.3	0.3	0.0
Private	5.6	1.3	0.0
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND (TOTAL SOURCES)</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>99.2</b>
Net Goods and Services Export	-4.0	-3.2	0.8
Goods and Services Export	38.6	33.8	34.1
Goods and Services Import	42.6	37.0	33.4
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Net Factor Income + Net Current	-1.0	-0.7	-1.0
Transfers from Abroad	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>GROSS NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME (GNDI)</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>99.1</b>
<b>PUBLIC DISPOSABLE INCOME</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Public Consumption	8.2	9.7	9.4
Public Saving	2.0	0.1	2.3
Public Investment	3.9	4.1	4.3
Public Saving-Investment Gap	-1.9	-4.0	-2.0
<b>PRIVATE DISPOSABLE INCOME</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>87.4</b>
Private Consumption	60.8	60.5	57.3
Private Saving	28.0	29.1	30.1
Private Investment	31.1	29.0	28.2
Private Saving-Investment Gap	-3.1	0.1	1.9
<b>Total Domestic Saving</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>32.4</b>

Source: Data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

Note: Figures are rounded to single decimal digit. Total values may differ from the sum of sub-components.

### 3.1.2. Domestic Savings

#### a. Objective

**348.** The main objective is to increase domestic savings during the Plan period and to direct increased savings to the financing of investments in priority sectors and productive areas.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**349.** The Private Pension System (PPS) will be made more attractive, thereby increasing the fund amount and the number of participants, the Auto Enrollment System (AES) will be improved to include employer contributions, and fund diversity will be ensured.

**349.1.** A complementary pension system, which will transform the AES into a second-tier pension system that includes employer contributions, will be established.

**349.2.** The diversity of funds in the AES will be increased to take into account participants' different risk perceptions and preferences.

**349.3.** The cuts in the PPS will be simplified and reduced in number.

**349.4.** Funds of PPS participants who meet the age and year requirements will be optionally converted into long-term care coverage within the scope of an insurance product to be established during the Plan period.

**349.5.** Practices will be implemented to encourage the participation and stay of students under 25 years of age who are registered in higher education institutions in the PPS.

**349.6.** Similar to the AES, individuals retiring

from the PPS will be encouraged to receive their accumulations through scheduled repayments or as an annuity insurance instead of a lump-sum withdrawal.

**350.** Promoting responsible production and consumption behaviors (SDG 12), which are among the Sustainable Development Goals, will be encouraged in society.

**350.1.** Consumption behaviors aimed at saving energy and water, reducing waste, using durable and sustainable products, recycling, purchasing second-hand products, repairing them, and increasing the use of walking, cycling and public transportation, which are the elements of responsible consumption, will be promoted.

**350.2.** Training for the acquisition of sustainable production and consumption behaviors will be incorporated into curricula, as well as into programs within public institutions and the private sector.

**351.** Saving before spending behavior will be supported, and regulations for targeted savings accounts will be implemented.

**351.1.** A framework for targeted savings accounts will be determined, and relevant regulations will be established.

**352.** To increase financial literacy and expand financial inclusion, awareness of saving among households and firms will be fostered, and level of knowledge on financial saving instruments, family budgets, and risk management will be enhanced using also digital platforms.

**352.1.** Consulting and training services will be provided on family budget management,

saving and investment instruments, and risk management.

**352.2.** Financial education content will be offered for free in electronic form to reach individuals of all educational backgrounds, ages, and income levels, thereby developing the saving awareness of households and firms.

**352.3.** Financial literacy content will be integrated into primary and secondary education curricula.

**352.4.** Communication tools, including social media, and role models will be utilized to increase the awareness of young people and children regarding saving and investing.

**Table 5: Targets for Domestic Saving**

	2022	2023	2028
Rate of Domestic Savings (% of GDP)	30.0	29.2	32.4
Public Sector Savings Rate (% of GDP)	2.0	0.1	2.3
Private Sector Savings Rate (% of GDP)	28.0	29.1	30.1
The Number of PPS Participants (Million People) <sup>1</sup>	14.5	16.0	19.5
PPS Funds <sup>1</sup> /GDP (%)	2.9	3.1	4.5

Source: The data for the year 2022 are based on calculations by the Presidency of Strategy and Budget and data from the Pension Monitoring Center. Data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets. (1) Total of voluntary and automatic participation systems. Year-end values.

### 3.1.3. Balance of Payments

#### a. Objective

**353.** Taking into account the conditions shaped by the focus on green transformation and digitalization in global trade, the main objective is to achieve a sustainable improvement in the current account balance by increasing the potential for high value-added exports by improving our position in value chains, reducing import dependency in energy and manufacturing industry to low levels, and diversifying and increasing service revenues in areas such as software as well as tourism.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**354.** Strategic economic and trade relations will be improved, necessary arrangements will be realized in the trade agreements to which

Türkiye is a party in line with the interests of Türkiye, regional connectivity will be increased. In addition, efforts to ensure energy and food supply security will continue, and bilateral, regional and multilateral trade diplomacy activities will be carried out.

**354.1.** In exports of goods and services, policies to ensure market diversification, particularly the “Far Countries Strategy”, will continue to be implemented, regional and bilateral cooperation with neighboring, close and friendly countries will be developed, and efforts to intensify trade relations will be continued effectively through the most effective utilization of regional and multilateral cooperation platforms.

**354.2.** In the preferential trade agreements that Türkiye will sign or expand, it will be ensured that issues regarding the integration of

Turkish companies into regional and global value chains and increasing their position will be included.

**354.3.** Economic and trade relations with relevant countries will be strengthened within the framework of Joint Economic Commission and Joint Economic and Trade Commissions.

**354.4.** Inter-country dialogue will be strengthened on bilateral platforms in order to improve companies' access to markets and ensure that they work in a fair competitive environment.

**354.5.** Preferential trade network of Türkiye will be strengthened, new free trade agreements will be negotiated and efforts will be carried out to expand the scope of existing free trade agreements.

**354.6.** Within the framework of the African initiative, diplomatic, commercial and economic relations with African countries will be further strengthened and the foreign trade volume between Türkiye and the countries in the region will be increased.

**355.** Domestic production will be protected by taking into account our international obligations against the damage and threats caused by imports on domestic production.

**356.** Efforts will be carried out with the European Union institutions and member states to update the Customs Union, taking into account the national rights and interests of Türkiye.

**356.1.** Türkiye-EU competitiveness analysis will be conducted within the scope of the Customs Union update.

**356.2.** Negotiations on updating the Customs Union will be carried out and preparatory work for national negotiations will be completed by taking the views of the public, private sector, NGOs and academics.

**356.3.** Within the scope of updating the Customs Union, relevant NGOs will be consulted and the effects of the update on Türkiye's service sectors and service exports will be analyzed.

**357.** In order to maintain competitiveness in domestic and foreign markets, necessary measures will be taken to ensure compliance with the production and trade standards emerging within the scope of green transformation.

**357.1.** In order to increase competitiveness in export markets, particularly in the EU, and to enhance Türkiye's position in supply chains, sectoral transformation steps for production and trade will be implemented in line with the EU Green Deal.

**357.2.** National carbon pricing mechanisms will be established to maintain and improve competitiveness in foreign trade, and an Emissions Trading System (ETS) in line with the EU will be put into practice as a priority.

**357.3.** Efforts to reduce emissions at the lowest cost will be supported for sectors that will be affected by the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism regulation.

**357.4.** A comprehensive consultancy model will be developed to address the issues that our companies may need to achieve export-oriented green transformation.

**357.5.** Guidance activities will be carried out on monitoring and reporting of emissions of sectors related to the carbon border adjustment mechanism.

**358.** The financing needs of green transformation investments in priority sectors with high import dependency, high employment contribution rate and foreign currency income potential will be met through diversified financing products.

**358.1.** State aid will be reviewed and improved to facilitate the financing of green transformation, ensuring a holistic approach.

**358.2.** Updated guidance documents on international financing opportunities for green transformation will be prepared.

**359.** Preparations for the necessary legislation, support policies and international agreements will be completed to maintain and increase competitiveness in the field of digitalization with aspects affecting the export of goods and services.

**359.1.** The effects of the digital regulations introduced by the EU on our exports of goods and services will be analyzed and a roadmap will be prepared to determine the steps to be taken.

**359.2.** Efforts to harmonize the Law on the Protection of Personal Data with the EU acquis, in particular the European Union General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), will be completed.

**359.3.** Efforts will be carried out to ensure that Türkiye, as a connection point, is among the participating countries of GAIA-X, the EU cloud system.

**359.4.** In the field of electronic commerce, e-export will be supported by improving the digital infrastructure and strengthening the payment and logistics infrastructure, and more exporter companies will be enabled to operate effectively in the electronic commerce market.

**360.** Production, branding, promotion and marketing processes of goods and services based on R&D and innovation and compatible with green and circular economy will be supported to ensure sustainable export growth.

**360.1.** Support schemes will be designed to enhance advanced participation in global value chains, and collaborative partnerships among companies facilitating technology and knowledge transfer will be strengthened.

**360.2.** It will be ensured that companies with the potential to export goods and services and to increase exports of products that will provide high added-value will benefit more effectively from state aid.

**360.3.** International promotional activities to be carried out by all institutions and organizations to increase exports of goods and services will be carried out effectively by using the **Türkiye** "Turkey Discover the Potential" logo.

**360.4.** Particular attention will be devoted to support and activities that will ensure the continuity of exports of firms in the process of establishing a foothold in international markets.

**361.** In order to increase the domestic value-added in exports and the technological level of the output, arrangement will be made regarding the scope of priority target products and sectors of the Inward Processing Regime.

**362.** Practices to ensure supply security and sustainability of inputs that are strategic for production and trade will be launched.

**362.1.** National critical raw materials strategy will be prepared to reduce import dependency and ensure supply security, particularly in the areas of digital and green transformation.

**362.2.** Strategic sectors and inputs will be supported by identifying, and import dependency will be reduced.

**362.3.** Production-Export-Import Consolidation Program will be prepared and implemented in each sub-sector of agriculture where supply shocks can be observed for domestic production and economic procurement by revealing supply risks on a product basis.

**363.** Logistics capabilities will be strengthened to increase Türkiye's participation in the global supply chain.

**363.1.** Within the Logistics Master Plan, logistics infrastructures will be strengthened and transportation networks will be expanded in line with Türkiye's objective of becoming an effective logistics base in its neighboring geography and region.

**363.2.** Logistics, railway and port connections for foreign trade of industrial zones, organized industrial zones (OIZ), free zones and special investment areas will be strengthened in accordance with the supply chain, environmentally sensitive and sustainable manner.

**363.3.** Türkiye's national and regional logistics capabilities will be improved by making the best use of international corridors, and new corridors will be established in line with Türkiye's priorities.

**363.4.** Required steps will be taken to take measures to facilitate exports to neighboring countries and to improve railway transportation infrastructure.

**363.5.** Support will be provided for the expansion and effective operation of overseas logistics distribution networks in regions and countries with favorable logistics conditions.

**364.** Efforts for foreign currency earning services trade that based on efficiency and competitiveness will be carried out in the fields of particularly tourism, transportation, financial services and consultancy, IT, education, health, fair organization, cultural industries especially TV series and films, overseas contracting and technical consultancy.

**364.1.** Promotional activities of alternative tourism products will be carried out in order to diversify tourism and spread it to 12 months and the whole country. In this context, the focus will be on emerging markets and countries in distant markets such as America and the Far East, and primarily on the upper income group, and quality tourism activities will be carried out to increase the income per visitor.

**364.2.** In order to increase the service quality in tourism, qualified employment opportunities of the personnel working in the sector will be extended throughout the year, and skill level will be increased by actively implementing vocational and technical training and on-the-job programs.

**364.3.** Service capacity in the field of health tourism will be improved in terms of quality and quantity, accreditation activities will be carried out, and promotion and marketing activities will be increased.

**364.4.** Activities to increase service revenues will be implemented using sports diplomacy tools by regional and multilateral sports organizations.

**364.5.** New sub-sectors will be identified and state aid will be reviewed to increase exports of cultural industries.

**364.6.** International productions to be carried out within the country will be supported to transform Türkiye into a significant film production center.

**364.7.** Firms undertaking procurement of goods and services and construction works through overseas development cooperation projects and activities will be encouraged to expand their markets.

**364.8.** A competitive financial ecosystem will be established with the focus on the İstanbul Financial Center regarding changes of global and regional needs to increase the volume of financial services exports.

**364.9.** The quality and coverage of exports of services account statistics included in the balance of payments will be improved.

**365.** The business model and institutional infrastructure of Türk Eximbank will be improved by taking best international practices into account, and Türk Eximbank supports will be used to finance high-tech and value-added exports by prioritizing green and digital transformation.

**365.1.** Türk Eximbank will have its own law, as is the case with other public banks, in order to strengthen its legislative infrastructure.

**365.2.** The supports of the Türk Eximbank will be utilized to finance high-tech and value-added exports.

**366.** Free zones will contribute more effectively to the attraction of foreign direct investments based on high technology, and to the competitiveness and productivity of the industry by improving the services and information infrastructure provided in these zones.

**366.1.** Business processes will be accelerated and free zone activities will be monitored by increasing the use of information technologies in free zone administration and operations.

**366.2.** The brand value and recognition of free zones will be increased through advertising activities to be carried out in Türkiye and abroad for foreign direct investments.

**366.3.** Value-added export production activities will be expanded in free trade zones.

**366.4.** In order to realize green transformation in free zones, the use of renewable energy will be increased.

**367.** In order to increase share of international halal product and service markets, halal quality infrastructure will be developed to ensure safe product supply in the markets and technical barriers in trade will be reduced.

**367.1.** Initiatives will be maintained to increase the international recognition of halal certificates organized by institutions accredited by the Halal Accreditation Agency (HAK).

**367.2.** National and international halal conformity assessment institutions will be accredited.

**367.3.** Accreditation, training, cooperation and promotion activities will be increased to eliminate technical barriers in the trade of halal certified products and services.

**367.4.** Trainings will be organized to strengthen the human capital to work in the halal quality infrastructure and to increase institutional capacity.

**Table 6: Targets for Balance of Payments**

	2022	2023	2028
Exports Fob (Billion USD)	254.2	255.0	375.4
Imports Cif (Billion USD)	363.7	367.0	481.4
Current Accounts Balance (Billion USD)	-48.9	-42.5	-2.8
Current Accounts Balance/GDP (%)	-5.4	-4.0	-0.2
Travel Revenues (Billion USD)	41.4	49.0	82.8
Proportion of Imports Covered by Exports (%)	69.9	69.5	78.0
Foreign Direct Investment Inflow (Billion USD)	13.4	12.8	27.0

Source: The data for 2022 is from TURKSTAT and CBRT. The data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.1.4. Inflation and Monetary Policy

#### a. Objective

**368.** In the framework of a comprehensive understanding, the decisive continuation of the combat against inflation through the effective use of monetary and fiscal policy instruments with the aim of reducing inflation to single digits in the medium term and ensuring price stability is the main objective.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**369.** Monetary policy instruments will continue to be used robustly to reduce the inflation rate, fiscal and income policies will be carried out in coordination with monetary policy.

**369.1.** In line with the inflation target, the Central Bank will effectively utilize all policy instruments, while ensuring coordination of fiscal and income policies with monetary policy.

**369.2.** In order to maintain fiscal discipline, managed and administered prices and tax regulations will be determined to help reduce the indexation behavior of past inflation.

**369.3.** Policies aimed at fostering a structure that supports potential growth without creating inflationary pressures through increased productive investments in the economy will be directed to steer the momentum of economic activity.

**369.4.** Measures to prevent consumption increases that disrupt economic balances and cause inflation will be implemented.

**369.5.** In line with growth policies based on investment, employment, production, and exports for price stability, targeted financing opportunities with appropriate costs will be provided to the real sector.

**370.** The Central Bank will continue to utilize all its instruments decisively and indepen-

dently for the effective functioning of the monetary transmission mechanism in line with the fundamental objective of ensuring price stability.

**370.1.** Monetary policy decisions will be formulated taking into account developments in all factors affecting inflation, especially inflation expectations and pricing behaviors.

**370.2.** As part of the communication of policy decisions, developments in pricing behaviors and factors affecting inflation, as well as the impact of these developments on decisions, will continue to be transparently communicated to the public.

**370.3.** In order to maintain financial stability, reserve-enhancing measures and tools will be diversified and strengthened, while ensuring that the accumulation of reserves does not lead to additional monetary expansion.

**371.** The floating exchange rate regime will be maintained, ensuring that financial stability supports the economy in preserving price stability.

**372.** The fundamental asset for value storage in the financial system being assets denominated in Turkish lira, and increasing the weights of Turkish lira-denominated items in the assets and liabilities of households, firms, and banking sectors, will be encouraged.

**373.** Policies aimed at increasing housing supply and facilitating access to housing will be implemented to mitigate the adverse effects of price increases in housing rents and sales on inflation.

**373.1.** Taking into account developments in rental and housing prices, the constrained housing supply during the pandemic will be rapid-

ly increased, new social housing projects will be developed to compensate for the losses in the housing stock caused by earthquakes, and access to housing for low-income citizens will be facilitated.

**373.2.** Government-provided housing loans under favorable conditions will support first-time home acquisition and will be directed towards new projects meeting certain standards and within an appropriate price range for low and middle-income citizens.

**373.3.** The effectiveness of measures such as credit restrictions on the number of housing ownership above a certain threshold will be enhanced.

**374.** A decrease in service prices, which increase production costs and negatively affect economic growth potential, will be achieved, and measures will be taken to prevent rigidity in service prices.

**375.** Awareness regarding the adverse effects of inflation on economic and social life will be increased, and societal consensus on combating inflation will be strengthened.

**375.1.** A more understandable, clear, and transparent communication strategy will be pursued regarding the fight against inflation, ensuring more effective management of expectations.

**375.2.** Market structures and behaviors that disrupt competition will be closely monitored, ensuring the preservation of international competition law standards.

**376.** The statistical infrastructure will be strengthened to enable more detailed analysis of inflation dynamics.

**376.1.** Administrative recording deficiencies related to rental housing, commercial properties, and second-hand vehicle sales will be remedied.

**376.2.** The registration of services that cannot be included in inflation calculations due to informality will be increased, and data infrastructure will be improved.

**Table 7: Inflation Forecasts**

	2022	2023	2028
CPI (End of Year, %)	64.3	65.0	4.7

Source: The data for 2022 is from TURKSTAT. Data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets

### 3.1.5. Financial Markets

#### a. Objective

**377.** The main objective is to establish a financial sector, particularly sustainable and digital, that is highly efficient with a robust institutional structure which contributes to the development process with affordable costs and conditions, globally compatible, and highly competitive, spanning all areas of finance.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**378.** Efficiency and product diversity in the financial sector will be increased.

**378.1.** Investment banking activities will be developed.

**378.2.** Development and investment banking will be developed to become more effective in financing investment projects by focusing on strategic products and priority sectors.

**378.3.** The real sector’s access to investment financing will be facilitated.

**378.4.** The diversity of financial products and services in capital markets will be improved and the investor base will be expanded by taking into consideration the rights of small investors.

**378.5.** It will be ensured that companies shall benefit more from the opportunities offered by capital markets at every stage of their life cycles, and necessary steps will be taken to increase public offerings.

**378.6.** The Physical Gold Participation Account (FATSI) practice that aims to deliver the gold under mattress to the economy will be expanded.

**378.7.** The development of the insurance sector will be supported, and “Supplementary Long-Term Care Insurance” will be established to cover care services for elderly.

**378.8.** The product and service diversity provided by the mercantile exchanges will be improved, and their role in risk management in commodity markets will be increased.

**378.9.** Economic and financial relations with third countries will be developed, and the use of local currencies in bilateral trade will be increased.

**378.10.** A centralized alternative dispute resolution center will be established where applications regarding disputes between individual and corporate customers regarding financial transactions and financial products and services with financial institutions shall be evaluated and resolved quickly.

**378.11.** Financial literacy activities will be expanded.

**379.** Fintech and digital finance infrastructure will be strengthened.

**379.1.** Data definitions and access methods will be determined and databases will be created.

**379.2.** Human resources will be trained to work in the software field in the Fintech sector.

**379.3.** The development of domestic financial technologies will be supported.

**379.4.** Rule sets to be applied by domestic financial actors in their relations with fintech institutions will be strengthened by regulatory and supervisory authorities.

**379.5.** Efforts to develop and expand the widespread use of digital Turkish lira will be carried out.

**379.6.** Efforts will be carried out regarding clearing securities with the Central Bank Digital Currency.

**379.7.** Steps will continue to be taken to support efficiency and interoperability in the field of payments, the institutional level and security level of all organizations operating in the sector will be increased, and measures will be taken to prevent the formation of anti-competitive practices between banks and non-bank payment service providers.

**379.8.** Digital authentication and account management processes will be developed.

**379.9.** In the financial sector, costs will be reduced through the use of common digital in-

frastructure and communization of various operations, and necessary measures will be taken to ensure that banks and non-bank financial institutions shall access to the infrastructure they need on equal conditions.

**380.** The financial sector sustainability studies will be supported, and new products and services in sustainable finance will be developed by raising awareness on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria.

**380.1.** The presentation of sustainability and emission data will be standardized and the data will be accessible.

**380.2.** A national taxonomy and related legislation will be prepared to define sustainable economic activities.

**380.3.** Arrangements will be made in banking sector regarding sustainable banking, management of climate risks and transition plans.

**380.4.** The institutional capacity of financial authorities on sustainable finance will be enhanced.

**380.5.** Sustainable financial products will be developed and specialized staff in these areas will be trained.

**380.6.** Efforts will be made to increase the awareness and knowledge of the real sector on sustainable finance.

**380.7.** Markets for carbon emission allowances will be developed and their use by firms will be encouraged.

**380.8.** "Impact investing" instruments such as social impact bonds and blue bonds will be int-

roduced to generate social and environmental benefits in addition to economic benefits.

**380.9.** A responsible governance framework will be established and put into practice to strengthen institutional investor demand for sustainable finance instruments.

**381.** In order to strengthen financial stability, institutional infrastructure will be improved and interventions that may disrupt the operation of the free market will be avoided.

**381.1.** The banking sector regulations on capital adequacy will comply with the Basel III Final regulations.

**381.2.** Any regulatory arbitrage which may occur among financial sectors and instruments will be prevented.

**381.3.** Compliance with international cooperations, integrations and standards will be ensured.

**381.4.** Combat against financial crimes will be strengthened.

**382.** Practices and legislative infrastructure regarding participation finance will be improved.

**382.1.** The transformation to further strengthen the institutional structure of the participation finance system will be ensured.

**382.2.** Supportive mechanisms for participation finance will be established.

**382.3.** A comprehensive Islamic governance structure for the participation finance system will be established.

**382.4.** The human capital capacity of participation finance institutions will be enhanced.

**382.5.** The legislative infrastructure and ecosystem of participation insurance will be developed.

**382.6.** The inclusiveness of participation insurance and participation pension plans will be enhanced.

**383.** It will be provided that İstanbul Financial Center shall contribute more effectively to the deepening of financial markets.

**383.1.** Integration of İstanbul Financial Center into the international financial system will be strengthened.

**383.2.** Participation-based fintech institutions aimed at creating an innovative, inclusive, and dynamic participation finance ecosystem within the İstanbul Financial Center will be supported.

**384.** The legal infrastructure of non-bank financial institutions will be strengthened.

**384.1.** Arrangements will be made to protect the reputation of non-bank financial institutions.

**384.2.** Intermediation costs will be reduced.

**384.3.** Regulations will be made to improve the activities of asset management companies.

**384.4.** Savings financing services will be extended.

**384.5.** Regulations will be made to encourage digitalization for non-bank financial institutions.

**385.** Practices regarding the protection of financial consumers will be strengthened.

**385.1.** An infrastructure will be established to effectively provide all data on capital markets to investors and public and private sector stakeholders.

**385.2.** Consolidation of dematerialized custody data in the central registry institution will be ensured.

**385.3.** A capital markets risk center will be established and an investor monitoring system will be established.

**385.4.** Protective practices for beneficiaries of financial products and services will be strengthened.

**386.** Financing opportunities for long-term investments will be strengthened.

**386.1.** Participation financing methods will also be used in the financing of large-scale projects in sectors such as transportation, energy, manufacturing industry and health.

**386.2.** Long-term financing opportunities, especially the credit guarantee mechanism, will be developed for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.

**387.** Standards will be established on cyber security for financial markets.

**387.1.** The cyber resilience and security maturity level against cyber security threats to financial markets will be increased.

**387.2.** Mechanisms to ensure the privacy of personal information in the provision of digital services will be strengthened.

**Table 8: Targets for Financial Markets**

(Percent)

	2022	2023	2028
Market Capitalization of Publicly Traded Companies/GDP	41.4	48.8	70
Share of Capital Market Instruments in Financial Asset Preferences <sup>1</sup>	44.4	45.5	50
Financial Services Exports/Total Exports	0.3	0.4	2
Total Assets of Participation Banks/GDP	7.9	8.2	15

**Source:** The Data for 2023 are realization estimates calculated by the Presidency of Strategy and Budget using data from the Capital Markets Board (SPK), CBRT, Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BDDK), TURKSTAT and Turkish Capital Markets Association (TSPB). The data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets

(1) The share of capital market products is calculated by subtracting TL deposits, foreign currency deposit accounts and precious metals deposit account items from total financial assets. Capital market products are as follows: Government Domestic Debt Securities, Eurobond, Shares, Private Sector Debt Instruments, Lease Certificate, Asset-Backed Securities, Asset Guaranteed Securities, Warrant and Certificate.

### 3.1.6. Fiscal Policy

#### a. Objective

**388.** The main objective is to maintain fiscal discipline and strengthen the stable and sus-

tainable structure of public finance with a predictable approach.

#### b. The Framework of Public Finance

**389.** The strong and sustainable structure of public finance will be maintained in the Plan

period. In this framework, the central government budget deficit, which was 1.0 percent of GDP in 2022, is projected to be 6.4 percent in 2023 and 2.0 percent at the end of the Plan period, mainly due to earthquake-related expenditures. The program-defined central government budget balance, which posted a deficit of 0.1 percent of GDP in 2022, is expected to move to a surplus of 0.7 percentage points by the end of the Plan period, while the public sector borrowing requirement, which was 2.4 percent, is targeted to be 1.8 percent.

**390.** Public deficit, excluding expenditures for post-disaster recovery and risk mitigation, will be kept under control through fiscal consolidation and public financial indicators will be improved. Fiscal discipline will remain an important anchor of macroeconomic stability in the Plan period.

**391.** In 2022, public consumption, which stood at 8.2 percent of GDP, is projected to rise to 9.4 percent by the end of the Plan period, while public saving is projected to increase from 2.0 percent to 2.3 percent.

**392.** Public finance will continue to be used as an effective tool to ensure price stability in harmony with monetary policy, to establish a sustainable development and growth environment that captures green and digital transformation, to keep the current account deficit under control and to ensure fairness in income distribution.

**393.** In order to increase the long-term productivity and efficiency of the economy, the resources required for the targets determined in priority sectors and development areas will be met from the fiscal space to be created as a result of the measures to be taken in public revenues and expenditures.

**394.** Pension and health expenditures will be kept under control, premium collections will be increased by effectively combating informal employment and undeclared wages, and the actuarial balance of the social security system will be strengthened.

**395.** Expenditure principles of revolving funds and extra-budgetary funds will be determined, and special revenues, special appropriations, intra-budgetary funds and similar practices will be reviewed in order to strengthen the implementation of the principles of unity, decentralization and non-expenditure of the budget.

**396.** By increasing efficiency and productivity, SOEs will be able to generate more equity and thus cover a larger portion of their investments from their internal resources

### c. Policies and Measures

**397.** Through expenditure reviews, inefficient expenditure areas will be eliminated and resources will be used efficiently, effectively and economically. Efficiency in the implementation processes of expenditure programs will be increased.

**397.1.** The performance-based program budget system put into practice will be developed.

**397.2.** Methods and tools will be developed to ensure effective expenditure reviews.

**397.3.** Expenditure reviews will be systematized, inefficient expenditure areas will be eliminated and new expenditure areas will be limited.

**397.4.** Duplication in social assistance will be prevented, information systems will be harmo-

nized, and the resources of the Social Assistance and Solidarity Encouragement Fund will be used more effectively.

**397.5.** Digital applications will be widespread in public services, the information infrastructure of accounting and expenditure systems will be strengthened, the execution of new services will be provided by existing public administrations, and thus efficiency in public expenditures will be increased.

**397.6.** Public procurement legislation will be updated with a purchasing approach that supports and prioritizes digitalization, innovation and sustainability, in line with international norms and standards, and sectoral public procurement regulation will be implemented.

**397.7.** With the understanding of rationalizing expenditures on public procurement, savings-oriented central public procurement policies will be continued by expanding their scope.

**397.8.** The use of public vehicles will be systematically reviewed within the framework of needs analysis, vehicle needs will be met primarily by temporary allocation or by transferring surplus vehicles, and priority will be given to domestic production and environmentally friendly vehicles, considering the economy in new vehicle acquisitions.

**397.9.** The scope of the Single Treasury Institutions Account will be further expanded to strengthen the Treasury cash reserve and use it more effectively.

**397.10.** Agricultural supports will continue to be implemented in line with reducing input costs, easing the financial burden, accelerating

technology-oriented transformation, increasing strategic production and thus ensuring food supply security, and ineffective practices will be terminated.

**398.** Fiscal policy tools will be used to realize international commitments to reduce emissions within the scope of green transformation.

**398.1.** Taxes that qualify as carbon taxes will be reviewed and the economic and social impacts of carbon pricing instruments, including complementary carbon taxes, on the development and investment environment will be analyzed.

**398.2.** Tax practices will continue to increase efficiency in energy consumption and combat climate change and environmental pollution.

**399.** Tax services will be developed within the framework of the principles of voluntary compliance, predictability and transparency by taking into account tax sociology.

**399.1.** A mechanism will be established where various tax statistics and analyzes will be published in detail and regularly in order to public and stakeholder institutions can benefit more.

**400.** The tax system will be developed in a way that complying with international norms and protects the country's interests to the maximum extent, contributing to the development and deepening of the digital economy, understanding the informality in digital activities and increasing the attractiveness of the investment environment.

**400.1.** The physical, human and technological infrastructure needed to ensure faster adaptation to digital transformation in the tax system will be developed in order to benefit more

from the opportunities and conveniences provided by the transformation and to quickly take the necessary measures against risks.

**400.2.** By taking advantage of technological developments, the digital capacity of the tax administration will be increased and the coordination between public institutions will be strengthened.

**400.3.** Contactless and paperless tax offices will be implemented.

**400.4.** The effectiveness of the services and applications offered to taxpayers will be increased, and 24/7 real-time service will be provided to taxpayers by using new generation communication channels covering the latest technological developments.

**400.5.** Legislative studies will continue regarding transactions made using virtual assets that represent a digital value that can be bought, sold and transferred digitally.

**400.6.** During the accession process to the European Union, efforts to comply with the *acquis* and the standards determined in the tax field by other international organizations of which we are members will be continued.

**401.** By considering the balanced distribution of income, tax justice will be strengthened, the tax base will be expanded and tax collection will be increased.

**401.1.** Tax expenditures will be reviewed and ineffective exceptions, exemptions and discounts will be removed.

**401.2.** Regulations will be implemented to create a simple and easily applicable structure that supports the expansion of the tax base and increased voluntary compliance, based on the principles of justice, equality, predictability and transparency in taxation in the income, corporate and value-added tax laws and the tax procedure law.

**401.3.** The collection performance of public revenues will be increased and tax penalties will be reviewed to strengthen deterrence.

**401.4.** The fight against informality will be carried out with risk analysis activities supported by technological opportunities such as artificial intelligence and big data, and with the active participation of all parties.

**402.** More efficient use of resources will be ensured and financial sustainability will be strengthened in local governments.

**402.1.** Fiscal relations between central and local administrations will be reorganized by considering the balance of authority and responsibility.

**402.2.** Local governments will be ensured to increase the share of own revenues in their total revenues.

**402.3.** Local governments will be provided with the opportunity to borrow in a way that will not hinder their services, and the legislation will be strengthened to support the sustainability of the debt-revenue relationship.

Table 9: Targets for Public Finance

(Share of GDP, Percent)

	2022	2023	2028
<b>Public Sector</b>			
Public Expenditures	8.2	9.7	9.4
Public Savings	2.0	0.1	2.3
Public Fixed Capital Investments	3.6	3.8	4.3
Public Sector Borrowing Requirement <sup>1</sup>	2.4	6.4	1.8
Public Sector Program Defined Balance <sup>2</sup>	-1.7	-4.9	0.9
<b>General Government</b>			
General Government Revenues	27.8	30.2	32.6
General Government Expenditures	28.6	36.7	34.4
General Government Balance	-0.8	-6.5	-1.8
<b>Central Government Budget</b>			
Central Government Budget Revenues	18.7	19.3	21.2
Central Government Budget Expenditures	19.6	25.8	23.2
Central Government Budget Balance	-1.0	-6.4	-2.0
Central Government Budget Primary Balance	1.1	-3.9	1.4
Central Government Budget Program Defined Balance <sup>2</sup>	-0.1	-4.8	0.7

Source: Data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets

Note: Public sector consists of central government budget, local governments, social security institutions and general health insurance funds, extra budgetary funds, revolving funds, Unemployment Insurance Fund and SOEs. When obtaining the total general government expenditure and revenue, SOEs are excluded.

(1) (-) refers to surplus.

(2) Interest expenditures and revenues, privatization revenues, public bank dividends and other one-off revenues are excluded.

### 3.1.7. Social Security System and Finance

#### a. Objective

**403.** The main objective is to expand the coverage of the social security system, ensuring a more fair and effective structure, and strengthen its long-term fiscal sustainability.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**404.** Premium base will be strengthened by expanding the social security coverage.

**404.1.** New instruments will be developed for different professions and income groups to facilitate entry into the system.

**404.2.** Easy employership practices will be extended.

**404.3.** Special social insurance programs will be created for groups such as low-income tradesmen, artisans, farmers and seasonal workers.

**405.** Social security legislation and practices will be harmonized with changing labor market conditions and new and flexible working models.

**405.1.** Work will be carried out to strengthen the technical and legal infrastructure in order to harmonize the social security system with new working models that emerge beyond the traditional workplace concept through digitalization.

**405.2.** The conformity of social security practices with flexible working models, especially part time work will be enhanced.

**406.** The fiscal sustainability of the social security system will be strengthened by implementing regulations that encourage employees to remain in the employment and prioritize fairness and actuarial balance.

**406.1.** Reforms to strengthen fairness and actuarial balance of the social security systems will be implemented.

**406.2.** The pension allocation system will be reorganized in a way that encourages employees to stay more in employment without imposing a financial burden.

**406.3.** In order to ensure the fiscal sustainability of the social security system, studies will be carried out to set automatic adjustment mechanisms in determining retirement criteria in line with the increase in life expectancy at birth.

**406.4.** Indicators related with the long-term fiscal sustainability of the social security system will be monitored regularly and reports will be prepared accordingly.

**407.** Elderly care insurance and vocational rehabilitation practices will be implemented to reduce the impact of population aging on the social security system.

**407.1.** Elderly care insurance will be established for finance of elderly care services.

**407.2.** Vocational rehabilitation programs will be implemented to facilitate the return of individuals receiving permanent disability benefits or disability pensions to the labor market.

**408.** Social security premium collections will be increased.

**408.1.** The processes of tracking and collecting contribution debts will be made efficient.

**408.2.** The efficiency of the social security system will be improved through audits.

**408.3.** Premium base will be expanded by enhancing risk-focused audit activities based on data analysis in fighting against informal employment and undeclared wages.

**409.** In order to bring social security system into a simple and effective structure, employment incentives will be reviewed and the quality of service delivery will be enhanced.

**409.1.** In order to enhance effectiveness of the employment incentive system, inefficient employment incentives will be terminated while the emphasis on employment incentives for women, youth, and people with disabilities will be increased.

**409.2.** Information technology capacity of the Social Security Institution (SSI) will be enhanced.

ced to ensure effective social security service delivery.

**409.3.** In order to reduce bureaucracy and provide more effective services, data sharing carried out by SSI with the other institutions and organizations will be increased.

**410.** The social security system will be supported by complementary pension and health insurance systems in order to increase retiree welfare and provide additional health insurance to individuals.

**410.1.** Complementary health insurance will be encouraged to strengthen the sustainability of the General Health Insurance system, to provide individuals with alternative health insurance and to use the capacity in health service provision effectively.

**411.** Pharmaceutical and health-care expenditures will be made more effective by taking into account predictability and sustainability in health services.

**411.1.** More effective pricing mechanisms will be established in pharmaceutical and health-care services.

**411.2.** Alternative models will be used in the reimbursement system for pharmaceutical products.

**411.3.** Value-based reimbursement methods will be used in the financing of health services, and the effectiveness of reimbursement lists will be increased by performing retrospective analyses on reimbursed pharmaceuticals and treatments at regular intervals.

**411.4.** Expenditures in rapidly growing groups such as pharmaceuticals procured from abroad will be optimized.

**411.5.** Rational use of drugs will be promoted and measures to rationalize pharmaceutical and health-care expenditures will be taken.

**411.6.** In collaboration with the State Supply Office, the scope of the 'Health Market' application will be expanded and the pharmaceutical and medical equipment supply chain will be further strengthened.

**411.7.** Regulations will be implemented to prevent unnecessary and ineffective utilization of healthcare services.

**411.8.** Demand control will be more effectively ensured in health products and services.

**411.9.** Audit models that take into account risk analysis and the behavior of service providers in the reimbursement of health services will be developed.

**Table 10: Targets for the Social Security System**

	2022	2023	2028
Ratio of Budget Transfers to SSI to GDP (%)	2.6	3.6	3.0
File Based Active-Passive Ratio <sup>1</sup>	1.9	1.6	1.7
Total Contribution Collection Ratio (%)	85	85	90
Social Insurance Coverage (%)	89	89	92

Source: The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

(1) Excluding interns, trainees and apprentices, based on the number of files rather than the number of individuals and those subject to social security support premiums are included in the active insured coverage.

### 3.1.8. Public Enterprises and Privatization

#### a. Objective

**412.** The main objective is to ensure that public enterprises carry out their activities effectively and efficiently in line with macroeconomic, sectoral and social policies and with an understanding that supports sustainability in public finances.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**413.** Regulations to reform the governance of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) will be implemented and corporate governance practices will be strengthened to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of SOEs on the basis of best practices.

**413.1.** The principles of corporate governance will be strengthened in the top management of SOEs.

**413.2.** The status and position of SOEs will be redefined in order to increase the accountability of public enterprises and their boards of directors.

**414.** Employment policy in SOEs will be implemented in a way to improve human resource quality and institutional capacity.

**414.1.** Human resources management of SOEs will be implemented in a way to ensure continuity in their operations and preserve corporate memory.

**414.2.** Employment of qualified personnel in SOEs will be ensured.

**414.3.** Expertise capacity based on knowledge and merit will be developed in SOEs.

**415.** Organizational structures of public enterprises will be strengthened and coordination among them will be enhanced.

**415.1.** Efficiency in the use of public resources will be ensured by merging units or enterprises performing similar functions.

**415.2.** In case of new service areas emerge, priority will be given to existing enterprises rather than the new foundation of public enterprises.

**415.3.** Mechanisms and structures will be established to ensure coordination among public enterprises that interact with each other in sectoral, administrative and financial areas due to their activities.

**416.** In order to strengthen public financial discipline, public enterprises under different

status will be monitored, the efficiency of accounting systems of SOEs will be increased and their financial structures will be strengthened.

**416.1.** In order to ensure financial discipline and monitor financial risk in public enterprises operating outside the scope of the Decree Law No. 233, a framework arrangement will be made for monitoring financial and non-financial information of the institutions.

**416.2.** An effective cost accounting system will be introduced to ensure the separation of public and commercial activities of SOEs.

**416.3.** Depending on the financial situation of SOEs and the increase in financing expenses, SOE borrowing policy that provides the Treasury borrowing cost under the best conditions will be followed.

**416.4.** Existing information system infrastructure of SOEs will be improved with a digital transformation perspective.

**417.** The procurement and sales activities of SOEs will be carried out according to the prin-

ciples of profitability and efficiency, within the framework of market conditions, in a way that will place less burden on public finance.

**417.1.** Sectoral public procurement arrangements will be put into practice in order to ensure fast, economic, quality and competitive procurement of inputs for SOEs' activities and investments.

**417.2.** The prices and tariffs of SOEs will be determined according to commercial principles.

**418.** Privatization practices will continue in line with the objective of establishing an effective market mechanism.

**418.1.** New and alternative models, including initial public offers, will be used for privatization applications, within the framework of long-term sectoral priorities and within a defined program.

**418.2.** During the Plan period, privatization of companies and assets in the privatization portfolio will be continued, and new companies and assets with privatization potential will be included in the portfolio.

**Table 11: Targets for SOEs**

(Ratio to GDP, Percent)

	2022	2023	2028
<b>Total Value-Added</b>	0.6	0.6	0.9
<b>Gross Sales</b>	5.7	3.7	3.4
<b>Total Budget and Fund Transfers</b>	1.4	1.8	0.2
<b>Dividends and Treasury Levy</b>	0.2	0.1	0.4
<b>Investments</b>	0.7	0.6	0.5
<b>Borrowing Requirement<sup>1</sup></b>	3.0	1.7	0.2

**Source:** The data in the table includes SOEs within the scope of Decree Law No. 233 and enterprises in the privatization program with more than 50 percent public share. The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

(1) Excluding Transfers from Budget and Fund.

### 3.2. COMPETITIVE PRODUCTION WITH GREEN AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

**419.** The search for new equilibrium in the global economy, acceleration of technological developments, particularly ICT, alternative formations in production centers and supply chains, inflationary pressure and security of supply problems arising from rising commodity prices, particularly energy and food, climate change, new ways of doing business and working models, changes in production and consumption patterns bring new risks and opportunities. Considering the current global trends, policies focused on digitalization and green transformation to create more competitive and higher added-value in production processes are important. Türkiye's adaptation to changing competitive conditions requires enhancing qualified human resources, value-added production and export capacity with a focus on digitalization and green transformation.

**420.** In establishing a sustainable and strong growth dynamic in line with green and digital transformation, it remains important to support the technology and infrastructure investments needed by the energy, manufacturing industry, transport and agriculture sectors in line with the 2053 net zero emission targets, to ensure the development of green and digital skills, and to establish financing and incentive mechanisms.

**421.** During the Plan period, it is aimed for Türkiye to become one of the most important production centers with a production structure that is export-oriented, technology-intensive,

has high added-value, uses local resources at the maximum level, and focuses on green and digital transformation. In this regard, the Plan prioritizes policies aimed at increasing investment, production, employment and exports in the manufacturing industry.

**422.** Despite the 5.4 percent real average growth rate of Turkish national income in the 2003-2022 period, the manufacturing industry contributed more to prosperity by growing by 6.1 percent in the same period. Moreover, during the last decade is analyzed, Türkiye's manufacturing industry recorded a higher growth rate than the average of upper-middle income group countries. Changes in global supply chains and proximity to major markets have increased the importance of industrial policies in achieving growth targets.

**423.** Manufacturing industry is of great importance for the development and sustainable growth of countries due to its critical role in productivity growth. Besides, its export potential enables foreign exchange earnings and technology transfer. The outward oriented competitive production structure in the manufacturing industry, shapes the labor market, and a significant portion of R&D activities takes place in the manufacturing industry. The positive externalities of the manufacturing industry contribute to the creation of production and employment in its own sub-sectors as well as in the services and construction sectors and to the reduction of the current account deficit.

**424.** In this context, with a sectoral prioritization approach, active industrial policies will be implemented in the following identified priority sectors, aimed at accelerated technological renewal that will make productivity growth

dynamic, and ensured structural transformation in the manufacturing industry, which is considered as the driver of stable growth.

- Chemicals
- Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices
- Electronics
- Machinery
- Electrical equipment
- Automotive
- Rail System Vehicles

**425.** During the Plan period, particularly in priority sectors, it is aimed to increase technology, innovation, product quality, productivity and export capacity, to transform industrial capacity, to improve the business and investment environment and to increase competitiveness in industry. With policies to support green and digital transformation, a dynamic production structure that is more attractive for international direct investments and where R&D and technology transfer is ensured will be created and the opportunities arising at the global level will be utilized to the maximum extent. Effective monitoring and coordination of the policies and measures to be formulated and implemented in this framework will be ensured.

### 3.2.1. Manufacturing Industry

#### a. Objective

**426.** The main objective in the manufacturing industry is to ensure transition to a high value-added production structure by increasing competitiveness and productivity on the axis of green and digital transformation in all sectors, especially in priority sectors.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**427.** Green transformation in the manufacturing industry will be supported, circular and sustainable production practices will be increased.

**427.1.** R&D activities and technology transfer will be supported for the adoption, development and dissemination of sustainable production and green transformation technologies.

**427.2.** Green transformation projects for common use will be designed in existing OIZs, industrial zones (IZ) and small industrial zones (SIZ), and Green OIZs and Green IZs will be expanded.

**427.3.** Production and usage of clean energy will be promoted.

**427.4.** Industrial use of waste and circular economy practices will be expanded.

**427.5.** Awareness of SMEs on green transformation will be raised and sectoral transformation profiles will be created.

**427.6.** Sectoral assessments regarding green transformation, especially the green deal, will be carried out and transformation strategies will be implemented.

**427.7.** Support for energy efficiency practices of enterprises will be increased, and technological investments with high energy efficiency and saving potential that contribute to facility and process optimization will be supported.

**427.8.** Standardized national practices in carbon and water footprint calculation and verification will be developed.

**427.9.** Competent transformation consultants of green industrial enterprises will be certified and supported.

**427.10.** Infrastructure will be established for monitoring and evaluating developments regarding the green transformation of industry.

**427.11.** Manufacturing facilities reporting energy and resource efficient production by reduced emissions towards the zero-pollution target will be certified to show that they are engaged in clean production.

**427.12.** Waste generated as a result of industrial activities will be collected separately at the source.

**427.13.** Within the scope of green transformation, the development and commercialization of components, equipment and systems with domestic and national means will be supported, especially regarding the production, storage, transportation and industrial use processes within the hydrogen value chain.

**428.** Progress of digital transformation in the manufacturing industry will be supported.

**428.1.** By conducting sectoral analyses in the manufacturing industry, integration of digital technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data analytics, advanced automation, etc. into manufacturing processes and digital transformation in the manufacturing industry will be promoted.

**428.2.** SMEs in the manufacturing industry will be informed about and supported to use digital technologies more effectively.

**428.3.** Digitalization applications commonly needed in SMEs will be met through a central infrastructure and supporting software tools.

**428.4.** "Model factories" established to increase productivity will be designed to provide new services on a regional basis and for digital transformation, and their effectiveness will be increased.

**428.5.** The necessary infrastructure for 5G and new generation technologies it will bring about will be created, and a suitable environment will be prepared for the use of these technologies in the manufacturing industry.

**429.** Institutional capacity and data infrastructure will be used effectively in order to develop and strengthen the manufacturing industry and reduce external dependency in production.

**429.1.** Industrial inventory will be created by improving the industrial registry system, industrial master plan will be prepared, investment decisions will be made more soundly and resources will be used efficiently through data-based industrial policies.

**429.2.** Product-based studies will be conducted and investment roadmaps will be prepared for intermediate goods, strategic products and technologies.

**429.3.** All state aid, particularly project-based incentives, will be implemented within the framework of product-based studies, projects in selected areas will be monitored and guided, and product and technology development processes will be improved.

**430.** Investment locations suitable for the manufacturing industry will be developed and increased by considering accessibility to living spaces, humanitarian and social facilities, and allocation processes will be facilitated.

**430.1.** An investment location inventory listing suitable locations will be created for the benefit of investors.

**430.2.** Alternative methods will be developed in order to create sustainable industrial zones, organized industrial zones, small industrial zones regarding the supply chain particulars in terms of access to raw materials, logistics, energy, railway, port connection and environmental dimension.

**430.3.** Arrangements will be made for cost-effective utilization of land ownership in OIZs in a way that will not allow value increases by changing hands, and efforts will be made to provide investors in OIZs with leasable land and ready factory buildings.

**430.4.** Industrial zones and facilities resistant to disasters, especially earthquakes, will be established, and activities will be carried out to increase the resilience of existing zones and facilities.

**431.** State aid will be reviewed in order to provide effective support in line with the needs of the manufacturing industry.

**431.1.** The effectiveness of state aid provided to strategic sectors and critical products will be reviewed.

**431.2.** The Technology Oriented Industry Move Program will be used effectively for the deve-

lopment and production of critical products and technologies with domestic capabilities.

**431.3.** Similar state aid provided by different institutions will be merged and simplified.

**431.4.** New investments needed by the industry, especially in fertilizer and petrochemicals, will be implemented by the Türkiye Wealth Fund and the private sector.

**432.** The qualified human capital required by the manufacturing industry's twin transformation framework will be developed.

**432.1.** Public-private sector cooperation in vocational education will be increased and the private sector will play a more active role in the management of vocational high schools and vocational schools.

**432.2.** A skills inventory will be prepared on the basis of manufacturing industry sub-sectors.

**432.3.** Improvement of skills of the existing labor force will be supported, and those who are not in the labor force will be equipped with the skills required by the industry through public-private cooperation.

**432.4.** Institutional capacity of the public and private sectors on the green transformation of industry will be improved and awareness will be raised.

**433.** Infrastructure for improving the international competitiveness of the manufacturing industry will be strengthened.

**433.1.** Diplomatic activities and technical studies will be carried out to overcome the sca-

le problem through international cooperation and agreements.

**433.2.** The share of railway freight transport in logistics of manufacturing industry will be increased, and interconnection lines will be established between production sites and ports and logistics centers.

**433.3.** The registration system for investment machinery will be improved, enabling the use of machinery as a stronger collateral instrument.

**433.4.** An active role will be taken in the determination of international standards and technical regulations to which our companies will be subject, following necessary analyses carried out regarding opportunities and threats, and human resources and institutional capacity for these purposes will be strengthened.

**434.** Manufacturing industry supply chain will be strengthened.

**434.1.** Sectoral and international market analyses will be conducted to strengthen the supply chain.

**434.2.** Clustering of SMEs around large-scale firms will be encouraged in order to strengthen the domestic supply chain.

**434.3.** Awareness and consultancy support will be increased for decarbonization of the supply chain and green transformation.

**435.** Effective market surveillance will be carried out in order to prevent unfair competition and increase quality, and the infrastructure for standardization will be improved.

**435.1.** A Market Surveillance and Inspection Agency will be established in order to consolidate market surveillance and inspection activities carried out by different administrations, to ensure uniformity of implementation and to prevent duplication.

**435.2.** Measures such as administrative fines, public announcement, and termination of commercial activities will be carried out together with sectoral organizations to prevent the supply of non-standard and counterfeit products to the market.

**435.3.** Participation of industry representatives in international standardization committees will be supported through sectoral organizations.

**435.4.** Effective functioning of standard working groups and mirror committees will be ensured.

**435.5.** Access to certification and documentation services at fair prices will be facilitated.

**435.6.** Initiatives and efforts will be continued to ensure that the certificates and documents issued by the Turkish Standards Institute are also valid in other countries and regions.

Table 12: Targets for Manufacturing Industry

	2022	2023	2028
Manufacturing Industry/GDP (Current, %)	22.1	20.5	22.8
Manufacturing Industry Exports (Billion USD)	240.4	241.0	356.0
Share of Priority Sectors in Manufacturing Industry Exports (%)	35.0	38.0	46.0
Share of Medium-High Technology Industries in Manufacturing Industry Exports (%)	33.8	37.0	44.0
Share of High Technology Industries in Manufacturing Industry Exports (%)	3.1	3.7	5.5
Share of Medium-High and High Technology Sectors in Total Loans (%)	10	6.11	9.82
Share of Manufacturing Industry in KOSGEB Supports (%)	69.2	75	77.5
Share of High and Medium-High Technology Exports in Türk Eximbank Credit Volume (%)	38.5	40.0	45.5
Index of Production per Hour Worked in the Manufacturing Industry (2015=100)	123.4	123.7	126

Source: The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.2.1.1. Priority Sectors

#### 3.2.1.1.1. Chemicals

##### a. Objective

**436.** The main objective is to reduce the import dependency of Türkiye and to increase the sector's share in the world production and exports by producing high value-added, competitive and sustainable products, and making integrated investments compatible with green and digital transformation.

##### b. Policies and Measures

**437.** Clustering and large-scale investment opportunities will be developed within the framework of a strategy to be prepared for the sector.

**437.1.** Investment roadmaps needed in the chemical industry will be determined in co-

operation with the public, private sector and universities.

**437.2.** Establishment of large-scale integrated facilities that will reduce raw material dependency, which comply with the cluster model, and have port and railway connections will be supported.

**437.3.** Large-scale investments will be completed in Ceyhan Energy Specialized Industrial Zone and an integrated production structure will be established.

**438.** The green and digital transformation of the sector will be promoted.

**438.1.** Sectoral needs for green and digital transformation will be determined and the necessary investments will be supported.

**438.2.** Especially hydrogen and ammonia, investments in the production of fuels and che-

micals with green technologies will be supported.

**438.3.** Compliance will be ensured with The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), the Emission Trading System (ETS) and the updates in the EU REACH Regulation.

**438.4.** Within the scope of the transition to a circular economy, the product life cycle method will be expanded.

**438.5.** An accredited laboratory for measuring volatile organic compounds will be established.

**438.6.** Starting from the separation at source stage the waste management process will be improved to prevent pollution.

**439.** The use of domestic raw materials in the chemical industry will be increased.

**439.1.** The added-value of domestic natural gas will be increased by establishing a facility

that will produce urea using Black Sea natural gas as input.

**439.2.** Reference (certified) materials used to increase the quality of chemical analyses will be produced with national resources.

**439.3.** Valuable chemicals will be produced from coal and biomass.

**439.4.** Legislative arrangements will be made for the production and use in the sector of products that can be produced from natural products such as hemp and that are completely biodegradable.

**439.5.** The production and exports of high value-added boron and boron derivative products will be increased, and R&D capacity and competence will be strengthened.

**439.6.** Rare earth elements and lithium production technologies will be developed and a large-scale production facility will be put into operation.

**Table 13: Targets for Chemical Industry**

	2022	2023	2028
Share in Manufacturing Industry Exports (%)	7.7	7.2	9.0
Exports (Billion USD)	18.4	17.4	32.1
Imports (Billion USD)	46.5	40.7	46.4
Share in Industrial Value-Added, Real (%)	5.2	4.7	7.5

Source: The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.2.1.1.2. Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices

#### a. Objective

**440.** The main objective is to increase our competitiveness in the global market, reduce our import dependency and ensure supply secu-

rity by taking advantage of the leverage effect of public procurements in the pharmaceutical and medical device sector.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**441.** Production, R&D and export infrastructure in the pharmaceutical and medical devices

sector, especially in vaccines, will be supported and supply security will be strengthened.

**441.1.** Clinical research will be supported to effectively ensure supply security in the sector for critically important products such as vaccines.

**441.2.** It will be ensured that vaccines included in the immunization program can be produced in Türkiye.

**441.3.** Physical and human capacity specific to vaccine and drug technology will be developed to support the production of new vaccines and drugs and to ensure self-sufficiency.

**441.4.** Vaccines, pharmaceuticals, medical devices and diagnostic molecules will be developed and pilot-scale production will be carried out.

**441.5.** Entrepreneurial activities will be supported by establishing cooperation with the private sector for the development of vaccines, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, reference materials, diagnostic kits and artificial intelligence-based health technologies.

**441.6.** Within the framework of updating the Customs Union, removal of restrictions on our pharmaceutical exports and implementation of mutual recognition agreements with the EU will be ensured.

**441.7.** Mutual recognition agreements will be made with non-EU countries within the framework of good production practices and international cooperation.

**441.8.** Acquisition of companies in target pharmaceutical export markets will be encouraged.

**441.9.** Pharmaceuticals and medical devices produced in Türkiye will be supplied to Turkish health institutions established abroad.

**441.10.** Export strategies will be formulated specific to pharmaceutical and medical device product groups and target markets.

**441.11.** In order to ensure the sustainability of healthcare services in possible disaster and outbreak situations, necessary precautions will be taken for pharmaceutical and medical device production facilities to continue domestic production.

**441.12.** Clinical research will be included among the performance, academic appointment and promotion criteria.

**441.13.** Medicinal aromatic plant resources that can be used as pharmaceutical raw materials will be identified, and studies will be carried out to evaluate them in the production process of the pharmaceutical industry.

**441.14.** Opening and sustainability of bioavailability, bioequivalence, clinical/bioanalytical centers will be encouraged.

**442.** Institutional structure will be strengthened in order to increase high value-added domestic production and exports in the pharmaceutical and medical devices sector.

**442.1.** The domestic production process in the pharmaceutical and medical devices sector will be reconsidered, taking into account international obligations, and inter-institutional coordination will be effectively ensured to increase investment, production and exports and to develop technology.

**442.2.** In order to increase the international recognition of the Turkish Medicines and Medical Devices Agency, an active role will be played in international memberships and collaborations, and new collaborations will be formed.

**442.3.** The use of domestically produced raw materials and intermediate goods in the production of pharmaceuticals and medical devices sector will be encouraged and a national raw material and intermediate goods production plan will be established.

**442.4.** An internet-based system will be developed to create laboratory, test and equipment inventory.

**442.5.** Foreign trade data infrastructure for the pharmaceuticals and medical devices sector will be developed by ensuring coordination between public institutions.

**443.** Investment, production, and export capacity in products meeting international standards will be increased in the medical devices sector.

**443.1.** Compliance of medical device manufacturers with the EU Medical Devices Regulation will be supported.

**443.2.** The legislative infrastructure regarding medical devices will be rearranged and strengthened in line with national needs.

**443.3.** An accredited center of excellence will be established that can perform analysis, verification, testing and measurement activities for R&D, prototype development, production and post-production processes in medical devices.

**443.4.** Regulations will be made regarding the integration of digital health applications into Türkiye's health system.

**443.5.** The conditions for obtaining domestic goods certificates for the medical devices industry will be rearranged to include additional criteria such as R&D, certification, testing and clinical research.

**443.6.** Public procurements will be used effectively to facilitate the commercialization of innovative medical device products developed with public support.

**443.7.** Projects that provide technology transfer from other sectors, especially the defense industry, to the medical device sector will be supported.

**443.8.** Public procurement guarantees will be given to high-tech domestic products with high added-value and impact on the foreign trade deficit, taking into account global competitiveness factors.

**443.9.** It will be ensured that testing and analysis procedures, which are the basis for certification and currently cannot be performed, can be provided in Türkiye.

**444.** Licensing, pricing and reimbursement, as well as state aid for R&D, investment and exports, will be reviewed in a way that will contribute to Türkiye's goal of becoming a producer and exporter of biotechnological drugs.

**444.1.** An internationally accredited testing and analysis infrastructure will be established in the field of testing, certification and licensing for pharmaceuticals, medical devices and biotechnological products.

**444.2.** The clinical research capacity of public hospitals will be used in the production of biotechnological drugs.

**444.3.** Biosimilar drugs will be developed and produced as well as active substances that are used or needed for the treatment of common diseases in Türkiye.

**444.4.** License applications for biotechnological drugs developed in Türkiye will be considered on a preferential basis, taking into account the market supply processes.

**444.5.** In order to increase access to medicine, financial and infrastructure support mechanisms will be created for the production of biotechnological drugs in Türkiye, whose patents have just expired or will expire soon, taking into account patent rules.

**445.** Health service delivery data will be used in product development and demand planning.

**445.1.** The plans of long-term needs will be prepared by processing anonymized data regarding health services and expenses.

**445.2.** Public data used in post-market clinical studies will be shared in a way that will not violate privacy.

**446.** By implementing the Health Valley, an integrated health ecosystem will be created, including R&D, clinical research and production preparation stages in the field of pharmaceuticals and medical technologies.

**446.1.** An accredited testing and analysis center and a big data processing center will be established.

**446.2.** A technology development zone will be established where start-up companies can also operate.

**Table 14: Targets for Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Industry**

	2022	2023	2028
Share in Manufacturing Industry Exports (%)	0.8	0.9	1.6
Exports (Billion USD)	1.9	2.2	5.8
Imports (Billion USD)	5.0	5.3	6.2
Share in Industrial Value-Added, Real (%)	3.9	3.9	6.0

Source: The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

Note: Includes manufacturing of basic pharmaceutical products.

### 3.2.1.1.3. Electronics

#### a. Objective

**447.** The main objective is to increase the production and exports of R&D-based, competitive, high value-added and high-tech products.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**448.** Necessary investments will be implemented to increase international competitiveness in the sector.

**448.1.** Measures will be taken to encourage the export of high technology intensive products.

**448.2.** Support will be provided for the transfer to civilian applications and commercialization of domestically designed and produced technologies in defense electronics.

**449.** Domestic production of intermediate goods with high import dependency in the electronics sector will be supported.

**449.1.** The number of SMEs operating in the manufacturing of electronic components, communication equipment and test equipment will be increased and growth of the existing SMEs will be enabled.

**449.2.** Production of subcomponents containing critical technologies used in the field of medical imaging devices will be supported.

**450.** R&D and production activities of domestic electronic communication network and infrastructure components, particularly 5G and beyond technologies, will be supported.

**450.1.** In 5G and beyond technologies, devices and applications will be developed to meet the end-to-end needs of vertical sectors such as industry, agriculture, transportation and energy.

**450.2.** Domestic production of 5G base stations will be supported, and infrastructure deficiencies will be eliminated by expanding their installation.

**450.3.** R&D and investment efforts will be carried out for 6G technologies.

**451.** Development of semiconductors and components technologies will be ensured and investments in this field will be supported.

**451.1.** Design and production infrastructure in the field of microelectronics will be strengthened.

**451.2.** Cooperation between universities, public and private sectors on semiconductor chip design and production will be supported.

**452.** Adaptation to innovations in areas such as artificial intelligence, cyber security, quantum computing and the Internet of Things will be ensured and competence in these areas will be increased.

**452.1.** Domestic production of hardware and software products used in artificial intelligence and Internet of Things ecosystems will be supported.

**452.2.** The design and production of artificial intelligence chips in the field of "advanced navigation support systems" used in defense, aviation and space systems will be ensured.

**452.3.** Harmonization with international standards in the field of cyber security and participation of Türkiye in international joint projects will be supported.

**453.** Efforts involving advanced and innovative technologies that increase efficiency in various sectors such as health, defense, energy, logistics, transportation and agriculture, where sensor technologies find application areas, will be encouraged.

**453.1.** Efforts that will end import dependency in the fields of air pressure sensors and bio-sensors will be supported.

**454.** Investments in energy storage and power electronics will be increased.

**454.1.** R&D activities will be supported to increase energy storage capacity and develop more economical technologies.

**454.2.** Efforts on the design and production of semiconductors required for power circuits

and electronic components required for renewable energy sources will be encouraged.

**454.3.** Production of supply critical components such as permanent magnets, a sub-component of electric motors, will be supported.

**Table 15: Targets for Electronics Industry**

	2022	2023	2028
Share in Manufacturing Industry Exports (%)	1.2	1.4	2.0
Exports (Billion USD)	3.0	3.5	7.2
Imports (Billion USD)	16.2	20.0	24.0
Share in Industrial Value-Added, Real (%)	3.4	4.0	6.0

Source: The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.2.1.1.4. Machinery

#### a. Objective

**455.** The main objective in the machinery sector is to develop a competitive and technologically advanced production infrastructure by increasing productivity and resilience, ensuring dual transformation, promoting product localization, and increasing the share from the global market.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**456.** Global competitiveness will be improved by increasing the efficiency and resilience of enterprises in the machinery sector.

**456.1.** Activities of machinery sector companies that measure, certify, and enhance the productivity levels will be supported.

**457.** The scale structure of the machinery sector will be improved.

**457.1.** The effectiveness of market surveillance and inspection activities in the machinery sector will be increased through collaboration with sectoral organizations.

**457.2.** The expansion of “Machinery Quality Certificate” implementation will be supported with incentives.

**458.** The R&D and innovation capacity of the machinery sector will be enhanced.

**458.1.** Joint engineering and R&D activities of machinery manufacturers will be supported.

**458.2.** A service inventory of existing technology and research institutes supported by universities and the public sector will be prepared.

**458.3.** An academic and sectoral expert database will be created for the machinery sector.

**458.4.** An inventory of intermediate goods needed by the machinery sector will be prepared for use in localization programs.

**458.5.** Programs will be designed to improve the qualifications of the Ministry of Industry and Technology supported R&D and design centers of the machinery sector.

**458.6.** Programs will be created for industrial designers and software developers needed by the machinery sector.

**459.** The contribution of public procurements and state aid to the development of the sector will be increased.

**459.1.** Machinery sector supports will be focused on medium and large-sized companies.

**459.2.** State aid programs enabling the use of domestic machinery for critical technologies in the sector will be created.

**459.3.** Domestic products will be primarily preferred for machines subject to state aid.

**459.4.** Practices regarding domestic bidders and preference for domestic products in the Public Procurement Law will be activated, and statistics determined in cooperation with sector organizations will be shared.

**459.5.** Regulations promoting the use of domestic products in PPPs projects will be established.

**459.6.** The digital and green transformations of enterprises will be supported through the development and use of domestic technology and equipment.

**Table 16: Targets for Machinery Industry**

	2022	2023	2028
Share in Manufacturing Industry Exports (%)	6.6	7.7	8.3
Exports (Billion USD)	15.8	18.5	29.5
Imports (Billion USD)	25.9	30.7	33.9
Share in Industrial Value-Added, Real (%)	6.9	7.5	8.5

Source: The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.2.1.1.5. Electrical Equipment

#### a. Objective

**460.** The main objective is to increase localization by producing high value-added products in the electrical equipment sector, to ensure sustainability, to create international brands and to participate in the preparation of international product standards.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**461.** Technological, sectoral and institutional cooperation in the production of electrical equipment will be increased.

**461.1.** Roadmaps will be prepared with sector stakeholders for the domestic production of products and equipment used in electricity generation, transmission and distribution, which are subject to foreign trade deficit.

**461.2.** Cooperation models will be developed in the field of technology development and production between the electrical equipment sector and the software and electronics sectors for smart grids and smart objects.

**462.** Legislation on the sector will be reviewed by relevant public institutions and organizations and necessary updates will be made.

**462.1.** Legislation on public procurement will be revised according to the needs of the sector, taking into account efficiency and sustainability.

**462.2.** Technical regulations on electricity equipment will be prepared and updated with the participation of experts and stakeholder institutions.

**462.3.** Türkiye Electricity Transmission Systems and Communication Facilities Earthquake Regulation will be examined and updated in a holistic manner within the framework of sector needs.

**462.4.** Legislative work will be carried out for seismic protection and limitation of electrical equipment to be used in buildings.

**463.** Seismic resilience of the electricity infrastructure will be increased.

**464.** Development of qualified sub-industry required by the sector will be ensured.

**464.1.** An inventory of electrical equipment sub-industry organizations will be established.

**464.2.** Support and incentives will be provided to increase the quality of the electrical equipment sub-industry in line with the criteria to be determined.

**464.3.** Cooperation between the main and sub-industries will be supported.

**465.** Establishment of the necessary infrastructure for the production of strategic products and main raw materials used in manufacturing will be ensured.

**465.1.** Strategic products that the sector has a foreign trade deficit will be identified and the necessary infrastructure will be established to produce these products.

**465.2.** Infrastructure will be established for the production of wind electrogen groups.

**465.3.** The necessary infrastructure will be established for the domestic production of orientated silicone steel sheet.

**465.4.** R&D studies and investments for the domestic production of cable insulators will be supported.

**465.5.** The lighting equipment industry will be encouraged to become a regional production and logistics center and the sector's light source and separate control equipment supplies will be met through domestic production.

**466.** Harmonization of electrical household appliances sector with EU standards and practices will be ensured.

**466.1.** Inclusion in the "European Energy Labelling Product Database" will be ensured.

**467.** The sector's roadmap for circular economy will be determined.

**467.1.** Implementation of eco-design requirements in electrical and electronic goods and components will be ensured.

**467.2.** Recovery of lead, which is the main raw material of accumulators, will be handled with an integrated approach.

**467.3.** Harmonization with the EU Regulation on Batteries and Waste Batteries will be ensured in order to improve the capacity for collection and recycling of batteries.

**467.4.** The "TEVMOT Project", which is implemented to replace inefficient electric motors used in industry with efficient ones, will be continued by expanding its scope.

**Table 17: Targets for Electrical Equipment Industry**

	2022	2023	2028
Share in Manufacturing Industry Exports (%)	6.7	7.1	7.3
Exports (Billion USD)	16.1	17.1	26.0
Imports (Billion USD)	12.0	15.5	17.0
Share in Industrial Value-Added, Real (%)	4.4	4.7	6.5

Source: The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.2.1.1.6. Automotive

#### a. Objective

**468.** Within the framework of the evolving global mobility vision, the main objective is to increase the share of the sector in international markets by adapting to the green and digital transformation process, realizing domestic procurement and technological development at all stages from design to production, increasing value-added and ensuring branding.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**469.** New generation production technologies that affect the competitiveness of the automotive main and supply industries will be developed.

**469.1.** The Mobility Vehicle and Technologies Roadmap study will be updated in line with all vehicle groups and developments.

**469.2.** Efforts will be directed towards investment and technology development for hydrogen fuel cells and components, and hydrogen-based engines.

**469.3.** Transition to vehicles with advanced driver assistance systems will be supported.

**469.4.** Minimum requirements for vehicle charging station technology will be determined in line with EU practices.

**469.5.** A roadmap for the establishment of charging infrastructure covering all vehicle groups will be determined and state aid will be established.

**469.6.** The use of electric buses will be expanded.

**470.** Green transformation will be realized in the automotive sector through transition to circular economy and transformation of the market.

**470.1.** For the 2053 net zero emission target, needs in the areas of energy network, infrastructure technologies and charging station access will be determined according to vehicle groups.

**470.2.** A system will be established for battery recycling, secondary use and disposal.

**470.3.** Awareness will be raised, consultancy and information support will be provided for the green transformation of the supply industry, and pre-competitive programs of main producers leading and guiding in this field will be supported.

**470.4.** A vehicle park rejuvenation program, considering all vehicle types, will be designed to remove old, highly polluting vehicles from traffic and replace them with environmentally friendly and safe vehicles.

**471.** Increasing domestic procurement and value-added at all stages from design to production in the automotive industry supply chain will be supported.

**471.1.** A roadmap will be developed for the domestic procurement of critical raw materials used in new generation energy vehicles.

**471.2.** Technology and production capabilities will be developed in areas such as batteries, sensors, electronic control units, electronic displays, electric motor systems and automotive software.

**471.3.** Domestic production of sheet metal and materials for vehicle lightening in the quality and quantity required by the automotive industry will be ensured.

**471.4.** The establishment of global brands in the automotive supply industry will be supported.

**471.5.** The number of specialized OIZs for the automotive supply industry will be increased in line with demand.

**472.** The testing and certification system in the automotive industry will be strengthened.

**472.1.** A roadmap will be prepared for a testing and certification system that will meet the global needs of the automotive industry.

**472.2.** In order to ensure the use of smart and autonomous transportation vehicles and the development of the ecosystem, the technical knowledge and experience of various universities will be brought together in a complementary manner.

**472.3.** Developing the necessary competence in Türkiye to ensure that system approvals of vehicles with advanced driver assistance systems are carried out in Türkiye will be supported.

**473.** The quality of labor force for the automotive industry will be improved.

**473.1.** Curricula and training methods will be updated in line with today's technological requirements, and programs to be carried out by the private sector to support the competitiveness of the country will be promoted.

**474.** International direct investments in the automotive industry will be increased.

**474.1.** Merger and acquisition activities will be encouraged in order to increase the scale of companies, particularly in the automotive supplier industry, and to enhance capital opportunities.

**474.2.** Efforts will be undertaken to reorganize the tax system in a way to support climate targets and contribute positively to the expansion of the market by considering all alternative fuel vehicle groups.

**Table 18: Targets for Automotive Industry**

	2022	2023	2028
Share in Manufacturing Industry Exports	11.7	13.5	16.2
Exports (Billion USD)	28.0	32.6	57.8
Imports (Billion USD)	21.4	33.6	41.3
Share in Industrial Value-Added, Real (%)	6.3	7.9	10.0

Source: The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.2.1.1.7. Rail System Vehicles

#### a. Objective

**475.** The main objective is to design and manufacture rail system vehicles needed in rail and urban transportation with domestic capabilities and to increase the local content in critical components, to improve R&D, design and production capabilities of the domestic industry, and to manufacture, maintain and repair all kinds of rail system vehicles and sub-components.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**476.** Public procurements will be used more effectively to support domestic production in rail systems, and design and R&D will be encouraged.

**476.1.** A framework specification for rail system vehicle procurements, including procurements by local administrations, will be established to support domestic production.

**476.2.** Legislative arrangements will be prepared to reduce foreign dependency in the production of rail system vehicles.

**476.3.** R&D activities will be supported, and priority will be given to projects that increase security and reduce environmental negativity.

**476.4.** A financial model and tender legislation study will be carried out to reduce the exchange rate risk that domestic producers may face in the procurement of rail system vehicles and components.

**476.5.** Financial support mechanisms will be provided and promotional activities will be supported to increase the export opportunities of domestically produced rail system vehicles.

**476.6.** An inventory study will be carried out on the existing design, R&D and production capabilities in the domestic production of rail system vehicles, and necessary arrangements and financial measures will be put in place for the procurements of domestic rail system vehicles, including local administrations, by determining the expected demand and needs in the medium term.

**476.7.** The rail system vehicle needs of the railway sector will be met by completing the ongoing domestic design and prototype studies within TÜRASAS.

**477.** Efforts will be carried out in order to eliminate foreign dependency on certification of rail system vehicles and components produced in Türkiye.

**477.1.** Efforts will be completed in order to reduce dependency on foreign test centers

and notified bodies, and work on the establishment of existing domestic test systems and the appointment of domestic notified bodies will be completed.

**477.2.** National rules will be determined for vehicles to be operated on domestic routes where the Technical Specification for Interoperability is not applicable.

**Table 19: Targets for Rail System Vehicles Industry**

	2022	2023	2028
The Number of TÜASAŞ Brand Traction Locomotives and Train Sets Put into Service <sup>1</sup>	0	3	260
The Ratio of Number of Electric Traction (Mainline Locomotive + Train Set) Vehicles to Total Number of Traction Vehicles (%) <sup>2</sup>	32	32	40

Source: The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

(1) The Number of locomotives and train sets delivered to TCDD Taşımacılık A.Ş. and municipalities by TÜASAŞ.

(2) The Ratio of the number of electric towing vehicles in TCDD Taşımacılık A.Ş. inventory.

### 3.2.1.2. Other Manufacturing Industries

#### 3.2.1.2.1. Textile-Clothing-Leather Industry

**478.** The main objective is to increase competitiveness and raise social responsibility awareness by producing high value-added products with innovation-oriented business models in the textile, leather and clothing sectors.

**479.** In order to increase raw material security, alternative raw material research and production and investment in natural and synthetic fiber raw materials will be encouraged.

**480.** The technology level of technical textile production methods will be increased, the establishment and use of technical textile standards will be ensured, and the use of technical textile and composite materials in new buildings and in strengthening existing buildings against earthquakes will be expanded.

#### 3.2.1.2.2. Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industry

**481.** The main objective in the non-metallic mineral products sector is to ensure sustainable production, to secure input supplies, to achieve compliance with green transformation, to enhance the range of high value-added products and competitiveness, and to increase efficiency.

**482.** Increasing the production and use of domestic raw materials and intermediate inputs, reducing energy costs, and expanding domestic production technology will be ensured.

#### 3.2.1.2.3. Basic Metal Industry

**483.** The main objective is increasing the variety of high value-added products in the basic metal industry without causing idle capacity, ensuring input supply, conducting green production adaptation efforts, implementing advanced technology-focused investments, increasing the sector's exports, diversifying export markets, and contributing to the establishment of fair competition conditions with international markets.

**484.** Preventing imports of non-standard, low-quality products, and the production of basic metal industry products required by the domestic industry and not produced in Türkiye will be ensured.

**485.** Efforts will be made regarding the integration of steel and aluminum production facilities to the rail network, the recycling of sector wastes into the economy, and ensuring the supply security of copper and aluminum metals.

#### 3.2.1.2.4. Furniture Industry

**486.** In the furniture industry, production and use of environmentally friendly furniture, augmented reality and e-commerce applications will be expanded, and added-value and exports will be increased through innovative designs, production methods and branding.

### 3.2.2. Priority Development Areas

#### 3.2.2.1. Agriculture and Food

##### a. Objective

**487.** The main objective is to create an agricultural sector that embraces integrally the economic, social and environmental dimensions of production; has a high level of technology use and productivity; has an organized and competitive structure; with planned production regarding supply-demand balance; uses natural resources in an effective and sustainable manner; and ensures adequate and balanced nutrition of the society.

##### b. Policies and Measures

**488.** Agricultural statistics will be developed in line with international standards and agricultural information systems will be made

operational in a way to ensure that all processes of agricultural production are properly recorded and monitored.

**488.1.** Agricultural Producer Registration System will be improved by integrating with other registration systems and a comprehensive agricultural inventory will be established through an agricultural census.

**488.2.** Feasibility reports will be prepared to improve agricultural statistics and information systems.

**488.3.** Arrangements will be made to compile, process, analyze and control agricultural statistics in an efficient way.

**488.4.** Registration and information systems will be designed with an integrated approach to provide early warning, market controls, production planning and stock management, and software and hardware infrastructure will be improved.

**488.5.** Minimum and maximum production areas will be determined on the basis of product and agriculture parcels and the framework for farmer applications, production permits and cultivation controls will be laid out.

**489.** Smart agricultural practices will be expanded through digitalization, artificial intelligence and data-based business models.

**489.1.** Development of human and technical infrastructure of agricultural enterprises and producer organizations on smart agricultural practices will be supported.

**489.2.** Domestic production of software and equipment for smart agriculture applications will be supported.

**490.** Protection, sustainable use and effective management of agricultural lands will be ensured.

**490.1.** Preparation of agricultural land use plans will be completed.

**490.2.** Arrangement will be made for the establishment of a land banking system in order to ensure the development of agricultural land markets and the efficient use of agricultural lands.

**490.3.** Use of agricultural lands will be constantly monitored and unused lands will be brought into production.

**490.4.** Inspections for non-agricultural use of agricultural lands will be intensified.

**490.5.** Land consolidation activities will continue in an integrated manner with irrigation investments.

**490.6.** In agricultural lands, practices to increase organic matter content of the soil, and to prevent soil erosion and pollution will be supported.

**491.** Planned production will be started in crop production, and production will be increased through the increase of productivity by using quality genetic material and the development of greenhouse cultivation, particularly in densely populated metropolitan areas.

**491.1.** Production planning will be carried out in order to ensure the supply and demand balance of plant products, the use of agricultural lands in accordance with their capability classes, and self-sufficiency in the production of strategic products.

**491.2.** Production and use of certified seeds will continue to be supported.

**491.3.** Special importance will be given to the development of urban agriculture on peripheries of cities which are major consumption centers to ensure that consumers have access to agricultural products at reasonable prices by reducing product losses and logistical costs.

**491.4.** Investment and operational financial support will be provided for the modernization of existing greenhouses and the establishment of new modern greenhouses, and the number of 'geothermal greenhouse organized agricultural zones' will be increased.

**491.5.** Industrial cannabis production will be increased by using domestically developed varieties.

**492.** Yield and quality in animal production will be increased, pasture rehabilitation activities will be accelerated to reduce costs of feed which is the most important animal production input, and product and market diversity will be increased.

**492.1.** Sheep and goat breeding will be supported in order to increase the rate of sheep and goat meat in red meat production by increasing the number of maternal animals.

**492.2.** It will be ensured that milk prices remain stable by taking into account the costs and incomes of large and small ruminant breeders, as well as the balance of meat and milk production.

**492.3.** Pasture improvement works will be carried out with an integrated approach including the establishment of structures helping gra-

zing, and effective implementation of management plans will be ensured.

**492.4.** Arrangements will be made to let pastures, which are not sufficiently utilized as a result of demographic transition and rural migration, be used by medium and large-scale livestock and dairy cattle enterprises, exclusively for the production of forage crops, through leasing and similar methods.

**492.5.** Product and market diversity will be increased in the exports of poultry products.

**492.6.** Product variety and production will be increased in beekeeping.

**492.7.** In order to increase product quality and production in silkworm breeding, support for fresh cocoons, silkworm seeds and modern facility establishments will continue.

**493.** In order to ensure sustainability in aquaculture production, inspections will be activated, production and exports will be increased through new investments to be made by protecting natural resources, and biodiversity in aquaculture production.

**493.1.** Control, inspection and monitoring activities for the protection and development of aquaculture resources, the prevention of illegal fishing, and spread of invasive and alien species will be carried out effectively.

**493.2.** Export revenues will be increased by enhancing international competitiveness through diversification of products and branding.

**493.3.** Small-scale fisheries enterprises will be supported to ensure their economic sustainability and minimize their negative impacts on the environment.

**493.4.** New aquaculture zones will be planned, capacity utilization rates and production efficiency of aquaculture facilities will be increased.

**494.** Investments for enhancing infrastructure to ensure food safety will continue, and the efficiency of food inspection, the services for combating plant and animal disease and pests will be improved.

**494.1.** Single health policy for human and animal health will be implemented through Enterprise-Oriented Preventive Veterinary System.

**494.2.** A Veterinary Medical Product Control Center will be established to conduct all tests and analyses for veterinary medical products offered to the market in Türkiye.

**494.3.** A vaccine production center with a strong R&D infrastructure and a vaccine strain bank will be established for the production of veterinary vaccines and diagnostic kits.

**494.4.** Logistics infrastructure for the shipment of veterinary vaccines will be improved to establish a cold chain from production to application.

**494.5.** Inspection and training activities will be increased to combat unconscious pesticide use in plant production, and alternative biological and biotechnical methods to chemical applications will be supported.

**494.6.** In order to carry out food control services effectively, laboratory infrastructure will be strengthened within the scope of the needs analysis to be prepared.

**495.** In order to ensure food safety, infrastructure and practices for preventing waste, effective stock management and marketing will be developed.

**495.1.** Efforts will continue to improve cold chain logistics infrastructure for agricultural products.

**495.2.** Contract farming will be supported and expanded to strengthen the interaction between agriculture and industry.

**495.3.** Awareness raising activities will be carried out to prevent food loss and waste.

**495.4.** Efforts for the promotion of local and geographically marked products will be increased.

**496.** By strengthening the human and institutional structures of agricultural producer organizations, they will be enabled to take an active role in all processes from production to marketing.

**496.1.** In order to improve producer organizations, employment of professional managers and personnel specialized in agricultural extension will be supported and their organizational infrastructures will be improved.

**496.2.** Arrangements will be made in order to facilitate the commercial activities of producer unions.

**496.3.** Improvement of the physical infrastructures of agricultural cooperatives and producer unions will be supported.

**497.** In the context of environmental conservation and combating climate change, environmentally friendly agricultural practices will

be supported and promoted to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the agricultural sector.

**497.1.** Use of chemical fertilizers according to the results of soil analyses, and increase of production and use of organic and organomineral fertilizers will be ensured.

**497.2.** Efforts to reduce fallow areas will be continued and rotation practices involving legumes will be encouraged.

**497.3.** Development and use of alternative products to pesticides and antimicrobials will be supported.

**497.4.** Good agricultural practices and organic agriculture will be supported to increase product safety and contribute to the sustainable use of natural resources.

**497.5.** The widespread adoption of direct seeding and reduced tillage methods will be ensured.

**497.6.** In order to reduce methane emissions from livestock, along with animal breeding studies, R&D studies will be carried out on the determination of alternative feed sources that suppress methane production and the addition of appropriate additives to feed rations.

**497.7.** Infrastructure will be supported and developed to ensure that animal waste is stored under appropriate conditions and processed in biogas plants.

**498.** Efficiency will be increased in agricultural research, training and extension activities by ensuring coordination among institutions, and the link between agricultural R&D and extension will be strengthened.

**498.1.** The number of members of the existing committees for the selection and finalization of agricultural research projects will be expanded in a way to ensure adequate and balanced representation of the relevant sectors.

**498.2.** Within the framework of public, university and private sector cooperation; R&D will be supported, with priority given to animal and plant breeding, precision agriculture, biotechnology, protection of biodiversity and development of climate-friendly products and practices.

**498.3.** In order to encourage qualified personnel to work in agricultural R&D, regulation will be made to support researchers according to performance criteria.

**498.4.** R&D results will be published in order to put them into practice, the quality of training and extension programs will be increased with the participation of research personnel, and cooperation will be ensured among institutions responsible for training and extension.

**498.5.** Training and extension activities related to ensuring food safety and security, especially on input use in agriculture, plant and animal health, organization, marketing and irrigation, will be increased through effective use of information and communication technologies, including social media.

**499.** Practices for protecting farmers from risks and guaranteeing their incomes will be made more effective by expanding its scope.

**499.1.** The scope of agricultural insurance will be expanded on product and risk basis.

**499.2.** Income protection insurance will be extended throughout Türkiye.

**500.** Considering the Sustainable Development Goals, UN Global Forest Goals, Rio Conventions, and relevant international agreements, along with our national commitments, our forests will be managed in accordance with sustainable forest management criteria and indicators, and forest areas will be expanded.

**500.1.** Forests resilient to climate change will be established and management plans will be developed to increase the sink functions of forests.

**500.2.** The contribution of forests to the health, food, tourism and energy sectors will be increased by combating disasters, drought and desertification, improving ecosystem services and balancing land degradation.

**500.3.** Landslide, flood and avalanche control projects will be carried out in the upper basins to protect the soil, and combat erosion.

**500.4.** The longest possible use of forest products within the framework of the circular economy will be promoted, and reuse and recycling will be encouraged.

**500.5.** Voluntary carbon market and green certification practices related to forestry will be developed.

**500.6.** Turkish companies will be supported to operate internationally in the forestry sector.

**500.7.** Forestry statistics will be compatible with international standards.

**501.** Forest-based products and services will be diversified with an export focus within the framework of sustainable forest management principles, and the share of the sector in the economy will be increased.

**501.1.** Specialized Organized Industrial Zones (OIZs) for forest products will be established in regions with dense forest cover, and clustering in the sector will be ensured.

**501.2.** Certification applications will be expanded to facilitate the trade of forest products.

**501.3.** The use of wood in housing and workplaces will be promoted.

**501.4.** Industrial afforestation practices by the private sector using genetically improved and fast-growing species will be supported.

**501.5.** In order to increase social welfare and prevent migration from forest villages, forest villagers will be employed and prospered in situ.

**501.6.** Price stability will be ensured in forest products by making necessary arrangements, particularly regarding input costs.

**501.7.** The increased use of forest products in sectors providing more employment and added-value will be encouraged.

**501.8.** Ecological tourism areas will be expanded with an environmentally sensitive approach by facilitating access to forest ecosystem services.

**502.** The measures to prevent forest fires will be augmented, and the capacity to intervene in fires will be strengthened.

**502.1.** Effective measures, prioritizing maintenance interventions for all forest stands, particularly young forests, will be implemented to combat forest fires, enhance biodiversity, and ensure carbon sequestration.

**502.2.** In order to increase the capacity to fight fires, fire-fighting helicopters produced domestically will be used.

**502.3.** Buffer zones will be established between forest areas and settlements and agricultural areas by using fire-resistant species.

**503.** Investments for the expansion of irrigation areas will be prioritized and financing opportunities will be increased through new models.

**503.1.** Public irrigation investments will be prioritized based on criteria such as the sustainability of the existing project stock, progress percentage, status of storage facilities, possession of a gravity irrigation system, high comparative irrigation rates, the potential for rapid economic integration, and the necessity of being implemented concurrently with other projects.

**503.2.** New internal and external financing models that encourage private sector participation in financing irrigation investments will be developed.

**504.** Rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems will continue, and priority will be given to preserving water in terms of quality and quantity and ensuring its efficient use.

**504.1.** In investments for rehabilitation and modernization of irrigation systems, criteria such as irrigation rate, reasons for non-irrigation, projected agricultural income increase and benefit cost ratio will be taken into consideration.

**504.2.** Modern irrigation systems such as sprinkler and drip irrigation, which provide

water saving for efficient use of water in agriculture, will be expanded.

**504.3.** Water will be priced according to methods based on the amount of use.

**504.4.** Practices to prevent water pollution from agricultural sources will be intensified.

**504.5.** In order to increase the use of alternative water resources in agricultural irrigation, R&D activities will be carried out for harvesting rainwater, bringing treated wastewater to irrigation water quality and desalinizing seawater for use in irrigation.

**505.** The use of information and communication technologies in irrigation management will be expanded.

**505.1.** R&D activities will be carried out for the use of remote sensing technology and geographic information system-based techniques in the development of irrigation programs.

**505.2.** Automation and decision support systems will be put into operation in existing irrigation facilities for efficient use of irrigation water.

**Table 20: Targets for Agriculture Sector**

	2022	2023	2028
Land Consolidation Activity Area (Million Hectares, Cumulative) <sup>1</sup>	8.78	9.20	11.70
Land Consolidation Area for which Registration Procedures are Completed (Million Hectares, Cumulative) <sup>1</sup>	6.78	7.30	10.0
Ratio of Agricultural Supports Provided from Central Government Budget to Agricultural Value-Added (%)	4.1	4.3	5.0
Oil Seed Production (Million Tons)	4.75	4.50	4.95
Grain Cultivation area (Million Hectares)	11.2	11.4	11.7
Ratio of Culture Breeds in Cattle Presence (%)	49.2	49.0	56.0
Pasture Reclamation and Management Area (Thousand Hectares, Cumulative)	1,553	2,000	3,000
The Number of Bovine Animals (Million Head)	17.0	16.8	18.0
The Number of Sheep and Goat (Million Head)	56.3	56.4	63.4
The Ratio of Forest Areas to the Area of the Country (%)	29.8	30.0	30.3
Industrial Afforestation (Thousand Hectare, Annual)	17	5	15
The Number of Ecotourism Areas (Number, Cumulative)	74	98	200
Expanded Gross Irrigation Area (Million Hectares, Cumulative)	6.96	7.10	7.85
Irrigation Ratio (%)	69	68	72
Gross Irrigation Area Rehabilitated (Thousand Hectares, Cumulative)	39	66	303

Source: The data for 2022 is from the estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSİ) and General Directorate of Forestry, and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

(1) Based on the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and DSİ.

### 3.2.2.2. Energy

#### a. Objective

**506.** The main objective is to achieve a competitive structure that maximizes self-sufficiency in energy by utilizing domestic and renewable energy resources, uses nuclear technology in electricity generation, increases energy efficiency, prioritizes localization in energy technologies, integrates new technologies, and strengthens our strategic position in international energy trade, based on the uninterrupted, high-quality, sustainable, reliable and affordable supply of energy, source diversification in energy supply and the 2053 net zero emission target.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**507.** A competitive investment environment will be developed in the energy sector and the continuity of an energy market that is financially strong, stable, transparent, predictable, protecting consumers and that considers sustainability will be ensured.

**507.1.** Cost-based pricing practices will be adopted in the electricity and natural gas markets, and support for consumer groups below certain income levels will be implemented.

**507.2.** Legislation to ensure demand side participation will be developed and demand side participation will be encouraged.

**508.** Studies on the efficient use of energy in all areas will continue.

**508.1.** Implementations to make public buildings more efficient will continue.

**508.2.** In order to accelerate the energy transformation of buildings, energy efficient build-

ings supported by renewable energy will be widespread and relevant regulations will be developed.

**508.3.** Alternative methods such as energy performance contracts, energy service companies model and use of credit guarantee fund will be expanded in the field of energy efficiency, especially in buildings.

**508.4.** Studies on heat market legislation will be completed, the use of district heating/cooling systems and heat pumps will be expanded in technically and economically suitable places, and studies will be carried out to increase geothermal sourced heating.

**508.5.** Energy efficiency investments with priority given to energy-intensive sectors will be supported by taking into account competitiveness and domestic production.

**508.6.** Activities such as awareness-raising, promotion and training will be carried out in order to improve public awareness on energy efficiency.

**508.7.** The institutional structure and human resources in the field of energy efficiency will be strengthened.

**509.** Within the scope of ensuring energy supply security, the use of domestic coal will continue, taking into account environmental impacts to the maximum extent.

**509.1.** Improvements in terms of environmental impact and efficiency will be achieved by making the necessary rehabilitations in the existing coal-fired power plants.

**509.2.** R&D activities will be carried out to use coal in more environmentally friendly ways such as hydrogen, methanol and ammonia pro-

duction, and studies will be carried out to utilize our reserves with clean coal technologies.

**510.** Nuclear energy will be included in the electricity generation portfolio, and efforts will be carried out on the installation and localization of nuclear technologies.

**510.1.** Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) will start electricity generation with all its units.

**510.2.** Efforts to increase the installed capacity of nuclear power plants will continue.

**510.3.** Efforts will be carried out on new technologies such as small modular reactors, fusion technologies, and advanced generation reactors.

**510.4.** Efforts will be carried out to establish a waste facility for the safe disposal of nuclear waste.

**511.** Within the scope of the 2053 net zero emission target, renewable energy-based electricity generation will be increased and integrated into the grid in order to meet the increasing electrification with cleaner sources.

**511.1.** New Renewable Energy Resource Areas (YEKA) tenders with local component requirement will be held, and efforts will be made to develop offshore YEKA projects.

**511.2.** The potential for increasing the use of renewable energy resources in residential buildings will be identified, a roadmap will be developed to determine the steps to be taken including cost-benefit effectiveness and will be implemented.

**511.3.** Planning and investment studies will be carried out for the development of electricity grids taking into account potential renewable

resource areas and the pace of development of renewable energy and electric vehicles.

**511.4.** Institutional capacity will be developed for the most accurate estimation of the electricity to be generated from intermittent renewable energy resources in order to ensure cost-effective and high efficiency of this generation.

**512.** The flexibility of electricity grids will be increased to reduce the negative impacts of intermittent renewable energy generation on the grid.

**512.1.** Energy storage systems, including pumped storage HEPPs, will be established.

**512.2.** International electricity interconnection capacity will be increased.

**512.3.** In order to strengthen the smart grid infrastructure, smart meters will be made widespread and SCADA systems will be developed.

**513.** Natural gas supply security will be strengthened, and efforts will continue to bring domestic natural gas into the economy.

**513.1.** In order to bring the natural gas reserves discovered in the Sakarya Gas Field in the Black Sea to the economy, activities to develop the field and increase its production capacity will be continued.

**513.2.** In the Tuz Gölü Natural Gas Underground Storage Project, the storage capacity will be increased to 8.8 billion m<sup>3</sup> and the withdrawal capacity to 80 million m<sup>3</sup>/day.

**513.3.** Existing natural gas transmission and distribution infrastructure will be strengthened, and access to natural gas will be provided

in areas where district heating/cooling systems based on renewable resources and waste heat are not technically and economically feasible.

**514.** Activities will be continued to make Türkiye an energy trade center by effectively using its geostrategic position between energy producer and consumer regions.

**514.1.** In order to make Türkiye a trade center where energy producing and consuming countries meet, studies will be carried out to develop the market and technical infrastructure to ensure that the energy resources in our nearby geography are delivered to the market.

**514.2.** The capacity of the Trans Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline (TANAP) will be doubled to 32 billion m<sup>3</sup>/year, and the infrastructure for gas transmission from the Caspian basin to Europe will be strengthened.

**515.** Türkiye's capabilities and competitiveness in the field of energy technologies will be increased and its export potential will be strengthened.

**515.1.** An inventory study will be conducted regarding our current domestic production capability in renewable, nuclear, energy storage, and hydrogen technologies and a roadmap will be determined.

**515.2.** Domestic production of critical and value-added equipment will be supported, R&D and P&D activities related to the development of domestic products will be carried out and pilot facilities will be adopted.

**516.** Efforts will be carried out to develop hydrogen technologies and infrastructure, especially green hydrogen, and international colla-

borations will be supported in the necessary areas.

**516.1.** Sectoral analyses will be conducted regarding the technical and economical usability of hydrogen.

**516.2.** Efforts will be made to develop domestic electrolyser in order to ensure green hydrogen production.

**516.3.** R&D studies on the transportation and storage of hydrogen will be continued.

**517.** Efforts will be made to enhance the supply security of raw materials used in energy technologies and to minimize the negative impacts of these raw materials on the environment.

**517.1.** Recycling plants will be expanded in order to reduce the negative impacts of end-of-life equipment such as solar panels and batteries on the environment and to ensure the transition to a circular economy.

**517.2.** Comprehensive regulations regarding the recycling of raw materials used in energy technologies will be made, and awareness and reward mechanisms will be established for manufacturing companies and consumers.

**518.** Efforts will be carried out to increase the number of qualified personnel needed in the energy sector.

**518.1.** Harmonization of higher education programs with newly developing technologies will be ensured, and employment of personnel with postgraduate degrees in these fields will be increased.

**518.2.** The quality of education, training and internships in the field of energy will be increased.

**Table 21: Targets for Energy Sector**

	2022	2023	2028
Primary Energy Demand (kTOE)	159,500 <sup>1</sup>	165,350	190,000
Primary Energy Consumption Per Capita (TOE/Person)	1.87 <sup>1</sup>	1.90	2.0
Electrical Energy Demand (TWh)	331	325	430
Electrical Energy Consumption Per Capita (kWh/Person)	3,883	3,780	4,700
Installed Power Capacity (MW)	103,809	106,800	136,000
Installed Wind Power Capacity (MW)	11,396	11,700	18,000
Installed Solar Power Capacity (MW)	9,425	11,350	30,000
Amount of Electricity Generated from Domestic Sources (TWh)	190.4	176.0	270.0
Share of Renewable Resources in Electricity Generation (%)	42.4	40	50
Share of Natural Gas in Electricity Generation (%)	22.9	23	15
Underground Natural Gas Storage Capacity (Billion m3)	5.8	5.8	13
Amount of Savings from Energy Efficiency <sup>2</sup> (kTOE)	-	-	4,500
Battery Storage Capacity (MW)	0	0	5,000

**Source:** The data for 2022 is from the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources and Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation (TEİAŞ). The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

**Note:** TOE: Tone of Oil Equivalent, kTOE: Thousand TOE, kWh: Kilowatt-hour, TWh: Billion Kilowatt-hour, MW: Megawatt.

(1) The data for the year 2022 are estimates.

(2) Data represents the total amount of savings to be achieved during the Plan period.

### 3.2.2.3. Defense Industry

#### a. Objective

**519.** The main objective is to meet the defense and security needs of Türkiye by ensuring the maximum use of national technologies and capabilities, to increase the competitiveness of the defense and aerospace industry on a global scale, and to bring the skills acquired in the defense industry to a level that produces significant economic value for Türkiye by ensuring the spread of the acquired skills to the civilian sector.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**520.** The Turkish defense industry will be ensured to be capable of meeting both the do-

mestic defense and security needs and the demands of friendly and allied countries in this field with domestic means.

**520.1.** Domestic production competencies, especially sub-components, will be developed in order to eliminate foreign dependency to the maximum extent in Türkiye's defense and security needs.

**520.2.** R&D and P&D activities for military and civilian use will be supported in deep and groundbreaking technologies such as quantum technologies, artificial intelligence, autonomous systems and hypersonic technologies.

**520.3.** In order to meet the sector's increasing need for qualified human resources, the educational infrastructure will be strengthened,

and interest in the defense industry will be increased through technology competitions and programs.

**520.4.** The number of innovation-based entrepreneurial companies that develop high technology in the defense industry will be increased, and large-scale defense industry companies will develop domestic supply ecosystems and support entrepreneurship.

**520.5.** In order for the sector to lead the digital transformation of Türkiye, the digital transformation maturity of defense industry companies will be increased, and the effective use and security of data will be ensured.

**520.6.** Awareness in the field of green transformation will be increased throughout the sector, and informative activities regarding green transformation obligations will be organized to ensure that the export potential of the sector is not affected by the regulatory steps taken on a global scale.

**521.** Defense industry exports will be increased and international cooperation will be strengthened. By supporting interaction with the civilian market within the framework of acquiring and utilizing capabilities in high-tech fields, contribution will be made to Türkiye’s industrialization goals, trade balance, and the sustainability of the sector.

**521.1.** Efforts will be carried out to bring the Turkish defense industry to a competitive position on a global scale.

**521.2.** The capabilities gained for technology-intensive products and services in the military field will be effectively used in the civilian field in line with industrialization targets.

**521.3.** Platforms will be created to strengthen cooperation among sector stakeholders.

**521.4.** Cyber security needs in both defense and security, and civilian areas will be met by domestic and competent solutions to the maximum extent.

**Table 22: Targets for Defense Industry**

	2022	2023	2028
Defense and Aerospace Industry Turnover (Billion USD)	12.2	15.0	26.0
Defense and Aerospace Industry Exports (Billion USD)	4.4	6.0	11.0
Defense and Aerospace Industry Employment (Thousand People)	81.1	90.0	158.0
Defense Industry Domestic Rate (%)	73.4	80.0	85.0

Source: The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.2.2.4. Tourism

#### a. Objective

**522.** The main objective is to diversify and develop tourism in line with changing consumer

trends, to extend the duration of tourism season, to improve service quality and increase tourism revenue per visitor by attracting tourists with a higher propensity to spend more, to improve competitiveness by realizing green and digital transformation in the sector with

the destination management approach, and to contribute to economic and social development while maintaining the balance between conservation and use.

## b. Policies and Measures

**523.** Within the framework of sustainability principles, the tourism sector will be ensured to protect and improve the natural, historical and social environment and green transformation in the sector will be accelerated.

**523.1.** The potential negative impacts of tourism activities on the environment will be minimized by considering water and waste management as well as energy efficiency.

**523.2.** Capacity of the tourism sector to adapt to climate change will be increased.

**523.3.** Within the scope of the "Sustainable Tourism Program", efforts will be made to ensure green transformation in tourism.

**523.4.** Innovative financing models for the tourism sector will be developed to ensure green transformation.

**523.5.** Effective management of protected areas will be carried out through planning and practices aimed at ensuring the protection and sustainable use of the ecosystem.

**523.6.** An inclusive tourism sector will be created by supporting local economies.

**523.7.** Awareness activities will be carried out to ensure that visitors have a "responsible tourism understanding" in order to minimize the potential negative impacts of tourism on the environment, as well as social and cultural fabric.

**524.** The tourism sector will be supported to adapt to digital transformation in order to achieve a competitive structure that can meet rapidly changing demand.

**524.1.** Effective use of digital technologies in the tourism sector will be ensured, and a "seamless end-to-end travel" approach will be introduced to the sector by connecting all stakeholders in the tourism value chain in digital environment.

**524.2.** Support will be provided to enhance the technological infrastructure and improve digital skills of employees, particularly in micro and small enterprises within the tourism industry.

**524.3.** Efforts will be made to deliver appropriate content to visitors through the right channels and the user experience will be improved through innovative solutions.

**525.** Service quality will be improved for a competitive tourism sector that can meet rapidly changing demand.

**525.1.** In order to create a more competitive tourism sector by improving service quality, efforts will be made to have staff to improve existing skills besides acquiring new skills.

**525.2.** Working conditions in the tourism sector will be improved and measures will be taken to ensure year-round employment.

**525.3.** Vocational education curricula will be reorganized in line with the needs of the sector.

**525.4.** Applied training programs will be developed and maintained to meet the need for qualified intermediate staff required by the tourism sector.

**525.5.** In order to increase service quality and tourist satisfaction, legislative arrangements will be made to improve physical conditions in tourism facilities and inspection activities will be increased.

**526.** Destination management organizations will be established to ensure consistent and holistic tourism development, create unique identities of destinations, and strengthen the local economic cycle.

**526.1.** A legal framework for destination management organizations will be established.

**526.2.** Pilot implementations regarding destination management will be carried out.

**526.3.** The human resource capacity needed in the destination management organizations will be established.

**527.** In order to increase tourism revenue per visitor, tourism types that generate more income will be developed.

**527.1.** Legislative efforts will be carried out to support investments and operations for the diversification of tourism products.

**527.2.** Master plans and strategy studies will be conducted to ensure planned development of various types of tourism.

**527.3.** Studies will be carried out on the feasibility of implementing mixed-use models in tourism areas to be determined.

**527.4.** Planning and land allocation efforts will be continued with a sustainable approach for tourism investments and tourism infrastructure investments will be made.

**527.5.** Culture and tourism routes will be developed to increase the length of stay and expenditures of visitors.

**528.** Promotional activities will be carried out in order to increase tourism revenues, strengthen existing markets, create new markets and reach visitors with high spending tendency.

**528.1.** Effective promotional activities under the brand of Türkiye will be continued in a focused manner.

**528.2.** New promotion strategies will be determined in line with changing consumer trends and technological developments.

**528.3.** In order to create new markets, promotional activities will be carried out in countries with high tourist potential, particularly in America and Far East countries.

**529.** In order to analyze the tourism sector more effectively, the necessary data infrastructure will be established and existing tourism statistics will be improved.

**529.1.** A tourism decision support platform will be established by utilizing digital tools to collect, analyze and report data on the tourism sector.

**529.2.** Measurement tools will be developed and new data sets will be created to measure the sustainability of tourism in line with the international statistical framework.

**529.3.** The tourism satellite accounts study, which consider the economic impacts of tourism in terms of supply and demand sides, will be completed.

**Table 23: Targets for Tourism Sector**

	2022	2023	2028
Tourism Revenue (Billion USD)	46.5	55.6	100
The Number of Visitors (Million)	51.4	56.7	82.3
Tourism Revenue's Share in GDP (%)	5.1	5.2	6.3
Average Expenditure per Visitor (USD)	905	980	1,215
Average Length of Stay (Overnight)	10.3	9.8	9.4
Overnight Revenue per Visitor (USD)	88	100	129

Source: The data for 2022 is from TURKSTAT and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.2.3. Sectoral Policies

#### 3.2.3.1. Public Investment Policies

##### a. Objective

**530.** The main objective through public investments is to enhance the competitiveness and efficiency of the economy, to improve the living standards and welfare of all segments of society by delivering public services more effectively, to ensure environmental sustainability, to support digital transformation, to reduce regional development disparities, to provide the infrastructure needed for private sector investments, and to increase resilience to disasters and global risks.

##### b. Policies and Measures

**531.** The resources allocated to public investments will be increased.

**531.1.** Public resources allocated to economically feasible projects will be increased within budgetary capacities, and efforts will be made to shorten the average completion time.

**531.2.** An enabling environment will be created for the effective utilization of private and

institutional investors' sources in financing infrastructure investments through alternative and innovative financing methods, including PPPs, and these methods will be disseminated.

**531.3.** A new financial product model will be developed for financing income-generating public infrastructure investments through the issuance of lease certificates based on risk sharing.

**531.4.** Investments aimed at increasing resilience against disasters and potential risks, investments related to planned industrial areas, as well as investments in environmental protection, technological research, ICT, railway, and maritime transportation sectors will be prioritized.

**532.** Efforts will be made to ensure more effective use of resources allocated to public investments.

**532.1.** By prioritizing maintenance, repair and rehabilitation investments, the benefit from existing capital stock will be maximized, and activities will be carried out to increase awareness of asset management and preventive maintenance.

**532.2.** PPPs projects will be planned and implemented ensuring socio-economic feasibility, cost-effectiveness, adherence to budget principles, and balanced risk sharing, taking into account macroeconomic policies, sectoral priorities, public obligations, and budget balances.

**532.3.** Activities related to monitoring and evaluation of investments will be focused on and the information obtained from these activities will be used in the project preparation process.

**532.4.** To enforce public investment planning, institutional structures will be strengthened and human capacity will be increased to ensure that all investment projects, including PPPs, are prepared, financed, implemented, monitored, and evaluated in accordance with international standards across all institutions, including local governments-.

**532.5.** Rationalization efforts will be made in the public investment program to prioritize investments that will generate economic and social benefits quickly.

**532.6.** Additional criteria will be established for new project proposals in the public investment program, taking into account the project inventory, predictability and transparency will be strengthened, and the quality of feasibility reports for proposed projects will be further enhanced.

**532.7.** The use of additional funds in projects included in the public investment program will be limited to necessary cases, and annual work programs will be prepared by organizations within the framework of the budget allocations at the beginning of the year.

**532.8.** Standard guidelines will be prepared for project preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public investments, and training programs will be organized.

**532.9.** The connection of public procurements and auditing processes with the investment planning will be strengthened.

**533.** Productive capacity will be increased by ensuring effective complementarity between public and private sector investments.

**533.1.** Public investments will be planned in coordination with private sector investments that create high value-added and increase employment, aiming to reduce the current account deficit, taking feasibility into account.

**533.2.** The needs of priority sectors in terms of public investments will be evaluated.

**533.3.** To prioritize the use of domestic products and technologies in public investments, the domesticity ratio will be monitored on a product and technology basis and steps towards localization will be initiated, starting with commonly used products and technologies.

**534.** Public investments will be implemented to reduce regional development disparities.

**534.1.** Investments that will activate regional development potential and projects focused on sustainable urban development will be prioritized.

**534.2.** Cooperation and coordination between central and local governments will be enhanced, and mechanisms that increase participation will be utilized to ensure more active involvement of local actors in public investment planning, and the capacity to produce projects will be strengthened.

### 3.2.3.2. Business and Investment Environment

#### a. Objective

**535.** The main objective is to make the economy more competitive by carrying out transactions in the business and investment environment with the minimum number of documents, in the shortest time and at the lowest cost, to further strengthen bureaucratic and legal predictability, to increase investment, production, employment and exports by making more use of qualified FDI, and to become a supply and production center for domestic and international markets.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**536.** Investments will be accelerated by facilitating bureaucratic processes and reducing costs.

**536.1.** Institutions responsible for implementation will be ensured to minimize the time-consuming procedures identified in the Investment Processes Guide.

**536.2.** Processes related to investments such as permits, approvals, licenses and document updates will be transferred to the online platform.

**536.3.** Business and investment processes will be minimized through sectoral one-stop offices to be established.

**536.4.** By establishing the Financial Markets Common Registry Database, the process will be accelerated and facilitated in transactions subject to authorization.

**536.5.** The impact of taxes, duties, fees and other financial obligations on investments will be evaluated by taking into account international best practices and implementation will be simplified.

**537.** The amount of public property allocated for investments will be increased and land allocation processes will be improved by increasing inter-institutional coordination.

**537.1.** Public properties that can be allocated for investments will be determined on a regional and sectoral basis, taking into account environmental and social impacts and logistical requirements within the framework of Türkiye's long-term investment needs.

**537.2.** An effective coordination mechanism will be established in investment land allocation processes and new allocation models will be developed to ensure faster processes, especially for strategic and large-scale investments.

**537.3.** It will be ensured that allocation of investment site is realized in line with upper scale plans and regional development.

**537.4.** Digital environments will be created to enable investors to access alternative investment location information more easily.

**537.5.** Studies enabling the evaluation of alternative scenarios in Türkiye's investment location selection for FDI will be developed.

**538.** Investor confidence, predictability and stability will be enhanced by improving the regulatory framework in the business and investment environment.

**538.1.** Efforts will be carried out to ensure the adaptation of the development of high-tech and innovative products and services to the country's conditions, and to make evidence-based regulation by monitoring the implementation of innovative solutions in the market and real-life conditions.

**538.2.** Alternative settlement procedures will be developed to ensure that investment disputes arising between investors and public institutions are finalized in the fastest and least costly manner through reconciliation of the parties.

**538.3.** Efficiency of the execution and bankruptcy system will be increased by observing the delicate balance between debtors and creditors.

**538.4.** Within the scope of improving expertise in the judiciary, efforts will be made to improve the quality and quantity of judges and prosecutors, experts and mediators, and specialized courts will be strengthened.

**538.5.** By analyzing the effects of digital regulations implemented or planned to be implemented in the EU on the business and investment environment and exports, a roadmap will be prepared to determine the steps to be taken by Türkiye in this field.

**538.6.** The legislation on the protection of competition will be updated to combat market failures and unfair practices in digital markets and to harmonize with the European Union acquis in this field.

**539.** Regulations will be made to make it attractive for researchers and entrepreneurs living in foreign countries to operate in Türkiye.

**539.1.** Structural measures will be taken to overcome the difficulties encountered by evaluating the practices encouraging return from abroad, and the working environment and conditions will be improved by determining incentives for scientists and experienced people returning from abroad.

**539.2.** A visa model for start up investors will be established and support and arrangements will be made to attract entrepreneurs from abroad to come to Türkiye.

**539.3.** Priority and convenience shall be provided in granting residence and work permits to citizens of other countries and their families who will come to Türkiye for carrying out R&D or P&D activities, making, managing or operating the investment.

**540.** In order to increase investments and attract qualified FDI, the digital and green transformation process will be utilized to the maximum extent.

**540.1.** National standards based on the principles of interoperability, safety, protection of personal data, inclusiveness, sustainability and international cooperation will be determined by taking into account international standards in the digital transformation of the business and investment environment.

**540.2.** Physical and virtual environments will be created for sharing experience and knowledge among entrepreneurs, SMEs, large-scale firms and ecosystem institutions.

**540.3.** Türkiye's potential to become a hub in areas such as manufacturing, specialized services, financial services and logistics, where it can become more competitive in the green

and digital transformation process, will be activated.

**540.4.** A portal of source information and good practice examples for digital transformation and green transformation will be established to facilitate enterprises' access to documents such as training materials, standards, guidance documents and self-assessment tools.

**540.5.** The R&D and innovation support system will be restructured in line with the needs and development potential of firms and sectors, with strategies for advancing in critical value chains in the digital and green transformation process.

**541.** Benefiting from Türkiye's strong geopolitical position, a supply chain that can respond quickly to changes in demand, meet domestic and international demands on time, and have a flexible and resilient structure in the face of potential problems will be established.

**541.1.** In line with the geographical position of Türkiye, it will be ensured that Türkiye plays a more effective role in the global supply chain, and a supply chains strategy will be prepared.

**541.2.** The supply of raw materials and intermediate goods, which are essential and critical for the Turkish economy, will be secured and facilitated.

**541.3.** Measures will be taken to harmonize the business and investment environment with the countries in our near geography and Turkic Republics by evaluating procurement approaches from friendly countries and nearby countries.

**541.4.** Within the framework of Türkiye's position in global value chains and its development potential, strategies to shorten supply chains through domestic production will be determined and industrial clusters will be strengthened.

**542.** The effectiveness of governance and risk management in business and investment environment will be increased.

**542.1.** By strengthening the dialogue between the public and private sectors, more effective decision-making of the Coordination Board for Improvement of Investment Environment will be ensured.

**542.2.** Türkiye's capacity to guide and facilitate outward FDI in other countries will be improved.

**542.3.** In order to ensure proper decision-making processes and reduce information asymmetry, non-confidential data obtained by public institutions will be shared regularly and in accordance with standards through a common digital platform.

**542.4.** National and local disaster resilience strategies will be developed to cover industry, technology and R&D activities, tourism and agricultural production.

**542.5.** Mechanisms will be established to facilitate firms' financing management and access to finance during periods of increased financial risks.

**Table 24: Targets for Business and Investment Climate**

	2022	2023	2028
Türkiye's Share in Global FDI (%)	1.0	1.0	1.5
The Ratio of Planned Industrial Areas (IZ, OIZ, SIZ) to Total Surface Area of Türkiye (%)	0.17	0.18	0.50

Source: The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.2.3.3. Science, Technology and Innovation

#### a. Objective

**543.** The main objective is to create a science, technology, and innovation ecosystem that spreads the systematics of inquiry, research, learning, development desire, and thought at all levels, increases the capacity to develop high value-added products and services, produces solutions to societal challenges, supports twin transformation, and is human-centric, agile, collaborative, and operates efficiently.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**544.** The capacity and quality of R&D human resources will be strengthened, and the attractiveness and sustainability of research careers will be enhanced.

**544.1.** Work and research opportunities for doctoral and post-doctoral researchers will be improved.

**544.2.** To increase the number of qualified human resources with research experience, more undergraduate, master's, and doctoral scholarship students will be involved in publicly supported R&D projects.

**544.3.** Qualified researchers conducting high-level scientific and technological studies

will continue to be supported with special programs.

**544.4.** The training of doctoral level qualified human resources needed in the industry will be ensured through university-industry collaboration, and employment of doctoral researchers will be encouraged.

**544.5.** State aid provided to private sector R&D centers will be introduced conditions that require a differentiated rate of doctoral researcher employment.

**544.6.** Full or part-time employment opportunities for competent academicians and researchers abroad in Türkiye will be diversified, and the development of joint projects through collaborations will be facilitated.

**545.** Scientific research capacity of universities will be increased and their role in R&D and innovation activities will be strengthened.

**545.1.** The Research University Program will be strengthened in order to carry out R&D and innovation activities that support high value-added production. The capacities of universities included in this program will be increased with special support.

**545.2.** In mission-oriented specialization efforts of universities, data-driven analyses will be conducted to enhance the outputs and impacts in their focus areas.

**545.3.** The administrative and financial processes in the projects of researchers carrying out R&D projects within the universities will be facilitated.

**545.4.** Employment of doctoral and post-doctoral researchers will be increased, particularly in research universities.

**545.5.** Efforts will be made to increase the effectiveness of scientific research projects.

**546.** Qualified researcher human resource capacity and research activities in basic sciences will be increased in line with the needs in priority sectors and technology areas.

**546.1.** The amount of postgraduate scholarships for basic sciences and the number of beneficiaries will be increased.

**546.2.** Frontier research projects with the potential to create high impact in terms of added-value in both basic and applied fields will be supported.

**546.3.** In order to support qualified studies, frontier and groundbreaking research in the fields of science, and to increase the researcher human resource capacity, mentorship support will be provided to young researchers. National and international education and research themed scientific activities will be organized.

**547.** The spread of science, technology, innovation culture throughout the society, raising awareness, promoting curiosity about science and technology, and developing qualified human resources from an early age will be encouraged.

**547.1.** Free trainings and activities will be provided in technology workshops for young pe-

ople who are interested and talented in science and technology.

**547.2.** Fairs, competitions, festivals, exhibitions, events, and workshops in the field of science and technology will continue to be supported to increase technology awareness.

**548.** Increasing the activities of research infrastructures in R&D and innovation ecosystem with a structure that conducts frontier research, employs qualified human resource and works in cooperation with the private sector will be ensured.

**548.1.** The efforts aimed at strengthening R&D capacities of research infrastructures, particularly in priority sectors and critical technologies will be continued.

**548.2.** The supports provided within the scope of the Law No. 6550 on Support of Research Infrastructures will be increased regarding the performances of the infrastructures.

**548.3.** Research and application centers established in higher education institutions within the scope of the Higher Education Law No. 2547 will be restructured by taking into account the differentiating qualities and needs of technological research centers.

**548.4.** R&D platforms will be established to enable research infrastructures to cooperate among themselves and with the industry at national and regional level according to their fields.

**548.5.** The database prepared to increase the accessibility of research infrastructures will be reviewed and efforts will be carried out to increase its efficiency and benefits and to ensure that research infrastructures meet national needs.

**548.6.** A roadmap will be prepared for frontier research infrastructures operating in critical research areas in Türkiye.

**549.** The R&D and innovation support system will be activated into an oriented form, performance-based structure, covering the whole process from research to commercialization and taking into account the needs and development potentials of the sectors, especially the priority sectors.

**549.1.** Output and impact-oriented monitoring and evaluation systems will be activated and impact analyses will be conducted regarding R&D and innovation support programs.

**549.2.** The R&D and innovation supports will focus on the intersection of priority sectors and deep and critical technology areas, performance-based applications will be expanded and complementary supports covering the entire process for commercialization will be provided.

**549.3.** Coordination between public institutions and organizations in R&D and innovation supports will be increased and legislative alignment will be achieved.

**549.4.** Alternative financing mechanisms for R&D, innovation and entrepreneurship activities will be established.

**550.** With the guiding and facilitating effective role of the public, the dissemination and enhancement of product and technology platforms supporting twin transformation and generating solutions for societal challenges will be ensured.

**550.1.** Target-oriented, platform-based, technology-driven national initiatives will be initi-

ated to develop required technologies, primarily for green transformation, using domestic capabilities.

**550.2.** Support models covering the process from basic research to the final product will be developed for platforms enhanced in cooperation with universities, private sector and public.

**551.** Support mechanisms will be implemented to increase knowledge and technology transfer through collaborations between universities, research infrastructures and the private sector, and the effectiveness of the interface structures will be increased by improving their institutional capacities.

**551.1.** Support provided to research projects with high commercialization potential of high technology platforms created by research infrastructures in cooperation with private sector R&D centers and public R&D centers will be expanded.

**551.2.** Projects will be carried out to develop new technologies and products by increasing the effectiveness of research centers within public institutions, especially in TÜBİTAK, TÜSEB and TENMAK, and their cooperation with each other and other stakeholders in the ecosystem.

**551.3.** By analyzing the institutional structures of Technology Transfer Offices (TTO), efforts will be carried out to improve their effectiveness, efficiency and human resource capacity, and performance-based supports will be provided.

**551.4.** The supports provided in private sector R&D, design centers, and Technology Development Zones (TDZ) will be continued with a performance-oriented manner.

**551.5.** Mechanisms will be developed to provide financial support to private sector companies receiving R&D and innovation project services from research infrastructures or cooperating with research infrastructures.

**551.6.** By analyzing the effectiveness of existing databases for university, industry and public cooperation, databases and platforms containing information such as research areas, patents, publications and company competencies will be developed.

**551.7.** The academic incentive system will be reviewed to prioritize knowledge and technology transfer activities.

**552.** The amount and diversity of support to accelerate the development and commercialization of new and deep technological products will be increased, legislation will be improved and complementarity of supports with public procurement mechanisms will be ensured.

**552.1.** The Industrial Innovation Network Mechanism Program, in which company business partnerships, high-tech P&D and commercialization are supported, especially in priority sectors, will be expanded.

**552.2.** Technology application centers will be expanded in universities and TDZs to carry out prototype development, scaling and technology verification studies for the commercialization of R&D results.

**552.3.** Support provided for the transfer of patent-protected technologies that emerge as a result of R&D and innovation projects to companies established in Türkiye through licensing or transfer will be expanded.

**552.4.** Legislation and practices will be developed for the commercialization of inventions made in higher education institutions.

**552.5.** The critical components, devices and materials required in the priority sectors will be developed with the co-financing of the public authorities in need and public procurement will be used as an effective tool.

**553.** Innovative entrepreneurship will be supported and R&D cooperation between large enterprises and entrepreneurs will be increased. It will be ensured that large companies support new enterprises in their sectors during their establishment and growth phases.

**553.1.** Support will be provided for the establishment and scaling of early stage firms that can develop innovative, high-tech products and services, and venture capital funding sources will be diversified.

**553.2.** The establishment and development of technology enterprises that are candidates for becoming companies with a valuation of one billion USD or more and that have high international competitiveness will be encouraged.

**553.3.** Within the framework of TDZ legislation, the practices regarding the funds provided by large companies to entrepreneurs and venture capital investment partnerships will be analyzed and their effectiveness will be increased.

**553.4.** The support aiming the large companies to guide and co-finance the R&D projects of SMEs which are working as their suppliers will be expanded.

**553.5.** Early stage firms developing innovative and high-tech products and services will

be supported within a phased program framework, including mentoring support.

**554.** Frontier research and technologies that will support high value-added production will be encouraged.

**554.1.** R&D laboratories to be established in Türkiye by national or international firms producing frontier scientific and technological knowledge will be supported.

**554.2.** Support for the development of products with high value-added, medium-high and high technology levels, and products whose raw materials are found in Türkiye, will be increased with domestic opportunities and capabilities.

**555.** Bilateral, regional and multilateral collaborations will be developed, especially with EU countries, in terms of R&D activities, research infrastructures and researcher human resources.

**555.1.** Global and regional joint research programs in the field of science, technology and innovation will be effectively utilized and a strong representation of Türkiye in international decision-making mechanisms will be ensured.

**555.2.** Promotion, information and capacity building activities, as well as support and reward programs will be carried out to ensure participation in the EU Framework Programs for Research and Innovation through qualified projects and to increase the return rate of the programs.

**555.3.** Legislation and current practices regarding participation in international research infrastructure partnerships will be improved

and participation in these partnerships will be increased.

**555.4.** Bilateral and multilateral R&D and innovation collaborations with strategic countries will be supported.

**556.** Research and innovation activities in strategic areas such as health technologies, space technologies, semiconductor technologies, rare earth elements, and polar research will be developed and sustained.

**556.1.** R&D projects in health technologies such as vaccines, drugs, medical devices, and diagnostic kits will be supported to develop products that can create added-value.

**556.2.** Türkiye's capability to produce technology in the space sector will be increased, particularly through the Moon Research Project and local and national satellite development projects.

**556.3.** R&D, design, manufacturing, and commercialization capabilities in the chip industry will be developed.

**556.4.** In line with the National Polar Science Strategy targets covering the years 2023-2035, scientific activities in the field of polar sciences, along with education and awareness activities, will be organized every year with National Polar Science Expeditions (TAE and TASE), aiming to increase human resources in polar research specifically, and institutional infrastructure will be developed to strengthen Türkiye's international position in both polar regions.

**557.** The necessary R&D infrastructure for artificial intelligence, the internet of things, augmented reality, big data, cybersecurity,

advanced materials, robotics, micro/nano/opto-electronics, biotechnology, hydrogen technologies, renewable energy technologies, battery technologies, genome editing, carbon capture, utilization, and storage technologies, next-generation nuclear reactors, fusion, quantum, sensor technologies, and additive manufacturing technologies will be established, projects will be executed, and the needed qualified human resources will be trained to realize the National Technology Initiative in Türkiye.

**557.1.** Projects will be supported to develop Türkiye’s technology production capacity in critical technology areas.

**557.2.** Roadmaps for headings of technology-based national initiatives to be determined within the 2053 net-zero emission target

and other critical technologies needed will be prepared.

**557.3.** Regulatory test environments will be created to allow researchers and entrepreneurs engaged in innovation activities in critical technology areas to test their innovative products and technologies in cooperation with regulatory authorities.

**557.4.** Coordination between social sciences, humanities and engineering sciences will be ensured to highlight the social impacts of technological advances.

**557.5.** Social sciences and humanities research and development activities will be supported to create science-based research reports for use in the development of public policies on strategic issues for Türkiye.

**Table 25: Targets for Science, Technology and Innovation**

	2022	2023	2028
Ratio of R&D Expenditures to GDP (%)	1.40 <sup>1</sup>	1.55	2.05
Share of Private Sector in R&D Expenditures (%)	61.3 <sup>1</sup>	62.0	67.0
The Number of R&D Personnel in Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)	221,811 <sup>1</sup>	266,471	440,000
The Number of Researcher in Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)	168,879 <sup>1</sup>	200,857	335,000
The Number of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) R&D Personnel with Doctoral or Equivalent Education	40,591 <sup>1</sup>	47,965	85,000
The Number of Publications in Peer-Reviewed Journals	71,443 <sup>2</sup>	76,000	110,000

Source: The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

(1) The data for 2021 are from TURKSTAT.

(2) The data for 2022 are from Scimago Journal and Country Rank.

### 3.2.3.4. Entrepreneurship and SMEs

#### a. Objective

**558.** The main objective is to enhance access to finance, corporate development, and productivity, as well as to increase innovation capa-

cities and scales, ensure stronger presence in supply chains, elevate export, innovation, and competitiveness levels, and to contribute more effectively and efficiently to growth and employment through focused policies considering the characteristics of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) and entrepreneurs.

## b. Policies and Measures

**559.** Human capital for SMEs will be strengthened.

**559.1.** A pool of qualified accredited consultant and mentors will be established and its active use will be ensured, and one-on-one consultancy mechanisms will be developed through consultancy centers and platforms, especially in priority sectors.

**559.2.** Entrepreneurship curricula in formal education will be reviewed by taking into account the needs in financial literacy, legislative knowledge, digital technologies, e-commerce, marketing, etc., and applied entrepreneurship trainings enabling suitability assessment will be made widespread.

**559.3.** OIZs will be considered as a priority in the location selection of vocational training centers and vocational high schools to be built by the Ministry of National Education (MEB).

**559.4.** Visa applications for talents with critical expertise in technology and foreign entrepreneurs with innovative business models and high-tech businesses will be facilitated in line with the principle of reciprocity.

**559.5.** Mechanisms will be developed to disseminate intrapreneurship, in which the partnership of employees is ensured.

**560.** The culture of cooperation will be disseminated in the entrepreneurship ecosystem.

**560.1.** The use of interfaces in supporting organizations for SMEs and entrepreneurs will be made widespread.

**560.2.** Enterprises, especially large ones, will be encouraged to mentor entrepreneurs and SMEs in the high-tech areas requiring technical guidance.

**560.3.** Projects to be prepared jointly by SMEs and universities will be supported.

**560.4.** Mechanisms will be established to ensure the dissemination of good practices of high productivity firms on a sectoral basis.

**560.5.** By forming Türkiye's inventory of overseas techno-entrepreneurs, a mechanism will be developed to interact them with potential entrepreneurs in Türkiye.

**561.** SMEs will be supported to expand their scale, achieve a sustainable structure and gain a more competitive position at the global level.

**561.1.** SMEs and entrepreneurs will be supported with a focused approach within the framework of criteria such as rapid growth, technology-oriented exports, operating in the field of high technology and increasing productivity.

**561.2.** Matching will be facilitated for SMEs to join the supply chains of main industry manufacturers and large enterprises, and necessary quality, efficiency, capacity increases and product development (P&D) activities will be supported within the scope of supplier development processes.

**561.3.** An inclusive monitoring system will be established and impact analyses will be conducted for state aid provided to SMEs and entrepreneurs.

**561.4.** In order to increase the number of entrepreneurs and SMEs that can stand on their own feet, preference will be given to reimbursable support.

**561.5.** In order to ensure more effective matching of supply and demand, an inventory of the products produced and technologies developed in industrial and technology zones will be prepared.

**561.6.** By integrating the products created by techno-entrepreneurs with tools such as the Techno Catalog platform within the State Supply Office (DMO), the commercialization and branding processes of these products will be accelerated.

**561.7.** One-to-one SME trainings, consultancy and information activities will be carried out to inform and protect SMEs against possible disasters and pandemics.

**561.8.** Guidelines will be prepared with the contribution of relevant institutions and organizations to guide SMEs in preparing business continuity plans and risk management practices will be made widespread.

**562.** Access to finance will be facilitated and alternative and innovative financing methods will be disseminated.

**562.1.** Alternative and innovative financing opportunities such as investment banking, corporate and individual venture capital, crowdfunding, impact investing and angel investing will be strengthened and their use will be expanded.

**562.2.** The Turkish Financial Reporting Standard will be disseminated among SMEs.

**562.3.** The credit guarantee system will be developed and its use in financing innovative business models of enterprises and R&D and innovation projects will be expanded.

**562.4.** New scoring systems using additional data to financial data will be developed to reduce information asymmetry problems when evaluating SMEs and entrepreneurs.

**563.** The competitiveness and capacity of tradesmen, craftsmen and cooperatives will be improved to adapt to changing economic and social conditions, their transparency and reliability will be increased through control systems, and the culture of cooperation and joint work will be made widespread.

**563.1.** Within the unions of chambers of tradesmen and craftsmen, training, consultancy and information support will be provided to tradesmen and craftsmen on export processes, entrepreneurship, R&D and innovation, and state aid.

**563.2.** Diversity in financial supports for tradesmen and craftsmen will be increased, sectoral differentiation will be completed, and loan supports with favorable conditions will be continued taking into account the economic contribution.

**563.3.** The effectiveness of state aid provided to tradesmen and craftsmen who focus on the manufacturing sector, exports, branding and e-commerce will be enhanced in treasury-supported loans.

**563.4.** Financial support tools for cooperatives will be developed, and the purchase of machinery and equipment, employment of qualified personnel and acquisition of fixed assets of cooperatives will be supported.

**563.5.** Cooperatives operating in priority sectors, particularly agricultural sales cooperatives, women’s cooperatives and socially oriented cooperatives will be provided with supports.

**563.6.** By encouraging the establishment of common machine use areas for tradesmen,

craftsmen and cooperatives, less costly production will be ensured.

**563.7.** Awareness about cooperatives will be raised in the public and universities, and studies will be carried out to implement cooperatives more effectively.

**Table 26: Targets for Entrepreneurship and SMEs**

	2022	2023	2028
Exports of SMEs (Billion USD)	67.6 <sup>1</sup>	70	120.0
The Share of High Technology in Exports of SMEs Operating in Manufacturing Industry (%)	1.3 <sup>1</sup>	1.5	3.0
The Number of Fast Growing SMEs by Turnover <sup>2</sup>	32,554 <sup>1</sup>	33,000	40,000
The Share of SMEs in R&D Expenditure of Financial and Non-Financial Companies (%)	27.1 <sup>1</sup>	30.0	37.0
Annual Venture Investment Size (Billion USD)	1.6 <sup>3</sup>	1.6 <sup>3</sup>	4.0
The Number of Companies Exceeding One Billion Dollar Value	6 <sup>3</sup>	10 <sup>3</sup>	25

Source: The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

(1) TURKSTAT, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Statistics, 2021.

(2) Enterprises with more than 10 paid employees and an annual average growth of more than 10 percent in a three-year period

(3) Ministry of Industry and Technology

### 3.2.3.5. Intellectual Property Rights

#### a. Objective

**564.** The main objective is to develop an environment of innovative ideas in the field of intellectual property rights, to effectively protect the rights of rights holders at home and abroad, to enable innovation and the creation of a value-added global brand with the support to be implemented, and to effectively fight against rights violations.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**565.** Increasing and spreading intellectual property awareness in society will be ensured, and

target-oriented training and awareness-raising activities will be carried out.

**565.1.** In order to raise awareness in the field of intellectual property rights, training and awareness-raising activities will be carried out for the public, users and rights holders.

**565.2.** Certified training programs at various levels will be prepared and put into operation by the Intellectual Property Academy, Industrial Property Rights Training Center and Copyright Training Center.

**565.3.** In order to contribute to cases related to intellectual and artistic works, training activities will be organized for all stakeholders

in the judicial process, primarily for judges and prosecutors who will serve in specialized courts.

**565.4.** Academic studies on copyrights will be encouraged and training activities will be organized for TTOs.

**565.5.** Content regarding copyrights will be added to the primary and secondary education curricula to raise copyright awareness in children and young people.

**565.6.** Cartoons and computer games with educational content will be developed to improve children's innovative thinking skills at an early age.

**565.7.** Activities will be carried out to increase the intellectual property knowledge level of administrators and teachers working in schools and institutions affiliated with the Ministry of National Education.

**565.8.** Activities will be carried out to increase the knowledge and skills of students studying in the field of engineering and basic sciences regarding patent research.

**565.9.** University students will be encouraged to do internships in the field of intellectual property.

**565.10.** Thematic industrial property training programs will be carried out for Technology Development Zones, R&D Centers and Design Centers.

**565.11.** An academic thesis database will be created in the field of copyright.

**565.12.** Training activities will be organized for stakeholders in order to increase the effec-

tiveness of the works and transactions carried out in the protection of plant breeders' rights and to raise public awareness.

**566.** Copyright revenues will be increased by developing a collective rights management system in copyrights and establishing a fair and widespread licensing system throughout the country.

**566.1.** In order to increase the institutional capacities of the collecting societies, including professional management and human resources, periodic training will be provided for the compulsory body members and staff of the collecting societies.

**566.2.** In order to establish a widespread licensing system throughout the country, public awareness activities will be carried out on collective rights management and collecting societies.

**566.3.** Efforts will be carried out to strengthen the digital infrastructure of collecting societies in order to carry out their transactions more effectively and quickly.

**567.** The transformation of Türkiye's intellectual property assets into economic value will be accelerated, and economic value will be measured on a sectoral basis.

**567.1.** In order to measure the contribution of copyright-based industries and sub-sectors to the country's economy, studies will be carried out to measure the contribution to basic economic indicators and employment and will be shared with the public at regular intervals.

**567.2.** A current situation analysis will be conducted to obtain accurate data regarding royalty revenues and royalty payments in Türkiye.

**567.3.** Successful country examples in copyright-based innovative industries will be examined.

**567.4.** Efforts will be carried out to measure the income obtained from industrial property rights.

**567.5.** Service capacity regarding the valuation of intellectual property assets will be increased.

**567.6.** The interaction of industrialists and investors with intellectual property owners will be increased.

**567.7.** Activities will be carried out to promote patents with high commercialization potential at national and international levels.

**567.8.** Market research tools will be developed to be used in the commercialization process of patents.

**567.9.** By simplifying processes related to legal transactions such as transfer, license, guarantee and pledge regarding intellectual property, expansion of these transactions will be ensured.

**567.10.** International branding strategies will be developed for Türkiye's products of geographical indications with high export potential.

**568.** Mechanisms will be established to combat counterfeiting and piracy.

**568.1.** By creating a strategy to combat counterfeiting and piracy, measuring informality and economic loss numerically will be ensured.

**569.** Legislation and practices will be improved in line with technological developments and needs.

**570.** The effectiveness of the plant breeders' rights system will be increased and Türkiye's breeding varieties will be brought to the international arena.

**570.1.** The institutional structure regarding plant breeders' rights will be improved, and personnel and service quality will be increased.

**570.2.** Cooperation with international organizations operating in the field of plant breeders' rights will be developed.

**571.** The support system for intellectual property rights will be restructured.

**571.1.** Support and strategies will be developed to increase the industrial property output of industrial organizations.

**571.2.** Patent supports will be evaluated and renewed according to current requirements.

**571.3.** Support within the scope of TÜBİTAK 1702 program will be improved.

**571.4.** Support for standard essential patent processes will be provided.

**571.5.** Special support programs will be created to enhance the institutional capacities of culture industries based on copyright and collective rights management organizations.

**571.6.** State aid for the valuation and commercialization of intellectual property assets will be reviewed and its use will be expanded.

**571.7.** International branding of trademarks with Turkish phrases will be encouraged.

**572.** Qualified human resources will be developed at all levels in the field of intellectual property.

**572.1.** The personnel capacity and quality of the Intellectual and Industrial Property Rights Specialized Courts will be improved.

**572.2.** Academic studies in the field of intellectual property law will be increased.

**572.3.** The current practice regarding the use of industrial property in academic appointment and promotion criteria will be evaluated and updated.

**572.4.** Support will be provided to increase the number and quality of employees in the field of intellectual property rights at universities and TTOs.

**572.5.** The awareness and competence of customs personnel regarding the protection of intellectual property rights will be increased.

**572.6.** Activities will be carried out to increase the knowledge and experience of experts, mediators, and patent and trademark attorneys working in the field of intellectual property.

**572.7.** Efforts will be carried out to increase the number of intellectual property professionals and European Patent Attorneys who will provide services at an international level to natural persons and legal entities resident in Türkiye.

**573.** Institutional capacity will be improved and cooperation platforms will be created.

**573.1.** A needs analysis will be made regarding the expansion of Intellectual and Industrial Property Rights Specialized Courts.

**573.2.** Studies will be carried out to ensure continuity in the duties of judges and prosecutors in specialized courts and to reduce trial periods.

**573.3.** Mediation and arbitration practices will be expanded in resolving intellectual property disputes.

**573.4.** Reporting and sharing of data, statistics, and content regarding industrial property will be provided.

**573.5.** Industrial property registration processes will be accelerated by using artificial intelligence technologies, decision quality will be increased and successful international practices will be adapted to Türkiye.

**573.6.** Efforts will be carried out to make the decisions of regional courts of justice and intellectual and industrial rights specialized courts regarding copyright law accessible.

**574.** Effective protection and commercialization of domestic and national technologies to be developed in the field of green and digital transformation will be ensured at the international level.

**574.1.** Technology trend reports based on patent data in the field of green and digital transformation will be prepared and made available to researchers and entrepreneurs.

**574.2.** "Fast examining processes" will be developed for patent applications in the field of green and digital transformation.

**574.3.** The intellectual property management capacities of startups operating in the field of green and digital transformation will be increased.

**574.4.** Information and awareness activities will be carried out for the IT sector regarding computer-applied inventions.

**574.5.** An Automatic Patent Tracking System will be developed for academicians and researchers to effectively monitor the technologies developed in the field of green and digital transformation.

**Table 27: Targets for Intellectual Property Rights**

	2022	2023	2028
The Number of Registered and Valid Patents Related to Green and Digital Transformation	2,520	3,000	10,000
The Number of International Patent Applications Originating in Türkiye	1,771	1,850	5,000
The Number of Registered Geographical Indications in the European Union	8	16	100
The Royalty Income of Collecting Societies (Million TL)	496	850	2,750

Source: Turkish Patent and Trademark Office, General Directorate of Copyrights, World Intellectual Property Organization. The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.2.3.6. Information and Communication Technologies

#### a. Objective

**575.** The main objective is to increase domestic value-added in information and communication technologies, to ensure productivity and competitiveness in the economy through effective and widespread use of these technologies and to reduce Türkiye’s dependence on foreign technology in the medium term.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**576.** In the light of technological developments, competitiveness and sustainability of electronic communication infrastructures operated by the public and private sectors will be ensured.

**576.1.** A National Broadband Strategy and Action Plan will be prepared and put into effect.

**576.2.** Electronic communication companies owned by the public will be reevaluated considering new service and business models to ensure competition in the sector and comprehensive management of the infrastructure.

**576.3.** Regulations will be made in collaboration with stakeholders to strengthen competition.

**577.** Fixed and mobile broadband infrastructures offering high speed, high quality, secure and cost-effective access will be expanded.

**577.1.** To strengthen competition in the electronic communication sector, permissions and transition rights related to infrastructure deployment, as well as processes for infrastructure sharing and facility sharing, will be improved.

**577.2.** Public burdens on electronic communication operators will be alleviated.

**577.3.** Procedures and principles for the establishment of Internet Exchange Point (IXP) will be determined, and IXP establishment will be realized.

**577.4.** The rapid establishment of telecommunications infrastructure in accordance with new urban plans will be supported in disaster-affected areas.

**577.5.** Efforts will be made to provide uninterrupted electronic communication services to enable communication in case of possible disaster situations.

**578.** Broadband infrastructures will be built and operated with government support in commercially unviable areas.

**578.1.** Taking into account regional differences, the establishment of broadband infrastructure will be encouraged in regions where infrastructures cannot be developed.

**578.2.** Mobile communication infrastructure installations will be continued in settlements without infrastructure.

**579.** Localization rates will be increased by supporting the development of domestic products and services in the ICT sector.

**579.1.** A sectoral data infrastructure will be established encompassing the working areas, workforce qualifications, and maturity levels of domestically operating companies in the information and communication technologies sector.

**579.2.** The dissemination of software development and service delivery standards in the ICT sector will be supported.

**579.3.** Through the dissemination of innovative software technologies in the ICT sector, effective use of human resources, competitiveness and sustainability will be increased.

**579.4.** ICT procurement processes of the public sector will be improved in a holistic manner, and related procedures and principles will be determined.

**579.5.** Competition in domestic production will be strengthened and it will be ensured that domestic products have the same quality of global equivalents and competitive prices.

**579.6.** In the electronic communications sector, domestic production and R&D supports covering all processes from research to commercialization will be provided in line with sectoral needs, particularly for new generation mobile technologies.

**579.7.** In authorizations in the electronic communication sector, the localization rate criteria will be determined in a way that increases domestic value-added, and the localization rate of operator infrastructures will be monitored based on technology.

**580.** Effective management of the transition to new generation mobile communication technologies will be ensured.

**580.1.** During the transition to new generation mobile services, old generation mobile communication infrastructures and frequencies used will be reviewed by taking into account the needs of the public and private sectors.

**580.2.** Taking into account the experience gained from past authorizations, authorization efforts for 5G will be completed with a focus on the establishment of domestic communication infrastructure in line with international developments, considering user needs and sectoral developments. Furthermore, national and international efforts for 6G will be followed.

**580.3.** Activities will be conducted to ensure the provision of broadband services, particularly those provided via satellites, across the entire country within the framework of regulations to be made. Efforts for localization initiatives will be initiated.

**581.** Strategic, regulatory and technological efforts will be carried out to ensure national cyber security and institutional structuring will be strengthened.

**581.1.** The Cyber Security Strategy and Action Plan will be updated in line with new generation cyber threats and technological developments.

**581.2.** Regulations will be enacted to ensure national cybersecurity, taking into account the EU's Network and Information Security Directive (NIS2) and new initiatives in the field of cybersecurity, as well as international best practices.

**581.3.** The highest level of coordination of national cyber security activities will be ensured, and an effective coordination and administration structure will be established to facilitate inter-agency cooperation within this scope.

**581.4.** The processes of acquiring and sharing cyber threat intelligence will be strengthened through increasing source diversity and de-

veloping applications of artificial intelligence and big data analytics. Efforts will be made for early detection and prevention of elements threatening national cybersecurity.

**581.5.** The national cyber security technical infrastructure will be strengthened and interaction between all elements of the infrastructure will be increased.

**581.6.** Procedures and principles for the establishment of information security management systems in critical infrastructures will be determined and put into practice.

**581.7.** Cyber security standards will be established in areas of need.

**582.** The development of the domestic cyber security ecosystem, the dissemination of national solutions and the increase of international competitiveness will be ensured.

**582.1.** Support will be provided for the development of domestic products to enable their competitive positioning in the international market.

**582.2.** Cyber security test infrastructures will be developed.

**582.3.** The use of domestic cyber security products, especially in public institutions, will be increased.

**583.** Cyber security awareness and qualified human resource will be developed.

**583.1.** Programs will be developed to train qualified workforce and improve career opportunities in the field of cyber security.

**583.2.** New business models will be created in order to maintain a competent workforce in the field of cyber security.

**583.3.** Training contents, training quality and training environment will be improved in order to train workforce needed by the sector.

**583.4.** Efforts will be made to raise public awareness on cyber security.

**584.** A national data governance framework will be determined and the necessary technical, institutional and legislative infrastructure will be developed.

**584.1.** National Data Strategy and Action Plan will be prepared and put into practice.

**584.2.** Efforts will be carried out to establish the basic approaches and rules regarding cross-border data transfers.

**584.3.** Efforts on the use of digital data to create higher added-value will be supported.

**585.** Türkiye's foreign dependency in data storage, processing and communication activities will be reduced and necessary measures will be taken to turn it into a regional data center base.

**585.1.** Mechanisms will be established to encourage the development of domestic companies providing data center services and to enable competition.

**585.2.** Security and service delivery standards for data centers will be developed.

**586.** Open source software ecosystem will be developed.

**586.1.** "Türkiye Open Source Platform" will be transformed into a sustainable and effective form.

**586.2.** By introducing open source technologies and providing training resources, citizens will be enabled to take a more active role both as users and developers.

**586.3.** Open Source Software Cluster will be established.

**587.** Effective use of information and communication technologies will be ensured in the digital transformation of SMEs.

**587.1.** SMEs will be supported to meet their software needs primarily through open source solutions.

**587.2.** The common requirements of SMEs will be met through centralized solutions and data sharing platforms.

**588.** Programs to increase human resources and quality in the ICT sector will be established in cooperation with the public sector, universities and NGOs.

**588.1.** The human resources gap in the software sector will be analyzed in detail and this gap will be closed through training, re-skilling and more effective use of the existing workforce.

**588.2.** Measures will be taken to ensure that software developers working remotely or on-site abroad can be employed in a way that will increase the added-value of the domestic IT sector.

**588.3.** National Occupational Standards and National Qualifications in the field of informa-

tion and communication technologies will be published.

**589.** Digital literacy rate in society will be increased.

**589.1.** Activities will be carried out to improve digital skills in different segments of society.

**590.** Mechanisms will be designed to support the development and dissemination of advanced digital technologies and the training of the workforce that will use these technologies.

**590.1.** The ecosystem where public institutions and the private sector will develop joint solutions in the field of digital technologies will be strengthened.

**590.2.** Environments will be formed that provide testing, experimentation, consultancy, access to finance and training services to public institutions and industrial organizations in the field of advanced digital technologies.

**591.** The development of key technologies in the field of artificial intelligence will be supported and their use will be expanded.

**591.1.** In the field of artificial intelligence, the collaboration among the public sector, universities and the private sector will be strengthened.

**591.2.** International cooperation in the field of artificial intelligence will be increased.

**591.3.** Necessary legal regulations will be made to meet the needs arising from artificial intelligence technologies.

## Audiovisual Services

**592.** In public-private sector cooperation and in a competitive environment, measures will be taken to increase the production and exports of high quality audiovisual content, to ensure branding, to increase sector's value-added and contribution to the economy.

**592.1.** Effective mechanisms will be established in public-private sector cooperation to protect intellectual property rights of audiovisual content in national and international broadcasting environments.

**592.2.** Along with the impact assessment the state aid in the sector, the aid provided for different activities at the production and processes stages will be effectively and coordinately utilized, and the inclusion of new sub-sectors within the scope of state aid in service exports will be evaluated.

**592.3.** With the cooperation of all stakeholders, a statistical infrastructure will be established in the field of audiovisual content; production and export data will be compiled; sectoral data will be regularly generated and shared by the Radio and Television Supreme Council (RTÜK); and sectoral developments will be reported and shared with the public.

**592.4.** A strategy document will be prepared for the effective use of product placement activities to support branding and promotion.

**592.5.** The increase of domestic productions in the content libraries of online broadcasting platforms will be supported.

**592.6.** Diplomatic initiatives will be carried out to establish a Union of Broadcasting Regulatory Organizations of Turkic Speaking Countries.

**592.7.** Efforts will be carried out to determine the positioning of Türkiye in the field of emerging media technologies.

**592.8.** Activities will be carried out to improve media literacy.

**593.** The education system will be strengthened to create a qualified workforce in the audiovisual sector, and sector-specific supports will be designed in coordination to facilitate income generation from every stage of the production and marketing ecosystem.

**593.1.** A strategy document will be prepared with the participation of all stakeholders to ensure the development of the audiovisual sector and the generation of revenue from every stage of the production and marketing ecosystem.

**593.2.** The functionality of design centers will be enhanced, opportunities for competent workforce to be employed remotely both at universities and post-graduation will be provided.

**Table 28: Targets for Information and Communication Technology**

	2022	2023	2028
Mobile Broadband Penetration (%) <sup>1</sup>	84	87 <sup>2</sup>	100
Fiber Broadband Penetration (%) <sup>1</sup>	6.7	7.4 <sup>2</sup>	11.0
Türkiye's Rank in UN-ITU Global Cyber Security Index	11 <sup>3</sup>	11 <sup>3</sup>	9
Internet Usage Rate (%)	85.0	87.1	96.5
Rate of Internet Use Among Women (%)	80.9	83.3	95.0
Rate of Internet Use Among Men (%)	89.1	90.9	98.0

**Source:** 2023 data are realization estimates of the Information and Communication Technologies Authority, TURKSTAT and the International Telecommunication Union; the data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

(1) The ratio of number of subscribers to the population.

(2) Data for the 2nd quarter of 2023.

(3) Data for 2020.

### 3.2.3.7. Mining

#### a. Objective

**594.** The main objective of the mining sector is to improve the investment environment in the sector by carrying out mining activities within the framework of an integrated management system and sustainable development principles, to determine Türkiye's mineral, geothermal resource, oil and natural gas potential by increasing domestic exploration, to increase added-value by processing minerals and converting them into intermediate and end products, to increase raw material supply security, and to reduce foreign dependency.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**595.** Investment assurance will be increased and the investment environment will be improved by conducting a comprehensive study on the legislation affecting the mining sector, within the framework of current needs.

**595.1.** A new mining law will be prepared to take into account the characteristics and needs of each mining group and exploration activities will be defined as activities for the public benefit.

**595.2.** In order to ensure that all natural resource management systems have a compatib-

le institutional structure, a high-level institutional mechanism will be established to manage permission processes in natural resource areas such as forest, water, mine, geothermal, oil and natural gas by a single management mechanism and to reduce bureaucratic processes.

**596.** In order to reduce foreign dependency in energy and the current account deficit, exploration, production and R&D activities for domestic resources with high potential such as lignite, geothermal and shale gas, will be increased.

**596.1.** Research activities will be carried out for non-conventional resources such as shale gas and methane gas, and studies on the production of synthetic oil from bituminous shale will continue.

**596.2.** Activities for exploration and exploitation of our geothermal resources will be increased.

**596.3.** Efficiency increase, digitalization and autonomous production projects in mining enterprises will be supported and generalized.

**597.** In the context of sustainable development principles, the mining sector's compliance with environmental and occupational safety legislation will be improved.

**597.1.** Awareness of compliance with environmental and occupational safety legislation will be increased.

**597.2.** Training and certification studies will continue, and a mining-specific institutional infrastructure will be established for the effective management of occupational health and safety.

**597.3.** An inventory of mine waste, residue and refuse will be prepared, the potential of

the valuable elements and minerals contained in them will be determined and projects will be developed for their usage.

**597.4.** Scientific studies will be carried out to determine environmental parameters and prevent possible problems before and after mining activities.

**597.5.** The National Mine Rehabilitation Information System will be established, successful rehabilitation and social responsibility projects will be promoted, and the effectiveness of rehabilitation practices will be increased.

**598.** Bureaucracy in permission processes will be reduced and investment assurance will be increased.

**598.1.** Current electronic infrastructure for permissions and licenses in mining activities will be improved and developed by adding other related permissions processes.

**598.2.** Investment processes will be accelerated by simplifying the permission processes to ensure investment assurance, and administrative and financial burdens on investors will be reduced.

**599.** A strategy will be created for the identification and management of strategic and critical raw materials in Türkiye.

**599.1.** A roadmap will be prepared for the safe supply of strategic and critical minerals.

**599.2.** Legal regulations will be made on management, strategic reserves, stocks and export restrictions for strategic and critical minerals.

**599.3.** In order to ensure the security of supply of raw materials such as nickel, lithium, cobalt and rare earth elements used in areas such

as renewable energy, batteries and electric vehicles, studies will be carried out to cooperate with countries that have rich reserves in these mines.

**600.** Enlarging the scale of companies and businesses will be encouraged.

**600.1.** Measures will be taken to strengthen the technical and financial structures of companies in the sector.

**600.2.** Legislative changes will be made to impose the requirement of having sufficient financial and technical capacity to obtain mining licenses that will be included in Türkiye's list of critical and strategic minerals.

**601.** In order to increase the added-value in mining sector, priority will be given to the domestic processing of mining products and production of end products, and also the domestic production of machinery and equipment used in mining activities will be supported.

**601.1.** The application of facility installation requirement for the production of high value-added intermediate and end products in tenders of mining license areas will be expanded.

**601.2.** Domestic production of machinery and equipment used in mining activities will be developed.

**601.3.** The production of end and intermediate products with high added-value will be supported.

**601.4.** The production and diversity of high value-added and advanced technology products, especially boron-based products, will be increased.

**601.5.** Türkiye will be an important producer throughout the world in the production of rare earth elements and lithium.

**602.** Exploration efforts at home and abroad will be increased in order to meet the raw material demands of the energy and industrial sectors, and within the framework of the prioritization, priority will be given to the exploration of strategic and critical minerals with high economic potential.

**602.1.** Exploration activities at home and abroad will be increased to meet the raw material demands of the energy and industrial sectors.

**602.2.** Seismic and drilling activities will be intensified within the scope of oil and natural gas exploration activities on land and at sea, including the TRNC's marine license areas.

**602.3.** Projects will be developed for the search and research of strategic and critical raw materials and rare earth elements determined by countries and country groups.

**602.4.** By identifying suitable investment and production opportunities abroad, projects will be developed in cooperation with other country organizations on issues of mining, oil and natural gas exploration and investment.

**603.** Efforts will be carried out to reduce financial risks in order to increase the exploration activities of the private sector.

**603.1.** Standards of Mineral Properties Code (UMVAL Code) will be developed by the National Resources and Reserves Reporting Committee and will be used in capital markets.

**603.2.** Financing mechanisms such as minerals exchange and mining sector bank will be developed for mineral exploration activities.

**Table 29: Targets for Mining Sector**

	2022	2023	2028
The Ratio of Mining Value-Added to GDP (At Current Prices, %)	1.4	1.3	2.0
Mining Exports (Billion USD, At Current Prices)	4.6	3.6	10.0
The Number of Mine Site Tenders with Intermediate and End Product Production Conditions (Cumulative)	45	56	100
Natural Gas Production (Billion m3/Year)	0.4	1.1	15.5
Crude Oil Production (Barrel/Day)	68,330	75,000	210,000

**Source:** The data for 2022 from TURKSTAT and the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.2.3.8. Logistics and Transportation

#### a. Objective

**604.** The main objective is to develop inter-modal and multimodal transportation practices; to establish a safe, accessible, holistic, environment-friendly, and cost-effective transportation system; and to maximize the utilization of our potential to become a regional hub in transportation and logistics by creating infrastructure that supports competitive production and exports.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**605.** Legislative arrangements and infrastructure works for the establishment of disaster-resilient transportation infrastructure will be completed.

**605.1.** For transportation infrastructure projects, differentiated design principles will be determined according to the disaster risk of the region where the project will be realized.

**605.2.** In order to create a disaster-resilient urban planning, especially in regions with high earthquake risk, it will be ensured that

transportation plans are made in line with the decisions regarding the spatial configuration of cities.

**605.3.** Design standards for emergency transportation and evacuation routes will be determined for each province, and emergency access plans will be determined in case of a disaster.

**605.4.** In order to make urban and intercity transportation facilities and infrastructures safe against disasters, risk analyses will be conducted and necessary retrofitting and modification projects will be completed.

**605.5.** Freight and logistics centers close to airports and ports will also be used as disaster logistics centers.

**605.6.** Infrastructure information system will be developed to mitigate the impacts of climate change and natural disasters on railway transportation.

**606.** In order to minimize environmental impacts and costs and increase energy efficiency in the transportation and logistics sector, priority will be given to rail and maritime transportati-

on, alternative financing methods will be enhanced, a safe, uninterrupted, efficient, integrated and sustainable transportation network and logistics centers will be established.

**606.1.** Innovative, green and sustainable methods will be enhanced to effectively use cost-effective international financing resources in transportation investments.

**606.2.** The number of electric traction vehicles will be increased in line with the ongoing electrification works on railways.

**606.3.** Green port practices will continue to be supported by encouraging the use of low emission/non-emission producing machinery and equipment in order to increase energy efficiency in port operations and minimize environmental impacts.

**606.4.** Research and Development activities will be encouraged for dissemination of environment-friendly, new generation naval and air vehicles.

**606.5.** In line with the net zero emission target, efforts to produce and use sustainable aviation fuels in the airline sector will be supported.

**607.** Public, university and industry cooperation activities will be carried out to improve the quality of human resources in the transportation and logistics sector, and efforts will be made to increase Türkiye's representation power at medium and high level in relevant international organizations.

**607.1.** Advanced training and consultancy services will be provided to other countries in order to promote the adoption of Turkish standards in the field of transportation and logistics on a regional and global scale.

**607.2.** Türkiye's international effectiveness will be increased by demonstrating its achievements in the field of transportation and logistics, and steps will be taken to make Türkiye more effective in the decision-making mechanisms of sectoral international organizations.

**607.3.** Standards will be determined for transportation and logistics services trainings, and qualified personnel will be trained to be employed in the sector through university-industry cooperation.

**608.** The effectiveness of the existing infrastructure will be increased by reviewing ongoing investments in the transportation sector with a focus on feasibility, sustainability, effectiveness, accessibility, safety, and efficiency.

**608.1.** Transport investments will be rationalized on the basis of feasibility, efficiency and sustainability.

**608.2.** Within the compliance framework, efficiency, and capacity analyses, airports will be encouraged to be used more effectively for activities such as fighting forest fires, training, demonstration, aircraft storage, maintenance-repair, dismantling and recycling, amateur aviation, fairs, festivals, and exam centers.

**608.3.** Airline enterprises will be supported in order to develop regional airline transportation.

**608.4.** Improvements for efficient use of the existing highway infrastructure will be prioritized and cost-effective routes requiring minimum engineering structures will be preferred for new projects.

**608.5.** Coordination and cooperation among investor institutions will be ensured in order

to complete the ongoing railway investments within the deadline and bring them into the economy, and it will be ensured that the productions are completed according to the work schedule.

**608.6.** Improvements will be made in railway construction, maintenance-repair and safety standards, and R&D studies for modernization will be supported.

**608.7.** Realizations of the Transportation and Logistics Master Plan will be periodically reported.

**609.** In the transportation and logistics sector, the use of digital applications and new technologies, especially information and communication technologies, will be made widespread, and more effective and efficient use of the existing infrastructure in transportation systems will be ensured.

**609.1.** Infrastructure and technology investments will be made for the use of electric or other alternative fuel vehicles in all modes of transportation, and harmonization and legislative arrangements for new generation, sustainable and integrated mobility services will be completed.

**609.2.** The use of structures that increase travel safety, security and transportation efficiency through technological solutions such as smart roads, connected and autonomous driving systems, intelligent transportation systems, energy absorbing guardrails will be expanded.

**609.3.** The use of digital applications and systems in the transportation sector will be made widespread, and their development and pro-

duction using domestic resources, R&D studies and the use of mobility data will be supported.

**609.4.** By completing the work to create a digital inventory of railway infrastructure and vehicles, maintenance-repair and line demands will be monitored and the efficiency of operational activities will be increased.

**609.5.** In order to make transportation on conventional railway lines safe, environment-friendly, economical and efficient, electrification, signaling and communication infrastructure will be prioritized and completed with a focus on freight potential.

**610.** In order to increase the share of railways in freight and passenger transportation and to improve combined transportation opportunities, ongoing railway projects will be completed and railway connections will be provided to important freight centers such as OIZs, ports and mines.

**610.1.** Ongoing high speed train projects will be completed, line capacity will be increased in bottleneck regions and regions with high freight transportation potential will be connected to the railway network.

**610.2.** In order to ensure the sustainability of the global supply chain, efforts to increase the efficiency and diversity of the transportation corridors in which Türkiye is located will continue.

**610.3.** Priority will be given to the construction of railway branch line projects for which surveys have been completed, and capacity will be increased in railway corridors with high freight demand through applications such as double track and sidings.

**610.4.** In order to increase operational efficiency, railway branch line standards and logistics center operation and management models will be determined.

**610.5.** The cargo handling capacity and standards of existing and under-construction logistics centers will be increased, and new logistics centers will be planned in freight corridors suitable for multimodal transportation.

**610.6.** High speed train services will be planned considering the passenger potential, and travel times will be shortened by increasing the number of express services.

**611.** In order to ensure that Türkiye becomes a regional and continental maritime transshipment hub, coastal facilities will be developed and the Turkish maritime trade fleet will be improved.

**611.1.** Preparations for the establishment of a new shipyard for ship maintenance and repair in the Eastern Mediterranean, with priority given to strategically important drillships and military vessels, will be completed.

**611.2.** A main port will be built in the Eastern Mediterranean region, which will be the gateway to the Middle East and Central Asian countries, focusing on transit cargo and contributing to the development of the region and increasing exports.

**611.3.** The back areas of coastal facilities will be developed, ports will be constructed in accordance with holistic coastal planning in a way to make maximum use of economies of scale, and their connections with international inter-modal transport corridors will be strengthened.

**611.4.** The number of low tonnage vessels, which are effective elements of short distance maritime transport, will be increased and appropriate financing models will be implemented for the development of the Turkish maritime trade fleet.

**612.** The Turkish aviation sector will achieve economic, environmental and social sustainability, and aviation legislation will be updated in line with operational requirements and global developments.

**612.1.** Legislation will be revised to adapt to the developing and changing business model in civil aviation.

**612.2.** Cargo capacity will be utilized more effectively and efficiently to ensure that Istanbul becomes an international air cargo and transshipment center.

**612.3.** A national strategy document and roadmap will be prepared to increase the number of flights of airline companies to other countries and to obtain new flight permits more easily.

**612.4.** Business models including new activities in and around airports will be developed to increase the contribution of transit passengers to the national economy.

**612.5.** Regulatory deficiencies in air cargo processes will be examined and possible improvements will be implemented.

**613.** Maintenance-repair services on highways will be provided on time and at an adequate level; necessary measures will be taken to maintain transportation at an adequate service level by eliminating traffic flow bottlenecks that may occur on the existing highway network.

**613.1.** Preventive maintenance concept will be taken as a basis to reduce vehicle operating costs and heavy maintenance costs on the highway network.

**613.2.** Hot mix asphalt (HMA) pavement construction will be emphasized on highway routes with an annual average daily traffic of over 1,000 heavy vehicles.

**613.3.** Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS), which aim to reduce travel times on highways, increase traffic safety and ensure efficient use of existing road capacities, will be made widespread.

**614.** In order to reduce the loss of life due to road traffic accidents, a "safe system approach" which recognizes that road users may make mistakes and sees road safety as a shared responsibility of all actors in the traffic system will be adopted.

**614.1.** A road classification system will be established according to road functions and traffic volume, and speed limits will be determined for the entire road network based on this system.

**614.2.** Information collection, evaluation, analysis and data dissemination activities will be strengthened and common databases will be used in accident prevention activities.

**614.3.** Infrastructure and safety standards on the road network will be raised through "self-expressing roads", where all road users can understand the standards of road sections through markings, signs and lights, and "forgiving roadsides", which prevent crashes or minimize damage caused by crashes.

**614.4.** In order to increase the effectiveness of traffic controls, efforts will be made to prevent traffic violations that increase the severity and number of accidents and to strengthen the perceived risk of being caught.

Table 30: Targets for Logistics and Transportation Sector

	2022	2023	2028
High Speed Train Line Length (Km, Cumulative)	1,460	2,251	5,343
Share of Railways in Land Passenger Transportation (%)	5.37	5.76	7.60
Cargo Handled on Cabotage Line (Million Tones)	67.5	63.1	76.4
Airport Total Passengers (Including Direct Transit) (Million)	182	210	246
Length of Divided Road (Including Motorway) (km, Cumulative)	28,986	29,378	31,250
Motorway Length (km, Cumulative)	3,633	3,726	4,330
HMA Pavement Road Network (km, Cumulative)	30,026	30,861	35,500
The Number of People Died in Traffic Accidents	5,229	5,200 <sup>1</sup>	3,500
Türkiye's Ranking in Logistics Performance Index <sup>2</sup>	38	38	25
The Share of Railways in Land Freight Transportation (%)	4.77	5.43	9.0
Railway Line Efficiency (Passenger-Km+Ton-Km)/(Outline Length)	2.41	2.77	7.0
Freight Transported by Railways (Billion Net Tons-Km)	16.6	19.4	40.0
Electric Line Ratio (%)	48	52	72
Signalized Line Ratio (%)	55	58	80
Length of Railway Branch Line (Km, Cumulative)	439	439	608
Total Container Handling (Million TEUs)	12.4	12.3	17.4
Maritime Transit Cargo Handling (Million Tones)	81.0	70.4	89.5
1000 GRT and Above Turkish Owned Merchant Fleet (Million DWT)	39.1	41.7	57.5
Airline International Cargo Traffic (Thousand Tons)	1,573	1,325	3,800

Source: The data for 2023 are realization estimates of from the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure and the General Directorate of Security. The data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

(1) Estimates of the Presidency of Strategy and Budget.

(2) World Bank data; 2023 data refers to the targeted rank in the report to be published in 2022.

## Postal Services Sector

### a. Objective

**615.** The main objective is to contribute to sustainable growth and employment in the postal sector and to provide citizens with fast, high quality, accessible, diverse and reliable postal services.

### b. Policies and Measures

**616.** It will be ensured that the universal service obligation is effectively maintained according to changing conditions.

**616.1.** The scope and financing of universal postal service will be reviewed by taking into account changing technology and market conditions.

**617.** Measures will be taken to provide fast, high quality, reliable and sustainable services by adapting the postal sector to evolving e-commerce conditions.

**617.1.** Legislative work will be carried out in line with the requirements of new business models.

**617.2.** Obligations regarding the issuance of printed documents will be reviewed to enable the sector to provide faster and more efficient services with the help of digitalization.

**617.3.** Statistical infrastructure will be established in the sector and regular data production and publication will be ensured.

### **3.2.3.9. Services for the Promotion of Trade and Consumer Protection**

#### **a. Objective**

**618.** The main objective is to provide a quality-oriented, easy and low transaction cost trade environment where buyers and sellers are effectively brought together by using new trade marketplaces and tools safely, prices are determined under well-functioning market conditions, producer and consumer rights are protected within the framework of green and digital transformation in Türkiye.

#### **b. Policies and Measures**

**619.** Competitiveness will be increased and the disruptions that may be encountered in market functioning will be eliminated in the wholesale and retail trade sector by taking into consideration the benefits of producers and consumers.

**619.1.** The Retail Information System (PERBİS) will be implemented, which will ensure that necessary applications and other transactions for the establishment, operation and closure of retail businesses are carried out and finalized from a single center.

**619.2.** In order to improve wholesale trade practices, legislative works will be completed to ensure the modernization of wholesale food markets and similar structures the share of the wholesale markets in trade will be increased.

**619.3.** Regulations to protect the rights and interests of producers in the vegetable and fruit trade will be put into practice.

**619.4.** A system will be established to ensure instant monitoring of the prices of the products supplied to the market.

**619.5.** Legislation and system infrastructure will be established to keep commercial books electronically.

**619.6.** All processes, including payments in trade registry transactions, will be carried out electronically.

**619.7.** Marketplace Registration System and Marketplace Registration System Mobile Application will be updated to meet the needs of users.

**619.8.** In order to develop and disseminate the licensed warehousing system, works will be carried out to increase the number of licensed storages, storage capacity and product diversity.

**619.9.** Efforts will be made to increase the extensity of "renewed products" re-introduced to the market throughout the country.

**619.10.** Efforts will be carried out to increase the adaptation capacity of the wholesale and retail trade sector to digital transformation.

**619.11.** Current legislation and practices will be improved in line with evolving needs, especially green and digital transformation with a participatory approach.

**619.12.** In order to prevent informality and obviate counterfeit and adulterated products, controls and inspections will be made more effective.

**619.13.** Combating unfair commercial practices will be made more effective, sanctions imposed on companies engaging in exorbitant price increases and stockpiling will be aggravated.

**619.14.** The reasons underlying the price increases will be investigated in detail by the Unfair Price Assessment Board and transparently shared with the public.

**619.15.** Efforts will be executed to strengthen the perception of profession in the sector in order to ensure qualified labor force to prefer the sector.

**619.16.** Awareness on the importance of branding will be increased, branding activities, particularly domain names of e-commerce businesses, will be supported.

**620.** Works to boost confidence in e-commerce will be carried out, Türkiye's market share will be increased, especially in countries and regions where Türkiye has geographic and cultural proximity.

**620.1.** e-Commerce legislation will be updated to adapt to new business models.

**620.2.** Training, promotion and awareness activities will be carried out for provinces with low e-commerce volume.

**620.3.** In order to increase e-export, Türkiye e-Export Platform and e-Export Consortiums will be activated, companies, marketplaces and retail e-commerce sites will be supported to trade in overseas electronic markets and marketplaces.

**620.4.** In order to increase e-export, target regions and sectors in the nearby geography will be determined, field research and needs analyses revealing product-based production and trade will be carried out.

**620.5.** With the recognition of alternative and flexible working models in e-commerce logistics, the required human resources and storage capacity will be increased, the use of eco-friendly vehicles will be promoted including sustainability and environmental policies in fast delivery.

**620.6.** In regions where Türkiye has a competitive advantage, e-commerce market share will be raised through bilateral and multilateral agreements.

**620.7.** The Electronic Commerce Information System will be developed with detailed product-based data to meet the needs of businesses and consumers, including foreign markets.

**620.8.** Audit and investigation activities will be carried out for unfair commercial practices in electronic commerce.

**620.9.** Legislative arrangements will be made and implementation will be improved to facilitate the return process of products in cross-border e-commerce.

**620.10.** A system will be established to enable market surveillance and inspection in e-commerce and necessary legal regulations will be made.

**620.11.** e-Export customs transactions will be simplified.

**621.** The legislation on consumer protection will be reviewed, special measures for sensitive consumer groups will be introduced and practices will be improved.

**621.1.** The legislation on consumer protection will be reviewed in line with current developments.

**621.2.** Promotion and awareness raising activities will be conducted to ensure the awareness of producers and consumers, especially on green transformation, environmental impacts of products, sustainable production and consumption.

**621.3.** In order to increase the effectiveness of market surveillance and inspection activities, current institutional structure and legislation will be reviewed, coordination of relevant institutions will be ensured and their capacities will be increased.

**621.4.** With the “Digital Consumer Protection” approach, studies will be carried out against deceptive and misleading practices, especially advertisements in digital media.

**621.5.** Consumer arbitration committees will be restructured in 81 provincial centers, their institutional and human resource capacities will be improved.

**621.6.** Consumer Complaint Platform will be established in order to resolve consumer disputes electronically.

**621.7.** A needs analysis will be conducted to strengthen the existing institutional structure by examining country practices on consumer protection.

**621.8.** A course named conscious consumer will be included in the primary education curricula to ensure that students are aware of consumer rights at an early age.

**621.9.** Innovation and improvement works will be perpetrated in the Consumer Information System.

**621.10.** Special precautions will be taken for sensitive consumer groups, primarily children and the elderly.

**Table 31: Targets for Trade and Consumer Protection Services**

	2022	2023	2028
<b>The Number of Licensed Storage</b>	167	185	210
<b>The Ratio of Online Shoppers (%)<sup>1</sup></b>	46.2	49.5	63
<b>Distrust Rate in Consumer Products (%)</b>	1.7	1.7	1.3
<b>The Share of e-Export in Exports (%)</b>	0.86	2.05	10

Source: The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.  
(1) The rate of ordering or purchasing goods or services over the Internet by individuals for personal use.

### 3.2.3.10. Customs Services

#### a. Objective

**622.** The main objective is to facilitate trade and combat smuggling effectively by taking transparency and predictability as a basis in line with international standards and our obligations.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**623.** Bilateral, regional and multilateral commercial and economic relations and cooperation in the field of customs will be developed by safeguarding the national rights and interests of Türkiye.

**623.1.** Taking into account the economic developments in Türkiye and world trade, efforts to update the Customs Union will be carried out.

**623.2.** Cooperation between customs agencies will be raised and works will be put through to conclude various international documents.

**624.** Control, permit and approval processes conducted by various agencies will be simplified and the documents required in these processes will be reduced.

**624.1.** The number of documents will be reduced by reviewing their appropriateness.

**624.2.** Paperless customs practices will be extended by using innovative technologies such as blockchain and optical character recognition (OCR) in foreign trade transactions.

**624.3.** All the documents submitted to the delivery offices for the allocation of clearance documents will be transferred to the elect-

ronic environment and the submission of the documents in paper form will be terminated.

**624.4.** Duplicate data entries will be prevented by ensuring data sharing among institutions responsible for foreign trade transactions.

**624.5.** In order to reduce the increasing costs due to long waiting times at customs gates, the legislative and infrastructural factors causing the delays will be improved.

**625.** Fees charged for customs services will be reviewed and harmonized with international standards.

**625.1.** Fees and deductions levied in import and export processes will be reviewed by considering their direct relationship with the service.

**626.** Customs services will be transformed into a structure compatible with green and digital transformation.

**626.1.** Foreign trade and customs legislation designed with traditional foreign trade models will be revised in line with twin transformation taking into account the requirements of e-export.

**626.2.** Artificial intelligence-supported training platforms where exporters can learn e-export steps and a new generation national business-to-business platform that will make exporters accessible to global buyers and support their digital infrastructure will be implemented.

**627.** Legislation will be made clear and easy to understand, and participation in legislation drafting will be increased.

**627.1.** While drafting legislation, the views of relevant parties will be maximally taken into account and a reasonable period of time will be ensured between its publication and implementation.

**627.2.** Duties, authorities, rights and obligations will be stated clearly and comprehensibly in the new legislation.

**628.** In order to increase efficiency and productivity in customs operations, information and communication technologies will be benefited to the maximum extent and infrastructure needs will be met.

**628.1.** The information processing infrastructure of customs agencies will be improved in line with needs by taking the opinions of stakeholders.

**628.2.** The works carried out on the use of blockchain technology in export transactions will be developed including the Computerized Customs Activities (COMCA) System.

**628.3.** Advanced technological systems and applications in goods, vehicle and passenger controls will be made widespread and software will be developed.

**628.4.** Efforts will be executed to extend the on-site customs clearance in exports by providing additional facilities to companies with Authorized Economic Operator Status.

**629.** In order to ensure uniformity in practice, the authorities and responsibilities in working processes will be further clarified, human resources capacity will be increased both quali-

tatively and quantitatively, and professionalization will be enhanced.

**629.1.** Necessary regulations will be implemented to enable Ministry of Trade to carry out the coordination of customs gates.

**629.2.** In-service training activities will be organized for the provincial customs staff and supporting guidelines will be published.

**630.** Regulations will be made to increase e-exports in compliance with our international obligations.

**630.1.** The simplified customs declaration process, mainly in the e-export, will be handled with QR code applications.

**630.2.** Efforts will be made to ensure the effective and efficient establishment of the logistics network for e-export.

**630.3.** Necessary arrangements will be put into effect to accelerate e-export and to facilitate the customs clearance abroad by facilitating shipping processes in e-commerce.

**631.** Logistics activities will be improved and customs procedures will be facilitated.

**631.1.** Customs zones and waiting places within the city will be relocated outside residential areas, the need for customs zones will be reduced through on-site customs clearance, and the working hours and infrastructures of all kinds of facilities such as factory sites, fruit and vegetable markets and storage areas will be made suitable for night logistics.

**Table 32: Targets for Customs Services**

	2022	2023	2028
<b>Total Number of Authorized Economic Operator Firms</b>	600	675	770
<b>Average Time, an Export Shipment Waits under the Surveillance of the Customs at Ports (Days)</b>	2.0	2.1	2.0
<b>Average Time, an Export Shipment Waits under the Surveillance of the Customs at Land Border Posts (Hours)</b>	4.0	3.6	3.4
<b>The Rate of Export Declarations Cleared within the First 4 Hours (%)</b>	88	90	91

**Source:** The data for 2022 are from Ministry of Trade. The data for 2023 are estimates of Ministry of Trade and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.2.3.11. Construction, Engineering-Architectural, Technical Consultancy, and Contracting Services

#### a. Objective

**632.** The main objective is to create sustainable and secure environment that utilizes renewable sources towards net zero carbon emission target; to create a construction sector that has strong and integrated supply chains, capable of producing low-carbon building materials at competitive costs and with high technological capability and make Türkiye a global brand abroad.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**633.** Green transformation of the construction sector will be ensured.

**633.1.** Strong and integrated supply chains will be established to produce low-carbon building materials at competitive costs.

**633.2.** The production and use of sustainable construction material with reduced embedded carbon level and carbon footprint will be expanded.

**633.3.** Necessary legislative work will be carried out by conducting a needs analysis to ensure sustainability in the construction sector.

**633.4.** Regulations will be made to encourage and expand the use of recyclable building materials and environment-friendly construction technologies.

**633.5.** Financial and technical incentive instruments will be developed to improve energy performance of the existing building stock.

**633.6.** Pilot implementations will be carried out to create sustainable built environment in risky area transformations.

**633.7.** Smart building designs that allow owners to monitor building performance including energy efficiency will be disseminated.

**633.8.** Buildings with high energy efficiency will be made widespread by increasing usage rate of renewable energy in buildings.

**633.9.** Nearly Zero Energy Building (nZEB) criteria will be improved and developed.

**633.10.** Public awareness will be created on nZEB applications.

**633.11.** National Green Certificate System for certification of green buildings and green settlements will be expanded.

**633.12.** National Green Certificate System (Yes-TR) will be adapted for international use.

**634.** The use of climate sensitive, energy efficient, sustainable wooden buildings will be expanded in Türkiye.

**634.1.** Legislative work will be carried out on the design principles of wooden buildings, a manual will be prepared.

**635.** Products and construction techniques based on sustainable built environment will be developed.

**635.1.** The development of the software industry suitable for digital transformation in life cycle analysis and sustainability will be supported.

**635.2.** Capacity will be created to use sustainable building design methods based on life cycle analysis.

**636.** Architecture-engineering education will be reviewed in accordance with current developments and its quality will be enhanced.

**636.1.** The architecture-engineering education curricula at universities will be reorganized to train foreign language-speaking workforce that is qualified in areas such as building information modeling, circular economy, energy efficiency and managerial subjects such as law, contract management, project management and risk management.

**637.** Digitalization in construction ecosystem will be increased.

**637.1.** Digital design principles such as building information modelling, life cycle analysis will be gradually made mandatory principally in public procurement.

**637.2.** Legal infrastructure will be set up for the use of tools such as digital project delivery, autonomous project control.

**637.3.** Integration of technologies using internet of things into construction will be promoted.

**638.** The building inspection system will be strengthened.

**638.1.** The building inspection legislation will be updated by taking the opinions of all stakeholders in the sector.

**638.2.** A competent/expert engineering system considering field experience and continuous on-the-job training will be created to provide engineering services with the necessary technical knowledge and equipment in the building inspection process.

**638.3.** Studies will be carried out to make legislation on periodic inspection of buildings according to their performance levels and to determine the performance level of buildings by simplified methods in specified areas as a result of structural inspection.

**639.** Competence based on experience and education in the construction sector will be certified and encouraged.

**639.1.** Special education and training programs such as road engineering, traffic engineering, geotechnical engineering will be developed to train sector specific personnel.

**639.2.** The knowledge and skills of construction sector employees in new areas such as digitalization, circular economy and energy efficiency will be improved with lifelong learning approach.

**640.** The quality of occupational health and safety services will be raised in line with technological developments and current trends.

**640.1.** Training curriculum for occupational health and safety professionals will be ameliorated considering the sector, activities, work equipment and occupational accidents.

**640.2.** Information activities, technical guidance and support will be expanded to raise awareness on working safely at height and work equipment to prevent occupational accidents.

**640.3.** Construction, installation and electricity unit prices, analysis and tariffs will be improved by considering basic occupational health and safety requirements, and obligations regarding occupational health and safety will be developed in public tender documents.

**641.** Public procurement legislation and practices will be updated in line with international norms and standards, public procurement procedures and selection criteria for construction and service contractors will be redefined to ensure competition.

**641.1.** The determination of non-price factors in public procurement, transactions such as rate and weighting will be made more specific and clear models will be created, use of non-price factors will also be made a selection criterion.

**641.2.** Control mechanisms will be established for the appropriate use of negotiated procedures in public procurement limited only to urgent and unforeseen circumstances, authorities will be ensured to use competitive procurement procedures and efforts will be carried out to develop new procurement procedures.

**641.3.** Processes for the evaluation of abnormally low tenders in public procurement will be improved.

**641.4.** A certification system will be established for the individuals who want to participate in public procurement.

**641.5.** The system will be updated to ensure that all public procurement is conducted on a single platform in a fast, efficient and transparent way.

**641.6.** A central platform will be created to digitalize public procurement contract process, all public institutions will be ensured to carry out their transactions through this platform.

**642.** Technical consultancy services will be supported.

**643.** International competitiveness of contracting and technical consultancy firms will be augmented.

**643.1.** Continued support will be provided for positioning, strengthening, and branding of companies in international markets to enable foreign construction services to enter new markets, deepen existing ones, and contribute to the export of Turkish construction products.

**643.2.** Türkiye's position in existing markets will be strengthened via bilateral agreements, efforts to enter new markets will be continued.

**644.** Innovation and R&D activities in the construction sector will be promoted in line with Türkiye’s priorities and needs, and instruments will be developed to increase academic contribution to R&D activities.

**644.1.** R&D activities for digital design will be supported in cooperation with academia and research institutions.

**644.2.** Programs will be created for R&D activities to develop technical legislation.

**644.3.** Financial incentives will be developed to promote innovation and R&D activities in the construction sector.

**Table 33: Targets for Technical Consultancy and Contracting Services**

	2022	2023	2028
<b>Overseas Technical Consultancy Services Annual Total Project Value (Million USD)</b>	236	200	240
<b>Overseas Contracting Services Contract Value (Billion USD)</b>	19.1	20.0	30.0

Source: The data for 2022 are from the Ministry of Trade. The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates of Ministry of Trade and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.2.4. State Aid

#### a. Objective

**645.** The main objective is to enhance social welfare by increasing investment, production and employment through sectoral guidance and encouragement, to develop long-term international competitiveness, to accelerate the development process, to reduce regional development inequality, to address market failures in order to improve the functionality of the market economy.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**646.** The effectiveness of state aid will be increased.

**646.1.** Impact evaluation capacity will be developed in public institutions and organizations providing state aid.

**646.2.** Implemented state aid will be reviewed within the scope of impact evaluation results, especially its consistency with its purpose.

**646.3.** Taking into account the results of the impact evaluation, priority will be given to new state aid in areas that are needed and of particular importance, especially green and digital transformation.

**646.4.** Simplification and harmony will be achieved by combining similar state aid provided by different institutions.

**647.** A monitoring mechanism regarding state aid will be established and coordination will be ensured among relevant public institutions and organizations.

**647.1.** State Aid Monitoring System (SAMS) will be established.

**647.2.** Integration of public institutions and organizations applying state aid into the SAMS will be ensured.

**647.3.** International aid standards and rules will be followed and research will be conducted on best practices and needs.

**Table 34: Targets for State Aid**

	2022	2023	2028
<b>The Number of Public Institutions and Organizations Personnel Given Impact Evaluation Training</b>	-	125	150
<b>The Ratio of Public Institutions and Organizations Applying Integrated State Aid to SAMS (%)</b>	-	-	100

Source: The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.3. QUALIFIED PEOPLE, STRONG FAMILY, HEALTHY SOCIETY

**648.** In the axis of “Qualified People, Strong Family, Healthy Society” of the Development Plan, it is aimed to carry a resilient family and society structure and educated, cultured, productive and healthy generations with national and human values to the future by adopting a people-oriented, inclusive development approach. In this direction, policies and measures have been determined to improve the quality of individuals by increasing their knowledge and skills, to ensure the protection and strengthening of the family, to establish a peaceful and healthy social structure where no one is left out and left behind, where welfare is shared fairly, and where the spirit of unity, solidarity and solidarity prevails.

**649.** In ensuring sustainable development, it is important that all individuals have access to qualified education and lifelong learning opportunities on the basis of equality of opportunity and that they grow up as citizens who have internalized our nation’s values and are useful to society. It is aimed to provide the labor force with the skills needed to make human resources qualified through vocational education and higher education, and to improve vocational education in line with changing technology, production structure and service delivery forms, taking into account the balance of supply and demand in labor markets.

**650.** Within the framework of the twin transformation in employment and working life, measures will be taken to keep the employment creation capacity of the labor market at the maximum level. Active labor force policies will be enriched in content and used more effectively. During the plan period, the partici-

pation of women, young people and disabled people in the labor market will be supported, and measures will be taken to protect and raise awareness of employees in the field of occupational health and safety.

**651.** It is aimed to increase the quality and duration of life of individuals and to ensure financially sustainable health service delivery based on quality, reliable, effective, high preparedness/adaptation capacity, evidence-based processes and digital health technologies for generations in a state of complete physical and mental well-being. It is important to strengthen preventive health services by promoting healthy lifestyles and improving the human capacity and physical infrastructure in the health sector in terms of quality and quantity, taking into account the balance of distribution among regions.

**652.** As a necessity of sustainable development, one of the primary objectives of the Plan is to reduce poverty by ensuring that the wealth generated by economic growth is fairly distributed among all segments of society. This involves developing and fully utilizing human capital potential, improving income distribution, addressing the needs of special groups such as children, youth, women, people with disability, and the elderly through tailored policies, and enhancing and expanding social assistance and services to raise the overall quality of life.

**653.** In every aspect related to the societal structure aimed at the protection and empowerment of families, inclusive, comprehensive, and participatory family-friendly policies will be developed and implemented. During the planning period, efforts will be made to maximize the welfare and quality of life within

families, enhance intergenerational solidarity and cooperation, increase the quality, quantity, and effectiveness of services provided to families, and implement policies and measures aimed at zero tolerance for domestic violence.

**654.** In order to accelerate Türkiye's sustainable development, the main priorities are to ensure that women and girls have the knowledge and skills to meet the requirements of digital and green transformation, to ensure their inclusion and continuity at all levels of education in line with the requirements of the age, and to support their well-being by improving social services. It is important to take concrete steps to ensure women's full and effective participation in employment, their greater involvement in decision-making mechanisms in the public and private sectors as well as in politics, and the establishment of a work-life balance.

**655.** Despite a significant decrease in the population growth rate, leveraging the high proportion of children and youth in Türkiye remains one of the most important objectives of the Plan. It aims to ensure that children and youth embody national, spiritual, and moral values, are sensitive to global and national issues, and play an active role in the country's development. In this context, it is considered important to implement policies that will maximize the potential of children, starting from early childhood, especially in the fields of health, education, culture and sports, and ensure that young people become an important driving force of sustainable development as individuals with high life skills, self-confidence, equipped with the requirements of digital and green transformation, and actively participating in social, political and economic life in line with their talents, education and preferences.

**656.** In the framework of active aging, it is aimed to protect elderly individuals mentally and physically from diseases by supporting healthy lifestyles and improving their access to healthcare services, enabling them to benefit from lifelong learning opportunities, strengthening intergenerational relationships to ensure effective participation in societal, cultural, and economic life, and enhancing their quality of life by preserving their physical and economic independence.

**657.** Türkiye, which faces intense irregular migration due to its geographical location and socioeconomic development level, has become the country with the highest number of asylum seekers in the world since 2015. During the Plan period, policies and measures will be implemented to ensure effective migration management in order to prevent irregular migration.

### 3.3.1. Education

#### a.Objective

**658.** The main objective is to ensure that all individuals have equal access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities on the basis of the principle of inclusiveness, to develop their academic, social and professional skills in accordance with international standards, to ensure that they have competence in analytical thinking, financial literacy, collaborative work and leadership, to internalize national, moral, ethical, humanitarian and social values, and to grow up as responsible members of their families and society.

**659.** It is aimed to discover the talents and capacities of individuals at an early age and direct them to fields where they can develop

appropriate skills in the fields of science, technology and professional careers, and to ensure that they take part in the social division of labor as productive and social citizens who have skills in certain fields at a young age by gaining cultural, artistic, sports and language competencies by taking into account their personal interests.

**660.** With a quality and result-oriented management approach, it is aimed to create an innovative and competitive higher education system that will make our universities a center of attraction for international students and academicians who are successful in their fields, aiming to train academic staff and qualified manpower with the competence to contribute to universal knowledge production in line with the needs of Türkiye.

#### **b. Policies and Measures**

**661.** Equality of opportunity will be ensured in children's access to quality, universal, free and pre-primary education.

**661.1.** Necessary physical and human infrastructure will be provided to increase access to preschool education.

**661.2.** In order to facilitate access to quality preschool education, studies will be conducted on different models for the needs of priority regions and families, taking into account their economic and social development levels.

**661.3.** Support from philanthropists and the private sector will be encouraged to be directed primarily to preschool education.

**661.4.** Quality standards for preschool education will be determined and a monitoring and evaluation system will be developed.

**662.** Educational environments that safeguard the mental and physical development of children, support child safety and well-being will be provided, and preventive mechanisms will be established for students at risk of dropping out of education and dropping out of school.

**662.1.** Human and physical facilities for the education of individuals in need of special education will be increased.

**662.2.** Mechanisms and standards to support child well-being will be established and schools will be monitored according to these standards.

**662.3.** Science, culture, arts, sports and social activities will be increased in schools.

**662.4.** In order to ensure that children who are at risk of dropping out of school remain in the education system and to ensure that children who drop out of education are returned to the education system, a monitoring mechanism that tracks the social and academic skills of students will be established, and through this monitoring mechanism preventive measures will be taken in cooperation with families and schools.

**663.** The achievement gap between students and the quality gap between schools will be reduced, quality and inclusive education services will be provided in all schools, the quality of human resources will be increased for this purpose, and training activities will be expanded to ensure that families, who are an important part of the education process, contribute more in this context.

**663.1.** A school-based performance evaluation system will be introduced and the reasons

for the low level of school development of schools with low level of development will be analyzed and necessary measures will be taken.

**663.2.** An effective monitoring and evaluation system will be established for compensatory and supportive education programs, and these programs will be restructured to take into account student needs.

**663.3.** An e-student file will be created for each student, in which records of academic and social activities will be kept and the learning process will be monitored across levels.

**663.4.** Student referrals to support programs will be made more effective, and students' emotional and social development areas will be taken into account in these referrals, support programs will be implemented at an early age too.

**664.** Equality of opportunity will be ensured in access to quality education.

**664.1.** Educational supports and scholarships provided to eliminate the effects of differences arising from environmental factors outside the school on access to quality education will be implemented as targeted programs, and the effect of these supports on access to quality education will be analyzed.

**664.2.** By analyzing the factors that prevent girls' participation in education, their attendance and completion of their education, programs, projects and practices will be developed to prevent school dropouts and increase school enrollment, attendance and completion rates.

**664.3.** Financial contributions made by phi-

lanthropists in regions lacking physical space will be directed to current expenditures such as educational support and teaching materials.

**665.A** measurement and evaluation system will be created based on the development of the individual and includes the long-term learning process.

**665.1.** The measurement and evaluation system will be structured on a competency-based basis at all levels of education.

**665.2.** Information and communication technologies will be actively used in measurement and evaluation.

**665.3.** Legislative infrastructure will be created for national monitoring research.

**665.4.** In order to improve the correct and beautiful use of Turkish, measurement tools will be developed to evaluate four basic skills.

**666.** The education system will be made more durable and flexible against extraordinary situations.

**666.1.** The individualized learning system will be made effective and the distance education infrastructure will be improved.

**666.2.** Efforts will be made to compensate for the impact of the interruption of education in extraordinary situations on learning losses.

**666.3.** In order to ensure that measurement and evaluation in applied training are sustainable in extraordinary situations, methods will be diversified, and on-the-job training and practice-based exams will be carried out in a digital environment.

**667.** Correct use of technology in education will be ensured, technological literacy will be increased and inequalities arising from technology use will be reduced.

**667.1.** The use of fiber infrastructure and interactive boards will be expanded in schools.

**667.2.** Digital skills of students and teachers will be improved, and training will be provided on digital platforms such as Education Information Network (EIN) and Teacher Information Network (TIN) for the correct use of technology.

**667.3.** Digital content used in teacher training will be enriched.

**668.** The process of teacher training and development, including all stages from pre-service education to recruitment, professional development, and career advancement, will be restructured according to needs, thus the quality and social status of the teaching profession will be strengthened.

**668.1.** In order to increase the quality and quantity of teachers' professional development, a model that is collaborative, planned, accessible, sustainable, traceable and integrated with professional practices will be developed, including new approaches such as professional development communities, school-based professional development, teacher-manager mobility programs.

**668.2.** The content of the training programs prepared for the transition to specialist teaching and head teaching in the teaching career stages will be developed to include international developments as well as professional developments, and the competencies of teachers

will be further increased in appropriate periods and levels.

**668.3.** In order to meet the need for teachers in the fields of vocational and technical education, vocational and technical teacher training programs will be opened in cooperation with universities.

**668.4.** University and school collaborations will be strengthened, and cooperation will be made with the education faculties of universities in pre-service and in-service training for local teachers.

**668.5.** Educational administration will be regulated as a professional profession, an institutional structure will be created and administrator certificate programs will be implemented to train teachers who will be school administrators.

**669.** Curriculum will be updated in accordance with global developments and needs, based on national, spiritual, moral and universal values, and the quality and quantity of digital content will be improved.

**669.1.** Curriculum specific to Science and Art Centers will be developed.

**669.2.** Digital education contents will be developed in line with the priority achievements to be determined in all curriculums, including non-formal education.

**670.** By improving the school management system, it will be possible to involve all stakeholders in the decision-making process in schools, and the quality of education will be improved with participation in school management.

**670.1.** Participation of the private sector and families in decision-making processes including course selection in vocational education will be ensured.

**670.2.** School revenues and expenditures will be regularly monitored through the "Budget-Investment Monitoring and Tracking System" by improving the information and communication infrastructure, transparency will be ensured, and these data will be taken into account in the decision-making processes of schools.

**671.** By increasing the quality of educational venues, it will be ensured that they are compatible with technology, the environment and social life, safe, disaster-resistant, aesthetic and accessible.

**671.1.** The construction of new classrooms will be carried out by taking into account the future potential of the number of students per classroom, the transfer movement of students, and the age population by considering alternatives such as merging schools and institutions, changing school types, exchanging buildings and joint use in order to ensure the full utilization of the capacities of existing schools and classrooms in the context of classroom capacity utilization specific to regions and school types.

**672.** Awareness of sustainable development, especially combating climate change, will be raised among all students, and educational spaces will be designed to ensure green transformation.

**672.1.** With a transdisciplinary approach, climate change and sustainable development will be included in all educational programs.

**672.2.** In order to save money on current expenditures in schools, transformation will be ensured in areas such as heating and purification systems.

**673.** Effective monitoring and evaluation studies will be carried out to increase the quality in private education.

**673.1.** A system will be developed to effectively monitor and supervise the training provided to individuals with special education needs in special education and rehabilitation centers.

**673.2.** By developing new models in private education and the supervisory role of the public in this area will be strengthened.

**673.3.** State support for private vocational and technical education institutions will be provided in line with quality standards.

**674.** Access to special education will be improved, the quality and quantity of education will be increased and guidance service standards will be raised.

**674.1.** The cooperation between private educational institutions and private educational and application research centers of universities will be increased.

**674.2.** The number and qualifications of support staff in schools providing integration education will be increased.

**675.** Participation in lifelong learning and diversity of documents will be increased, certification of achievements will be encouraged and lifelong learning system will be ensured to provide the skills demanded by the labor mar-

ket and effective use of these skills in business and social life.

**675.1.** Distance education opportunities will be increased in lifelong learning, digital content development studies will be carried out.

**675.2.** An accreditation system will be established to ensure standardization of trainings provided in lifelong learning.

**675.3.** Public awareness will be raised on lifelong learning and lifelong learning activities will be encouraged for the long-term unemployed and passive labor force who are in the labor force but have stopped looking for a job.

**675.4.** Cooperation between employers and lifelong learning center service providers will be improved and they will be enabled to offer joint programs.

**676.** Access to education for individuals under temporary protection will be increased.

**676.1.** The Turkish language skills of students under temporary protection will be improved, and the rate of absenteeism, school dropouts and those who leave formal education will be reduced.

**676.2.** Students who are under temporary protection will be provided with long-term compensatory trainings if necessary, and the learning losses of these students will be reduced.

**676.3.** Targeted awareness-raising campaigns will be implemented for students under temporary protection and their access to vocational and technical education will be increased.

**676.4.** Access of individuals under temporary protection to non-formal education activities will be increased.

**677.** Data production, collection, processing, reporting and evaluation mechanisms will be strengthened, and these data will be used at every stage from schools to the central administration.

**677.1.** It will be ensured that data-based policy will be produced.

**677.2.** Qualitative and quantitative research will be carried out with the data produced.

**678.** Cooperation with the private sector in vocational and technical education will be increased.

**678.1.** A vocational education management model will be developed in which the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders will be defined.

**678.2.** Between the private sector and vocational and technical education institutions will be provided for long-term cooperation, including financing.

**678.3.** It will be ensured that vocational and technical education students benefit from the training center infrastructure in companies operating in priority sectors within the industry of Türkiye.

**678.4.** In order to increase the quality of internship and vocational training practices in enterprises, projects will be developed for in-vocational training of master instructors and training personnel in enterprises and monitoring of these trainings will be ensured.

**678.5.** Alternative sources of financing for vocational and technical education will be created and the use of these resources will be increased.

**679.** Vocational, academic, digital and social skills acquisition will be improved in vocational and technical education, and commitment to professional values will be strengthened along with Ahi culture.

**679.1.** There will be a national skills definition, including academic and vocational skills.

**679.2.** An inclusive assessment and evaluation system will be developed to include academic, vocational, digital, social and emotional skills.

**679.3.** The process of opening and closing fields and branches in vocational and technical secondary education will be carried out in accordance with local needs and sector demands.

**679.4.** By ensuring the intensive use of technology in vocational education, digital skills of students and trainers will be developed in addition to professional knowledge, in-service trainings for teachers and administrators will be organized, teaching tools and contents will be prepared.

**679.5.** Within the scope of cooperation protocols, in-service trainings and on-the-job trainings for vocational and technical education workshop and laboratory teachers will be emphasized.

**680.** The transition of individuals receiving vocational and technical education to the labor market will be facilitated.

**680.1.** In order to improve the alignment between the labor market and vocational and technical education, it will be ensured that young people make choices in line with the needs of the labor market, and various incentive mechanisms such as scholarships and educational support will be implemented to ensure

orientation towards vocational and technical education in priority sectors.

**680.2.** In cooperation with the private sector, a regional and sectoral skills needs map will be prepared by planning needs on the basis of departments and fields in vocational and technical education.

**680.3.** In order to meet the need for a qualified workforce, vocational high schools, especially those located in organized industrial zones, and higher education institutions will be matched and coordinated in terms of programs, management, human resources, financing and physical infrastructure on the basis of program integrity.

**680.4.** Vocational and technical education process will be planned holistically and complementary programs will be developed among education levels.

**681.** The education system aimed at improving foreign language skills will be strengthened, focusing particularly on curricula and teacher competence.

**681.1.** By providing education in foreign languages at international standards, students will acquire advanced reading, comprehension, speaking and writing skills.

**681.2.** Vocational foreign language education will be emphasized in vocational and technical education.

**682.** The qualitative development of universities will be monitored and guided.

**682.1.** The use of data-driven policy development processes and big data will be expanded at the Council of Higher Education (YÖK) and universities, up-to-date data of universities

within the scope of performance indicators will be monitored and performance evaluation reports will be shared periodically.

**682.2.** Models will be developed to increase cooperation among higher education institutions through field-based matching.

**682.3.** Higher education quotas will be determined in accordance with the capacities of universities, in line with the current situation and projections of sectoral labor supply and demand, and taking into account regional needs.

**682.4.** Governance of universities will be improved, and in this context, university - private sector - local administration - NGO cooperation will be strengthened by establishing local boards of trustees or consultative mechanisms.

**682.5.** The effectiveness of the "Regional Development Oriented Mission Differentiation and Specialization Project" will be increased.

**682.6.** Programs in the open education system will be reviewed within the framework of sectoral needs and the weight of open education in the higher education system will be reduced.

**682.7.** Open education will be restructured with a focus on adult education and lifelong learning.

**683.** The quality of academic staff will be improved.

**683.1.** The lower limit of the assignment and promotion criteria of universities will be determined centrally.

**683.2.** Flexible employment models based on the projects will be developed for academics.

**683.3.** Guest lecturer practice for academicians between domestic and foreign universities will be expanded.

**684.** The vocational competencies of university students and graduates will be enhanced.

**684.1.** Programs will be created with the participation of sector representatives, competencies will be identified, and applied training will be conducted in collaboration with the sector.

**684.2.** The capacities of career centers in universities will be enhanced, and career guidance and counseling activities for university students and graduates will be expanded, supporting the accessibility of these activities.

**684.3.** The performance of graduates in the labor market will be regularly monitored to ensure tracking the development of universities in relevant indicators.

**684.4.** Efforts will be made to establish industry collaborations and joint educational models aimed at enhancing students' vocational and technical knowledge and experiences in areas where universities are competent.

**685.** The level of internationalization in higher education will be increased, and Türkiye will be made a center of attraction for qualified international students and academics.

**685.1.** The quality of programs providing education in foreign language will be improved.

**685.2.** The number of qualified international students will be increased.

**685.3.** International collaborations among higher education institutions will be enhanced.

**685.4.** The international recognition of the higher education system will be ensured through international graduates and effective promotional activities.

**685.5.** Efforts will be made to encourage and facilitate the employment of qualified foreign doctoral researchers and academics.

**686.** The quantity and quality of human resources with doctoral degrees will be increased.

**686.1.** Doctoral programs focused on priority sectors and development areas will be carried out in cooperation with the relevant sectors.

**686.2.** Universities will be encouraged to establish joint doctoral programs with competent universities abroad.

**686.3.** Doctoral programs and student admission criteria will be reviewed to ensure the creation of doctoral programs suitable for the competence analysis and specialization area of universities.

**686.4.** The qualifications of advisors who will supervise doctoral theses will be defined by legislation.

**686.5.** Academic and professional doctoral distinctions will be made, and professional doctoral programs such as industrial doctoral programs will be supported, focusing on the expected outcomes of each in the context of the Turkish Qualifications Framework.

**686.6.** Efforts will be made to increase the diversity of scholarships for doctoral and post-doctoral research.

**687.** Support will be provided to transform university campuses into sustainable and climate-friendly campuses.

**687.1.** Sustainable and climate-friendly campus transformation projects will be prepared by determining the status of selected universities as pilot projects in the areas of zero waste, clean environment, energy efficiency, and renewable energy sources.

**687.2.** Access to alternative financing instruments will be provided to achieve the goal of sustainable and climate-friendly campuses.

**688.** Digital transformation in higher education will be ensured.

**688.1.** The establishment of a digital maturity model in higher education will be supported.

**688.2.** Access to software, tools, and equipment that can be used for research and education purposes in information and communication technologies, including artificial intelligence, robotics, and augmented reality, will be supported by providing corporate cloud services at universities.

**688.3.** Work on ensuring the digital infrastructure and information security of universities, focusing on the Information and Communication Security Guide, will be completed.

**688.4.** Cloud-based applications prioritizing domestic and national software aiming at cost-effectiveness will be used in the digital transformation of universities and in digital publication acquisitions.

**688.5.** The capacity of administrative staff in universities regarding information and communication security will be improved.

**688.6.** Priority will be given to efforts aiming to develop skilled workforce in emerging technology areas such as 5G and beyond new-generation communication technologies, software, hardware, and infrastructure, internet of things, artificial intelligence, big data, quantum, cybersecurity, smart transportation, and augmented reality.

**689.** The financial sustainability of universities will be strengthened by increasing their own revenues.

**689.1.** Increasing the interaction with the real sector as a solution partner, as well as increasing their own revenues and diversifying financing, will provide more resources for the development of universities.

**689.2.** Donations and contributions to universities will be encouraged.

**689.3.** In order to develop a competitive environment in higher education, the budget allocated to public universities from central administration will be linked to their performance to a certain extent.

**690.** The quality of administrative and technical personnel in universities will be improved.

**690.1.** Different employment statuses that reduce efficiency in universities will be reviewed, and a new personnel regime will be

established, and institutional capacity will be developed.

**690.2.** The deployment of highly qualified technical personnel in research infrastructures will be ensured.

**691.** The Technology Transfer Offices (TTOs) in universities will be strengthened.

**691.1.** TTOs will be structured in line with regional priorities and thematic vertical axes.

**691.2.** Additional support will be provided for activities conducted in TTOs.

**692.** Vocational and technical education at the higher education level will be strengthened.

**692.1.** The curricula of vocational colleges will be updated in accordance with the standards and qualifications published by the Vocational Qualifications Authority.

**693.** A culture of quality assurance will be disseminated and strengthened in the higher education system.

**693.1.** Institutional accreditation and program accreditation in higher education will be improved.

**693.2.** Integration of quality assurance, strategic planning, performance, and data management systems will be ensured.

**Table 35: Targets for Education**

	2022	2023	2028
Net Enrollment Rate for 4-5 years old (%)	56.7 <sup>1</sup>	64.7 <sup>2</sup>	85.0
Net Enrollment Rate of Girls Aged 14-17 (%)	91.6 <sup>1</sup>	94.2 <sup>2</sup>	100
Monitoring and Evaluation of Academic Skills (ABİDE) Share of Students Below Basic and Basic Competency Levels in 10th Grade <sup>3</sup>			
Reading Skills	-	25	15
Mathematics	-	40	25
Science	-	30	20
Student Repetition Rate (9th Grade) <sup>2</sup>	-	7.12	4.0
Participation Rate in Lifelong Learning (%) <sup>4</sup>	-	6.7	8.0
The Number of Doctoral Graduates	10,726	12,419	25,000
The Number of Universities Ranked in the Top 500 in Global Academic Achievement Rankings <sup>5</sup>	1	3	10
The Number of Universities Ranked in the Top 100 in Global Green Campus Rankings <sup>5</sup>	4	5 <sup>6</sup>	10

Source: Ministry of National Education (MEB) and Council of Higher Education (YÖK). The data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

(1) MEB 2021-2022 formal education statistics.

(2) MEB 2022-2023 formal education statistics.

(3) The first field application of the Monitoring and Evaluation of Academic Skills (ABİDE) 10 survey was conducted in 2022, and the results of the field application are expected to be completed by December 2023.

(4) Eurostat data, the proportion of adults aged 25-64 participating in any education program in the last four weeks.

(5) Internationally recognized and valid rankings will be taken into account.

(6) Estimated achievement.

### 3.3.2. Employment and Working Life

#### a. Objective

**694.** The main goal is to create a labor market that provides job opportunities to all segments of the society, especially groups that require special policies, with a sufficient income, under conditions where occupational health and safety is ensured, turning the effects of the twin transformation process into opportunities, employing the working age population at the maximum rate, increasing the quality of human resources and using them effectively in a productive environment.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**695.** Existing and new professional fields and the skill levels required by these fields will be determined and strengthened.

**695.1.** Within the framework of the transformation in the labor market, skill development activities will be carried out to meet the need for an intermediate and qualified workforce.

**695.2.** Low and high automation areas will be determined in a sectoral context, and the effects of automation processes on the labor market will be analyzed.

**695.3.** Public-university-private sector cooperation programs will be implemented to train qualified workforce in strategic areas such as defense industry, artificial intelligence, cyber security, clean and sustainable energy and space technologies.

**696.** Adaptation of the labor market to the twin transformation process will be ensured.

**696.1.** State aid for employment will be implemented to support twin transformation on a sectoral basis.

**696.2.** The content of formal and non-formal education programs will be developed based on skills and competence in line with the twin transformation process.

**696.3.** Within the scope of twin transformation, active labor market policies will be analyzed and rearranged.

**696.4.** Within the scope of the twin transformation process, a just transition strategy will be prepared with the participation of all relevant parties.

**696.5.** In order to realize a just transition process, a needs analysis will be conducted for those employed in regions and occupational groups that may be affected by the green transformation.

**697.** Participation of groups requiring special policies in the labor market will be ensured, with a sufficient income and under conditions where occupational health and safety is ensured.

**697.1.** Conditions for benefiting from passive labor programs will be facilitated.

**697.2.** The effectiveness of special education programs for the disabled will be increased on the basis of employment.

**697.3.** Job and vocational consultancy services for the employment of disabled people will be expanded.

**697.4.** Participation in lifelong learning will be increased and collaborations with sectors will be strengthened to ensure that individuals in groups requiring special policies remain in employment and to adapt their skills to today's needs.

**697.5.** Economic and physical accessibility of institutional care opportunities will be increased to increase women's employment.

**697.6.** Flexible working models such as remote working will be implemented and disseminated in a registered and secure manner.

**697.7.** Micro credit projects will be expanded by strengthening their impact on women's employment.

**698.** The employment of young people will be increased and their working conditions will be improved.

**698.1.** Talent management practices for young people will be developed in the field of human resources.

**698.2.** Grant supports that direct young entrepreneurs to innovative inventions and projects will be increased.

**698.3.** Social security awareness will be developed to support the registered employment of young workforce.

**698.4.** The effectiveness of programs to support access to employment for young people who are not in education or employment will be increased.

**698.5.** Activities will be carried out to increase young people's career awareness and facilitate their access to employment opportunities.

**699.** Public employment services will be developed on a household basis in order to support poor households in reaching sustainable income sources, and these households will be prioritized to benefit from Turkish Employment Agency services.

**699.1.** SSI, Turkish Employment Agency and General Directorate of Social Assistance data will be integrated and priority will be given to the provision of Turkish Employment Agency services to low-income households that cannot benefit from Turkish Employment Agency services and public services and assistance.

**699.2.** Within the scope of the household-based service delivery policy, the number of people benefiting from Turkish Employment Agency services will be increased, and measures will be taken to ensure that there is at least one employee in every family, especially young people.

**700.** Loss of qualified workforce will be prevented and the ties of our qualified citizens working abroad with Türkiye will be strengthened and mechanisms will be developed to ensure the transfer of professional knowledge and experience.

**700.1.** Steps will be taken to prevent mass labor loss on a sectoral basis by revealing the reasons for migration of qualified labor force associated with the labor market.

**700.2.** The data infrastructure for determining the country, sector and professions of our citizens living abroad will be strengthened.

**701.** The employment of qualified foreign workforce will be increased in the areas needed by the country.

**701.1.** In cases where there is difficulty in obtaining domestic resources, a balanced harmonization of migration and employment policies will be ensured in order to meet the needs of the labor market in different qualifications.

**701.2.** Processes regarding diploma equivalences required for work permit applications will be improved.

**702.** Studies will be carried out to combat irregular labor migration and increase the registered employment of the international workforce.

**702.1.** Legislative and technical infrastructures facilitating the transition to registered employment will be improved.

**702.2.** Integration between work permits and social security records will be improved.

**703.** Studies will be carried out to reduce informal employment.

**703.1.** Awareness raising and inspection activities to reduce informality will be increased.

**703.2.** Inspection mechanisms will be strengthened by conducting sector-based analyzes for informally employed groups that require particular policies.

**704.** Occupational health and safety services will be made more effective and efficient.

**704.1.** The detection and notification processes of work accidents and occupational diseases will be improved.

**704.2.** Protective and preventive activities in the field of occupational health and safety will be increased.

**704.3.** The service quality of the responsible institutions in the field of occupational health and safety and the competencies of the human resources will be increased.

**704.4.** Domestic production and digital and technological solutions in the field of occupational health and safety will be encouraged and disseminated.

**Table 36: Targets for Employment and Working Life**

	2022	2023	2028
Labor Force Participation Rate, Total (%)	53.1	53.7	56.7
Labor Force Participation Rate, Women (%)	35.1	35.9	40.1
Employment Rate (%)	47.5	48.3	52.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.4	10.1	7.5
Unemployment Rate, Young Population (%)	19.4	18.5	16.6
Part-Time Employee Ratio (%)	9.7	10.0	12.3
Informal Employment Rate (%)	26.8	26.5	23.4
Fatal Occupational Accident Rate (Per Hundred Thousand)	6.6	6.6	6.2

Source: The data are from TURKSTAT. The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.3.3. Health

#### a. Objective

**705.** The main objective is to ensure that individuals maintain a healthy life in a state of complete physical and mental well-being, and in case of necessity, provide the healthcare services with the quality, reliable, effective, supported by data-based processes, with high preparedness and adaptation capacity.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**706.** Preventive health services will be strengthened against the risks of non-communicable diseases by encouraging healthy life style.

**706.1.** In order to encourage healthy life style, habits such as healthy nutrition and increasing physical activity will be turned into social attitudes, awareness raising activities will be carried out, and individual responsibility will be enhanced by promoting health literacy.

**706.2.** Institutional capacity will be strengthened and cooperation between institutions will be enhanced to identify and mitigate the impact of climate change on health.

**706.3.** The multi-stakeholder health responsibility model for improving health responsibility will be strengthened, cooperation and coordination between sectors and institutions will be ensured.

**706.4.** In order to mitigate risk factors for non-communicable diseases, diversified screening programs, including cancer screening programs, will be expanded and early diagnosis rates will be increased.

**706.5.** Children, women and reproductive health services will be strengthened, premarital and newborn screening programs will be expanded, and maternal and infant mortality rates will be reduced.

**706.6.** Adolescent health services will be strengthened.

**706.7.** Traditional and Complementary Medicine (GETAT) practices will be standardized in evidence-based and their safe usage will be expanded through national and international studies.

**706.8.** New mechanisms will be developed to provide safe supply of food supplements and herbal products to the market.

**707.** The capacity of health services provided to individuals with special needs and rare diseases will be strengthened.

**707.1.** Screening programs will be developed and expanded for early diagnosis of rare diseases.

**707.2.** The number of treatment and research centers for rare diseases will be increased.

**707.3.** It will be facilitated for individuals with mental special needs and their families to access effective health service provision.

**707.4.** Home health services will be strengthened and a monitoring and follow-up system will be developed.

**708.** Preparedness and response capacity for infectious diseases, sudden health shocks, disasters and emergencies will be strengthened.

**708.1.** Existing diagnosis, monitoring and early warning systems for infectious diseases will be improved.

**708.2.** Centers will be established for the production of biological products at the national level and for strengthening vaccine production capacity.

**708.3.** Social awareness will be raised by strengthening immunization programs, and vaccination programs will be expanded to include all risk groups.

**708.4.** In extraordinary situations such as pandemics and disasters, roadmaps including the roles and responsibilities of health service providers will be determined, and plans for the flow of materials and personnel will be made effectively.

**708.5.** Infrastructure and capacity to ensure reliable information flow and coordination in emergency situations will be strengthened.

**709.** The role of primary health care facilities in protecting and improving health will be strengthened, it will be used primarily within the service levels, and interaction between levels will be improved.

**709.1.** Primary health care facilities will be improved in terms of quality and quantity to ensure that people applying to these units can receive protective, preventive and curative health services in a holistic manner, thus reducing the number of applications to secondary and tertiary health centers.

**709.2.** With the support of digital applications, the responsibilities of family health centers will be increased in processes such as screening and diagnosis of diseases, especially non-infectious diseases, and treatment follow-up of chronic patients.

**709.3.** The number of family health centers will be increased and in-service trainings for family physicians will be provided to improve the efficiency and satisfaction with the service.

**709.4.** Interaction between service levels will be strengthened by establishing a system that will provide feedback on the results of examinations and treatment of patients referred by family physicians to higher levels.

**709.5.** The number of healthy life centers will be increased, the quality of service delivery will be improved and their interaction with family health centers will be ensured.

**709.6.** Incentive mechanisms will be created to increase the preference of primary health care facilities.

**709.7.** Family dentistry practice will be expanded throughout the country, and a referral chain will be established to ensure that the treatment needs of individuals whose preventive treatments are completed in family dentistry units are met with priority in secondary health care institutions.

**709.8.** Migration health services will be provided in an integrated manner with the national health system to improve their sustainability and effectiveness.

**710.** The capacity and quality of services provided for combating addiction will be improved,

accessibility will be increased and supplementary services will be provided.

**710.1.** The quality of counseling, treatment, social cohesion and rehabilitation services provided in a holistic manner will be improved and cooperation and coordination among institutions and organizations will be ensured.

**710.2.** Within the scope of awareness-raising activities for different population groups for the prevention of addiction, examples of good practices and intervention programs will be continued by strengthening, and public awareness of the mechanisms implemented in the fight against addiction will be increased.

**710.3.** An information infrastructure for coordination among relevant units will be established for follow-up of individuals receiving counselling, treatment and recovery services, counselling services will be provided face-to-face and through call centers, prevention and psychosocial support services will be expanded in primary health care facilities.

**710.4.** Smoking cessation clinics, addiction counselling and detoxification centers, centers where compulsory treatment decisions are implemented and Rehabilitation Center for Addicted Patients (BAHAR) where counselling, treatment, recovery and social cohesion processes will be provided in an integrated manner will be expanded in a way to facilitate service provision for different population groups.

**710.5.** The quality and quantity of health care staff working in the field of addiction will be improved in line with the requirements.

**710.6.** The use of clinical protocols to improve clinical quality in the diagnosis, treatment and

follow-up process of addiction will be expanded.

**710.7.** Periodic research will be conducted on substance use behaviors in order to design evidence-based activities for combating addiction, and data sharing will be ensured between institutions and organizations by respecting data privacy.

**711.** Human resources and physical infrastructure in health sector will be improved in terms of quantity and quality and the balance will be ensured in interregional distribution.

**711.1.** The quality of education in health professional groups, especially medicine, dentistry and pharmacy will be improved and the curriculum in specialty education will be supported by informatics infrastructure to ensure the standardization across the country, and sufficient and qualified workforce will be created in the health field, in accordance with the needs and conditions of the future and the country.

**711.2.** Performance-based additional payment system will be updated in order to include health outcomes, patient and health care workers satisfaction and quality indicators.

**711.3.** Provision in sufficient numbers and balanced distribution of health care staff, especially physicians, nurses and midwives will be ensured among the health facilities and the regions throughout the country in line with the needs.

**711.4.** Macro plans will be developed with objective criteria for health facility investment planning at the national level.

**711.5.** A balanced distribution of physical infrastructure will be ensured and utilization efficiency of existing hospital beds will be enhanced.

**711.6.** Disaster resilience of health care facilities will be improved in order to maintain uninterrupted health service delivery in case of possible disasters.

**711.7.** Policies will be developed regarding the management of human resource mobility in international health.

**711.8.** The capacity of specialized health services will be increased especially tissue, organ, bone marrow and stem cell transplantation procedures and accessibility to these services will be enhanced at national and international levels.

**712.** The capacity of preventive and therapeutic health services for active ageing will be improved and increased.

**712.1.** A new model will be created with the perspective that combines health and social services in elderly care and in this context, coordination between institutions will be ensured.

**712.2.** Preventive and therapeutic care services for the elderly will be strengthened.

**712.3.** The number of centers providing elderly health (geriatrics) and palliative care services will be increased, their integration with home health care services will be ensured and the elderly's access to health services will be facilitated.

**713.** Service capacity of health tourism will be enhanced in terms of quality and quantity, and the preferability of Türkiye in the international arena will be increased.

**713.1.** Promotion and marketing activities will be carried out in order to make "Health Türkiye" a global brand in the field of health tourism.

**713.2.** The system for inspecting licensed health institutions and intermediary institutions operating in the field of health tourism will be strengthened.

**713.3.** Accreditation of health facilities in the field of health tourism will be encouraged.

**713.4.** Practices to expand health tourism to areas with high added-value will be developed.

**713.5.** The infrastructure will be established for remote monitoring of health tourism beneficiaries.

**714.** Health care quality and clinical quality will be measured, evaluated and improved, the accreditation system in health services will be developed and patient safety will be ensured.

**714.1.** Clinical quality in health services will be measured and improved.

**714.2.** Clinical guidelines will be produced and updated with a multi-stakeholder approach, the usage of clinical guidelines will be spread, clinical quality systems will be developed in order to accurately and effectively measure the level of success in clinical processes and results.

**714.3.** Legal and administrative regulations will be enacted to enhance patient safety.

**714.4.** Awareness raising and encouraging activities for natural birth will be extended.

**714.5.** Accreditation infrastructure will be improved and the number of accredited health facilities will be increased.

**715.** Effective and efficient use of digital health solutions within the health system will be ensured, and the use of digital health technologies will be spread.

**715.1.** Digital health solutions will be effectively integrated to the health system, and the digitalization infrastructure of hospitals will be supported.

**715.2.** "Tele health" systems, will be developed particularly for monitoring of chronic diseases, and their use will be expanded by ensuring interoperability with related system.

**715.3.** Legislations will be enacted regarding the use of digital technologies, reimbursement of digital health services and personnel remuneration.

**715.4.** Awareness will be enhanced throughout society regarding the use of digital technologies in the field of health, and digital health literacy will be improved.

**716.** It will be provided to produce data that can be used as input in data and evidence-based policy making, that are suitable for use in scientific researches and analyses, and that meet the quality and detail levels required for making international comparisons.

**716.1.** International comparison opportunities will be detailed and quality data production will be ensured, standardization of health data in accordance with national/international norms will be carried out, data quality and reliability will be increased, and cyber security of health data will be strengthened.

**716.2.** Cooperation and coordination will be improved in the field of inter-agency data sharing.

**716.3.** Health data will be anonymized and the necessary legal and administrative infrastructure will be established for the secondary use to transform them into economic value, primarily in R&D.

**717.** Financial sustainability of the health system will be ensured.

**717.1.** Implementation of evidence-based models will be ensured in the reimbursement system, the audit infrastructure related to health care expenditures will be strengthened, and effective cost evaluations of service delivery and drug prices will be conducted.

**717.2.** Rational laboratory and medical imaging applications will be carried out, control mechanisms will be established and strengthened to reduce unnecessary tests, analyses, and other procedures.

**717.3.** The management model of university hospitals will be transformed into an effective and sustainable structure in terms of education, research, and service delivery functions.

**717.4.** Awareness on rational drug use will be increased, support and supervision of physicians will be ensured, and the system infrastructure related to rational drug use will be strengthened.

**717.5.** Efforts related to a value-based health care service approach in preserving and improving health will be supported.

**717.6.** Producing healthy and reliable information with individualized medicine will be ensured, thereby innovative products will be supported.

**718.** Facilitating access to drugs and medical devices will be ensured.

**718.1.** Facilitating access to safe drugs and medical devices will be ensured through effective supply chain tracking.

**718.2.** Strengthening the infrastructure for rational supply management in drugs will be ensured and supported by artificial intelligence applications.

**718.3.** The national control laboratory infrastructure will be improved to ensure access to safe products.

Table 37: Targets for Health

	2022	2023	2028
The Number of Hospital Beds per 10,000 Population	30.7 <sup>1</sup>	32.0 <sup>2</sup>	36.0
The Number of Physicians per 100,000 Population	228 <sup>1</sup>	240 <sup>2</sup>	315
The Number of Nurses and Midwives per 100,000 Population	356	370 <sup>2</sup>	500
Population per Family Medicine Unit	3,064	3,040 <sup>2</sup>	2,700
The Proportion of Qualified Beds Among Total Beds (Ministry of Health, %)	79,6	80,2 <sup>2</sup>	90,0
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births, All Weeks)	9.1 <sup>1</sup>	9.3 <sup>2</sup>	8.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 Live Births)	12.6 <sup>1</sup>	12.6 <sup>2</sup>	12.0
Obesity Among Population Aged 15 and Over (% Measured)	31.5 <sup>3</sup>	29.1 <sup>2</sup>	27.0
Diabetes Prevalence Among Population Aged 15 and Over (% Measured)	12.5 <sup>3</sup>	12.1 <sup>2</sup>	11.0
The Frequency of Tobacco Products Use of Population Aged 15 and Over (Daily and Occasional Smokers, %)	32	32 <sup>4</sup>	27
The Balanced Distribution Rate of Physical Infrastructure <sup>5</sup>	1.60 <sup>1</sup>	1.42 <sup>2</sup>	1.38
The Balanced Distribution Rate of Physicians <sup>6</sup>	2.29 <sup>1</sup>	2.38 <sup>2</sup>	2.0
Cesarean Section Rate (Per 1,000 Live Births)	584 <sup>7</sup>	580 <sup>2</sup>	350

Source: The data for year 2023 are realization estimates of Ministry of Health, data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets

(1) Preliminary results of Health Statistics Yearbook 2022.

(2) Realization estimate of the year 2023.

(3) Türkiye Nutrition and Health Survey 2017.

(4) TURKSTAT, Türkiye Health Survey 2022.

(5) Ratio of the values of the regions with the highest and lowest number of beds per 10 thousand people, according to NUTS Level 1.

(6) Ratio of the values of the regions with highest and lowest number of physicians per 100 thousand people, according to NUTS Level 1.

(7) 2021 data.

### 3.3.4. Family

#### a. Objective

**719.** The main objective is to strengthen the family that found through marriage bond between woman and man and the carrier of national and spiritual values, to protect it from all kinds of harmful tendencies, ensuring the upbringing of healthy generations, maintaining a dynamic population structure and development in a stable manner.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**720.** Quality and quantity of services targeting the family will be improved.

**720.1.** The content of education and consultancy services for families will be diversified and expanded through collaboration with public institutions, universities, and NGOs and specialization will be provided in education, guidance, and consultancy services.

**720.2.** Efforts will be made to ensure the continuation of healthy generations while considering our national and moral values, and to reduce the impact of harmful habits, addictions, and detrimental trends that negatively affect family structure.

**720.3.** Education programs will be expanded in order to increase awareness of conscious media usage for the protection of family members from the negative effects of technology and digitalization.

**720.4.** A model for the family-oriented education and counseling services will be established in order to include every individual in the family who is in need, harmonized with working hours, and incorporating preventive and protective measures at its core, including premarital education.

**720.5.** Social research aiming to examine the changes/transformations occurring or potentially occurring in family structure will be conducted by measuring families' demographic and sociocultural structures.

**721.** Efforts on harmonizing work and family life will be accelerated.

**721.1.** In order to reconcile work and family life, increase women's employment and preserve the dynamic population structure, including alternative working methods and working hours, efforts on secondary legislation will be carried out in collaboration with public institutions and private sector.

**721.2.** The quality and quantity of childcare, elderly care, and disability services will be improved and expanded.

**722.** Studies will be conducted to reduce divorces by examining the underlying root causes of divorces.

**723.** It will be combated against all types of domestic violence.

**723.1.** Public institutions, universities, and NGOs will collaborate to conduct comprehensive studies aimed at identifying the fundamental factors contributing to domestic violence and enhancing preventive mechanisms.

**723.2.** In the process of divorce, families will be closely monitored and studies will be made to minimize the financial and emotional losses of family members.

**723.3.** Surveys on domestic violence and abuse will be expanded to include children, people with disability and the elderly.

**724.** Efforts will be made to strengthen families economically, socially, and psychologically in times of disaster and crisis.

**724.1.** The quality of personnel providing psychosocial support will be enhanced through in-service training.

**724.2.** Research will be conducted on the problems encountered by families during disasters and crises, and service models will be diversified accordingly.

### **3.3.5. Woman**

#### **a. Objective**

**725.** The main objective is to guarantee that women are treated with the respect they merit because of their central roles in families,

that they equally benefit from opportunities to advance human development in all spheres of life, particularly in work and education, that they are free from all forms of discrimination and violence, and that their representation and participation in all spheres of life are increased.

## **b. Policies and Measures**

**726.** Ensuring equitable opportunities for men and women, as well as women's empowerment, will be given priority in all plans, programs, policy creation, and implementation procedures.

**726.1.** The institutions will generate data based on specific criteria, including sex, age, immigrant status, disability, and location. Analyses will be conducted in accordance with these parameters.

**726.2.** By disseminating the budgeting efforts that are sensitive to equality of opportunity for women and men will be integrated into the budgeting processes.

**726.3.** Indicators will be developed that will serve as a basis for initiatives aiming at boosting the representation of women in sports.

**727.** To improve women's involvement and representation in work, education, and decision-making processes, "temporary special measures" like quotas and other assistance will be developed and put into place.

**727.1.** Efforts will be carried out for a gradual transition, to increase the representation and participation of women, who constitute half of the population, in all decision-making mechanisms, including the public, private sector, and politics, and at all levels of management.

**728.** In addition to having equal participation in economic, social, and cultural life, women will have more employment opportunities under the terms where the equal pay for equal labor principle is accepted.

**728.1.** In collaboration with the central government, local governments, private sector, and NGOs, alternative models for quality, economical, and accessible care services will be developed and shared following pilot practices to boost women's employment.

**728.2.** Programs in areas such as entrepreneurship, financial and digital literacy, and cooperatives that will increase women's participation in the workforce will be expanded and disseminated with widened scopes.

**728.3.** Programs will be developed to ensure women's full, equitable, safe, and effective participation in the labor market, which is changing due to twin transformation, and to equip women with new skills and talents that will emerge in this context.

**728.4.** Efforts will be carried out to transform the public and private sectors on the basis of equality and inclusion to increase women's education and employment in mathematics, science, technology, and engineering fields where female representation is low.

**728.5.** Programs and projects, including production, innovative technologies, cooperation, and psychological empowerment, will be implemented to ensure that female producers and entrepreneurs affected by the earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay rejoin and hold on to life.

**728.6.** Efforts will be carried out to increase women’s entrepreneurship and technological literacy in rural areas, create social spaces for women, provide quality, affordable, and accessible care services, and ensure that women working as agricultural workers are employed on a paid and registered basis.

**729.** Violence against women and early and forced marriages will be combated with the principle of zero tolerance, and violence will be prevented and victims of violence will be empowered.

**729.1.** Implementation of legal regulations to combat violence against women and girls and prevent early marriages will be more effective through a zero-tolerance approach to violence.

**729.2.** As part of the efforts to combat violence against women, the institutional capacity for providing effective protective and preventive services will be enhanced. Service standards will be implemented, and systematic, reliable, and comparable data will be collected.

**729.3.** Efforts to increase social awareness and sensitivity will continue within the scope of the all-out fight against all kinds of violence against women and girls.

**729.4.** All efforts in the media, including all communication channels and new technologies, will be supported to create positive attitudes and behaviors toward women. Fighting against content that negatively reflects their societal perception will continue

**Table 38: Targets, Woman**

	2022	2023	2028
Schooling Rate, Female (Secondary Education, %) <sup>1</sup>	89.3	89.3	100.0
Schooling Rate, Female (Higher Education, %) <sup>1</sup>	49.2	49.2	60.0
Women Employment Rate (%)	30.4	31.4	36.2
Women Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	35.1	35.9	40.1
Rate of Women in Mayors (%)	2	2	5
Women Representation Rate in National Parliament (%)	17.8	19.8	25.0

Source: The data for year 2023 are from TURKSTAT, Social Structure and Gender Statistics, data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

(1) MEB 2021-2022 formal education statistics.

### 3.3.6. Child

#### a. Objective

**730.** The main objective is to support the well-being of our children, who are the guarantee of our future, based on their best interests, to enable them to start life in equal and healthy conditions, to have equal access to quality education opportunities from an early age, to

create the most appropriate environment for their healthy nutrition, shelter and development, and to increase the opportunities to achieve their potential.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**731.** Starting from the prenatal period, the accessibility and quality of policies and measures will be increased and improved through

the provision of services for children's health, nutrition, early learning, responsive care, safe environment and social protection policies.

**731.1.** Starting from the prenatal period, quality, sustainable, accessible and behavior change-oriented parenting trainings will be increased.

**731.2.** Tools and materials with educational and playing content and guides will be prepared for parents to increase the holistic development and learning capacity of children in accordance with their age and development levels.

**731.3.** A joint regulation will be established for institutions that provide early childhood care and education services, and the criteria for the opening and operating of these institutions will be determined in a way that allows for a diversity of services.

**731.4.** The number of institutions that provide early childhood care and education services will be increased, service delivery models will be diversified and inspections will be activated.

**731.5.** The capacity of personnel working in institutions providing services for early child care and development will be increased.

**731.6.** A family-based national early intervention program will be developed for children at risk of developmental retardation, children with disabilities and gifted children.

**732.** Cultural, artistic, scientific and sportive activities that support children's physical, social and mental development and enable them to spend quality time with their parents will be promoted, expanded and made accessible.

**732.1.** Practices will be developed to promote children's orientation towards culture, arts, science and sports activities, and efforts will be carried out to ensure that every child acquires skills in a sport and a field of culture and arts.

**732.2.** The mechanisms that enable children to participate in decision-making processes will be increased and strengthened.

**732.3.** To ensure contribution to the creation of a generation that builds its own future, children's participation in activities related to climate change and sustainability will be ensured, awareness will be raised among children, families, and teachers about volunteering activities, and intra-familial and intergenerational communication of children with the elderly and disabled will be strengthened.

**732.4.** Arrangements and practices will be implemented to facilitate children's access to youth centers, sports halls, cultural centers and libraries.

**732.5.** In terms of more efficient use of school gardens by children, activities will be carried out in line with the game guides and visuals prepared within the scope of "traditional children's games" to encourage traditional children's games.

**733.** To reduce the intergenerational transmission of poverty and increase equality of opportunity, practices targeting the individual needs of children will be implemented.

**733.1.** Starting from early childhood, new and flexible practices will be developed to meet the individual needs of children by considering their deprivations in their educational lives.

**733.2.** Considering the existing ones, support systems will be developed for children who are successful and talented in different fields but cannot progress in these fields because of financial difficulties.

**733.3.** Efforts will be made to increase the rate of use of free quotas reserved for children in need in private education institutions.

**733.4.** Efforts will be conducted to increase access to education, culture, sports activities and protective and preventive services and to ensure equal opportunities for children in rural areas as well as those who have shelter problems because of disasters.

**734.** Combating child labor will be continued decisively.

**734.1.** Activities in the field of combating child labor will be activated and awareness will be raised in the public, private and public sectors.

**734.2.** In combating child labor, the applicability and monitoring of policies formulated by central government will be increased at the local level.

**734.3.** The capacity of units for combating child labor will be increased and cooperation and coordination among local institutions, organizations, universities, NGOs and the private sector working in this field will be developed.

**734.4.** The activities that will contribute to the development of children of families working in seasonal mobile agriculture will be made regular, continuous and accessible, and efforts will be made to ensure that they are not separated from education and supported in this regard.

**734.5.** Working children will be trained on children's rights, Labor Law, first aid and occupational health and safety, and employers will be trained on "Child Rights and Business Principles" and awareness-raising activities will be conducted on their responsibilities in the context of child labor.

**734.6.** It will be ensured that Türkiye's efforts to fight against child labor will be included in international platforms.

**735.** The structuring of the juvenile justice system will continue with the principle of the best interest of the child and the restorative justice approach.

**735.1.** Psychological support programs for children at risk will be expanded and the quality and quantity of personnel working in the field will be increased.

**735.2.** Mechanisms will be developed for the implementation of child-specific measures under the Child Protection Law and monitoring of cautionary decisions, and child-friendly practices will be increased.

**735.3.** New models will be developed by conducting impact analyses for structuring the juvenile justice system with a restorative justice approach.

**735.4.** Protection mechanisms specific to children in the judicial process will be strengthened, child-friendly interview procedures will be supported and judicial interview rooms will be expanded.

**735.5.** The capacity of institutions for preventing children from being exposed to crime will be increased.

**735.6.** Efforts will be conducted to solve the problems of children whose parents are in prisons and detention centers and to improve their well-being.

**735.7.** Training and activities will be organized and support will be provided for children in prison to spend this period effectively and efficiently and to improve their psychosocial situation.

**735.8.** Children in prison will be encouraged to acquire a profession.

**736.** Starting from early childhood, efforts to increase the educational level of children under protection and care, to accelerate their social and individual development will be increased, and their adaptation to social life in the post-care period will be supported.

**736.1.** The effectiveness of the Child Support Development and Education Program will be improved.

**736.2.** The process starting with the departure of children under protection from institutional care will be evaluated by analyzing the efficiency and effectiveness of current practices, and guidance and support services provided to support the participation of these children in education, employment and social life will be diversified and improved.

**737.** Qualified services will be provided to children in need of protection in line with their individual needs and characteristics, and family-oriented services will be developed and expanded.

**737.1.** The ratio of children under protection benefiting from family-oriented services will

be increased, and training, awareness-raising and promotion activities will be conducted to diversify, strengthen and expand foster family service models.

**737.2.** The effectiveness and social support aspect of the "Social and Economic Support Service" will be strengthened.

**737.3.** Specialized areas of organizations will be organized in accordance with the needs of children.

**737.4.** Implementation of counselling measures will be strengthened.

**737.5.** The capacity of the labor force working in the field of social services will be improved.

**738.** Programs and practices will be developed to prevent neglect, abuse and violence against children, and services and psychosocial support programs for children at risk and their families will be expanded.

**738.1.** Scientific research will be conducted to identify the causes and current situation of neglect, abuse and violence against children.

**738.2.** Awareness-raising trainings on neglect, abuse and violence will be provided to children and their parents starting from early childhood, and children's life skills will be strengthened.

**738.3.** Programs will be organized to increase the capacity of professionals working with children to identify neglect, abuse and violence and to make necessary referrals.

**738.4.** The number and efficiency of Child Monitoring Centers will be increased.

**738.5.** Efforts will be made to strengthen and increase the effectiveness of child protection first intervention and evaluation units.

**738.6.** The capacities of Children are Safe Teams, which conduct screening, identification and monitoring activities across the country, will be increased.

**738.7.** Directorates of Judicial Support and Victim Services, which provide qualified support to children, will be expanded in courthouses.

**739.** Psychosocial support services for children will be expanded, information, monitoring and referrals will be carried out and appropriate developmental interventions will be enhanced for children with risky or atypical development.

**739.1.** Guidance services of guidance research centers and schools will be strengthened.

**739.2.** The holistic development of children who have experienced parental loss will be supported and the capacity of the personnel working in this field will be increased.

**739.3.** Studies will be conducted on parental guidance in education and health institutions.

**739.4.** Programs will be implemented in schools and social service centers to strengthen skills in health, first aid, nutrition, financial literacy, technology, law and social media literacy.

**739.5.** The number of child life centers will be increased to expand the scope of counseling and support services for children.

**739.6.** Efforts will be maintained to end childhood obesity and to increase healthy nutrition and physical activity.

**740.** Measures will be taken to protect children from games and digital applications, books and social media content that will negatively affect their healthy development, and they will be informed about cybercrimes.

**740.1.** Studies on protecting children from digital risks and the harms of print and visual media will be increased.

**740.2.** An independent game rating system that is culturally appropriate and informative for users and parents regarding age and content will be developed.

**740.3.** Child-friendly publications will be supported.

**740.4.** Awareness of children about cybercrimes and cyberbullying will be raised.

**741.** Programs to increase life skills and intercultural interaction will be continued to improve the integration of children under international or temporary protection into society and their communication with their peers.

**741.1.** Social cohesion programs for children under international or temporary protection will be expanded.

**741.2.** The relevant institutions will be ensured to work more effectively in the provision of services for unaccompanied minors.

**742.** Children will be protected from addictive behaviors and substances.

**742.1.** Children will be kept away from environments that enable them to meet and procure addictive substances, and inspections of these environments will be increased.

**742.2.** The number of Treatment and Education Center for Child and Adolescent (ÇEMATEM) and qualified personnel employed in these centers will be increased.

**742.3.** The number of professionals working with children in the field of fight against addiction will be increased.

**742.4.** Awareness-raising activities and trainings for children, families and professionals

working with children will be maintained to fight against addiction.

**743.** Data that will form the basis for determining and monitoring policy priorities in the field of children will be provided.

**744.** Pre-disaster awareness-raising and disaster preparedness activities will be expanded through projects aiming to eliminate the adversities that children will be exposed to in case of disasters and to protect their rights.

**Table 39: Targets, Child**

	2022	2023	2028
<b>Net Schooling Rate for 3-5 Years (%)<sup>1</sup></b>	44.7	52.2	60.0
<b>The Number of Children Benefiting From Foster Care Service (0-18 years-old)<sup>2</sup></b>	9,011	9,500	12,000
<b>The Number of Children Benefiting From Social and Economic Support (0-18 years-old)<sup>2</sup></b>	157,248	170,000	230,000

**Source:** The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

(1) The data for year 2022 are from the MEB. Data for 2023 are the realization estimate of the Presidency of Strategy and Budget.

(2) The data for year 2022 are from the Ministry of Family and Social Services. Data for 2023 are the realization estimate of the Ministry of Family and Social Services.

### 3.3.7. Youth

#### a. Objective

**745.** The main objective is to ensure that young people are raised with strong life skills, education and employment opportunities, humanitarian and national values, and are engaged in active participation in economic and social life and decision-making mechanisms.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**746.** Young people will be encouraged to participate in science, arts, culture and sports activities that support their physical, social and judgmental development as well as their innovative and entrepreneurial qualities.

**746.1.** Programs will be developed to ensure that young people are oriented towards sports, culture and arts activities and especially mathematics, science, technology and engineering.

**746.2.** Programs will be developed to help youth gain the necessary skills to adapt to the impacts of green and digital transformation and the needs of the future and to support their productivity.

**746.3.** The number of youth centers and youth offices will be increased according to need and partnerships will be developed with organizations conducting similar activities.

**746.4.** The number and quality of environments that improve young people's reading,

comprehension and thinking skills and enable them to express themselves verbally and in writing will be increased.

**746.5.** Activities aimed at increasing the participation of young people in projects and activities and developing their responsibility and leadership skills will be expanded.

**746.6.** The physical facilities and human resources of schools will be made suitable for the use of young people for social, cultural and sports activities during extracurricular time.

**746.7.** The number and quality of mechanisms to ensure the active participation of young people in decision-making processes will be increased.

**746.8.** Mobility programs will be expanded and diversified, especially considering the demands and special circumstances of disadvantaged young people.

**746.9.** The number and quality of programs and activities contributing to the personal and social development of young people, especially programs conducted in youth centers and youth camps, will be increased.

**746.10.** Efforts to operationalize the "National Youth Council of Türkiye" will be completed.

**746.11.** Efforts will be conducted to raise awareness of young people on volunteering activities and increase their participation.

**746.12.** Governance models that gather relevant public institutions and organizations, NGOs, universities, private sector and young people will be developed to conduct studies in areas that can be developed in Türkiye.

**746.13.** The institutional structures, communication capabilities and project implementation capacities of NGOs active in the field of youth will be improved.

**747.** Psychological counselling and guidance services tailored to the characteristics and problem areas of young people and parents will be expanded, and competency building and informative trainings will be increased.

**747.1.** Awareness-raising activities and programs to strengthen skills on health, first aid, technology, social media, financial and legal literacy will be conducted in schools, higher education student dormitories and youth centers.

**747.2.** Youth and parents will be informed about risks in digital environments.

**747.3.** The employment of experts in the fields of psychological counseling and guidance will be expanded in youth centers and services for young people and parents will be provided.

**748.** Fight against addictive substances will be carried out effectively and social rehabilitation and adaptation services will be developed.

**748.1.** The harms of addictive substances such as tobacco and alcohol will be highlighted and their accessibility for young people will be made difficult.

**748.2.** Efforts will be maintained to inform and raise awareness of young people and professionals in the field of youth on the fight against addiction.

**748.3.** The number of professionals working with young people in the fight against addiction will be increased.

**748.4.** The quality and quantity of social cohesion services will be increased, and services will be expanded through legal arrangements needed for the activation of post-treatment rehabilitation and follow-up services.

**748.5.** Academic studies will be supported to design evidence-based policies for the fight against behavioral addictions, and evidence-based measures will be considered in the design of protective and preventive policies and the shaping of treatment services.

**748.6.** Training and guidance efforts will be carried out to enable children and young people to use technology more consciously and for their development.

**749.** To minimize the social cohesion problems of the youth under international or temporary protection; awareness, intercultural interaction and skill of coping with difficulties will be increased.

**749.1.** Sports, cultural and educational activities and programs will be implemented for young people under international or temporary protection.

**749.2.** Vocational guidance will be provided for young people under international or temporary protection.

**749.3.** The number of programs that promote inclusion and interaction among young people will be increased.

**749.4.** Activities aiming to ensure that young people under international or temporary protection in Türkiye harmonize with the values of the society they live in and contribute to the development of the country will be increased.

**750.** Within the framework of the analyses conducted for young people who are not in education and employment, programs and projects that support their participation in education or employment will be developed with a holistic approach focused on the individual, family and society.

**750.1.** Incentive programs will be implemented to increase the participation of young people in the labor force and employment according to the reasons why they are not in education and employment.

**750.2.** The leadership skills of young people will be developed and activities will be conducted to support their entrepreneurship.

**750.3.** Young people who are not in education and employment will be directed to open jobs and professions.

**750.4.** Short-term certification and diploma programs will be arranged related to the youth's skills and abilities, especially in innovative areas such as software.

**750.5.** Young people will be referred to the occupational referral, entrepreneurship, and vocational training services of KOSGEB (Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization) and İŞKUR.

**750.6.** Cooperation activities will be conducted with NGOs for young people who are not in education and employment.

**750.7.** Programs will be implemented to contribute to the personal and social development of young people and their career planning, including the professions of the future.

**750.8.** Young people, especially young women living in rural areas, will be supported to enter the labor force and projects will be developed to ensure reverse migration to rural areas and revitalize economic and social life.

**750.9.** Studies will be conducted to improve the life skills of young women who are not in education and employment and to ensure their participation in employment.

**751.** The number and quality of regularly collected data on youth allowing international comparisons will be increased.

**751.1.** Surveys will be carried out and research will be conducted to measure the needs and expectations of young people.

**751.2.** The number and quality of data showing the current situation of young people and allowing comparison with other countries will be increased.

**Table 40: Targets, Youth**

	2022	2023	2028
Youth Employment Rate <sup>1</sup> (15-24 years-old, %)	35.3	37.9	41.7
The Rate of Youth not in Employment, Education or Training <sup>1</sup> (15-24 years-old, %)	24.2	23.6	20.3
The Number of Youth Centers <sup>2</sup>	432	468	560
The Number of Young Offices <sup>2</sup>	359	370	500

Source: The data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

(1) TURKSTAT data for 2022 and realization estimates for 2023 based on TURKSTAT data.

(2) The data for year 2022 are from the Ministry of Youth and Sports. Data for 2023 is the realization estimate of the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

### 3.3.8. Services for People with Disability

#### a. Objective

**752.** The main objective is to prevent disability, intervene with early diagnosis and treatment to eliminate or minimize it, to improve services provided to disabled individuals, especially in terms of care, education, and employment and to ensure the participation and accessibility of disabled individuals in all areas of social life without feeling limitations.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**753.** Protective and preventive measures regarding disability will be enabled and the qu-

ality of health services for people with disability will be enhanced.

**753.1.** Early diagnosis and intervention programs will be expanded.

**753.2.** The quality and quantity of community mental health centers will be increased.

**753.3.** Awareness-raising activities for the health professionals who provide care and services to the people with disability will be conducted in order to develop effective communication between them.

**753.4.** Efforts will be made to facilitate access to medical supplies needed by individuals with disabilities due to their disability status.

**754.** Quality and quantity of social services for people with disability will be increased.

**754.1.** Daytime care services for people with disability will be activated and expanded nationwide.

**754.2.** The capacity of temporary guest care services for people with disability will be increased and expanded to support those providing home care services.

**754.3.** Support services for home care will be diversified and expanded.

**754.4.** Coordination will be developed among relevant institutions, including local governments and NGOs, in the sense of participation of disabled individuals in social life, enhancing care and rehabilitation services.

**755.** Independent participation of people with disability in social life will be ensured by taking into consideration of their individual needs and support in services provided.

**755.1.** Models supporting independent living and good practice examples will be examined, and analyses and studies will be conducted regarding their applicability in Türkiye.

**756.** Studies will be conducted in order to develop the care financing model to integrate it into the social security system.

**756.1.** By taking into account the unique conditions of Türkiye, studies will be conducted in order to determine a sustainable long-term care financing model, including current situation analysis, needs analysis, and legislative regulations for its implementation.

**756.2.** Efforts will be made to include individuals providing home care services to disabled individuals, who do not have access to any social security or employment opportunities, into the social security system in order to support employment at home.

**757.** The quality and quantity of the human resources involved in care services will be enhanced.

**757.1.** Professional competence standards for care personnel in care-providing institutions will be determined.

**757.2.** Training programs tailored to the needs of professional groups working in care institutions will be diversified to enhance effectiveness.

**758.** Education to people with disability will be provided at the earliest possible age, in integrated environments, in an inclusive and high-quality manner.

**758.1.** The legislation regulating education services for people with disability will be reviewed through an inclusive curriculum.

**758.2.** An effective monitoring, evaluation and supervision mechanism will be developed at every level of special education.

**758.3.** Training will be provided to inform families with disabled individuals about directing and supporting their children in education by starting from early childhood.

**758.4.** Awareness-raising activities will be realized for those who provide services to people with disability in the field of inclusive education, as well as those who receive education

alongside individuals with disabilities, along with their families and all segments of society to increase knowledge and awareness level.

**758.5.** Special education services' will be established in institutions where education is provided to people with disability for the effective and efficient implementation of education through inclusion/integration.

**758.6.** Compulsory educational materials will be provided free of charge for people with disability who are needed.

**759.** By increasing awareness among employers, non-disabled employees, and the general public, and by eliminating negative stereotypes, knowledge and consciousness will be elevated, and good practices will be encouraged.

**759.1.** Training sessions will be provided on topics such as the rights of disabled individuals to work and arrangements that can be made to increase the productivity of disabled individuals in the workplace.

**759.2.** Awareness-raising activities will be conducted through tools such as public service announcements and social media to promote the right of disabled individuals to participate in the workforce, as well as to inform employers and employees about the measures that can be taken in this regard.

**759.3.** Opening of protected workplaces will be encouraged and promoted.

**760.** Tools related to the obligation to employ disabled workers will be evaluated and strengthened.

**760.1.** The effectiveness of the quota-penalty system and administrative fines applied by İŞ-

KUR (Turkish Employment Agency), as well as the contribution to employment, and the controls related to implementation will be increased.

**760.2.** Information and awareness-raising activities will be carried out to ensure effective utilization of administrative fines in employment projects targeting people with disability, thereby enhancing the capacity to generate projects.

**761.** Effectiveness and prevalence of consultancy, guidance, on-the-job training job and career counseling services will be increased in the recruitment and work processes.

**761.1.** At the provincial and sectoral levels, needs will be determined, and within this framework, planning will be carried out for consultancy, guidance, on-the-job training, and vocational counseling services.

**762.** Supported employment will be implemented as an employment model by establishing the legal infrastructure of supported employment.

**762.1.** Legislation and personnel infrastructure will be established for the supported employment model, which includes the support of disabled individuals by a job and vocational counselor before, during, and after employment in disabled employment.

**762.2.** Pilot projects aimed at supported employment will be expanded.

**763.** Physical environmental conditions, transportation services, websites, mobile applications, printed, digital, and visual media publications, as well as public services, will be made accessible for people with disability.

**763.1.** Efforts will be made to increase awareness and knowledge about accessibility in all segments of society, especially among professions involved in accessibility-related work.

**763.2.** The effectiveness of accessibility audits will be enhanced, and support mechanisms for products and services related to accessibility and accessibility regulations will be developed.

**764.** Efforts will be made to produce national care needs and disability indicators that are up-to-date, comprehensive, and of high quality, compatible with international standards in the National Disability Database.

**764.1.** The update efforts aimed at addressing the scope deficiency in the National Disability Database and improving data quality will be completed.

**764.2.** In the collection and analysis of data concerning people with disability, disabled women and girls will be taken into account specifically throughout perspective of equality between women and men.

**765.** Sports activities will be promoted to contribute to the improvement and development processes of people with disability.

**765.1.** Sports facilities and equipment will be made accessible, and their use will be supported.

### **3.3.9. Social Services, Social Assistance and Combating Poverty**

#### **a. Objective**

**766.** The main objective is to ensure the best possible access to social services such as care,

rehabilitation, psychosocial support for communities in need, to increase the effectiveness of social assistance, to minimize the risk of social exclusion with a family-centered approach, to combat and alleviate poverty in all its aspects, including access to basic services such as education, health, and housing, and ensure social inclusion.

#### **b. Policies and Measures**

**767.** Linkage between social services and assistance will be strengthened.

**767.1.** The effectiveness of social services and assistance programs will be enhanced through the Family Social Support Program (ASDEP) that designed to prevent social problems before they arise and to ensure effective combat against these problems.

**768.** Diversification and widespread dissemination of social service models will be ensured, and the quality of these services will be improved.

**768.1.** In care services, priority will be given to home care or care within the family, and support services as well as daytime care services will be expanded.

**768.2.** Effective monitoring, evaluation, and inspection mechanisms will be established by determining standards regarding social services.

**768.3.** The quality of personnel working in the field of social services will be enhanced, and studies will be made towards their specialization.

**769.** Volunteering will be encouraged by increasing awareness to social services and assistance.

**769.1.** Promotional and informational activities will be conducted to encourage the participation of citizens and civil society in social services and assistance.

**769.2.** Priority will be given to community-based care services in the field of social services.

**770.** Public services such as education, health, housing, drinking water and sanitation that aim to decrease the risk of poverty will be enhancing.

**771.** Efficiency of social assistance system will be enhanced.

**771.1.** Impact analysis of social assistance system will be made.

**771.2.** The social assistance system will be reviewed and redesigned in an integrated structure that does not hinder workforce participation, focusing on families and guaranteeing a minimum income per individual.

**771.3.** A regular monitoring and review mechanism will be established for social assistance.

**771.4.** Integration will be improved between local governments and central government, and data sharing will be ensured.

**772.** Social assistance employment linkages will be strengthened.

**772.1.** Connection will be established between the social assistance system and active and passive labor force programs.

**772.2.** Programs such as job search support will be expanded for social assistance beneficiaries.

**773.** The social assistance will be conducted with consideration for equal opportunities.

**773.1.** Effectiveness of education-focused social assistance will be increased.

**774.** Social assistance and service infrastructure will be strengthened in the direction of being prepared for extraordinary situations such as disasters, and interagency coordination will be increased.

**774.1.** The resilience of the entire population including especially the poor, women, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly, will be enhanced against disasters as well as economic, social, and environmental issues.

**774.2.** In rural areas, agricultural activities will be diversified and effective and efficient use of agricultural land will be ensured to mitigate the impacts of poverty resulting from climate change and drought.

**Table 41: Targets for Social Services, Social Assistance and Combating Poverty**

	2022	2023	2028
Relative Poverty (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.3 <sup>2</sup>	21.6 <sup>3</sup>	20.1
P80/P20 <sup>4</sup>	7.6 <sup>2</sup>	7.9 <sup>3</sup>	6.9

**Source:** The data are from TURKSTAT. The data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

(1) When calculating relative poverty, 60 % of the median disposable income of equivalent households is taken as the poverty line.

(2) The data are from TURKSTAT. 2021 Income and Living Conditions Survey.

(3) The data are from the 2022 Income and Living Conditions Survey.

(4) The ratio of the income of the top 20 % of the population with the highest income to the income of the bottom 20 % of the population with the lowest income.

### 3.3.10. Income Distribution

#### a. Objective

**775.** The main objective is to improve income distribution by implementing macroeconomic policies to be used in the fight against inflation, especially income policy, in a way that improves income distribution; reviewing the tax structure to improve income distribution, increasing equality of opportunity through social transfers, and distributing all welfare components fairly within society through policies aimed at increasing the average wage level in the labor market, and increasing the participation of those at risk of poverty and social exclusion in economic and social life and preventing inequality of opportunity from spreading to future generations.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**776.** The improving effect of taxation on income distribution will be increased by taking into account the principles of equity, equality, ability to pay and progressiveness.

**776.1.** Infrastructure work will continue to ensure the accuracy of taxpayers' declarations by integrating bank accounts, population records and other administrative data in public institutions and subjecting them to effective control.

**776.2.** For real estate valuation, a database that records the current values of real estate in coordination with relevant institutions will be created and studies will be carried out to implement computer-aided collective valuation methods.

**776.3.** The poverty line threshold will also be taken into account in the application of exemptions, exceptions and discounts.

**777.** The scope and adequacy of the social assistance system will be increased, and equality of opportunity will be increased through social transfers.

**777.1.** Social aid and transfers such as scholarships, loans and housing aid will be increased, especially for young people in need in higher education.

**777.2.** The scope of active labor force programs will be expanded and employment will be increased in higher paying jobs brought about by digitalization and technological development.

**777.3.** Inspection activities regarding informal employment will be increased.

**777.4.** The effectiveness of premium and wage supports provided within the scope of on-the-job training programs for young people will be increased.

**778.** Social awareness will be strengthened and an institutional structure will be established to ensure income justice.

**778.1.** The Economic and Social Council will be activated in order to establish economic policies in a holistic approach with social policies effective on income distribution.

**Table 42: Targets for Income Distribution**

	2022	2023	2028
<b>Gini Coefficient</b>	0.401 <sup>1</sup>	0.415 <sup>2</sup>	0.380

Source: The data are from TURKSTAT. The data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

(1) The data are from TURKSTAT 2021. Income and Living Conditions Survey and income information refers to 2020.

(2) The data are from TURKSTAT 2022. Income and Living Conditions Survey and income information refers to 2021.

### 3.3.11. Culture and Art

#### a. Objective

**779.** The main objective is to preserve and enhance the richness and diversity of our cultural and artistic heritage and transfer it to future generations, to strengthen social cohesion and solidarity around the common values of our national culture and immemorial civilization, and to increase the multidimensional impact of cultural and artistic activities on development by making them widespread throughout the society.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**780.** Turkish cultural heritage at home and abroad will be protected in a way to improve the cultural, historical and aesthetic awareness of the society, to contribute to cultural tourism and to take disaster risk into consideration, and the Waqf monuments will be made functional in accordance with the conditions of their endowments.

**780.1.** Maintenance, repair and renovation activities for the restoration of our immovable cultural heritage in Türkiye and abroad will be improved in quality and quantity.

**780.2.** Urban design projects will be created for historic urban fabric and historical urban areas will be rehabilitated with a holistic approach accordingly.

**780.3.** Identification and inventory studies carried out for the protection of our immovable cultural heritage at home and abroad will continue and the data obtained will be digitized.

**780.4.** Immovable Waqf cultural assets such as fountains, imaret and soup kitchens will be functionalized in accordance with the conditions of the waqf endowment.

**780.5.** Thematic cultural routes on archaeology, literature, history and nature, especially those under UNESCO protection, will be identified and promoted.

**780.6.** The fundamentals and the richness of Turkish culture, tale heroes, significant figures and events of Turkish history will be expressed through theater, cinema, documentaries, series and cartoons.

**780.7.** Çanakkale martyrdoms and battlefields will be restored and the Historic Site will be transformed into an open-air museum. For the restoration of Turkish martyrdoms abroad, necessary studies and arrangements will be made.

**780.8.** The establishment of private museums will be encouraged and the quality and quantity of museums will be enhanced within the framework of contemporary modern museology.

**780.9.** Archaeological excavations and scientific research studying different periods of Turkish-Islamic history from a cultural, artistic and social perspective will be supported.

**780.10.** Manuscripts and rare books, and related studies will be published and made available to readers through various methods. Transmission of these works to next generations will be ensured through restoration and digitization work.

**780.11.** Intangible cultural heritage will be protected and recorded, and opportunities for interaction of living human treasures with the society will be increased.

**780.12.** Facilitating legislation will be made for the protection of civilian architecture.

**780.13.** Legislation on the protection of cultural heritage will be updated in accordance with new requirements.

**781.** In order to ensure more efficient and effective use of cultural infrastructure elements, their architecture, operation and management model will be functionalized, and flexible spatial designs that allow for different activities will be developed.

**781.1.** Accessible, widespread and attractive structures will be designed to adopt cultural buildings as the third place of social life.

**782.** Care will be taken to ensure that urban designs, zoning plans, public housing and public buildings contribute to the landscape, urban fabric, aesthetics and identity of the cities, and urban transformation practices will be in accordance with cultural identity and structure.

**782.1.** Branding practices of local administrations and relevant public institutions for important places that contribute to identity of the city will be encouraged and expanded.

**783.** Access to culture and arts participation opportunities will be increased.

**783.1.** In order to develop culture and art as a habit of life, culture and art education will be provided starting from the early years.

**783.2.** Librarianship services will be improved in order to create and disseminate a reading culture, and libraries will be restructured spatially and functionally by utilizing new technologies and management approaches.

**783.3.** Number of mobile libraries and mobile theaters will be increased.

**783.4.** The role of local administrations, private sector and civil society in the provision of culture and arts services will be strengthened.

**783.5.** Talent scouting practices will be carried out to identify talented individuals in the field of culture and arts at early years.

**784.** Classical and contemporary Turkish arts will be popularized.

**784.1.** By prioritizing different periods of Turkish-Islamic art, Turkish cultural heritage will be researched, protected and transferred to society and future generations.

**784.2.** Qualified events and exhibitions in areas representing classical and contemporary Turkish art will be organized by public and private sectors and exhibited in the most influential cities of the world.

**784.3.** It will be ensured that the teaching of traditional Turkish arts, which can be maintained through the master-apprentice method and are under the threat of extinction, will be continued in an institutionalized manner.

**784.4.** Theater and opera plays that reflect our social and national values and enhance people's knowledge, manner and aesthetic values will be staged and disseminated to all segments of society.

**785.** By revealing the richness of Turkish language, it will become a widespread and valid language in the world and its correct use in all areas of life will be ensured.

**785.1.** Publications and productions that strengthen the transmission of language and cultural elements such as lullabies, nursery rhymes, tales, stories, prayers and poems will be supported and reflected in all formal education curricula in order to ensure that the Turkish language is learned and spoken from an early age with a rich vocabulary in a way that ensures the transmission of cultural values between generations.

**785.2.** In order to use Turkish language correctly and competently in all areas of life, all kinds of tools, especially formal education, will be used effectively.

**785.3.** The correct and proper use of Turkish language will be ensured in all written, audio-visual and audiovisual publications of public institutions and organizations, especially legislation, official correspondence and reports, and in all academic publications prepared in Turkish language, especially master's and doctoral theses of higher education institutions.

**785.4.** The etymological dictionary will be completed to record the richness of the Turkish language.

**785.5.** Teaching and promotion of Turkish language and culture abroad will be enhanced.

**785.6.** The beautiful use of Turkish in all kinds of press, broadcasting and media will be encouraged, and vocabulary richness will be promoted in all works of art that convey their message through language.

**785.7.** Reference texts on Turkish culture and civilization will be published by academically qualified universities, publishing houses and relevant public institutions within a specific program.

**785.8.** A Turkish Language Council will be convened with the participation of all relevant segments to evaluate the developments in Turkish, and an action plan will be prepared for the protection and development of the Turkish language and its correct and widespread use.

**786.** Information and data infrastructure in the cultural field will be strengthened.

**786.1.** Cultural statistics will be developed in accordance with international standards and will be collected in a single database and made available to users.

**786.2.** Existing records, data and national statistics on cultural economy will be diversified.

**787.** Impact assessment of existing state aid for cultural industries and cultural initiatives will be carried out, inclusive, objective and easily accessible state aid will be developed, and intellectual property rights will be protected.

**787.1.** Measures will be taken to prevent monopolization in the production, screening and distribution of cultural products. Branding, marketing and financing support programs will be developed for products specific to Turkish culture.

**787.2.** Research on the cultural economy will be supported. Regular analyses and reports on this field will be published.

**787.3.** Small enterprises and initiatives will be supported to increase diversity in the cultural sector.

**787.4.** Support for cultural industries will be diversified, and training, certification, R&D activities will be prioritized, and support decisions will be based on benchmarking.

**787.5.** Support for private theaters will be increased.

**787.6.** Cultural entrepreneurship ecosystem will be strengthened and disseminated.

**788.** In order for Turkish cinema to become a globally recognized brand, international competitiveness will be increased by ensuring the enhancement of the cinema industry.

**788.1.** Arrangements will be made to prevent monopolization in cinema production, distribution and screening activities, and the use of cultural centers and similar buildings as movie theaters will be encouraged.

**788.2.** Effective promotion and support activities will be carried out to ensure that Turkish films meet with more audiences in Türkiye and abroad.

**788.3.** For more effective management of cultural and artistic institutions and expansion of their areas of expertise, qualified culture and arts employees will be raised, departments of arts and cultural management will be expanded in higher education, and the efficiency of existing departments will be improved.

**789.** Qualified religious services will contribute to the spiritual integrity of society in unity, solidarity, peace and tranquility, and non-formal religious education will be provided to all segments of society.

**789.1.** The quality of religious culture and ethics education in primary and secondary education institutions will be improved.

**789.2.** Demands for religious education and training, one of the fundamental rights of families over their children, will be met through qualified religious services supported by rich visual and content-rich educational tools.

**789.3.** An effective information opportunity will be provided through written, audio-visual channels in order to meet the current needs of the society and to ensure accurate and healthy access to basic religious information by distinguishing deliberate, false and superstitious approaches.

**789.4.** Spiritual support programs and trainings for the protection of the family will be increased.

**789.5.** Awareness-raising activities will be carried out to reduce the effects of actions that will create negative perceptions through verbal, written or visual means aimed at eroding the national and spiritual values of the society.

**790.** Turkish culture will be promoted abroad, cultural diplomacy activities carried out by the public and NGOs will be improved and coordination will be enhanced, and the constructive role of culture in international relations will be utilized.

**790.1.** Administrative and service delivery capacities of organizations operating in the field of cultural diplomacy abroad will be improved.

**790.2.** Türkiye's scientific and academic accumulation will be promoted abroad.

**790.3.** Bilateral agreements and action plans will be prepared with the governments of various countries in line with Türkiye's foreign policy in the field of culture, and cultural years and cultural days will be organized.

**790.4.** The economic, social and cultural ties of cognates and related communities and "Türkiye Graduates" with our country will be improved, and the ties of our citizens living abroad with the motherland will be strengthened.

**791.** Activities for the growth of book and periodical publishing sector will be supported.

**791.1.** Efforts to improve publishing activities, including electronic publications, will be supported.

**791.2.** The number of public publications in e-book format will be increased to ensure that more readers have access to qualified cultural publications.

**791.3.** Promotional activities will be carried out and the content of existing support programs will be enhanced in order to increase the global recognition of Turkish literature and foreign copyright revenue.

**791.4.** The initial literary work support, which is implemented to encourage literary production and to ensure the dissemination of high quality literary productions that have not found publishing opportunities, will be expanded.

**791.5.** Activities for the promotion of Turkish literature and publishing abroad and the informative content used in these activities will be made available online.

**791.6.** A special support scheme will be established for children's literature products, particularly introducing Turkish culture and art, significant figures and historic events.

**792.** In repairing the damage caused by the earthquakes in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay the return of indigenous people to their settlements will be ensured. The historic and cultural fabric will be restored in a holistic manner, and connections between new urban settlements and old urban area with historic fabric will be established and strongly sustained.

**792.1.** New urban settlements will be equipped with cultural infrastructure, including libraries, museums, cultural centers, and city parks, which will facilitate social and cultural interaction thus supporting social welfare. The new city squares will be designed with monuments that will serve to perpetuate the memory of the disaster and form an urban culture.

**792.2.** In order to prevent the historical fabric from being damaged again in possible disasters, the potential restoration techniques using modern materials and construction techniques will be investigated and regulations will be made by legislation and authorized boards.

**792.3.** In all resettlements, it will be ensured that the relationship with the old city areas will

be taken into consideration in urban planning in order to maintain urban culture and site management models will be implemented.

**792.4.** Efforts will be made to protect and revitalize the intangible cultural heritage in the region.

**792.5.** Documentation of cultural assets in all provinces, starting with provinces exposed to earthquake risk, will be completed. Blueprint archives will be created to ensure that structures damaged in possible future disasters be repaired reflecting the original structure.

**793.** A digital cultural economy roadmap will be determined by evaluating the opportunities and threats posed by the digitalization process for all stages of the cultural economy value chain.

**793.1.** Digital cultural economy statistics will be produced and monitored in line with international statistics.

**793.2.** Programs for the development of digital skills and digital culture and arts will be included in formal education curricula.

**793.3.** Specialized trainings will be supported to improve the digital skills of stakeholders in the cultural economy value chain, and certification will be provided.

**793.4.** Cooperation and coordination mechanisms will be developed between R&D, design and technology centers and zones and cultural industries.

**793.5.** Support for the digital cultural economy will be improved.

**Table 43: Targets for Culture and Arts**

	2022	2023	2028
<b>The Number of Immovable Cultural Assets Repaired and Restored (Cumulative)<sup>1</sup></b>	210	444	1,414
<b>The Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage Elements Registered in Türkiye National Inventory</b>	326	340	450
<b>Government Expenditure on Cultural and Natural Heritage (PPP) (USD per capita)</b>	29 <sup>2</sup>	35	60

**Source:** The data for year 2022 are from TURKSTAT and Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

(1) Includes immovable cultural assets under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and foundation cultural assets under the General Directorate of Foundations.

(2) Data for 2021.

### 3.3.12. Sports

#### a. Objective

**794.** The main objective is to include individuals with sporting abilities in talent pools at an early age, to enhance the quality of sports professionals, to achieve a level of global competitiveness across all sports disciplines that

leads to success in international competitions, and to transform sports into a widespread lifestyle for society as a whole.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**795.** Regular participation in sporting activities will be encouraged among citizens of all ages.

**795.1.** Sports facilities will be developed at the local level to provide sports education from an early age, and regular participation in sporting activities will be encouraged among citizens of all ages.

**795.2.** In collaboration with all stakeholders, particularly local governments, citizens' interest in sports will be increased, and projects and campaigns focused on sports and recreation for health will be developed.

**795.3.** Access to sports will be facilitated for citizens requiring special policies, especially for individuals with disabilities, and their participation in sporting activities will be encouraged.

**795.4.** Courses and seminars will be organized to increase the quantity and quality of coaches.

**796.** Collaboration with sports clubs will be established to enable primary school students to become familiar with sports disciplines and engage in regular sports activities throughout their lives.

**796.1.** Students at the primary, middle, and high school levels will be encouraged to engage in specific sports and game types and participate in competitions.

**796.2.** The quality of physical education and sports lessons in formal education will be enhanced.

**796.3.** The monitoring and evaluation of school and neighborhood sports clubs will be facilitated through digital integration.

**797.** Sports health centers will be expanded by enhancing service quality and diversity, and

measures will be taken to meet the need for sports physicians.

**797.1.** Sports health centers providing health and performance support to Olympic, Paralympic athletes, national teams, and Turkish Olympic Preparation Centers and Athlete Training Centers will be expanded to regions where needed.

**797.2.** Collaboration will be established with relevant units, institutions, and organizations to train health care professionals specialized in athlete health.

**798.** Measures will be taken to increase the international success of professional athletes.

**798.1.** A data infrastructure containing statistical information on sports performance in international organizations will be established.

**798.2.** The development of all sports disciplines, particularly traditional and Olympic sports, and the promotion of new sports will be ensured through monitoring.

**798.3.** Regulations will be enacted to facilitate the transition of national athletes into secondary and higher education levels.

**798.4.** Successful athletes, along with their affiliated federations and amateur sports clubs, will be supported to further develop sports and strengthen sports infrastructure.

**798.5.** Legislative work related to the implementation of the Sports Clubs and Sports Federations Law will be completed.

**798.6.** Support will be provided to athletes in the Olympic and Paralympic pool to ensure

their success in Olympic and Paralympic Games.

**799.** Talented children at the starting age of sports will be identified and directed to relevant sports disciplines to be trained as elite athletes in order to promote sports culture and expand sports to wider audiences.

**799.1.** Students identified as having special talents for sports will be encouraged to start sports training within the Athlete Education and Development Program.

**799.2.** Students who qualify for a sports certificate under the Sports Talent Screening Program will be directed to relevant sports disciplines.

**799.3.** The participation of disabled students included in the Türkiye Sports Talent Screening Program in sports activities will be encouraged to contribute to their socialization and rehabilitation processes, supporting the development of individuals who could be Paralympic athletes.

**800.** Türkiye's share of the global sports tourism market will be increased.

**800.1.** New marketing strategies will be developed and promotional activities will be carried out to promote sports tourism in countries with high demand for sports tourism.

**800.2.** By hosting international sports events, Türkiye will be turned into a global sports tourism brand.

**800.3.** Brand cities for sports tourism will be identified considering the unique sports tou-

rism potential of regions and promotional activities will be carried out.

**800.4.** Collaboration with public and private sector stakeholders will be established to effectively carry out promotional and marketing activities, and strategies will be developed.

**800.5.** Awareness will be raised for sports tourism exports, regional efforts will be made to increase Türkiye's sports tourism exports, and statistical data will be obtained in this field.

**801.** Utilization of international project support in youth and sports investments and acquisition of new external financing sources will be ensured.

**801.1.** Efforts will be made to strengthen social integration of youth, especially those requiring special policies, by increasing the number and strengthening the existing structures of youth camps, youth centers, dormitories, and sports facilities and acquiring more international funding.

**802.** International sports diplomacy will be utilized as a public diplomacy tool and soft power element.

**802.1.** A sports diplomacy strategy specific to Türkiye will be prepared by closely monitoring best practices and strategies.

**802.2.** Efforts will be intensified to increase Türkiye's representation power within the decision-making bodies of international sports organizations.

**802.3.** Successful athletes, especially at the Olympics, will be appointed as brand ambassadors.

**Table 44: Targets for Sports**

	2022	2023	2028
The Number of Students Participating in Sports Branch Education in Primary Schools (Thousand)	281	326	800
Total Number of Students Participating in School Sports (Thousand)	1,958	2,300	2,900
The Number of Participants Benefiting from National Sports Projects (Thousand)	600	620	1,000
The Number of Participants in the Ministry of Youth and Sports Schools and the Ministry of Youth and Sports Inclusive Sports Schools (Thousand)	4,205	4,400	5,400
The Number of Students Tested and Measured under the Sports Talent Screening Program <sup>1</sup>	1,459.0	733,4	1,200
The Number of Students Identified with Specific Sports Talents and Initiated into Sports under the Sports Talent Screening Program (Thousand)	95.9	83.9	100
The Number of Students Directed to Sports Disciplines under the Sports Talent Screening Program (Thousand) <sup>2</sup>	-	36.8	40
The Number of Sports Clubs Serving People with Disabilities	3,207	2,278	3,500
The Number of Disabled Athletes	48,265	49,262	100,000
The Number of Medals Won in International Competitions	6,492	5,776	10,000
The Number of Licensed Athletes (Thousand)	13,313	14,796	20,000

Source: Ministry of Youth and Sports. The data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

(1) and (2) The Sports Talent Screening Program was only implemented for third-grade primary school students, but due to the pandemic, it could not be implemented in 2020 and 2021, hence no students were directed to sports disciplines in 2022. The program was exceptionally implemented for students in grades 3, 4, and 5 in 2023.

### 3.3.13. Population and Aging

#### a. Objective

**803.** The main objective is to maintain a healthy and dynamic population structure by keeping fertility levels above the replacement level, strengthening the institution of the family, incentivizing marriages at younger ages through the reduction of the rising average age of marriage, and supporting having more than two children. This is to preserve the physical and mental health and quality of life of the aging population, enhance their functionality

to sustain active and independent lives, ensure their participation in economic and social life, and enable them to benefit from quality care and health services.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**804.** Demographic window opportunities will be utilized to the maximum extent.

**804.1.** Efforts will be made to increase the participation of the young population in education, employment, and productive life.

**804.2.** Measures will be implemented to raise fertility levels to the replacement level of the population.

**804.3.** Legislation and state aid regarding day-care centers and nurseries provided by the private sector for their employees will be enhanced.

**804.4.** Activities aimed at preserving a healthy and dynamic population structure conducted by NGOs, research centers, and private sector organizations will be supported.

**805.** The effectiveness and quality of health and care services provided to the elderly for active and healthy aging will be enhanced.

**805.1.** Preventive, promotive and curative health services will be improved.

**805.2.** Human capacity for elderly health services will be strengthened.

**805.3.** Health technologies for the elderly will be developed.

**805.4.** The effectiveness and quality of home health services will be increased.

**805.5.** To facilitate access to care and health services from home in cases such as regular monitoring that do not require elderly individuals to visit health care facilities, the use of "telecare" and "telehealth" applications will be expanded.

**805.6.** The effectiveness of daytime care and long-term care services will be increased.

**806.** The design and creation of elderly-friendly, accessible, and safe housing/cities will be ensured.

**806.1.** Standards will be established for elderly-friendly and accessible housing, and housing designs will be made compliant with these standards.

**806.2.** The existing housing stock will be adapted to meet the needs of the elderly population.

**806.3.** Elderly-friendly and accessible cities will be designed.

**806.4.** Efforts will be made to consolidate accessibility legislation and standards under a single legal framework.

**806.5.** Elements within the public transportation network that do not comply with accessibility standards will be identified and rectified.

**806.6.** Orange desk services will be extended to other service sectors.

**807.** Measures will be taken to prevent the social exclusion of the elderly.

**807.1.** Local governments will be encouraged to open centers where healthy elderly individuals can engage in social activities.

**807.2.** Local governments will ensure monitoring and provision of support services, especially for elderly individuals living alone.

**808.** Family and intergenerational relationships will be strengthened and volunteer activities will be increased.

**808.1.** Programs and projects that encourage cooperation between the young and the old, allowing the elderly to share their experiences with the youth, will be implemented.

**808.2.** Awareness campaigns will be conducted to develop a culture of volunteerism among the elderly.

**809.** Educational and lifelong learning opportunities for the elderly will be enhanced.

**809.1.** Action plans will be developed to improve adults' basic skills, and course programs for enhancing these skills will be updated.

**809.2.** Third-age university programs, aimed at supporting active aging through a lifelong learning approach for older individuals, will be increased.

**809.3.** Education on health literacy, financial literacy, digital literacy, and technology usage for the elderly will be expanded.

**809.4.** Awareness campaigns will be conducted to enable individuals to plan for their own aging.

**810.** Improvements will be made to enhance the economic conditions of the elderly individuals.

**810.1.** Mechanisms will be developed specifically targeting the improvement of living con-

ditions for impoverished elderly individuals, with a particular focus on elderly women.

**811.** Elderly individuals' use of information and communication technologies and digital skills will be improved.

**811.1.** Public and private institutions' websites and digital applications will be developed with accessible designs.

**811.2.** Efforts will be made to adapt digital devices and applications to the physical abilities of the elderly.

**811.3.** Training and initiatives will be conducted to ensure safe and effective usage of fundamental public administration services such as e-Government and e-Pulse by the elderly population.

**812.** The protection, enhancement of elderly rights, and prevention of discrimination against the elderly will be ensured.

**812.1.** Services and policies for the aging population will be developed based on data.

**813.** Measures will be taken to protect the elderly during disasters and emergencies.

**Table 45: Targets for Population and Aging**

	2022	2023	2028
<b>Total Fertility Rate (The Number of Children per Woman)</b>	1.62	1.7	2.1
<b>Life Expectancy at Age 65 (Years)<sup>1</sup></b>	17.1	17.5	18.4
<b>Women<sup>1</sup></b>	18.8	19.2	20.1
<b>Men<sup>1</sup></b>	15.3	15.7	16.6
<b>Labor Force Participation Rate for the Population Aged 65 and Over (%)</b>	12,1	12,3	12,7

Source: The data for year 2022 are from TURKSTAT. The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

(1) Data for the year 2022 belong to the period of 2020-2022.

### 3.3.14. International Migration

#### a. Objective

**814.** The main objective is to prevent irregular migration by providing an evidence-based, holistic, original, effective and sustainable migration management that covers different sectors of public and private institutions, and that can be renewed according to changing needs and conditions.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**815.** Institutional capacity regarding migration management will be strengthened.

**815.1.** In order to increase efficiency in migration management, an advisory board will be formed with the participation of public institutions and organizations, universities, the private sector and NGOs.

**815.2.** Regular reporting on the country of origin will be ensured to support the data and information-based decision-making process in migration management.

**815.3.** Detailed statistics on migration will be regularly shared with the public.

**815.4.** Training and application programs will be developed to ensure that employees in the field of migration management gain the necessary knowledge and experience.

**815.5.** Visa and residence applications will be carried out in a planned, foreseen and effective manner in order to manage regular migration in a healthy way and prevent irregular migration.

**816.** The adaptation of foreigners living in Türkiye to social, economic and cultural life will be supported.

**816.1.** In order to ensure the adaptation of immigrants to social and cultural life, non-formal education programs such as Turkish language education will be organized, and communication and awareness-raising activities will be carried out.

**817.** Irregular migration will be combated effectively and voluntary repatriation of foreigners will be ensured.

**817.1.** In order to minimize individual and mass irregular migration movements, cooperation with countries of origin and transit in the fields of development, law, diplomacy and security will be increased, and relevant programs will be implemented in a proactive manner.

**817.2.** Preventive practices will be increased in countries of origin and at our borders in the fight against irregular migration.

**817.3.** Deportation procedures will continue to be carried out effectively.

**817.4.** Voluntary, safe and dignified return mechanisms will be expanded and implemented effectively.

### 3.3.15. Turks Living Abroad

#### a. Objective

**818.** The main objective is to ensure that Turks living abroad, who preserve their cultural identity, maintain their ties to the homeland, protect their individual and social rights in the country they live in, and participate in socio-

economic life, make a positive contribution to the political, economic, social, cultural and scientific relations between Türkiye and the country they live in, and secure their future.

## b. Policies and Measures

**819.** In order to ensure that Turks living abroad preserve and develop their native language, formal and non-formal education supports will be increased, and curriculum, educational tools and equipment and human resources will be improved.

**819.1.** Efforts will be carried out to increase the interest of young generations of Turks living abroad in Turkish and their initiatives to include Turkish among the optional languages in the countries where they live will be encouraged.

**819.2.** Curriculum, educational tools and equipment, and instructor support will be provided and institutional capacity will be strengthened to disseminate bilingual educational institutions and programs at pre-school, primary and secondary education levels, where Turkish is one of the languages of education.

**819.3.** The mobility of Turks living abroad will be made effective, widespread and permanent by carrying out short-term mobility programs and exchange programs at secondary and higher education levels.

**820.** The development of the economic, social, cultural and institutional capacity of Turks living abroad will be supported.

**820.1.** A coordination board will be established to ensure the effectiveness of services provided by public institutions to Turks living abroad.

**820.2.** The capacity of local religious institutions of Turks living abroad will be strengthened.

**820.3.** Efforts will be made to facilitate the employment of Turks living abroad in the countries where they live.

**820.4.** Information and awareness-raising activities regarding the labor and social security rights of Turks living abroad will be carried out effectively.

**820.5.** Bilateral and multilateral social security agreements will be expanded to protect and develop the social security rights and interests of Turkish citizens in other countries.

**820.6.** The existing infrastructure will be improved and processes will be accelerated to ensure the labor and social security rights of Turkish citizens who have returned to Türkiye and those who remain behind in the countries where they live.

**820.7.** Activities will be carried out to ensure that Turks living abroad, with a priority on young people and women, benefit from vocational training opportunities in the countries they live in.

**820.8.** Support will be given to develop the cultural and artistic capacity of Turks living abroad, taking into account their talents and needs.

**820.9.** Consultancy services will be provided to Turkish families living abroad to support them in protecting their individual and social rights and to benefit from the social services of their countries of residence easily and without discrimination.

**821.** Turks living abroad will be supported to develop their capacity to combat discrimination and assimilation in their countries of residence.

**821.1.** The capacity of NGOs to fight against rising discrimination and Islamophobia will be increased and the public will be informed. Within this context, the collection and reporting of data, and the conduct of national and international legal follow-ups will be supported.

**821.2.** It will be ensured that hate attacks against the living spaces of Turks living abroad, religious places and structures belonging to Turkish culture are detected and reported, and preventive measures are taken against the attacks.

**821.3.** Efforts will be made to include Islamophobia within the scope of hate crimes in national and international law.

### 3.4. DISASTER RESILIENT LIVING AREAS, SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

**822.** Global temperatures have increased by an average of 1°C due to rising greenhouse gas emissions caused by the use of fossil fuels. If global warming trends continue in a similar manner, large-scale and irreversible environmental damages are expected to occur towards the end of the 21st century, and economy and welfare of countries are expected to be adversely affected by it. Factors such as rapid and unplanned urbanization, population growth, changing production and consumption habits, and increase in pollutants cause environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity. These factors also increase the frequency of disasters and the extent of the impacts of these disasters.

**823.** As a country located on active fault lines, Türkiye has historically been exposed to various hazards due to its geographical location, especially high intensity earthquakes. Therefore, in order to ensure the resilience of living spaces, it is important to take disaster risks into account in spatial planning, construction of infrastructure and housing production.

**824.** An integrated disaster management approach which includes disaster risk reduction and preparedness before disasters, minimization of losses and damage through effective response during disasters, and recovery and improved reconstruction after disasters is adopted.

**825.** Steps are taken towards 2053 net zero emission target with a low-carbon growth ap-

proach centered on combating climate change. Priority is given to adaptation, technology development and transfer, capacity building, and climate finance. Strengthening the zero waste management system, supporting green transformation, transitioning to circular economy and ensuring sustainable management of soil and water resources are areas of interest in the current planning period.

**826.** In order to improve the quality of life in cities, it is prioritized to ensure sustainable development in line with geographical characteristics, cultural and natural values, to increase resilience, and to provide quality urban services that meet the needs of the society.

**827.** Reducing development disparities between regions by mobilizing the potential of the regions in order to create resilient living spaces by taking into account climate change and disaster risks constitutes one of the important elements of national development. Emphasis is placed on making investments and providing support to ensure economic and social development by taking into account regional dynamics. Improving the welfare and quality of life of the rural population also stands out in terms of balanced and inclusive development.

#### 3.4.1. Disaster Management

##### a. Objective

**828.** The main objective is to increase the resilience of settlements and society against disasters, to minimize loss of life and property by reducing disaster risks and damages, to execute effective disaster management at all stages, to raise disaster awareness of the society and all institutions.

## b. Policies and Measures

**829.** Prioritization will be made according to disaster hazard types in line with the socio-economic and physical characteristics of the regions throughout the country, and efforts will be made to reduce disaster risks and damages.

**829.1.** Risk analyses will be conducted for all settlements and disaster hazards, and studies on the preparation of disaster risk maps will be completed.

**829.2.** Disaster hazards and risks will be taken into consideration as a priority in spatial planning phase and inspection and sanction mechanisms will be strengthened to improve implementations.

**829.3.** Micro-zoning studies will be carried out to identify disaster risks and priority will be given to areas with high disaster risks, and the legislation will be updated to take disaster risks into account in spatial planning processes.

**830.** Disaster management will be strengthened in terms of legislation, human, institutional and technical capacity.

**830.1.** Disaster-related legislation will be updated with a holistic approach in line with scientific, technical norms and international standards and integrated disaster management will be ensured.

**830.2.** Authorities and responsibilities of institutions will be rearranged and inter-institutional coordination will be strengthened by taking into account their areas of expertise in order to carry out and supervise activities to identify, assess and mitigate disaster risks, and increase the effectiveness of disaster response during and after disasters.

**830.3.** The "Türkiye Disaster Management Strategy" will be prepared.

**830.4.** "Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Plans (IRAP)" will be monitored and updated.

**830.5.** The effectiveness of the "Türkiye Disaster Risk Reduction Platform" will be increased and its decision-making mechanism will be activated.

**830.6.** International cooperation in disaster management will be increased.

**830.7.** Activities will be carried out to strengthen technical and administrative capacities of central and local units that are responsible for disaster management and staff will be given regular training on earthquake regulations and disaster management.

**831.** In order to increase effectiveness in disaster management, data generation and inter-institutional sharing will be improved and IT infrastructure and decision support systems in the area of disaster management will be continued to be developed.

**831.1.** Disaster related data will be generated in sufficient details and will be used in planning processes regarding all stages of integrated disaster management.

**831.2.** Integrated early warning and forecasting systems will be established according to hazard types at national and regional scale and new technological capabilities will be utilized to ensure analyzing data for early warning purposes, to monitor disasters, to command and dispatch.

**831.3.** A decision support mechanism which is based on geographical information system

that can use all resources effectively in case of a disaster will be developed and kept up-to-date.

**831.4.** The effective use of remote sensing and imaging systems in disaster hazard and risk reduction activities will be ensured.

**831.5.** Building types that are of critical importance in disaster preparedness and post-disaster response will be monitored and necessary measures will be taken, and the installation of building health monitoring systems will be scaled up throughout the country.

**832.** The resilience of all existing and new infrastructure and superstructures against disasters will be ensured.

**832.1.** Critical infrastructure and superstructures will be classified according to their types at national scale and assessed for risk based on multiple disaster hazards, with necessary reinforcements being made.

**832.2.** Legislation on disaster resilient construction will be revised, and multiple disaster hazards will be taken into account in all new infrastructure and superstructures.

**832.3.** Regular maintenance and repair will be carried out to protect infrastructures against multiple hazards.

**832.4.** The preparedness of buildings where public services, particularly education and health, are provided against disasters and emergencies will be strengthened.

**833.** Adaptation capacity will be strengthened by increasing social resilience to climate change-related disaster hazards.

**833.1.** Flood management plans will be completed and kept up-to-date.

**833.2.** In flood protection and control investments, seasonal rainfall conditions, population, strategic facilities and agricultural lands of the regions will be taken into consideration and the number of flood protection and control facilities will be increased.

**833.3.** Legislation will be prepared to minimize the effects of floods, to prevent interventions on river beds and to ensure that flood risks are taken into account at all activities conducted.

**833.4.** A national flood and drought forecasting and early warning system will be established in all basins.

**833.5.** Regional differentiated guidelines for public institutions on disaster hazards and measures arising from climate change will be prepared.

**833.6.** Resilience to climate change will be increased through training and awareness raising activities on extreme weather events, desertification, erosion, water and soil protection.

**833.7.** Nature-based solutions and green infrastructure opportunities will be assessed and utilized to the maximum extent within the scope of reducing disaster risks.

**834.** A rapid, effective and comprehensive response to all kinds of disasters and emergencies will be ensured by increasing disaster and emergency response capacity.

**834.1.** The establishment of digital radio infrastructure in 81 provinces will be completed in order to create an uninterrupted and secure

communication system that can provide continuous service during disasters.

**834.2.** Materials, equipment and vehicles required after a disaster will be acquired and stored in logistics warehouses.

**834.3.** Assembly areas where those who are affected by disasters and emergencies can be safely evacuated from the dangerous area will be identified and the number of these areas will be increased.

**834.4.** Standards for temporary shelter that may be needed after disasters and emergencies will be developed.

**834.5.** Disaster drills will be conducted to test the skills and to improve capabilities of the teams responding to disasters and emergencies of all scales, and measure the applicability of response plans and make necessary improvements.

**835.** Capacity for post-disaster recovery actions will be improved.

**835.1.** The "Türkiye Post-Disaster Recovery Plan" will be completed for works aimed at the recovery of those affected and improvement of the economic and social life in disaster area by potential disasters identified according to multiple disaster scenarios.

**835.2.** The "Türkiye Post-Disaster Recovery Plan-Implementation Plan" will be prepared to plan, monitor and evaluate actions to be undertaken at local level for places with high disaster hazard and risks.

**835.3.** Business continuity plans will be prepared for the public and private sectors in order

to resume activities without interruption or as soon as possible after a disaster.

**836.** Disaster risk transfer methods and financing opportunities will be improved.

**836.1.** Financial and fiscal instruments for disaster risk reduction will be diversified and developed.

**836.2.** A compulsory disaster insurance mechanism covering all disaster hazards will be developed and made widespread, and the effective monitoring of disaster insurance declaration and payment will be ensured.

**836.3.** Efforts will be made to scale up capital market products related to disaster management.

**837.** Recovery actions will be pursued to alleviate the effects of Kahramanmaraş and Hatay earthquakes.

**837.1.** Within the scope of reconstruction activities, the resilience of the infrastructure in the earthquake region against disasters will be increased. While contributing to the formation of a healthy and resilient texture of the region, the investments that will encourage green transformation and increase energy efficiency will be supported within the framework of reconstruction activities.

**837.2.** Financial resources allocated for the improvement of infrastructures in the earthquake zones by increasing their resilience against disasters will be diversified.

**837.3.** Projects that will restore earthquake damages will be prioritized.

**838.** In order to minimize the loss of life and property in the aftermath of a possible earth-

hquake, necessary risk mitigation efforts will be continued in the Marmara Region.

**838.1.** The resilience of critical infrastructure facilities in the Marmara Region against disasters will be increased.

**838.2.** The capacity of temporary shelter areas planned to be used in disasters and emergencies in the Marmara Region will be increased and the required social facilities will be completed.

**838.3.** It will be ensured that cultural and natural assets in the Marmara Region will be made resilient against disasters.

**839.** Public awareness on disaster and emergencies will be increased and the volunteering system will be improved.

**839.1.** Awareness raising activities will be carried out throughout the country to raise public awareness on disasters and emergencies.

**839.2.** The “AFAD Volunteering System” will be enhanced and the qualifications of volunteers will be improved.

**839.3.** Activities will be pursued to raise disaster awareness at all levels of education.

**840.** R&D activities will be intensified to develop new techniques and technologies to reduce disaster risks and ensure faster and more effective post-disaster response.

**840.1.** R&D will be conducted to develop technologies related to disaster management.

**841.** Differentiated needs of disabled, elderly, women and children will be taken into consideration in disaster management.

**841.1.** Detailed guidelines will be prepared and trainings will be provided for the disabled, elderly, women, children and their relatives to demonstrate what needs to be done before, during and after disasters in different disaster situations.

**841.2.** It will be ensured that assembly and temporary shelter areas meet the differentiated needs of the disabled, elderly, women and children.

**Table 46: Targets for Disaster Management**

	2022	2023	2028
The Number of Housing Units and Workplaces with Compulsory Earthquake Insurance (Million) <sup>1</sup>	10.9	11.7	15.2
The Number of Provinces Included in the Digital Radio System (Units, Cumulative) <sup>2</sup>	33	49	81
The Number of AFAD’s Logistics Warehouses (Units) <sup>2</sup>	81	81	100
The Number of Completed Flood Control Facilities (Units, Cumulative) <sup>3</sup>	10,413	10,697	11,600
The Number of Completed Basin-Based Flood Early Warning Systems (Units, Cumulative) <sup>3</sup>	0	0	25

Source: The data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.  
 (1) The data for 2022 and 2023 from the Natural Disaster Insurance Institution.  
 (2) The data for 2022 and 2023 from AFAD.  
 (3) The data for 2022 and 2023 from Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and DSİ.

### 3.4.2. Urban Transformation

#### a. Objective

**842.** The main objective is to activate and expand the practices for the transformation of areas under disaster hazard and risk, and risky buildings outside these areas in a way to ensure healthy and safe living.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**843.** Urban transformation will be carried out with a holistic perspective that includes different types of interventions within the framework of the objective of increasing the quality of life, strengthening urban belonging and local ties, with the understanding of on-site transformation in accordance with the urban fabric, aesthetics and identity.

**843.1.** Urban transformation practices will be developed with a holistic approach, taking into account the transformation needs arising from different urban problems and including different types of interventions.

**843.2.** Spatial planning and urban transformation practices will be handled in an integrated manner.

**843.3.** The preparation of urban transformation strategy documents will be made mandatory.

**844.** An evaluation system regarding the prioritization of urban transformation areas will be developed that takes into account disaster and climate hazards, social and economic difficulties, building stock quality and risk analysis.

**844.1.** Data infrastructure will be developed to be used in analyzes regarding the prioritization of urban transformation areas.

**844.2.** Priority transformation areas will be determined by developing an evaluation system based on factors such as building stock and urban infrastructure quality, disaster risk status in terms of loss of life and property, affected population size, social difficulties and financing requirements.

**845.** Financing models and instruments will be developed to expand urban transformation.

**845.1.** The actual values of real estates will be determined and value increases will be used as a source of financing for urban transformation.

**845.2.** Awareness and competence will be raised in central and local institutions to expand the use of cross-financing between transformation areas with high and low value increase.

**845.3.** Implementations will be accelerated by developing unique urban transformation models in priority areas in line with the expectations of the right holders and the dynamics of the transformation area.

**846.** Urban transformation projects will create disaster-resistant settlement areas in accordance with the needs of the social structure and sustainable urbanization characteristics.

**846.1.** Principles, standards and essentials regarding settlement areas to be created through urban transformation projects will be determined.

**847.** Reconciliation processes in urban transformation practices will be improved and the process will be accelerated.

**847.1.** Participation mechanisms will be improved in reconciliation processes in urban

transformation practices, and specialized courts will be established to resolve disputes faster.

848. An information system infrastructure will be developed to enable relevant stakeholders to monitor project data on urban transformation practices at national scale.

849. Necessary works for the renewal of risky building stock against the possible Marmara

earthquake will be carried out rapidly and effectively.

849.1. By raising social awareness on urban transformation, the transformation process will be accelerated through incentive programs.

849.2. Legislative arrangements will be made to accelerate the transformation of risky building stock, particularly in Istanbul.

**Table 47: Targets for Urban Transformation**

	2022	2023	2028
<b>The Number of Provinces that Prepared Urban Transformation Strategy Document (Cumulative)</b>	42	45	81

Source: The data for year 2022 are from Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. Data of 2023 are the realization estimate of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.4.3. Urbanization

#### a. Objective

850. The main objective is to create smart, safe, sustainable cities and settlements that are resilient to climate change and disasters, have qualified residential areas in harmony with their historical and cultural heritage, provide accessible urban services for everyone, have high quality of life, and are based on green and digital technologies.

#### b. Policies and Measures

851. In urban planning, ensuring resilience against climate change and disasters, and considering geographical features as well as cultural and natural values will be fundamental. The creation and preservation of public spaces, especially green areas, will be ensured within the framework of accessibility and inclusivity principles.

851.1. Legislation regarding settlement and construction conditions will be revised by determining measures and criteria to ensure resilience in the preparation and implementation of spatial plans.

851.2. A data and information system infrastructure will be developed for analyzing disaster hazards and risks and resilience in the preparation of spatial plans.

851.3. Prevention and risk reduction studies will be carried out by using analyses to increase urban resilience.

851.4. Fault avoidance zone will be determined within the framework of criteria by preparing 1/1000 scale active fault maps.

851.5. Institutional, technical and human capacity will be developed to improve the spatial planning approach within the framework of sustainability and resilience principles.

**851.6.** Technical and social infrastructure area standards will be developed in cooperation with local administrations in line with the principle of inclusiveness and the geographical, demographic, cultural and social characteristics and needs of settlements.

**851.7.** Green areas in cities will be planned and increased with a holistic approach within the framework of the green city vision, taking into account design criteria determined according to city size, population density, accessibility, climate and geography, and Millet Garden works will be continued in all provinces in line with these criteria.

**852.** The spatial planning system will be improved by increasing citizen participation through cooperation between central and local institutions and by activating monitoring and supervision processes.

**852.1.** Effective citizen-focused participation mechanisms will be established in the planning process, monitoring and supervision processes will be improved and legislation will be updated accordingly.

**852.2.** New land development implementation methods based on the principles of transparency and equity will be developed with citizen participation in land development implementation.

**853.** In cities, architectural construction that is compatible with topography, historical and cultural heritage and meets social structure needs will be ensured, and neighborhood culture and urban awareness and a sense of belonging will be developed.

**853.1.** Legislative work will be carried out to develop a qualified urban design approach

that highlights the original historical architecture, place-specific meaning and identity of our cities.

**853.2.** The use of human-oriented, smart, green, safe, and climate resilient city elements and elements with identity that takes into account the original character and civilization accumulation of each city will be expanded.

**854.** The measurement of urban quality of life will be ensured.

**854.1.** Criteria for measuring urban quality of life will be developed by taking into account international indicators, and a mechanism for measurement and monitoring will be established.

**855.** Cities affected by the earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay will be rebuilt with a climate-friendly, disaster-resilient urbanism approach that improves the quality of life, taking into account their historical, social and cultural texture.

**855.1.** Existing spatial plans will be revised in order to ensure that new settlement areas establish a relationship with the existing urban centers that have been destroyed in terms of economy, society, history, culture and environment.

**855.2.** Measures will be taken to protect agricultural and forest areas and ecologically sensitive areas located in the interaction of new and old settlements.

**855.3.** Historical-cultural heritage with high symbolic and spiritual value damaged by earthquakes in city centers will be protected and repaired, and areas that keep the urban culture

alive and where the memories of the society accumulate will be rebuilt in accordance with the original.

**856.** In the field of mapping, position accuracy, digitalization and the use of new technologies will be strengthened and co-production and data sharing will be ensured by improving inter-institutional coordination and cooperation.

**856.1.** Position accuracy infrastructure in urban areas will be improved for map and data production.

**857.** Smart city applications of local governments will be carried out within the framework of priorities determined according to local needs and standards developed, and the use of domestic products in applications will be expanded.

**857.1.** The capacity of local governments to implement smart city applications will be increased.

**857.2.** Smart city applications will be made widespread in local governments within the framework of priorities determined according to local needs and standards developed, and the proportion of domestic products and technologies will be taken into account in resource allocation.

**858.** Infrastructure works will be completed to provide digital, up-to-date and reliable cadastral data, and integrated property data will be provided electronically.

**858.1.** Modernization of cadastre will be completed by switching into single coordinate system.

**858.2.** All deed transaction documents will be transferred to electronic media and deed transactions will be monitored electronically.

**858.3.** Three dimensional city and building models will be produced in urban areas, and a multidimensional cadastral infrastructure will be established.

**859.** In order to contribute to the effective functioning of the real estate market, a mechanism for monitoring the real value of real estate will be established.

**859.1.** A technical infrastructure will be developed to monitor changes in real estate values and create real estate value maps.

**859.2.** Legislative studies will be carried out for the accurate determination of real estate value.

**860.** Within the framework of digital transformation, capacities and capabilities on information systems for urban services will be improved.

**860.1.** Archiving, editing, querying, analyzing and presenting data of spatial plan will be completed.

**860.2.** The use of information and communication technologies in urban services will be increased in order to develop disseminable innovative solutions to urban problems, and the National Geographical Information System will be developed by strengthening the spatial analysis infrastructure, especially for disaster-resilient urbanization.

**860.3.** Human and technical capacity on information systems used in spatial planning will be improved.

**Table 48: Targets for Urbanization**

	2022	2023	2028
The Number of Parcels Renewed/Digitized within the Scope of Cadastral Modernization (Thousand)	17,650	21,000	29,500
The Number of Cities Monitored within the Framework of Monitoring Cities of Türkiye	-	-	16

Source: The data for year 2022 are from General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre. Data of 2023 are the realization estimate of the General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.4.4. Housing

#### a. Objective

**861.** The main objective is to address housing planning and management holistically for a sustainable urban environment and to ensure access to affordable, energy-efficient, resilient, safe and healthy housing for all, especially those with low income, within the framework of the right to housing in an effectively functioning knowledge-based housing market.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**862.** Access to safe, resilient and affordable housing for all will be increased by considering the balance between the supply and the demand.

**862.1.** In order to provide reliable solutions to the housing problem, especially in urban areas, social housing programs will be implemented for low-income people, women, disabled and young people.

**862.2.** The projects on the construction, maintenance and reinforcement of public houses in disaster areas will be given priority.

**862.3.** Regulations amending the zoning legislation to meet the urgent need for shelter in

the aftermath of disasters will be reviewed in line with the principles of sustainable housing environment, efficiency in implementation, risk reduction and resilience against disasters, and building back better than before.

**862.4.** Data resources needed for supply and demand in the housing sector will be improved, and research studies and projects to determine the quality of housing supply and demand through data-based analyses will be supported.

**862.5.** Unlicensed building stock will be identified and measures will be taken to prevent unlicensed construction.

**863.** Holistic, fair, cost-effective, transparent and accountable solutions will be developed to meet the housing needs arising from disasters.

**863.1.** Disaster housing units, which are safe, accessible, disaster-resilient, and include basic services will be constructed within a holistic plan to meet the basic human needs of people affected by disasters.

**863.2.** Legislation on entitlement, repayment and financing methods of post-disaster housing will be revised in order to meet the shelter needs of disaster victims as soon as possible.

**863.3.** Models and processes that are standardized in meeting the shelter needs of disaster victims, that shorten transaction times, and that take into account disaster impact and home ownership in an equitable manner will be developed.

**863.4.** It will be ensured that disaster housing units will be produced in sizes in accordance with social standards and with designs suitable for the needs of rural and urban settlements.

**863.5.** Human and technical capacity in resilient housing production will be increased.

**Table 49: Targets for Housing**

	2022	2023	2028
<b>The Number of Houses Produced for Low and Middle Income Households</b>	60,440	125,000	500,000

Source: The data for year 2022 are from TOKİ. Data for 2023 are realization estimate of TOKİ and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

**3.4.5. Environmental Protection**

**a. Objective**

**864.** In accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the main objective is to ensure a climate resilient transition towards a low-carbon economy, to protect and manage the environment and natural resources with an understanding of social justice, and to increase public awareness towards the environment.

**865.1.** The preparation of main legislation that addresses climate change-related practices in a holistic manner will be finalized.

**865.2.** In line with the 2053 net zero emission target, a “Long-Term Climate Change Strategy” will be prepared by determining interim periods and relevant targets, and the “Nationally Determined Contribution”, which includes greenhouse gas emission reduction and climate change adaptation targets and commitments, will be updated.

**b. Policies and Measures**

**865.** Sectoral roadmaps against climate risks will be prepared, legislative arrangements will be made and inter-institutional coordination will be ensured in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen climate change adaptation actions by taking into account national conditions within the framework of international climate change negotiations, the Paris Agreement and Türkiye’s Nationally Determined Contribution.

**865.3.** Strategies and action plans will be prepared and implemented to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to combat and adapt to climate change in order to achieve the objectives of the “Paris Agreement”.

**865.4.** With the “Green Deal Action Plan”, sectoral roadmaps will be updated, monitoring and evaluation systems will be developed, and legislative work will be carried out.

**866.** Sustainable production and consumption patterns will be implemented in order to facili-

tate the transition towards a circular economy to ensure efficient use of resources.

**866.1.** Efforts will be undertaken to disseminate existing best environmental practices on sustainable consumption and production.

**866.2.** Legislative work will be completed to harmonize raw material procurement, production, consumption and waste management processes with international standards.

**866.3.** In order to minimize the harmful effects of all types of waste on human health and the environment, necessary measures will be taken regarding their release into air, water and soil.

**866.4.** Efforts will be carried out to prevent marine debris at its source and minimize the damage caused by the existing debris to the marine environment.

**866.5.** The environmental labelling system will be disseminated and the competitiveness of environmentally friendly products and services will be increased.

**866.6.** Green public procurement strategies will be developed, alternative procurement criteria will be determined to reduce carbon footprint.

**867.** Effective management of chemicals will be ensured to minimize their impact on human health and the environment.

**867.1.** Through a holistic approach to chemical management, the negative impacts of chemicals on human health and the environment throughout their life cycle will be minimized.

**868.** Capacity and social awareness of the public will be enhanced to combat climate change.

**868.1.** Educational, awareness-raising, and capacity-building activities and training that improve technical capacity and awareness on climate change will be expanded for all stakeholders.

**869.** National carbon pricing instruments will be developed to maintain competitiveness by supporting green transformation processes.

**869.1.** Legislation and other infrastructure preparations for the establishment of the National Emissions Trading System (ETS) will be finalized and the system will be put into practice.

**869.2.** Carbon pricing instruments that are complementary to the carbon price formed by the National Emission Trading System will be analyzed, and the economic and social impacts of these instruments on the development and investment environment will be evaluated.

**869.3.** Efforts will be carried out for a national carbon offset program and analyses will be made to determine policies regarding the conditions for participation in international carbon markets.

**870.** To combat climate change, access to green finance will be improved by developing sustainable financing models for adaptation and mitigation action.

**870.1.** A national taxonomy will be established to determine the features an environmentally sustainable economic activity should bear, taking into account international standards and the specific needs of Türkiye.

**870.2.** Financial resources for the transition towards a low-carbon economy will be diversified.

**870.3.** Within the framework of environmental, social and governance criteria, participation in international financial markets will be accelerated, and innovative and sustainable financing instruments for green transformation will be developed.

**871.** Environmental data sets and indicators will be regularly produced and shared in line with international standards, and monitoring and evaluation systems will be developed.

**871.1.** Considering the obligations imposed by the international conventions to which Türkiye is a party of, a data infrastructure will be developed to improve the quality and reporting of environmental data in a transparent, comparable and reliable manner.

**871.2.** Infrastructure will be developed for the evaluation and management of environmental monitoring data in all receiving environments.

**872.** Protection of biological diversity will be improved by conserving, improving and ensuring the sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and ecosystem services.

**872.1.** Terrestrial and marine protected areas and carbon sinks will be increased.

**872.2.** In order to protect ecological continuity, ecosystem integrity and biological diversity, ecological corridors that provide connections between protected areas and other areas where living organisms can find shelter and nutrition will be identified.

**872.3.** In order to improve protection and management capacity in protected areas, planning, project design and implementation processes will be improved.

**872.4.** Efforts to restore damaged ecosystems will continue.

**872.5.** Inventory and monitoring activities on the production of endangered and protected wild animals along with their placement in suitable natural areas will be carried out, and sustainable management of game and wildlife will be ensured.

**872.6.** Research, monitoring and evaluation activities will continue to determine the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, ecosystem services and land degradation.

**872.7.** In order to ensure the collection, storage and sustainability of genetic resources, the number of plant and seed varieties preserved in field and seed gene banks will be increased, and R&D activities will be carried out.

**873.** Air quality management practices will continue to be developed to prevent air pollution and improve air quality.

**873.1.** With air quality management practices, emissions will be controlled in order to prevent air pollution caused by industry, energy and transport sectors and improve overall air quality.

**873.2.** Systems for air quality monitoring will be strengthened, capacity for inventory and modelling will be improved by using information and communication technologies, and research will be conducted.

**Table 50: Targets for Environmental Protection**

	2022	2023	2028
The Number of Stations in the Air Quality Monitoring Network (Cumulative)	365	380	400
The Ratio of Terrestrial Protected Areas to the Surface Area of the Country (%)	7.7	7.9	10.0
The Number of Product and Service Groups Identified under the Environmental Labelling System (Cumulative)	9	12	27
The Number of Planned Integrated Environmental Audits	2,060	2,165	2,630

Source: The data for year 2022 are from Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The data for the year 2023 are estimates of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and the data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.4.6. Urban Infrastructure

#### a. Objective

**874.** Ensuring access to healthy and reliable drinking and potable water, minimizing the impacts of wastewater and solid wastes on human and environmental health, establishing sustainable urban transportation systems that are cost-effective, clean and energy efficient, easily accessible for all individuals, with strong inter-modal connectivity are the main objectives in urban infrastructure.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**875.** Sustainable, holistic, effective and efficient management of water resources will be ensured by considering the balance between protection and utilization.

**875.1.** The water law will be enacted for effective water resources management.

**875.2.** Coordination will be ensured in the administrative structure of water management and the existing structure will be improved.

**875.3.** Water Management Coordination Board, basin boards and provincial water boards will be made more effective.

**875.4.** Institutional capacity will be strengthened for the implementation of river basin management plans.

**876.**Data sets on water resources will be improved qualitatively and quantitatively and data-based planning will be achieved.

**876.1.** The effectiveness of the National Water Information System will be increased by providing up-to-date data from all relevant institutions and organizations, and the legislative infrastructure will be strengthened.

**876.2.** Domestic production of existing information and decision support systems and equipment in environmental infrastructure facilities will be supported.

**876.3.** To clear up the responsibilities and authority of metropolitan and metropolitan district municipalities, required legislative measures will be adopted.

**877.** Impacts of climate change on water resources will be determined and activities will be carried out to adapt to climate change.

**877.1.** The impacts of environmental factors related to climate change on water resources will be monitored.

**877.2.** The impacts of climate change on water resources across Türkiye will be determined using up-to-date data sets and scenarios.

**878.** Water resources will be protected and improved in terms of quantity, quality and ecosystems.

**878.1.** Water resources inventory including quality and total water potential information will be established.

**878.2.** Safety margin will be determined and taken into account in water allocation.

**878.3.** Clean production techniques will be implemented to prevent industrial water pollution.

**878.4.** Unlicensed water use and unauthorized discharges will be prevented and penal sanctions will be made deterrent.

**878.5.** Sectoral allocation planning will be designed for the most beneficial use of water by considering the supply-demand balance in water allocation.

**878.6.** Work to address existing barriers to the construction and operation of wastewater treatment plants, such as inspection, technical knowledge, and a lack of capacity, will be accelerated, and alternative systems will be developed within the framework of support mechanisms for compliant operation and sludge disposal.

**878.7.** While granting mining site licenses, negative impacts on groundwater will be taken into consideration, shelterbelts for groundwater wells will be determined, illegal use will be prevented, and sustainable use of groundwater will be ensured.

**878.8.** With regard to the circular economy criteria, design standards and criteria for wastewater treatment plants specific to Türkiye will be defined, and design software will be developed.

**879.** The financing structures of water-related institutions and organizations will be improved and operational problems will be eliminated.

**879.1.** A regulatory structure will be established including finance, budget and operational water tariffs, and a pricing system will be introduced to encourage efficient use, taking into account the future availability of water.

**879.2.** Activities to reduce energy costs in water supply systems will be supported.

**880.** Efficient use of water will be ensured and necessary measures will be implemented to minimize non-revenue water use.

**880.1.** Actions defined in the Water Efficiency Strategy Document and Action Plan within the Framework of Adaptation to the Changing Climate will be realized.

**880.2.** Water loss rate and non-revenue water targets will be determined with the real value of water by using economic leakage indices.

**880.3.** Activities of municipalities to combat loss and leakage will be supported.

**880.4.** Water efficiency will be increased by adopting the best available techniques in industry.

**880.5.** Legislative infrastructure will be developed on issues such as sea water treatment, rainwater harvesting and gray water reuse.

**880.6.** Local administrations will be enabled to formulate water budgets, and studies will be carried out to determine water balance and losses.

**881.** Solid waste management will be made more efficient by considering circular economy principles.

**881.1.** National Circular Economy Action Plan will be prepared.

**881.2.** A database will be created in all areas of waste management, a monitoring system will be developed and compatibility of online data entry systems will be ensured.

**881.3.** Programs will be organized to build human and technical capacity for waste management within the scope of transition to circular economy.

**881.4.** Technical standards for the recovered secondary product will be developed and incentive and steering legislation will be improved.

**882.** Zero waste practices will be made widespread and public awareness will be raised on waste recycling.

**882.1.** Within the scope of the “Zero Waste Project”, educational awareness activities will be carried out and zero waste practices will be implemented at all levels of education.

**883.** Transfer station projects of local administrations with insufficient financial capacity and recovery and disposal facility projects of municipal solid waste will be supported within a program.

**883.1.** Expansion of the “Solid Waste Program”, which is implemented to support solid

waste management projects that local administrations have difficulty in financing, will be ensured.

**884.** It will be ensured that spatial plans and transportation plans will be handled in an integrated manner; regional plans and urban transportation master plans will be prepared in coordination, and legislative arrangement will be made regarding urban rail system projects.

**884.1.** Legislative arrangements will be made to ensure coordination of transportation plans with spatial and thematic plans.

**884.2.** In order to reduce fuel consumption in transportation, the transit feature and capacity of rail systems will be utilized in planning the density of new settlement areas in cities, and mixed-use areas and planning decisions for walking or cycling will be encouraged.

**884.3.** Legislation on the examination and evaluation of urban rail system projects and their takeover by the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure will be prepared and statistical data infrastructure will be established.

**885.** In order to reduce traffic congestion, accidents and air pollution in cities, demand-side policies will be implemented in urban transportation, sustainable, environment-friendly, efficient and low-emission public transportation systems and micro-mobility solutions will be encouraged instead of individual vehicle use.

**885.1.** Considering the developments in traffic density and travel demand, bus, metrobus, trolleybus and similar systems will be preferred in urban public transportation investments, and rail system alternatives will be evaluated on routes where these are insufficient.

**885.2.** Rail systems should be planned in corridors where the peak hour-one-way cross-sectional travel demand for the year in which they are expected to be put into operation is projected to be at least 7,000 passengers/hour for tram systems, at least 10,000 passengers/hour for light rail systems and at least 15,000 passengers/hour for metro systems.

**885.3.** Standards for pedestrian roads and sidewalks will be updated to ensure uninterrupted pedestrian traffic, and pedestrian zones free of motor vehicles will continue to be established in historical and cultural attraction points and shopping areas in city centers.

**885.4.** In order to ensure more efficient use of the urban transportation network, increase traffic safety, manage transportation demand accurately and plan more effectively, applications compatible with the national intelligent

transportation system (ITS) architecture will be made widespread, especially in metropolitan areas, and dynamic passenger, driver and pedestrian information systems and cooperative national intelligent transportation system (C-ITS) installations will continue.

**886.** Resilience of urban transportation systems against disasters will be ensured.

**886.1.** It will be ensured that the routes that are evacuation corridors to be used in disasters and emergencies will be reconsidered and urban transportation systems will be made resilient against disaster risks that may cause unexpected service interruptions.

**886.2.** Transportation planning and systems in coastal cities will be reviewed for sea level rise, storms and floods.

**Table 51: Targets for Urban Infrastructure**

	2022	2023	2028
The Ratio of Municipal Population Served by Drinking and Potable Water Network to Total Municipal Population (%)	98.7	99.0	100.0
The Ratio of Municipal Population Served by Sewerage Network to Total Municipal Population (%)	91.1	95.0	100.0
The Ratio of Municipal Population Served by Waste Water Treatment Plant to Total Municipal Population (%)	90	90	100
Re-use Rate of Treated Wastewater (%)	4.7	5.2	11.0
Potable Water Loss Ratio (%)	33.5	31.0	26.0
Waste Recovery Rate within the Scope of Zero Waste Project (%)	30.1	35.0	42.5
Proportion of Municipality Population Provided with Waste Management Services (%)	89.0	90.0	100.0
Urban Rail System Length (Km, Cumulative)	810	925	1,078

Source: The data for year 2022 are from Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, relevant metropolitan municipalities, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. Data for 2023 are realization estimates of relevant institutions and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.4.7. Regional Development

#### a. Objective

**887.** The main objective is to reduce intra-regional and inter-regional development differences by ensuring maximum contribution to the balanced development of Türkiye by activating the potentials of the regions, developing their unique opportunities and capabilities on the basis of innovation, increasing regional resilience and ensuring post-disaster economic and social recovery.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**888.** The institutional structure and governance mechanism for regional development will be activated.

**888.1.** By reviewing the institutional capacities and legislation of development agencies and regional development administrations arrangements will be made to increase their effectiveness; cooperations will be increased and interaction and coordination mechanisms with the central government will be developed.

**888.2.** Research and analysis will be carried out to strengthen the design and implementation stages of regional development policies and a statistical infrastructure for measuring regional differences will be developed.

**888.3.** International cooperation opportunities in the field of regional development will be developed.

**889.** By reviewing financial support mechanisms provided at the regional level, their effectiveness will be enhanced.

**889.1.** The supports provided at the regional level will be implemented in coordination with

the supports provided by the central government and duplication will be prevented.

**889.2.** Alternative financing instruments will be developed to ensure funding variety.

**890.** Regional strategies will be implemented in cooperation with institutions at the central and local level, according to the development levels of the regions, their opportunities and capabilities and their differing spatial characteristics.

**890.1.** "Regional Development National Strategy" and regional plans prepared for 26 NUTS-2 regions will be put into practice.

**890.2.** In order to achieve the economic and social development of the relatively low-income regions, strengthening of the production structure, diversification of economic activities, increase in employment will be ensured, the transportation and logistics infrastructure and urban infrastructure that will improve the connection of the regions with markets will be strengthened.

**890.3.** Regional development programs and joint projects will be implemented in order to strengthen the role of city-regions in regional development, especially in the fields of transportation, industry and logistics.

**890.4.** In order to increase the competitiveness of developed regions, high value-added and knowledge-intensive economic activities will be increased and R&D and innovation infrastructure will be developed.

**891.** An integrated development model will be implemented by making the necessary infrastructure investments in order to strengthen the access of production and load centers to the international market, increase the global com-

petitiveness of Türkiye and establish port and railway connections for regional industries, increase regional prosperity and reduce development disparities.

**891.1.** In the area including the Ankara-Konya-Mersin axis and other provinces in the Central Anatolia Region, the logistics connection of the industry especially the defense industry, machinery industry and agriculture-based industry with Mersin Container Port will be strengthened.

**891.2.** The infrastructure for enhancing the access of processed agricultural products and agriculture-based industries and manufacturing industry products, especially textile, weaving, iron-steel and petrochemicals from the earthquake affected region to foreign markets via İskenderun Port will be strengthened.

**891.3.** The connection of coal and natural gas fields and iron-steel, paper, forestry and agriculture-based industry in the Western Black Sea Region to Filyos Port will be established.

**891.4.** Çandarlı Port and İzmir Port and the logistics infrastructure providing connection to these ports will be developed to ensure access to foreign markets for textile, weaving, petrochemical and agriculture-based industrial products, which are prominent in the provinces of the Aegean region.

**891.5.** The access of the production centers in Eastern Anatolia and the Eastern Black Sea to international markets will be provided via Rize-İyidere and Trabzon Ports and the access of the provinces in the Central Black Sea will be provided via Samsun Port.

**892.** In order to ensure a more balanced settlement layout by creating new centers of at-

traction, the cities that are industrial centers will be strengthened to become a global city and the competitiveness of these cities will be improved and their integration into the global trade network will be ensured.

**893.** For the development of the regions, infrastructure for green and digital transformation will be improved.

**893.1.** Awareness studies will be conducted based on the green and digital transformation levels of the regions.

**893.2.** Strategies regarding green and digital transformation will be prepared based on the potential and needs of the regions, and analysis will be made for the sectors that will be the most affected by the transformation.

**893.3.** Regional development programs will be implemented to develop the production, R&D and entrepreneurship capacity of the provinces that stand out at the global level with their economic and social advantages, with a digital and green transformation perspective.

**893.4.** By taking into account the professions of the future, vocational training programs will be implemented to develop digital skills and competencies and green job opportunities according to the needs and potential of the regions.

**894.** Efforts will be carried out for the socioeconomic development of the provinces in the region which was affected by the earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay.

**894.1.** A regional development strategy, covering short, medium and long-term economic, social and institutional recovery actions for the earthquake-affected region will be prepared.

**Table 52: Targets for Regional Development**

	2022	2023	2028
The Ratio of Per Capita Income of the Highest Income Region to Per Capita Income of the Lowest Income Region	4.59 <sup>1</sup>	4.30	3.85
Labor Force Participation Rate in the Lowest Value Level 2 Region (%)	41.5	41.8	48.0

Source: The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

(1) The data of 2021.

### 3.4.8. Rural Development

#### a. Objective

**895.** The main objective is to stimulate the economy by creating a productive workforce in rural areas, ensuring sustainable natural resource management and maintaining the population in rural areas by increasing the quality of life.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**896.** By taking into account the characteristics specific to the region and place, public service provision will be improved to increase the quality of life in rural areas.

**896.1.** The transportation, communication and energy infrastructure that enables the interaction of rural and urban areas will be strengthened, within the scope of the Village Infrastructure Support Project (KÖYDES), transportation, sewage, drinking water and wastewater infrastructure in the villages will be improved and projects and practices for the effective use of water will be continued.

**896.2.** Safe settlement areas will be created in rural areas affected by earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay, taking into account geographical, social and cultural conditions.

**896.3.** Measures will be taken to minimize public expenditures in settlement selection for the settlement of expropriated areas and regulations will be made in the settlement legislation regarding entitlement.

**897.** In order to prevent population loss in rural areas and ensure reverse migration, employment opportunities will be improved by developing human and social capital and the attractiveness of rural areas will be increased by diversifying the economy.

**897.1.** Innovative social programs will be implemented in rural areas for groups that require special policies, predominantly women and youth.

**897.2.** The rural population's access to qualified health services and all educational services especially non-formal educational services, will be increased.

**897.3.** In order to reduce poverty in rural areas, by emphasizing economies of scale and solidarity, producer organizations will be supported with training on subjects such as sectoral cooperation, sales and marketing, production techniques, financing and legislation.

**897.4.** Improvements will be made in the relevant legislation in order to strengthen producer organizations and activate cooperatives in rural areas.

**897.5.** Support for family businesses will be developed to create sustainable livelihoods in rural neighborhoods, villages and forest villages.

**897.6.** Infrastructure services that will provide access to digital services, especially e-government, will be developed in rural areas.

**897.7.** "National Rural Development Strategy" will be prepared for the coming period.

**898.** Rural development supports will be programmed with a focus on farmers and productivity, and in implementations of rural support programs complementarity and effectiveness will be increased by ensuring coordination among different supporting programs.

**898.1.** Impact analyses will be carried out in order to increase efficiency in rural supports, prevent duplicate implementations and ensure transparency and implementation procedures will be improved to ensure integrity among support programs.

**898.2.** During the IPARD III period, measures of physical assets of agricultural enterprises, measures of processing and marketing of agricultural and measures of fishery products, measures of public infrastructure investments and diversification of farm activities in rural areas and measures of agriculture/environment will continue to be supported and Local Development Strategies (LEADER) will be implemented within the scope of IPARD.

**898.3.** Non-agricultural sectors that will be supported for the growth of the rural economy will be diversified, and entrepreneurship and innovation in rural areas will be encouraged.

**899.** Efforts will be carried out to improve the rural environment and reduce the negative effects of climate change and the sustainability of natural resources will be ensured.

**899.1.** Sustainable and effective use of soil and water resources will be ensured and environmentally focused rural development projects and programs will be carried out to prevent deforestation, biodiversity loss and land destruction.

**899.2.** Awareness raising activities will be carried out to increase the environmental awareness of the rural community.

**899.3.** Environmental impacts will be taken into consideration in all kinds of infrastructure improvement works that will ensure the coordination of rural and urban areas, and priority will be given to emission-reducing alternatives and technological innovations.

**900.** Rural statistical infrastructure will be improved based on geographical information system and legislation harmonization will be ensured.

**900.1.** The definitions of rural and urban will be improved in accordance with the administrative structure, and by taking into account demographic and economic characteristics of Türkiye, rural statistics will be produced including breakdowns on a provincial and district basis.

**900.2.** Numerical information regarding the village inventory will continue to be produced and will be transferred to the geographical information system.

**900.3.** Statistical studies to measure the socioeconomic and cultural development level in rural areas will continue.

**Table 53: Targets for Rural Development**

	2022	2023	2028
<b>The Length of Village Road Built within the Scope of KÖYDES and KIRDES (km, Cumulative)</b>	135,870	137,080	144,580
<b>The Number of Units Installed and Renovated in Villages (Cumulative)</b>	74,240	78,040	84,985

**Source:** The data for year 2023 are realization estimate of Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

### 3.5. DEMOCRATIC GOOD GOVERNANCE BASED ON JUSTICE

**901.** Ensuring economic and social development is possible when the rule of law dominated by an independent, impartial and transparent judiciary system, democracy and good governance principles are implemented effectively.

**902.** A fast, predictable, fair, transparent, accountable, accessible, reliable and human-oriented management approach that protects fundamental rights and freedoms, fights effectively against rights violations will continue to be the basis of the justice system.

**903.** In line with the principle of the supremacy of law, further strengthening the understanding of the rule of law, in which the administration is open to judicial scrutiny, equality before the law and effective means of seeking rights are ensured, and the principles of protection of vested rights, equal treatment, openness, consistency and predictability are adopted, is among the priorities of the Plan period.

**904.** It is aimed to prepare a more liberal, participatory and inclusive civilian Constitution that guarantees the supremacy of law and human rights.

**905.** It is essential that the judicial system functions more effectively and citizens' access to justice is facilitated.

**906.** Within the scope of digital transformation, the use of information and communication technologies and artificial intelligence is

considered important in the delivery of justice services.

**907.** In order to create a safer working and living environment, it is important to pursue the balance between freedom and security in maintaining social order.

**908.** Strengthening security with a human-oriented approach based on fundamental rights and freedoms in line with the principles of transparency, accountability, inclusiveness, civilian oversight and supervision, establishing an environment of trust and peace, increasing the quality, efficiency and use of technology in security services and raising social awareness in the fight against crime continue to be the main priorities.

**909.** Within the scope of strengthening civil society, which has become a dynamic force of social progress and development with the impact of the transformation in the world, active participation of NGOs in policy-making and decision-making processes, strengthening their capacities, providing a transparent and accountable structure, and improving cooperation and social dialogue between the public, private sector and NGOs provide significant benefits.

**910.** Providing public services with a holistic approach — participatory, inclusive, accountable, transparent, fair, fast, and high-quality, based on citizen satisfaction and supportive of civil society — and adopting good governance principles and an integrity-oriented approach in public administration, with the aim of re-rounding to citizens' trust in public institutions, constitutes one of its main goals.

### 3.5.1. Justice Services

#### a. Objective

**911.** In line with the requirements of the rule of law and the supremacy of law, ensuring that the trial processes are predictable and function fair, fast and efficiently, facilitating access to justice and further increasing confidence in the justice system are the main objectives.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**912.** A more liberal, inclusive and democratic Constitution in line with the requirements of the age, will be prepared.

**913.** Fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed in the Constitution will be strengthened.

**913.1.** A new “Judicial Reform Strategy” and “Human Rights Action Plan” will be prepared through a participatory preparation process.

**913.2.** In order to strengthen freedom of expression, efforts will be carried out to identify shortcomings in implementation.

**913.3.** The institutional capacities of institutions working in the field of human rights in Türkiye will be improved.

**913.4.** Human rights training provided to prison staff will be increased.

**913.5.** Awareness-raising activities will be carried out to ensure that applying to national human rights institutions is recognized as an efficient means to seek rights.

**913.6.** In the criminal procedure process, strengthening practices in line with the vic-

tim-oriented justice approach, chiefly women and children will be continued.

**913.7.** Constructive cooperation with the human rights mechanisms at the UN, the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the European Court of Human Rights will be maintained.

**913.8.** Activities will be carried out to be a co-presenter of decisions to be adopted on issues on the agenda of international human rights mechanisms or that would be beneficial to be brought to the agenda.

**914.** The fight against discrimination and hatred will be strengthened.

**914.1.** Monitoring and audit mechanisms in the field of combating discrimination and hatred, will be reinforced.

**915.** The independence, impartiality and transparency of the judiciary will be strengthened.

**915.1.** A situation analysis will be conducted to identify the problematic elements in terms of judicial independence and impartiality, and a report will be prepared by examining good practice examples and international standards in this regard.

**915.2.** The disciplinary process for judges and prosecutors will be reviewed within the framework of legal predictability, security of the tenure of judges and right to legal remedies.

**916.** Access to justice for citizens, particularly women, children, the elderly and the disabled, will be facilitated.

**916.1.** Legal aid provisions in the legislation will be reviewed in order to strengthen access to justice.

**916.2.** In order to strengthen access to justice, standards will be established for the assessment of legal aid applications.

**916.3.** The deadlines for filing a case and applying for legal remedies will be made uniform.

**916.4.** Digital technologies will be further used to facilitate access to justice services.

**916.5.** All the buildings where justice services are delivered will be made accessible to the disabled that they can easily access.

**917.** The efficiency of the judicial and administrative trial process will be increased, and the right to be tried in a reasonable time will be strengthened.

**917.1.** Efforts will be performed to ensure that the preparation period for the hearing is carried out completely and accelerated in civil proceedings.

**917.2.** The efficiency of the objection procedure in civil courts will be raised.

**917.3.** Regulations will be made to simplify the procedural rules in trials.

**917.4.** Electronic notification will be expanded and citizens' awareness on this issue will be increased.

**917.5.** The efficiency of the enforcement and bankruptcy system will be increased by drafting a new legislation.

**917.6.** The use of electronic file systems will be increased and all pending physical files in enforcement offices will be transferred to the National Judicial Network Project (UYAP) system.

**917.7.** The courts organization will be strengthened to protect the right to be tried in a reasonable time more effectively.

**917.8.** The number of chambers of the courts of appeal will be increased in proportion to the workload and to ensure specialization.

**917.9.** Work will be executed to limit jurisdiction and final jurisdiction objections to a certain stage in order to prevent extension of trials.

**917.10.** The efficiency of the court expert system will be enhanced.

**918.** Alternative dispute resolution methods playing an important role in alleviating the workload of the judiciary and resolving disputes in a shorter time will be developed.

**918.1.** Mediation legislation will be reviewed and work will be conducted to remove its deficiencies.

**918.2.** Social awareness will be increased regarding conciliation in criminal disputes.

**918.3.** The practice of resolving disputes through arbitration will be disseminated.

**918.4.** The efficiency of voluntary mediation will be increased.

**918.5.** Alternative resolution methods will be developed with screening tools before investigation and prosecution.

**919.** The criminal justice system will be re-evaluated from a holistic perspective.

**919.1.** Work will be carried out to extend the discretionary powers of public prosecutors in order to protect the right not to be labelled as a criminal more efficiently.

**919.2.** Specialization will be provided in the public prosecutor's office according to crime types.

**919.3.** The judicial registry legislation will be rearranged within the framework of the right not to be labelled as a criminal.

**919.4.** Penal legislation will be reviewed by reckoning with the balance of crime, sanctions and execution.

**920.** Digital transformation in the judiciary will be continued, and the use of artificial intelligence in justice services will be enhanced.

**920.1.** Decision support systems will be strengthened by taking into consideration the opportunities brought by artificial intelligence.

**920.2.** The ethical and legal framework of artificial intelligence applications will be constituted.

**920.3.** Systems that allow participation in hearings via information technologies will be disseminated.

**921.** The quality of legal education will be enhanced.

**921.1.** The success ranking required for admission to faculties of law will be gradually increased.

**921.2.** As an effective learning method, law clinics will become widespread in faculties of law

**921.3.** Creating a legal ground and legal methodology will be made compulsory courses in all faculties of law.

**921.4.** The scope and duration of legal education will be reviewed.

**922.** The efficiency of forensic medicine services will be enhanced.

**922.1.** Depending on emerging technologies, the capacity of the Council of Forensic Medicine will be reinforced and new scientific units and specialized boards will be set up.

**922.2.** Communication among judiciary, law enforcement institutions and the Council of Forensic Medicine will be strengthened.

**922.3.** Artificial intelligence will be used more efficiently in forensic medicine services.

**923.** Specialization in the judiciary will be strengthened.

**923.1.** New areas of need for specialized courts will be specified by conducting an impact analysis.

**923.2.** Specialization of judges and prosecutors in the field of criminal and civil law from the beginning of their profession will be ensured

**923.3.** Trial procedures in cadastral courts will be developed within the framework of the right to trial in a reasonable time.

**923.4.** When determining the duties of consumer courts, the parties to the case and the nature of the matter will be taken as a basis.

**924.** As one of the fundamental elements of the trial, the attorneyship profession, will be strengthened.

**924.1.** Preparatory work for legislation will be carried out regarding the rights, powers and responsibilities of lawyers.

### 3.5.2. Security Services

#### a. Objective

**925.** The main objective is to ensure the sustainability of trust and peace environment by taking into consideration all aspects of security within the framework of the supremacy of law and rule of law principles; to develop security services in line with the principles of citizen-orientation, transparency and accountability with a proactive approach; to strengthen self-sufficiency in security-related products and technologies; and to raise the consciousness on fight against crime and ensure citizen participation.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**926.** The effectiveness of border security will be enhanced, technological and physical infrastructure will be developed, and data collection capacity will be strengthened in order to conduct studies on joint analysis and reporting in the field of border management.

**926.1.** To ensure land border security, necessary physical and technological security systems based on risk assessment such as security walls, watchtowers, sensor systems and security roads will be developed.

**926.2.** The outposts, ports, docks, machinery and equipment infrastructure required for coastal border security will be strengthened.

**926.3.** Technological surveillance, detection and identification abilities and capabilities will be increased in the Turkish maritime jurisdiction areas through the Coast Guard Management System Project.

**926.4.** Data integrity with stakeholder institutions will be ensured by creating a data sharing infrastructure.

**926.5.** Efficiency of fight against illegal migration will be increased.

**927.** Necessary measures will be taken against security threats and risks with a proactive approach.

**927.1.** Türkiye's response capacity against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) hazards and threats will be strengthened, necessary protection and defense measures will be developed, the effectiveness of action plans will be boosted, instruments and methods of defense will be developed and disseminated throughout the country especially in risky regions.

**927.2.** Studies will be carried out to raise public awareness on CBRN in formal and non-formal education programs and in different communication media.

**927.3.** Academic studies and analyses will be conducted in order to combat the currents that threaten the security of Türkiye with a proactive approach.

**927.4.** Necessary measures will be taken to prevent crime through conducting risk and th-

reat assessments and crime potential examinations against all types of crimes.

**928.** The quality and the effectiveness in the provision of the security services will be increased.

**928.1.** The institutional, legal, technical and technological infrastructure and human resource capacity of security institutions will be improved in terms of quality and quantity.

**928.2.** Arrangements will be made to improve the specialization of security personnel.

**928.3.** The local content rate of software, hardware, equipment and vehicles used in security services will be increased.

**928.4.** Service standards and quality in 112 Emergency Call Centers will be improved and promotion activities will be carried out to raise awareness on the single number 112.

**928.5.** Search and rescue capacity at sea will be increased by improving the technological capabilities of search and rescue platforms and equipment.

**928.6.** Urban Security Management System, License Plate Recognition System and Mobile License Plate Recognition System will be extended.

**928.7.** Construction of the National Ballistic Test Center will be completed.

**928.8.** Security-related data sharing and common information systems infrastructure will be developed and the security data infrastructure will be organized to enable big data analysis.

**928.9.** Security-related communication infrastructure will be developed and expanded, and faster and more secure communication will be ensured.

**928.10.** Technologies such as artificial intelligence, robotics, big data analysis, communication and space technology will be utilized effectively in the provision of security services, and domestic technology and production will be developed in this field.

**928.11.** Coordination and cooperation among all institutions, particularly law enforcement units will be enhanced.

**928.12.** The Security and Emergency Situations Coordination Center (SESCC) will be used more effectively to ensure peace and security environment in the society.

**928.13.** Effective crisis management will be ensured and integrated systems will be developed, crisis management praxis scenarios will be prepared and implemented at SESCO.

**928.14.** International cooperation and coordination on security will be improved.

**929.** The capacity of security institutions to investigate and elucidate crime will be strengthened.

**929.1.** Information and communication technologies will be used more effectively in the investigation of crime and criminals, examination and clarification of crime.

**929.2.** Crime investigation methods and the necessary technical infrastructure will be developed and relevant personnel will be trained.

**929.3.** The number of crime scene investigation teams, crime investigation and crime scene investigation capacity will be increased.

**929.4.** Criminal laboratories will be expanded and their institutional, technical and technological infrastructure will be improved.

**929.5.** It will be ensured that all evidence and data related to the crime are stored under appropriate conditions for a maximum period of time.

**930.** The fight against terrorism and its financing will continue with a multi-dimensional, holistic and proactive approach.

**930.1.** With the understanding of eradicating terrorism at its source and uninterrupted operations, the actions and financing activities of terrorist organizations will be suppressed, their mobility will be restricted, and their material and logistical support will be destroyed.

**930.2.** In combating terrorism, trainings ensuring the transformation of crime prevention strategies and scientific combat methods put into practice will continue.

**930.3.** It will be effectively combated the financing of terrorism, particularly drug trafficking.

**930.4.** Efforts to increase Türkiye's visibility and effectiveness in the field of combating terrorism in the UN, Council of Europe, OSCE and other international organizations and to convey Türkiye's theses in this field to the interlocutors will be increased.

**930.5.** The opportunities provided by NATO membership on issues that are of priority for

Türkiye will be used to the maximum, necessary steps will continue to be taken to explain that terrorism does not only pose a threat to Türkiye.

**930.6.** Necessary measures will be taken against foreign terrorists, and national and international cooperation will be increased in the fight against foreign terrorists.

**930.7.** Measures to prevent terrorist organizations from entering Türkiye by sea will be increased.

**930.8.** It will be fought against propaganda of terrorist organizations, radicalization leading to terrorism and violent extremism, the public will be regularly informed about the services provided by the government and projects to raise public awareness will be implemented.

**931.** The fight against drugs will keep going with a multi-dimensional, holistic and proactive approach.

**931.1.** Smuggling, production, distribution, use and street-level sale of all kinds of drugs and stimulant substances at national and international level will be prevented, and efficiency in the control of the production and trade of the chemical intermediates used in their production will be increased.

**931.2.** The capacity of security institutions to combat drugs will be increased.

**931.3.** Data collection capacity will be reinforced in order to monitor the activities carried out in the fight against drugs.

**931.4.** Drug-related crimes will be evaluated and training and awareness-raising activities

for law enforcement officers and the public will be increased.

**931.5.** Cooperation and coordination with national and international institutions in the fight against drugs will be improved.

**932.** The fight against organized crime and smuggling will continue with a multi-dimensional, holistic and proactive approach.

**932.1.** The links between organized crime types and terrorist organizations will be identified, and work will be performed to prevent crime before it occurs.

**932.2.** New methods will be developed to increase effectiveness in combating smuggling crimes.

**932.3.** The fight against organized crime organizations engaged in migrant smuggling, human/organ/tissue trafficking, arms/ammunition trafficking will proceed with determination.

**932.4.** Cooperation and coordination with national and international organizations will be improved.

**933.** Efficiency in the fight against public order crimes will be increased and contribution will be made to the peace and security environment throughout the country.

**933.1.** The institutional and technological infrastructure of security organizations will be strengthened.

**933.2.** Applications regarding public order crimes will be monitored via e-government.

**933.3.** Activities will be carried out to inform citizens in order to effectively combat fraud cri-

mes and increase social awareness and consciousness.

**934.** Cybercrimes will be effectively combated.

**934.1.** The capacity to combat cybercrimes will be increased by strengthening the technical infrastructure of security institutions.

**934.2.** Awareness-raising activities on cybercrime will be carried out in formal and non-formal education, and communication tools will be used effectively in these activities.

**935.** The effectiveness of protective and preventive security services will be augmented.

**935.1.** Community supported law enforcement approach will be strengthened in order to improve the trust-based relationship between citizens and law enforcement forces.

**935.2.** Preventive security measures for fight against crime will be increased.

**935.3.** The notice and denunciation system for crime will be improved, and public participation in crime prevention will be elevated.

**935.4.** Access to security services will be facilitated.

**935.5.** The relationship and cooperation between general law enforcement and private security will be strengthened, and private security services will be enhanced.

**935.6.** Training programs of private security organizations will be improved, and effectiveness in the supervision of these units will be exalted.

### 3.5.3. Civil Society

#### a. Objective

**936.** The main objective is to ensure the effective participation of civil society organizations (NGOs) in the planning, formulation, monitoring, and evaluation stages of public policies to establish a democratic, participatory, inclusive, accountable civil society with a highly collaborative, adaptive and awareness of active citizenship.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**937.** Legislation will be updated to strengthen civil society.

**937.1.** Regulations will be enacted to develop and strengthen an organized civil society that is democratic, participatory, pluralistic, transparent, and accountable.

**937.2.** Processes related to the internal and external audit of NGOs will be rearranged within the framework of transparency and accountability principles.

**937.3.** Legislative studies will be carried out to ensure the effective participation of NGOs in decision-making, policy-making, monitoring, and evaluation processes.

**937.4.** Work will be carried out to prepare a roadmap for more effective participation of civil society in consultation processes.

**937.5.** Regulations will be prepared regarding new structures emerging in civil society due to digitalization opportunities.

**938.** The institutional and financial capacities of NGOs will be strengthened.

**938.1.** Capacity-building trainings, especially in areas such as strategic planning, project preparation, and fundraising will be expanded for NGOs.

**938.2.** It will be ensured that annual budget, activity report, and general assembly information of NGO's will be published regularly and transparently on their websites.

**938.3.** Strengthening the internal audit system in NGOs will be encouraged, and guidance will be provided to NGOs on these issues.

**938.4.** Programs and support will be developed in order to increase the international organization and collaboration of NGOs.

**938.5.** Any support provided to NGOs by public institutions will be linked to transparent, accountable, and predefined concrete and objective criteria, and support and programs will be associated with national priorities.

**938.6.** Regulatory measures will be implemented in administrative and financial areas that will contribute to the institutional and financial sustainability of NGOs.

**938.7.** Digitalization will be improved in the activities of NGOs and in services provided to NGOs.

**938.8.** Efforts will be made to encourage mentoring activities of institutionally advanced NGOs towards smaller-scale NGOs.

**939.** The compatibility of data collected by public institutions in the field of civil society with international standards will be ensured, and transparency will be increased.

**939.1.** The diversity of data collected by public institutions related to NGOs will be increased to demonstrate NGO's capacities, the data will be included in the Official Statistics Program to be comparable and accessible to the public.

**939.2.** Working in NGOs will be defined as a professional field, and an occupation code related to this will be determined for official statistics.

**939.3.** Studies will be conducted to measure the economic and social impacts of NGOs' activities.

**940.** The institutional capacities of institutions serving civil society will be strengthened.

**940.1.** Institutional capacity will be strengthened to ensure the holistic implementation of public policies, programs, activities, and services for NGOs.

**940.2.** Effective communication and visibility activities will be carried out on subjects such as civil society, public-NGO cooperation, volunteering, aid collecting, and fundraising.

**940.3.** Primary and secondary education curricula will be updated to encourage civil society studies, participation in NGOs, and volunteering.

**940.4.** Units dedicated to civil society will be established at universities, and efforts will be made to support these units.

**940.5.** Research support provided by TÜBİTAK will be created for civil society and research in which NGOs can participate.

**940.6.** Efforts will be made to establish a higher-level unit to ensure the integrity of public services in the field of civil society.

### 3.5.4. Strategic Management in Public Sector

#### a. Objective

**941.** The main objective is to enhance the implementation efficiency of strategic management in the public sector and to embed the concept of accountability at all stages of the management cycle, from planning through to monitoring and evaluation. In line with this objective, it is aimed to improve the speed and quality of public services and to ensure participation, transparency and citizen satisfaction.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**942.** The capacity of strategy development units of public administrations will be strengthened.

**942.1.** Training programs will be designed to develop administrative and human capacity for strategic management in public administrations.

**943.** The efficiency of implementation of internal control systems and internal auditing in public administrations will be enhanced.

**943.1.** Institutional capacity will be improved through training and guidance activities to increase the effectiveness of internal control systems and implementation of internal audit in public administrations.

**943.2.** Monitoring and evaluation activities of public administrations for strengthening internal control implementation will be extended.

**943.3.** The number of internal auditors in public administrations will be increased.

**943.4.** Quality Assurance and Improvement Program practices for internal auditing activities carried out by public administrations will be extended.

**943.5.** The administrative capacity of Internal Audit Coordination Board and internal audit units of public administrations will be improved.

**944.** Public accountability will be strengthened by providing the public with reliable information on the efficient, effective and economic use of public resources through the audits of the Court of Accounts.

**944.1.** Performance audits will be conducted on the basis of programs and sub-programs within the scope of performance-based program budgeting.

**945.** Policy-making processes will be conducted in an evidence-based and participatory way.

**945.1.** Preparatory work to establish a legal framework for the provision of microdata through remote access will be completed and the Electronic Data Research Center Project (E-VAM) for scientific research will be implemented.

**945.2.** Population statistics at the level of spatial grids will be produced in order to ensure that decision-making, planning and monitoring processes in policy-making are carried out in an evidence-based way.

**946.** A framework for open government policies will be established.

**946.1.** National Open Government Strategy will be prepared.

**946.2.** Efforts will be made to prepare a national action plan within the scope of the basic principles of the Open Government Partnership.

**947.** It will be ensured that public services are provided in a faster, higher quality and more reliable manner, that citizens are clearly informed about the public services provided and that the principle of participatory democracy is promoted by establishing a dialogue with citizens.

**947.1.** The level of awareness on public services will be raised through effective promotional activities.

**947.2.** The quality of Presidential Communication Center (CİMER) services will be enhanced by improving the system infrastructure.

### **3.5.5. Regulatory Impact Analysis in the Public Sector**

#### **a. Objective**

**948.** The main objective is to ensure the effective use of resources by strengthening the evidence-based policy-making process in public administration and revealing the possible economic and social effects of legislative regulations on relevant stakeholders.

#### **b. Policies and Measures**

**949.** Evidence-based policy-making process will be strengthened, awareness about regulatory impact analysis will be increased and the link between policy-making and budgeting will be reinforced in Türkiye.

**949.1.** The administrative structure for conducting regulatory impact analysis in public ad-

ministrations will be strengthened and institutional capacity will be increased.

**949.2.** Legislation, guidance and guiding documents regarding regulatory impact analysis will be reviewed and updated with a holistic approach, taking into account implementation experiences.

**949.3.** Annual evaluation reports will be prepared in order to benefit from the issues that can be improved with practical experience in regulatory impact analysis.

**949.4.** Efforts will be carried out to raise awareness about regulatory impact analysis.

**949.5.** Training programs will be implemented to improve administrative and human capacity regarding regulatory impact analysis.

**949.6.** Within the scope of regulatory impact analysis, it will be ensured that stakeholder identification is carried out effectively and relevant parties' contributions to policy-making processes are received.

### **3.5.6. Local Administrations**

#### **a. Objective**

**950.** The main objective is to ensure that local administrations have a structure that considers citizen satisfaction, provides effective, fast and quality services, is prepared for disasters, is resistant to climate change, prioritizes the protection of the environment, adapts to technological developments, is participatory, transparent, accountable and ensures financial sustainability.

#### **b. Policies and Measures**

**951.** Standards of local administration services will be determined and a mechanism will be developed to monitor compliance with these standards.

**951.1.** Administrative, financial and technical minimum standards of local administration services will be determined.

**951.2.** Legislative arrangements will be made for the implementation and supervision of the standards.

**952.** Specialization level and capacity of human resources in local administrations will be increased.

**952.1.** Trainings will be provided to improve the quality of personnel working in local administrations.

**952.2.** A platform that includes good practices in local administrations will be established.

**953.** The participation role of citizens and mukhtars in the decision-making processes of municipalities will be strengthened.

**953.1.** City councils will be made more effective.

**953.2.** Participation mechanisms of women, young, elderly and disabled people in representation and decision-making processes in local administrations will be strengthened.

**953.3.** The contribution of mukhtars to the decision-making processes of city administrations will be increased.

**954.** Restructuring of the duties, authorities and service areas of local administrations will be ensured to make their service delivery more effective.

**954.1.** Modeling and regulation studies will be carried out regarding the restructuring of local administrations by determining the most appropriate service and geographical area size.

**954.2.** Efforts will be made to eliminate service disruptions caused by lack of coordination between metropolitan municipalities and metropolitan district municipalities.

**955.** The capacity of local administrations to combat disasters and climate change will be improved.

**955.1.** Legislation will be prepared to ensure that disaster risks are taken into account in technology and location selection and construction processes of local administration infrastructure facilities.

**955.2.** Financial support mechanisms will be established to enable local administrations to combat disasters and climate change more effectively.

**955.3.** Efforts will be made to improve the capacity of fire department and police services to combat disasters.

**956.** Capacities of local administrations for entrepreneurship development will be increased.

**956.1.** Support will be provided for the structures to be established by local administrations for production and marketing.

**957.** Practices will be implemented to ensure that local administrations work more effectively so that stray animals do not negatively affect urban life.

**957.1.** Alternative methods, including the union model, will be developed in the activities of local administrations for the health, nutrition and shelter needs of stray animals in cities, and local administrations' projects in this framework will be supported.

### **3.5.7. Human Resources in the Public Sector**

#### **a. Objective**

**958.** The main objective is to establish a public personnel system that has human resources that provide quality service with high efficiency, is dominated by objective criteria and merit principles, and adapts to changing conditions.

#### **b. Policies and Measures**

**959.** Strategic human resources management will be developed in the public sector.

**959.1.** A central public personnel information system will be established.

**959.2.** The effectiveness of strategic human resources planning practices in the public sector will be increased and disseminated.

**959.3.** Administrative and technical capacities will be improved by improving the tools and methods used by personnel units in public institutions.

**960.** Efforts will be carried out to increase the efficiency of public personnel and good practices will be disseminated.

**960.1.** Legislative studies will be carried out for the implementation of flexible working models in the public sector.

**960.2.** The selection methods used for promotion will be developed by taking merit-based techniques into consideration.

**960.3.** For those who will be appointed to public positions for the first time, the current examination system will be reviewed together with its legislative and practical aspects, and oral examinations will be limited to cases necessitated by the nature of the task subject to appointment, and regulations will be implemented to protect the impartiality of examination boards and strengthen the principles of transparency, justice and equity.

**960.4.** Training needs analyses will be conducted for public personnel and efforts will be carried out to increase the effectiveness of pre-service and in-service training activities.

**960.5.** In order to ensure public employees' adaptation to the twin transformation, the preparation of mixed/applied trainings that will increase awareness and ensure skill development, presentation and reporting processes on relevant platforms will be supported.

**960.6.** Studies on the use of advanced technologies such as data analysis and artificial intelligence in public human resources management will be continued.

**961.** Public personnel legislation will be developed taking into account public personnel statuses and classification criteria.

**961.1.** Appropriate methods will be developed to determine the authorities and respon-

sibilities of public personnel in terms of jobs and duties, especially taking into account job analysis studies.

**961.2.** The public personnel wage system will be simplified and wage levels will be rearranged based on duty and responsibility.

**961.3.** Legislative work will be carried out regulating issues such as the areas of duty, appointment processes and career promotion of career professional personnel employed in the public sector.

### 3.5.8. Digital Government

#### a. Objective

**962.** The main objective is to expand the provision of digital public services with a holistic, user-oriented and participatory approach and to increase their use.

#### b. Policies and Measures

**963.** The design and delivery of digital public services will be improved by restructuring the processes.

**963.1.** e-Government Gateway will be developed in a way to prioritize integrated services with common payment and authentication applications, and standardization of municipal services offered through the Gateway will be ensured.

**963.2.** Standards, procedures and principles regarding usability, confidentiality, integrity and accessibility for the design and provision of digital services will be set out, and the guide for public websites will be updated and its implementation will be disseminated.

**963.3.** Process ownership and process management capacity of public institutions will be improved through the implementation of a central process automation platform and a common process library.

**963.4.** Türkiye's National Geographical Information System infrastructure will be strengthened and its integration with the e-Government Gateway will be ensured.

**963.5.** A digital service scorecard will be developed, and information such as service-based performance indicators, data usage, transaction statistics, and user satisfaction will be publicized.

**963.6.** An e-participation platform will be established to receive opinions and suggestions on digital public services.

**963.7.** A service design workshop bringing together the parties that design, deliver and receive digital public services will be established.

**964.** Management capacity and strategic management framework for digital government activities will be strengthened.

**964.1.** The digital government strategy will be prepared to set out Türkiye's roadmap for the upcoming period.

**964.2.** Arrangements will be made to support the digital transformation of the public sector, including administrative and technical coordination at inter-agency and institutional level.

**964.3.** Digital government architecture will be established and interoperability guide will be updated.

**964.4.** A corporate digital transformation maturity model, compatible with the digital government architecture, will be developed, and institutional digital transformation roadmaps will be prepared accordingly.

**964.5.** Internal control and internal audit will be made effective in public information technologies auditing processes.

**964.6.** In order to improve the statistical data infrastructure, a field-specific national index will be created by determining basic digital government indicators.

**964.7.** A research and innovation program will be launched to investigate the effects of digital technologies on public administration and to increase the strategic decision-making capacity for developments in the field.

**965.** Employment of IT personnel in public will be improved in terms of quality and quantity in line with the requirements.

**965.1.** A public IT competence framework determining the roles and responsibilities of public IT personnel and identifying their competences will be prepared and a dynamic inventory will be created.

**965.2.** The employment regime of public IT personnel will be structured in line with the public IT competency framework to be prepared and in a way to encourage qualified technical personnel to work in the public sector.

**965.3.** A digital government academy will be established to meet the training and change management needs of public institutions in the field of digital transformation.

**965.4.** Networks and a mentoring mechanism will be established to share experience and develop expertise among public IT personnel.

**966.** Cost effectiveness, security, sustainability, innovation and domestic added-value will be increased in ICT product and service procurement of public institutions.

**966.1.** Mechanisms for the secure use of cloud computing services by public institutions will be developed, and cloud computing migration roadmaps will be created.

**966.2.** In line with open source software migration analyses, the transition of public institutions to open source software will be accelerated.

**966.3.** Accreditation and standardization mechanisms will be developed to ensure competence in IT companies providing services to the public sector; legal and administrative arrangements for procurement and auditing will be implemented; and a public technology clustering will be established.

**966.4.** A library of public software products and technologies and a Turkish developer and service design portal will be established for resource and experience sharing, and the digital government middleware will be extended in line with pilot studies.

**967.** Data governance and advanced data analytics capacity will be developed in public institutions and inter-institutional data sharing mechanisms will be strengthened.

**967.1.** National data dictionary and institutional and thematic data dictionary works will be completed.

**967.2.** Public data space infrastructure will be implemented to increase institutional capacity through inter-agency advanced data analytics and artificial intelligence projects.

**967.3.** An application programming interface will be developed for inter-agency data sharing and protocol management.

**967.4.** Legal arrangements will be made for the sharing of public data, and a national open data portal will be launched.

**968.** Mechanisms for protecting public institutions against cyber security threats, ensuring the privacy of personal information in the provision of digital services and implementing the ethical principles of artificial intelligence will be strengthened.

**968.1.** Mechanisms for the implementation of information and communication security measures in public institutions, and the establishment, operation and supervision of the information security management system will be strengthened.

**968.2.** Reliable artificial intelligence ethical principles will be applied in the development of artificial intelligence applications in public institutions and in the procurement of products and services.

**Table 54: Targets for Digital Government**

	2022	2023	2028
Individuals Using e-Government Services (%) <sup>1</sup>	68.7	73.9	80.0
The Number of e-Government Gateway Registered Users (Million)	61.7	64.0	70.0
The Number of Services Provided through e-Government Gateway (Cumulative)	6,754	7,400	9,000
The Number of Integrated Services Offered through e-Government Gateway (Cumulative)	4	5	20
The Number of Mobile Services Offered through e-Government Gateway (Cumulative)	3,862	4,300	7,000
e-Government Services Satisfaction Rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	95.3	96.3	98.0

**Source:** The data for the year 2023 are realization estimates and data for the year 2028 are Twelfth Development Plan targets.

(1) TURKSTAT survey data for the years 2022 and 2023, which expresses the ratio of those who benefit from e-Government services among individuals aged 16-74.

(2) The ratio of satisfied and moderately satisfied users in total e-Government users.

### 3.5.9. International Cooperation for Development

#### 3.5.9.1. Technical Cooperation and Development Assistance

##### a. Objective

**969.** The main objective is to enhance partnerships in development cooperation that is in line with foreign policy priorities, provides fast and lasting solutions to regional and global problems and ensures effective use of resources.

##### b. Policies and Measures

**970.** Sectoral and thematic development cooperation programs will be developed within the framework of Türkiye’s priorities and the needs of recipient countries.

**970.1.** In countries in need, programs will be developed to ensure access to sustainable and quality health services, food safety and secu-

rity, and increased capacity for basic education based on programs that are compatible with cultural sensitivities and especially for the development of vocational training.

**970.2.** In order to increase efficiency in access to public services in target countries, programs will be carried out to share Türkiye’s experiences in the field of digital transformation.

**970.3.** Within the scope of effective management of migration, development cooperation programs to create employment in countries of origin will be developed.

**970.4.** Efforts will be intensified to realize the Development Road Project, of which Türkiye is a stakeholder, which aims to connect the Gulf region to Europe and other major markets.

**970.5.** Projects and activities will be implemented to improve the physical capacities of public institutions and organizations in developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries.

**970.6.** Experience sharing programs will be organized in areas such as education, health and agriculture in order to increase the human capacities of developing countries, especially the least developed countries, with a demand-driven approach.

**971.** Regional strategies will be developed for geographies with historical and cultural ties within the framework of Türkiye's priorities.

**971.1.** International development cooperation programs, projects and activities will be developed in the Balkans and Eastern Europe, taking into account the preservation and development of multicultural structure.

**971.2.** Programs to deepen economic and trade cooperation with the Turkic world will be developed.

**971.3.** Programs, projects and activities to transfer Türkiye's experience in industry, technology and services sectors will be supported, especially in near geography, in order to contribute to the development of non-oil fields in countries with high-energy supply.

**971.4.** Development cooperation programs will be developed with stakeholders such as NGOs and the private sector by mobilizing the human, natural and institutional resources of the target countries, especially on the demands for improving infrastructure in the Middle East and Africa.

**971.5.** International development cooperation programs with Asia-Pacific and Latin American countries will be developed.

**972.** Tools and models will be developed to strengthen the national infrastructure for en-

hancing the effectiveness of development cooperation activities.

**972.1.** Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes will be strengthened to enhance the effectiveness of development cooperation.

**972.2.** Necessary legislative arrangements will be made in the field of international development cooperation.

**972.3.** New financing methods will be developed by evaluating the existing instruments for financing development cooperation activities.

**972.4.** A development assistance data system will be developed to provide a basis for monitoring and reporting foreign assistance.

**972.5.** Trilateral cooperation program and project partnerships will be developed with stakeholders such as international donors, NGOs and the private sector.

**972.6.** The network of external representation in development cooperation will be expanded and made more effective, the competencies of the personnel working in foreign missions and foreign relations units of public institutions will be improved and the administrative and technical capacity of these units will be strengthened.

**973.** Public, cultural and educational diplomacy activities will be deepened and effective studies will be carried out to promote Türkiye in international public opinion in order to increase Türkiye's international visibility and strengthen its image.

**973.1.** Efforts will be made to increase the visibility of development aid, including our humanitarian aid.

**973.2.** Within the scope of promoting Turkish culture, the opening of Turkish language and literature undergraduate programs in target countries will be supported.

**973.3.** Education, internship and scholarship support will be provided for Turkish citizens abroad and Turkish communities of cognates and relatives. Within the scope of internationalization of higher education in Türkiye, planning, evaluation and selection processes of international programs such as "Study in Türkiye", especially Türkiye Scholarships, will be improved and continued.

**973.4.** Efforts will be made to institutionalize the relations with the Türkiye Graduates.

**973.5.** Cooperation will be developed with institutions and organizations, universities, NGOs and individuals that have an impact on international public opinion and conduct studies on Türkiye, and efforts will be made to promote Türkiye.

**973.6.** Public diplomacy activities carried out through traditional and new media tools in line with Türkiye's entrepreneurial and humanitarian foreign policy will be continued, participation in international organizations that will contribute to Türkiye's promotion will be ensured and efforts will be made to increase the effectiveness of these activities.

### **3.5.9.2. Multilateral Development Cooperation**

#### **a. Objective**

**974.** The main objective is to enhance the role, effectiveness, and visibility of Türkiye within the multilateral development system, and to

proactively contribute to the initiatives undertaken by international organizations and platforms regarding the global development agenda.

#### **b. Policies and Measures**

**975.** The role, effectiveness, and visibility of Türkiye in the multilateral development system will be enhanced.

**975.1.** A comprehensive strategic framework regarding Türkiye's priorities, objectives, and cooperation methods within the multilateral development system will be developed.

**975.2.** Program-based supports provided by Türkiye to international organizations will be increased through mechanisms including South-South and triangular cooperation, especially with organizations hosted by Türkiye, and programs and projects aimed at experience sharing with these organizations will be developed.

**975.3.** In order to contribute to global development efforts, diplomatic initiatives aimed at hosting regional offices of international organizations will continue, and activities will be carried out to increase the visibility of hosted organizations on international platforms.

**975.4.** NGOs and private sector entities with the capacity to operate internationally will be encouraged to participate in multilateral collaborations.

**976.** An active role will be undertaken in the efforts of international organizations and platforms, such as the UN, OECD, WTO, G20, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), to identify global problems and propose solutions.

**976.1.** Efforts will continue to ensure that the development issues of the least developed and developing countries occupy a more prominent place on the agenda of international organizations, and within this framework the activities of the UN Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, which Türkiye host, will be supported.

**976.2.** Active contributions will be made to the efforts undertaken by international organizations regarding issues on the global development agenda such as climate change, green transformation, renewable energy, sustainable food systems, disaster risk reduction, digitalization, and sustainable waste management within the context of the zero-waste movement led by Türkiye.

**976.3.** Efforts will continue to ensure that issues such as fair burden-sharing in the fight against irregular migration and the encouragement of voluntary returns remain on the agenda of relevant international organizations, primarily the UN, and to develop constructive solution proposals and joint projects.

**976.4.** The effectiveness of Türkiye on international platforms such as the G20, MIKTA, and BRICS will be enhanced, and the opportunities of these platforms will be utilized more effectively in alignment with our priorities.

**976.5.** The visibility of Türkiye in the fields of culture, education, science, and communication will be increased by effectively reflecting policies in these areas on the activities of international institutions and organizations.

**976.6.** Active participation in meetings on humanitarian aid organized by the UN and other international platforms will be ensured, and

initiatives will be undertaken to host similar meetings.

**977.** Türkiye's relations with the Islamic world in economic, social, cultural and scientific fields will be deepened and development efforts of OIC member countries will be supported within the scope of COMCEC.

**977.1.** Concrete roadmaps and policy recommendations based on information and data will be developed towards common development challenges of the OIC member countries.

**977.2.** Program and project supports in the OIC member countries for the implementation of policy recommendations, formulated in the COMCEC working groups, will be developed and maintained.

**977.3.** Within the scope of "COMCEC High-Level Digital Transformation Forum", concrete cooperation programs and projects will be developed among member countries.

**977.4.** The COMCEC SME Program will be implemented towards SMEs in the OIC member countries.

**977.5.** Efforts to institutionalize the OIC Arbitration Center and increase its international visibility will be supported.

**977.6.** In order to enhance intra-OIC trade, initiatives will be maintained towards effectively implementing the Preferential Trade System among OIC Member States (TPS-OIC) in all participating states and increasing the number of states party to the System.

**977.7.** The establishment and operationalization process of the Islamic Forum for Halal

Accreditation Bodies for the mutual recognition of halal certificates among the OIC member countries will be actively supported.

**977.8.** The support for the activities of "Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center for Islamic Countries", "Research Center For Islamic History, Art and Culture", "Standards and Metrology Institute for Islamic Countries" and "Islamic Cooperation Youth Forum", hosted by Türkiye, will be maintained.

**978.** Policies regarding EU membership, which is one of the important strategic goals of Türkiye, will be implemented decisively, and efforts to harmonize with the EU acquis will be carried out.

**978.1.** High-level dialogue and contacts with the EU will be increased to revitalize Türkiye's EU accession negotiations, maintain high-level dialogues on critical thematic issues between Türkiye and the EU, achieve progress in the "Visa Liberalization Dialogue", and start negotiations for updating the Customs Union.

**978.2.** Consultations with the EU Commission will be continued within the framework of harmonization with the EU acquis, and Subcommittee Meetings will be held.

**978.3.** The National Action Plan for the EU Accession will be updated.

**979.** Efforts to benefit more from regional collaborations will be increased.

**979.1.** Cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, and scientific fields with the member countries of the Organization of Turkic States (OTS) will be deepened in line with the "Turkic World 2040 Vision".

**979.2.** Efforts to enhance social and cultural cooperation among the member countries of the International Organization of Turkic Culture (TÜRKSOY) and to promote the recognition of Turkic culture at an international level will be supported.

**979.3.** Initiatives will be undertaken to focus the regional organizations such as the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), and the Developing Eight Countries (D-8) on result-oriented programs and projects.

**979.4.** Efforts will be made to enhance trade within the framework of OTS, D-8, and ECO, and efforts to implement existing regional trade agreements will be increased.

**979.5.** Within the scope of Asia Anew Initiative, Türkiye will contribute with an active and innovative vision to the works of regional organizations and multilateral mechanisms in Asia, of which Türkiye is a member or partner.

**979.6.** Efforts will be exerted to effectively implement the decisions taken at the Third Türkiye-Africa Partnership Summit and to organize the fourth summit.

**979.7.** The Opening Policy towards Latin America and the Caribbean region will be deepened with a strategic and structural perspective and a partnership approach, and project-based contributions will be made to international organizations in the region.

**980.** The number and quality of Turkish staff working in regional and international organizations will be increased.

**980.1.** The number of public personnel assigned to regional and international organiza-

tions will be increased, and the positions of expert staff at Türkiye's permanent representations to international organizations will be strengthened.

**980.2.** Awareness-raising programs will be organized for students at higher education levels regarding career opportunities and application processes in international organizations.

### **3.5.10. Sustainable Development Goals**

#### **a. Objective**

**981.** The main objective is to boost the effectiveness of coordination, review, and follow-up processes by ensuring practices that implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through a participatory approach.

#### **b. Policies and Measures**

**982.** Review and follow-up process of the SDGs will be continued effectively and regularly, and progress regarding implementation will be tracked.

**982.1.** The Third National Voluntary Review Report will be prepared to comprehensively

assess Türkiye's progress towards the SDGs within the context of the policies and programs implemented.

**982.2.** The National Sustainable Development Council will regularly conduct assessments of the implementation process of the SDGs and make recommendations.

**982.3.** An interactive SDG mapping will be developed to evaluate the progress levels of the SDGs, and it will be ensured that this is taken into consideration in decision-making processes.

**982.4.** The generation of indicators not yet available within the national SDG indicator framework will be provided, with an emphasis on enhancing the level of data disaggregation and improving the quality of such data.

**983.** Collaboration with local authorities will be established to support the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs at the local level.

**983.1.** The number of voluntary local review reports prepared by local governments will be increased.

