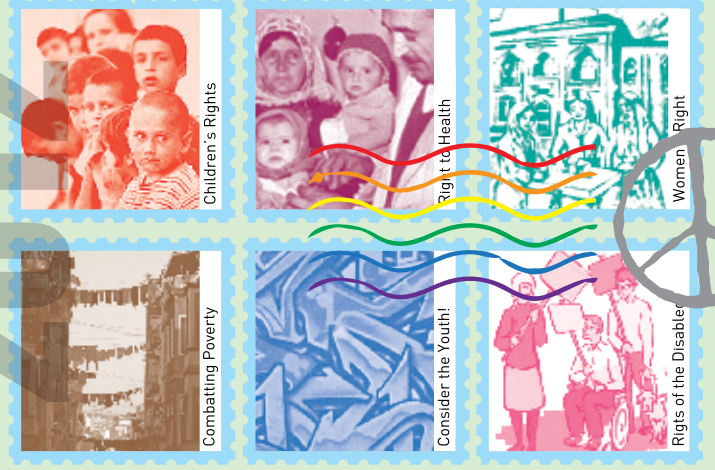


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Public Expenditures
Monitoring Platform

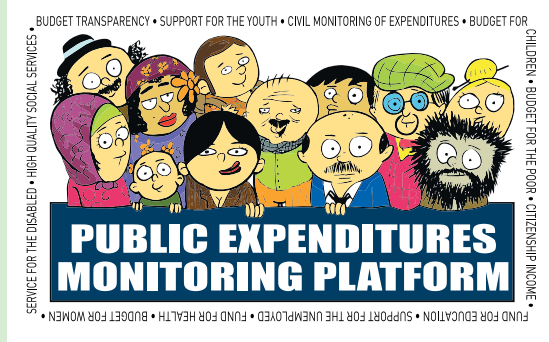
2012



To the attention of

Member of Parliament

Grand National Assembly of Turkey
Ankara



September 2012

Dear Member of Parliament,

This year we are writing you this letter as the Public Expenditures Monitoring Platform consisting of 57 non-governmental organizations and civil society groups.

As a Platform, we have been monitoring public expenditures since 2010. We noticed that because members of the parliament are only able to examine the individual budgets of public institutions separately during the parliamentary discussions at the Grand National Assembly, they do not have the chance to track expenditures on social protection, the youth, the children and the disabled as a whole as those are financed through the budget allocations of several public institutions.

As the Public Expenditures Monitoring Platform, we believe that it is essential to monitor public expenditures on policies targeting social equality so as to assess their efficiency and to enhance the possibility of discussing alternatives. In this respect, we would like to share with you the results of the budget monitoring exercise we carried out by analyzing public expenditures on social protection, the children, the youth and the disabled as well as military and domestic security spending. We take it as our mission as a platform to send you this third letter, as a continuation of our previous letters.

We hope that by making the distribution of public expenditures over several areas transparent and by providing you annually monitored statistics and evaluations, we can contribute to the efficiency of Parliamentary policy debates you participate in.

We will continue to share our efforts on the monitoring of public expenditures and their results with you and the public in future years.

Kind regards,

Public Expenditures Monitoring Platform

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON SOCIAL PROTECTION

The level of social protection expenditures in Turkey, covering social security, health, social services and social assistance (excluding local governments), which had equaled to approximately 11,5 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) between 2006 and 2008, increased to 12,87 percent in 2010. For 2011, the ratio of social protection expenditures to GDP is calculated as 13 percent

and this ratio is higher than all previous years except the 13,49 percent in 2009, the year of financial crisis. If the budget law approved by the Turkish Parliament in January 2012 is implemented accordingly, this ratio is estimated to be 12,9 percent in 2012. However, as small increase is planned for 2014 (Table 1).

Though the 13 percent share of social protection expenditures in GDP between 2010-2011 and the fact that this share will remain around this level between 2012-2014 can be considered as positive developments, this level is still insufficient for Turkey and is significantly low as international comparisons indicate. For example, according to latest EUROSTAT data, EU27 average of the ratio of social expenditures (including local governments) to GDP is 29,5 percent in 2009, whereas, for the same year, this

IN EU27 AVERAGE SHARE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURES IN GDP IS EQUAL TO 29,5 PERCENT.

ratio is calculated as 13,5 percent in Turkey (excluding local governments). When the officially published social protection expenditures of local governments in Turkey are added for a proper comparison, this ratio

increases to 13,63 percent. When the level of local governments' social protection expenditures are multiplied by two and by four in order to offset the obstacles in recording social protection expenditures, the same ratio becomes 13,69 percent and 13,81 percent respectively. For 2009, the share of social protection expenditures -including local governments- in GDP is recorded as 20,4 percent in Czech Republic, 19,7 percent in Poland, 17,2 percent in Bulgaria, and 17,1 percent in Romania.

The estimations for social protection expenditures demonstrate that no increase has been envisaged for 2012-2014 period. In order to reach Bulgaria and Romania - countries with lower per capita income in PPP compared to Turkey - the ratio of social protection expenditures to GDP in Turkey should increase to 17 percent.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON SOCIAL SERVICES AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

An examination of the breakdown of social protection expenditures, including social security, health, social services and social assistance in terms of their share in GDP shows that in 2011 the share of pensions is 7,6 percent, while the share of health expenditures is 4,44 percent. On the other hand, expenditures on social services and social assistance amounts to only 0,93 percent of GDP. When the ratio of Green Card¹ expenditures (0,40 percent of GDP) is added, the ratio of social expenditures targeting

¹ Health care service provision in Turkey has been a part of the contributory social insurance system. Green Card is the means-tested social assistance mechanism that provides free health care services for those outside the formal social security coverage since 1992.

the poor is calculated as 1,33 percent of GDP in 2011 (Table 2). A temporary increase in expenditures on social services and social assistance has been observed in 2011 as a consequence of the earthquake in Van. Official figures for 2012 indicate that the share of expenditures on social services and social assistance in

GDP is estimated as 0,80 percent, which rises to 1,1 percent when healthcare expenditures targeting the poor are added, while no increase in this ratio is expected for years 2013 and 2014 (Table 2).

When Green Card expenditures are added, public expenditure on non-contributory social assistance and services targeting the poor in 2010 is around TL 14 billion and the ratio of those expenditures to GDP is equal to 1,19 percent (Table 2). This level is quite low. Moreover, the estimates show an expected decline in this ratio due to the prospective fall in Green Card expenditures. The social inequalities in Turkey aggravates on the detriment of the poor since social protection spending mainly comprise expenditures of those employed under social security coverage as well as those unemployed with social coverage history, whereas the share of expenditures on non-contributory social assistance and services targeting the poor is significantly low.

Consolidation of institutions providing social protection services under the umbrella of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies in 2012 is an important development. Yet, the allocated budget for the Ministry of Family and Social Policies has not been planned to exceed the total level of the budgets of former institutions integrated under that Ministry. The increase observed in the 2012 allocations for the Ministry is due to the abolition of a specific appropriation under the budget of the Ministry of Health concerning health expenditures of

green card holders and replacement of it with a new appropriation of the same amount under the budget of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies for health expenditures of those who lack ability to pay.

Following the consolidation of social services under the Ministry of Family and Social Services, the legislations related to those institutions need to be harmonized, cooperation between institutions working under the Ministry should be strengthened, solutions for coordination problems among and uncertainties between central and provincial organizations should be tackled, and, as of 2013, gradual increases in the Ministry's budget should be planned. One should also stress once more that social services regarding the poor should be the main target of potential rises in the Ministry's budget.

Poor standards on the definition of poverty as well as on the level and quality of assistance, problems in identifying the needy and their needs, shortcomings of the criteria on and the monitoring of the process, and the low effect of social assistance in alleviating poverty has been widely discussed by both public officials and the public in Turkey. In relation to that, the completion of the programming and the data base of the Integrated Social Assistance Services, which has been developed by Directorate of Social Assistance and the Technolog-

THE SHARE OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, SOCIAL SERVICES, AND GREEN CARD EXPENDITURES TARGETING THE POOR IN GDP IS ONLY 1,33 PERCENT IN 2011. THIS LEVEL IS SIGNIFICANTLY INSUFFICIENT.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY AND SOCIAL POLICIES IS VERY IMPORTANT. HOWEVER, THE BUDGET OF THE MINISTRY IS NOT HIGHER THAN AGGREGATE PREVIOUS BUDGET LEVELS OF INSTITUTIONS CONSOLIDATED UNDER IT. THE ONLY OBSERVED INCREASE IN ALLOCATIONS IS DUE TO THE TRANSFER OF AN APPROPRIATION FOR SUPPORTING HEALTH CARE PREMIUMS OF THOSE WHO LACK ABILITY TO PAY.

IN OUR VIEW, INCREASING THE RESOURCES ALLOCATED FOR THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY AND SOCIAL POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A REGULAR BASIC INCOME POLICY IS CRUCIAL.

ical and Research Council of Turkey which then handed on to the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, has a crucial importance as it will fill an important gap. The impact of poverty database, which will be used jointly by all public institutions related to social assistance, in increasing efficiency on various assistance areas after it begins

to function fully in 2013 could only be evaluated in time. In that regard, we believe that the Ministry should share the statistical information and evaluation reports it produces on that subject with the public.

A citizenship-based regular income support program financed through general taxation, as implemented in many countries, is the most important missing component of the social protection system in Turkey. Budget projections for 2012, 2013 and 2014 reveal that there are no plans for instituting such a policy in the near future. Beginning from 2011, nearly all major parties taking part in general elections has emphasized the need for policies like regular income support and family insurance. Despite that, social assistance expenditures targeting socially excluded people who have never been employed formally and/or have no prospects for employment are not planned to be increased in the near future and any possible rise has been postponed until 2014.

We also want to draw attention to issues we find critical regarding the procedural problems related to social services and social assistance. For every social service and assistance strategy, not only the existence of

WE PREFER TO REGARD THE STATE AS A SOCIAL ONE WHICH IS RESPONSIVE TO DIFFERENT NEEDS OF ITS CITIZENS.

a basic income support, but an approach centered on individuals and individuality is crucial. We believe that differences in individual social assistance needs related to differences in terms of age, disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender, religion, language, and ethnic identity should not be overlooked.

We want to stress that social assistance provided through local governments and social solidarity foundations can lead to assistance based on non-objective criteria, as well as a non-transparent resource distribution process and reciprocity relations due to face-to-face contact between aid suppliers and beneficiaries. We believe that basic income support based on objective and transparent criteria and recognized as a legal right should be a critical element of the fight against poverty.

WE WANT TO EMPHASIZE THAT ANTI-POVERTY STRATEGIES MUST BE SUPPORTED WITH PROTECTIVE AND PREVENTIVE PRACTICES AS WELL AS SOCIAL SERVICES

Besides social services, anti-poverty strategies must be supported with protective and preventive practices. Yet, resources allocated for preventive services is not sufficient. It has been observed that the level of resources allocated to social assistance within the budget of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies is

disproportionately above those allocated for social services. We also want to note the importance of the protocol signed between the Ministry and the the Council of Higher Education for the education of social services experts. In our view both the education and the employment of social services experts are critical. Finally, we want to emphasize that one of the most important issues under this topic is the allocation of required resources for the struggle to end violence against women.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The Unemployment Insurance Fund² in Turkey is an important component of the contribution-based social protection system. It is generally acknowledged that, both in Turkey and in other countries all over the world, unemployment has a tendency to increase as a result of recent technological innovations and new patterns of work. In this respect, we argue that the coverage of Unemployment Insurance Fund should be expanded and its eligibility criteria should be simplified.

After 2009, due to economic crisis, the number of people benefiting from Employment Agency's (Türkiye İş Kurumu - İŞKUR³) Active Workforce Program (AWP) has raised significantly. For example, only in 2009, 213.852 persons have benefited from this program. However, when we take into account the fact that in 2009 urban unemployment in Turkey among those over the age of 15 was 2.746.000, we can see that approximately 2,5 million unemployed do not have the chance to benefit from this program. In our opinion, to increase the number of unemployed people benefiting from AWP program, İŞKUR's organizational capacity and resources should be expanded and resources accumulated in the Unemployment Insurance Fund should not be utilized for other means.

WE DEMAND THAT ALL RESOURCES USED AS A PART OF "GAP" ACTION PLAN BE PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED AT THE END OF THE PLAN TERM IN 2013 INCLUDING INFORMATION ON AREA OF RESOURCE UTILIZATION AND IMPACT ON SOCIAL INDICATORS.

Transfers made from the Unemployment Insurance Fund to the general budget for Southeastern Anatolia Project (Güneydoğu Anadolu Projesi - GAP) should be used only for the aim of combating unemployment and social exclusion. Improving health and education as well as decreasing unemployment are among the objectives of GAP Action Plan. We believe that, in order to facilitate effective monitoring of the Project, not only expenditures made under GAP Action Plan should be transparent enough to follow the direction of resource allocation, but also the objectives should be set in participatory ways and results related to social objectives should be annually announced.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON HEALTH

The amount of health care spending, consisting of health expenditures of the Ministry of Health, of public institutions with general and special budgets and of Social Security Institution (Sosyal Güvenlik Kurumu - SGK⁴) to

AS TURKEY HAS THE LOWEST LEVEL OF PER CAPITA HEALTH EXPENDITURE AMONG EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, WE DO NOT APPROVE THE REDUCTIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH'S BUDGET AND IN HEALTH EXPENDITURES IN GENERAL SINCE 2009

2 Unemployment insurance scheme, which has entered into force in 2002, envisages compulsory contributions by employer, employee and state of an amount equal to 4 percent of the gross wage. Fund has been institutionalized as the main body where these contributions are accumulated in and benefits are paid out. The eligibility criteria surrounding the entitlement for unemployment benefits are very strict with respect to the formal contribution history, while the duration for the payment of the benefits and amount of the benefit payment are restricted to a maximum of 10 months and official minimum wage, respectively. Thus, Fund accumulates considerable amount of contributions which far more exceed the total expenditures targeting the unemployed due to the rigidity of entitlement and payment conditions.

3 İŞKUR deals with providing employability training programs and job placement while administrating the unemployment insurance scheme.

4 Shaped on occupational basis, Social Security Institution (SGK) as the primary actor of Turkey's social insurance system, has consoli-

contributors, exceeded 5 percent of GDP only in 2009, the year of economic crisis and a systematic decrease has been planned beginning from 2010 (Table 2).

An increase in the expenditures of the Ministry of Health in TL can be observed for 2011. Yet, this rise is planned to disappear in 2012. An increase in Family Medicine Services from TL 1.333 million in 2010 to TL 3.287 million in 2011 is the reason why total health expenditures raised in 2011. An amount of TL 3.287 million is allocated to Family Medicine Services for 2012 and this increase has been offset by removing green card expenditures from the Ministry's budget as of 2011.

According to health policies stated in the annual and medium term programs published by the Ministry of Development (former State Planning Institute), total health expenditures are expected to decline in the future due to measurements for preventing unnecessary drug use and increasing efficiency. Yet, targets for increasing efficiency in hospital services should not lead to sacrifices in service quality. In fact, the resources allocated for health care in Turkey should be systematically expanded and the resources saved by increasing efficiency should be utilized under the Ministry of Health's budget. An important justification for that claim is the fact that Turkey has the lowest level of per capita health expenditures among European countries according to World Health Organization's figures.

World Health Organization's statistics indicate that public expenditures in Turkey should be rapidly increased instead of being decreased, as per capita public health expenditure in 2008 are 2.983 USD in France, 806 USD in Lithuania, 526 USD in Bulgaria, 1.426 USD in the Czech Republic, 842 USD in Estonia, 2.387 USD in Germany, 1.735 USD in Greece, 997 USD in Hungary, 825 USD in Poland, 539 USD in Romania, where as 479 USD in Turkey.

IN 2011, THE SHARE OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON HEALTH IS EQUAL TO 4,44 PERCENT OF GDP, 3,86 PERCENT OF WHICH IS USED FOR PHARMACEUTICALS AND CURATIVE SERVICES, WHILE ONLY 0,58 PERCENT IS SPARED FOR PREVENTIVE SERVICES.

Another justification for the need for increasing health expenditures is the low level of resources allocated for preventive services. In Turkey the distribution of the health expenditures between preventive and curative services is highly distorted. As shown in Table 2, in 2011, the share of public expenditures on health is equal to 4,44 percent of GDP, 2,99 percent of which consists of pharmaceuticals and curative spending of SGK. The remaining 1,45 percent covers health expenditures of the Ministry of Health. The budget allocation charts of the Ministry of Health among various Directorate Generals (DGs) show that the share of the DG of Curative Services in the ministerial budget is 60 percent, while the remaining 40 percent

RESOURCES SAVED AS A RESULT OF INCREASED EFFICIENCY IN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM MUST BE UTILIZED FOR HEALTH EXPENDITURES, ESPECIALLY FOR PREVENTIVE SERVICES.

is allocated to other DGs, including the DG of Primary Health Care Services. Even if we assume that this 40 percent is spent totally on primary health care services, we calculate that only an amount equal to 0,58 percent of GDP is allocated for preventive health care, while the rest of the health expenditures equal to 3,86 percent

dated formerly separate Emekli Sandığı (ES) for government employees, Social Insurance Institution (SSK) for private employees and Bag-Kur (BK) for self-employed and employers. It is established under the auspices of Ministry of Labor and Social Security by the recent social security reform enacted in 2008 to replace the former separate schemes of ES, SSK and BK. As the health care service provision in Turkey has been a part of the contributory social insurance system, we take into account the expenditures by SGK here as well.

of GDP is spent on pharmaceuticals and curative services. Neglecting preventive health care and limiting public expenditures on those areas push up the spending on high-cost curative services.

The medium term program for 2011-2013 mentions efforts for strengthening preventive health services. However, an examination of budget appropriations reveals that, other than a seemingly rise due to the inclusion of Family Medicine within preventive services, no actual increase for resources allocated to that area are expected. Resources should be allocated especially for services of Community Health Centers that can be regarded as a part of preventive services (such as providing chlorine for sanitation) which have been passed over to administrations of small municipalities and villages. We also advocate that the appropriations allocated for the education and employment of health care personnel, including health assistants, midwives, and nurses, should be raised.

We find Ministry of Health's efforts for expanding home-care services important. However, in spite of the existence of adequate legislation, those services cannot be provided widely because of the insufficiencies in terms of required personnel. The figures obtained from the Ministry of Health reveals that in 2011 85.358 patients benefited from home care services provided by 2.851 employees, 608 units, and 648 vehicles.

Acknowledging access to health services as a primary right, we suggest the allocation of an appropriation that will allow an expansion in basic coverage and that is sufficient enough to abolish obligatory patient contributions for medicine and medical exams. As of 2012, contributing to social security system has become a prerequisite for benefiting from health services under General Health Insurance.⁵ We believe that this prerequisite is problematic since people will either not be able to pay for own contributions due to the prevalence of temporary employment, low wages, seasonal and irregular income, and self-employment in agriculture, or be disqualified for entitlement to state contribution in cases where they have the ownership of non-valuable land or real estate but no actual income. We claim that these groups' lack of access to health care services due to non-contribution has the potential to become a critical social problem. This problem is likely to aggravate as people with an income above one third of minimum wage can face accumulated premium debts in case they cannot pay their contributions.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON CHILDREN

United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child in its Report on the 34th Session in 2003 on measurements required for the full implementation of the Con-

vention on Children's Rights stipulates State parties to state their direct and indirect budget allocations to the social sector, specifically to children, at the federal, provincial and territorial level. In Turkey, contrary to that recommendation, different institutions responsible of public expenditures targeting children do not record and publish their spending separately. This situation not only complicates the monitoring of public services and expenditures targeting children between ages 0-18, but also makes it difficult to evaluate existing policies concerning children and to propose relevant recommendations.

**IN ORDER TO DEVELOP AND MONITOR
OF POLICIES TOWARD CHILDREN,
PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON CHILDREN
SHOULD BE REPORTED SEPARATELY.**

⁵ Social security reform in Turkey has been introduced successively since late 1990s, mostly driven by the International Financial Institutions (IFIs). The reforms aimed to address both short-term measures for imbalances of the systems and long-term administrative changes to reorganize the contributory pension and health insurance schemes. This reorganization involved restructuring for the pensions schemes while introducing the health component under a separate scheme called General Health Insurance.

As the Public Expenditure Monitoring Platform, we preferred a segregated approach in examining public spending on children between ages 0-18 by differentiating between the components such as social assistance and social services, health care services, services targeting children in employment, judiciary services, and education.

WE EXPECT THE INCLUSION OF QUANTITY, QUALITY AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON CHILDREN WITHIN THE CHILD RIGHTS MONITORING AND EVALUATION COMMITTEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

In order to increase efficiency in children-focused public spending and improve the quality of services, coordination problems in between public institutions in Turkey should be resolved. In this regard, we hope that Children Rights Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will assume an important function. For effectively playing such a role, the Committee should have both the necessary technical personnel, capable of

undertaking the responsibilities of needs assessment, resource assessment, and planning functions, and powers to force the related public institutions to follow the produced plans.

Assignment of a special Ombudsman responsible of children rights that will independently monitor public services toward children is another critical issue. We demand from public authorities to establish an independent and effective Ombudsman agency and provide the required personnel, funds, and infrastructure needed for its operations. We hope that Ombudsman Law adopted in 2012 will provide a basis toward this demand.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES TARGETING CHILDREN -EXCLUDING EDUCATION- IS CALCULATED AS 1,19 PERCENT OF GDP FOR 2010 AND 1,10 PERCENT FOR 2011. WHEN EXPENDITURES ON EDUCATION ARE ADDED, THOSE PERCENTAGES INCREASE TO 3,57 AND 3,43 RESPECTIVELY.

Although children consist 31 percent of total population in Turkey, amount of public expenditures targeting children -excluding education- was only equal to 1,19 percent of GDP in 2010 and was limited to 1,10 percent of GDP in 2011 (Table 3). When expenditures on education are included, this ratio is calculated as 3,57 percent of GDP for 2010 and decreased to 3,43 percent in 2011. According to our calculations, public expenditure per child -excluding education- for 2011 is TL 612.

This decrease in the percentage ratio of children-focused public expenditures to GDP implies that Turkey's GDP growth in recent years have not been reflected proportionately to public spending on children.

WE EXPECT GROWTH RATE OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON CHILDREN TO BE HIGHER THAN THE GROWTH RATE OF TURKISH ECONOMY.

In 2011, public expenditures of the Social Services and Child Protection Agency (Sosyal Hizmetler ve Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu - SHÇEK⁶) targeting children was only equal to 0,11 percent of GDP. While 70 percent of total expenditures of SHÇEK targeted children in 2010, this ratio fell to 44 percent in

⁶ SHÇEK is the primal institution in charge of social services in Turkey. It provides social services for the protection of the children and family, as well as targeting the elderly and the disabled. Its activities include a wide range of services such as care services given at nursery homes or rehabilitation centers, running orphanages, providing cash transfers for home based care, counseling services for family as well as children.

2011. The reason behind this fall is the fact that since 2006 resources allocated to the Department of Disabled Services has been increasing, whereas the appropriations for the Department of Children Services has remained constant. We ask for an improvement in social services targeting all types of children and a corresponding increase in resources.

**WE BELIEVE THAT RESOURCES
ALLOCATED FOR SERVICES TARGETING
CHILDREN BY “SHÇEK” ARE
INSUFFICIENT AND THAT RELATED
ALLOCATIONS FOR THE MINISTRY OF
FAMILY AND SOCIAL POLICIES SHOULD
BE RAISED AS OF 2012.**

Budget allocation charts of SHÇEK demonstrate a significant decline in the resources allocated to the Department of Child Services, contrary to the increase envisaged for the Department of Social Assistance Services. The main strategies set forward in the 2010-2014 Strategic Plan of SHÇEK foresee transition to a protective-preventive service model and provision of (biological) family-based services preventing displacement of children. The importance and the function of the family for the psychosocial development of children is well recognized; yet, the existing level of relevant budget appropriations does not justify the aim of achieving a successful transition to the protective-preventive service model. According to the Strategic Plan, the number of beneficiaries of child-rearing assistance for the returning children is estimated to increase from 22.000 in 2010 to 34.000 in 2014. However, the expected rise in annual per child expenditure - from TL 2,5 in 2010 to TL 3,30 in 2014 - on counseling services targeting this group of beneficiaries is quite insufficient.

**CHILDREN PROTECTION SERVICES
SHOULD NOT TRANSFORM INTO
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR FAMILIES;
INSTEAD THEY SHOULD BE
PLANNED AS INTEGRATED SOCIAL
SERVICE INTERVENTIONS FOR THE
PROTECTION AND EMPOWERMENT OF
CHILDREN.**

Social Service Centers, which according to the Strategic Plan will assume the responsibility of protective and preventive services, should immediately begin to operate countrywide and be made available to the whole population. Pursuant to UN Convention on Children’s Rights, service provision should be based on the following criteria: a) Beginning from prenatal period, health and education services should be provided to all children free of charge, ensuring easy access and equal quality; b) Along with those services, risk monitoring should be carried out via social service activities; c) Basic social service units should be available countrywide according to an adequate demographic criteria determined by taking into account total population.

We believe that the most vital problem of the existing social service system is the lack of services/programs that are compatible with social needs in terms of quantity/quality and diversity. In recent times, most of the problems experienced in Turkey as a result of the complex social structure has been affecting children intensely. We want to stress the importance of enhancing expertise and institutionalization on problem areas that are not fit for family-based solutions such as child victims of sexual abuse, homeless children, children driven to criminal activities, and refugee children. In addition to prevention of those types of problems, the treatment and rehabilitation of children faced with them are also critical. The number of personnel to provide service in those areas should be increased and new specialization areas should be developed in line with the diversifying social needs. In our view, the employment of professionals such as social service experts (social workers), psychologists, and child psychiatrists is the essential need for the

social security system in general and child protection system in particular. We think that filling the personnel gap with graduates of other social science areas will create serious problems in the medium-term.

AS REGARDS TO SERVICES FOR CHILD PROTECTION, SUFFICIENT RESOURCES SHOULD BE ALLOCATED FOR SPECIALIZATION ON DIFFERENT PROBLEM AREAS AS WELL AS ON INSTITUTIONALIZATION AND PERSONNEL.

While total health expenditure in Turkey targeting children has increased during 2010 and 2011, expenditures of SGK targeting children have followed an opposite path. The share of expenditures targeting children in total SGK spending decreased from 14 percent in 2010 to 11 percent in 2011. A similar reduction can also be observed when total health ex-

penditure of SGK is examined and the reasons behind this fall should be explored in order to remove the barriers preventing children's access to health services.

During the period when General Health Insurance had been being prepared, official statements implied that all children under 18 would benefit from social security even if their families would not be able to contribute to the system. In the first year of application, families with no insurance had the chance of registering their children to SGK system and benefit from health services free of charge. However, in 2012 the conditions changed; SGK has begun to apply an income test to families registered in its system and families with income above one-third of minimum income are being expected to contribute to the social security system. If families do/can not pay their contributions, their children are not allowed to benefit from health services. This requirement should be abolished and all children should have the opportunity to benefit from the system without any precondition.

In 2011, the Ministries of Justice and Health signed a protocol to establish Children Monitoring Centers (Çocuk İzlem Merkezleri - ÇİM) that enables child victims of sexual abuse under the age of 18 to give their testimonies with the presence of psychologists and other professionals and requires audiovisual recording. Moreover, in order to speed up the process, children have the opportunity to obtain medical examination reports from the same department. Three of those centers have begun to operate later in the year. In addition to those Centers, Children Protection Centers within University Hospitals should also be able to provide the same services. Moreover, those Monitoring Centers, which according to existing regulations is only responsible of diagnosing children, should also offer long-term monitoring and treatment for child victims of sexual abuse. More resources should be allocated in order to increase the number of those Centers and their service quality.

According to United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, states are obliged to establish laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law. On the other hand, National Law on Child Protection stipulate the establishment of juvenile courts in every province. However, the number of active juvenile courts established in 30 provinces has fallen from 71 in 2010 to 66 in 2011. Our calculations point out that in order to establish a juvenile court in every province of Turkey as stated in the law, the total funds allocated for juvenile courts should be increased by 72 percent. In addition to that problem, 50,5 percent of child suspects have been tried by courts that are not specifically applicable to juniors. Moreover, the average duration of trials at the juvenile courts and juvenile high criminal courts, which is 300 days ac-

cording to 2011 judicial statistics, is gravely long. For the advantage of the children and to fulfill the principle of fair trial, the number of juvenile courts as well as personnel working in those courts should be increased and personnel should be supported with on-the-job training.

IN 2011, ONLY HALF OF THE CHILD SUSPECTS WERE TRIED BY JUVENILE COURTS, WHILE THE AVERAGE DURATION OF TRIALS WAS 300 DAYS. RESOURCES ARE NEEDED FOR IMPROVING THOSE KINDS OF SERVICES.

The primary problem in the children's justice system is the lack of preventive services to deal with children before they are dragged into criminal activities. Resources should be allocated to establish sufficient number of institutions that will act as alternatives to detention and penalization in all provinces. Depriving children of their freedom should be a measure of last resort for the justice system. However, the share of children in courts' probation decisions fell from 11,6 percent in 2008 to 8,1 percent in 2011. After the recent amendments in the Law of Probation Services, we expect an increase in probation decisions concerning children.

In 2011, 922 children had the chance to stay in criminal execution institutions specific to children, while 764 of them were kept in institutions appropriate for adults. Funds allocated for children within the criminal execution system is quite insufficient since children have different needs than adults, such as nutrition, health, and education. Moreover, sharing the same space with adults create a convenient environment

IMPRISONMENT OF CHILDREN IN AN ENVIRONMENT ORGANIZED FOR ADULTS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED. INCREASING RESOURCES FOR SERVICES ADEQUATE FOR CHILDREN WITHIN THE TURKISH JUSTICE SYSTEM SHOULD BE A PRIORITY.

for the abuse of children. Therefore, children should never be kept in the same institutions with adults. Keeping adults in institutions for children is also intolerable. However, in 2011, it was recorded that Ankara Children and Juvenile Closed Prison had 178 adult inmates and Pozantı M Type Closed Prison had 18. Besides that problem, according to the actual practice, funds are only allocated for the basic needs of children on remand, while no resources are available for the convicted. Besides, funds separated for social and educational activities or costs of returning home after discharge for both on remand and convicted children are insufficient. Though we approve the decision in 2011 to cover the examination costs for both types of child prisoners with insufficient income for a three year period, we think that limiting it with three-years is a negative factor and that this practice should be made permanent.

According to Turkish Statistics Institution's (Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu - TÜİK) 2008 census, 11,3 percent of children in the 12-14 age group are working, while according to October-December 2006 data, 6 percent of the children in the 6-17 age group take part in working life. Because updated data on child labor is not available, it is impossible to assess the progress achieved in meeting targets set for the struggle against child labor. Resources should be allocated for an effective evaluation of Turkey's progress in combating child labor and for the revision of existing strategies and plans.

RESOURCES SHOULD BE ALLOCATED FOR SITUATION ANALYSIS, PROGRAM REVISION AND IMPLEMENTATION ON THE COMBAT AGAINST CHILD LABOR, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL PROBLEM AREAS IN TURKEY.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON YOUTH

As of 2011, youth population in Turkey between ages 15-24 is 12.542.174 and half of the total population is younger than age 29,7. The number of young people and their 16,78 percent share in total population exhibits a minor decrease when compared to 2010. However, median age among provinces vary as a result of regional differences. While the provinces with highest percentages of youth population are in East and Southeast regions of the country, provinces in Marmara and Aegean regions have the highest percentages of older population. Demographic studies, indicating that regions receiving higher numbers of internal migration also have higher average number of persons in households, draw attention to the increasing share of disadvantaged young people within the youth population. Consequently, we think that expanding and extending public services targeting the empowerment of the youth has become a critical issue.

The 17 percent youth population has certain needs that can only be met by public services. As members of NGOs working on the youth, we believe that empowerment of the youth is one of the essential responsibilities of the public sector. “Empowerment of the Youth” implies creating conditions necessary for young people to live as self-reliant and equal members of the society and endowing them with capabilities and capacities that would enhance their participation in social life. In order to monitor the public spending related to the empowerment of the youth, we take into account expenditures of public institutions working in areas such as sports, participation in social life, housing, support for education and support for entry into the labor market. Other relevant types of expenditures concerning the protection and health of the population between ages 0-18 are examined within the public expenditures on the protection of children.

In this regard, expenditures targeting the youth includes; expenditures of the Ministry of Youth and Sports; financial contributions to the budget from EU’s Education and Youth Programs; expenditures on youth made by GAP Administration Human and Social Development General Coordination; scholarships provided by the Council of Higher Education (Yüksek Öğretim Kurulu -YÖK) and The Scientific and the Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK); Turkish Employment Agency ‘s (İŞKUR) Active Labor Market expenditures; and venture capital support provided by TÜBİTAK and Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The expenditures of the DG of Youth and Sports⁷ and Higher Education Credit and Dormitory Agency (YURTKUR⁸) which were examined separately in previous years, have now being monitored through the budget of the Ministry of Youth and Sports established in 2011.

Covering all public institutions mentioned above, total public expenditure in 2011 allocated for the empowerment of the youth is calculated as TL 4,6 billion. The ratio of public expenditure on youth to GDP is estimated as 0,34 percent for 2009 and 0,30 for 2010. In 2011,

EXPENDITURES ON THE EMPOWERMENT OF THE YOUTH IS EQUAL TO 0,38 PERCENT OF GDP AND IS PLANNED TO BE DECREASED. WE DISAPPROVE THAT FALL AND CLAIM THAT RESOURCES FOR THAT POLICY AREA MUST BE INCREASED.

7 Before DG Youth and Sports operating under the auspices of Prime Ministry, acted as the leading governmental organization that is directly providing services on the basis of sports and youth activities (including youth centers, camps, etc.).

8 YURTKUR is primarily involved in two types of services targeting university students: (i) provision of low-interest tuition loans and monthly scholarships and (ii) construction and maintenance of dormitories to cater for housing needs of the university students.

this ratio increased to 0,36 percent, while it is expected to decrease to 0,35 percent in 2012 (Table 4). Those figures indicate that, though Turkey has one of the fastest growing economies in the world, public spending on the empowerment of the youth does not reflect the recent economic progress in the country; in other words the youth cannot receive a fair share from the GDP growth. The per capita public spending on the youth in Turkey, calculated as TL 367, is another figure indicating that unfairness.

Ministry of Youth and Sports is the institution that has the highest share in public spending on youth. Yet, the reason behind this is the transfer of YURTKUR resources into the budget of the Ministry as of 2012. When the total expenditure of DG of Youth and Sports and YURTKUR in 2011 is compared to the budget of the Ministry in 2012, the nominal increase, calculated as TL 295.907.000, implies that despite the establishment of a specific ministry for the youth, the corresponding increase in resources is minor. The break-

down of the budget of Ministry of Youth and Sports shows that there has been a nominal increase of TL 668.000.000 in the expenditures of YURTKUR. Given the increase in total nominal expenditure of the Ministry, this means that resources allocated to other areas concerning youth and sports have in fact decreased during that period.

YURTKUR has a 82 percent share within the budget of the Ministry, while DG of Sports and Department of Sport Services have an aggregate share of 16 percent. The remaining allocations spared for public services apart from higher education and sports is only equal to 2 percent. Hence, the distortion in resource allocation is apparent.

Nevertheless, the share YURTKUR receives from the total budget of the Ministry does not imply that the resources allocated in this area are sufficient. An examination of separate expenditure items reveals that Department of Credits has the highest share with 67,22 percent. Loan expenditures of YURTKUR are three times higher than its scholarship expenditures. We believe that both the per student amounts and the total number of scholarships provided by YURTKUR should be increased. We also believe that loan repayment schemes should be based on employment as well as income level and installment conditions should be made easier. Figures demonstrate that capacities of YURTKUR's dormitories have expanded due to increase in institution's budget. However, YURTKUR's 2010 Annual Report draws one's attention to regional imbalances concerning dormitory capacities. For example, Diyarbakır, Van and Malatya, provinces with half of the population belonging to 17-21 age group, are among provinces with lower number of dormitory beds. On the other hand, improving capacities and technical facilities of dormitories is not sufficient; we must note that conditions fit for varying needs and demands of young people, regulations that protect students' rights and freedoms, and participatory administrative practices are equally important.

MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORTS HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED; HOWEVER THE BUDGET OF THE MINISTRY DOES NOT EXCEED THE FORMER AGGREGATE ALLOCATIONS OF INSTITUTIONS BROUGHT TOGETHER UNDER IT. THE SHARE OF ALLOCATIONS FOR EXPENDITURES FOR AREAS OTHER THAN EDUCATION AND SPORTS IS ONLY 2 PERCENT

WE DEMAND A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS PROVIDED BY "YURTKUR" AS WELL AS MEASURES FOR REDUCING REGIONAL IMBALANCES CONCERNING DORMITORIES' BED CAPACITIES.

The ratio of total university fees collected from young people to total higher education spending, calculated taking into account all revenues related to formal and non-formal education obtained from the revenue sheets of all universities, has remained constant around 0,03 percent since 2008 (Table 4). In other words, if those fees are not collected, total burden on the budget will be TL 500.000.000, equal to 5 percent of GDP. As mentioned in our previous letter in 2011, abolishment of tuition fees should be reconsidered by taking into account that providing opportunities covering all stages of education is one of the primary responsibilities of the social state and assuring right to access to education free of charge is an important part of this responsibility. In that regard, we approve the Government's decision on lifting the fees of students enrolled in regular university education and suggest the same decision to be applied to ones attending evening programs of universities.

Though considerably small in amount, when compared to the budget of the Ministry, the second biggest expenditure item within public spending on the youth belongs to İŞKUR. According to Turkish Statistics Institute's (TÜİK) April 2012 data, 15,72 percent of total domestic labor force in Turkey consists of young people between ages 15-24. In addition to that, while seasonally adjusted unemployment is around 9 percent in the country, it is calculated 16,7 percent for the same age group. The labor force participation rate of young people without secondary school degrees and particularly of women is significantly low. Given that fact, we would like to state the need for activities to be carried out and extra resources to be used by İŞKUR for the empowerment of the youth, particularly young women.

Though their share in general public spending on youth is quite low, the scholarships provided by YÖK to research assistants as well as the expenditures of the TÜBİTAK Techno Entrepreneurship Support Program have been demonstrating a declining trend, while Ministry of Science, Industry, and Technology Techno Entrepreneurship Capital Support Program's funds have been escalating. Given that, we want to stress that reduction of funds supporting scientific research and scientists is unacceptable.

On the other hand, total public expenditure on the empowerment of the youth and public spending on secondary and higher education aggregately equaled to 1,92 percent of GDP in 2010 and this ratio increased to 2,01 in 2011.

**OUR CALCULATIONS SHOW THAT
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES
ON THE EMPOWERMENT OF THE
YOUTH AND PUBLIC SPENDING ON
SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION
AGGREGATELY EQUAL ONLY 2,01
PERCENT OF GDP IN 2011.**

Another important problem is barriers hindering the education rights of on remand and convicted young people in prisons, whose numbers have shown a considerable increase in recent years. In order to solve that problem a temporary protocol has been signed to provide funds through Social Assistance and Solidarity Fund for the registration, tuition fee and examination

expenditures of students enrolled in open education schools. Yet, we believe that available resources should be enhanced so as to cover the transportation and other related expenses of university students who have to attend their examinations.

The figures exhibit that in 2011, 67 percent of total allocations spared for the empowerment of the youth has been spent on young people in education (consisting of YURTKUR and various scholarships),

while the remaining 33 percent has been used for ones outside the education system (including sports). However, according to 2009 OECD figures, 60 percent of young people between ages 15-24 have not been enrolled in any kind of educational institution. United Nations Development Program's 2008 report states that 40 percent of young people are neither attending school nor working. Those striking and alarming figures draw attention to the need for enhancing the activities and rising the funds for young people outside the education system in a considerable fashion.

In addition to the insufficiencies in terms of resources and opportunities provided for the youth, another out-

standing problem is the limitations in mechanisms allowing young people to participate the decision making process covering all stages of policy making, from design to supply, and general disregard to specific needs and demands of the youth. By specific needs we mean both differences in common circumstances and characteristics peculiar to young people when compared with other age groups and particular demands of young people as a result of differences in language, religion, race, gender, sexual orientation, ethnic identity, and socio-economic conditions, as well as we put emphasis on the fact that public services should not be planned according to the prevailing conditions of the majority but should provide solutions for differences in terms of needs and demands. In that regard, the inclusion of civil

WHEN OPPORTUNITIES TO BE PROVIDED FOR THE YOUTH ARE DESIGNED, YOUNG PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION AS WELL AS THEIR DEMANDS AND NEEDS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. DISCIPLINARY REGULATIONS THAT TREAT YOUNG PEOPLE AS POTENTIAL CRIMINALS MUST BE CHANGED.

society organizations working on the youth to the decision making processes on public fund allocations and service planning as well as respect for those organizations' comments, proposals and models are critically important in our view. For ensuring such participatory processes, we suggest allocation of resources in a transparent way, not only for young people but also for supporting youth organizations in order to make those organizations more visible and empowered.

THOUGH 60 PERCENT OF TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION HAVE NOT BEEN ENROLLED IN ANY KIND OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, IN 2011, 67 PERCENT OF TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON THE EMPOWERMENT OF THE YOUTH HAS BEEN SPENT ON YOUNG PEOPLE IN EDUCATION, WHILE ONLY 33 PERCENT IS SPARED FOR THOSE OUTSIDE THE EDUCATION SYSTEM. THE YOUTH, PARTICULARLY YOUNG PEOPLE OUTSIDE THE EDUCATION SYSTEM ARE NOT VISIBLE IN THE BUDGET.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON THE DISABLED

In order to monitor public spending on disability, we examined central government public institutions' expenditures targeting the disabled on social assistance and social services, support for employment, special education and sports. Our calculations demonstrate that the ratio of total public expenditure to GDP increased steadily from 0,08 percent in 2006 to 0,44 percent in 2011 (Table 5). We approve this increasing trend in expenditures for disabled people. Yet, given that both social expenditures in general and public spending on the disabled in particular are quite low compared to EU members and other OECD countries, we believe that this increasing trend should continue with a particular focus on

WE WELCOME THE INCREASE IN RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO THE DISABLED AND IMPROVEMENTS IN POLICIES TARGETING DISABLED PERSONS.

improving the quality and extending the coverage of public services.

The adoption of the Law on the Disabled is an important step for strengthening human rights in our country. Nevertheless, we argue that this step obliges all public institutions and agencies to take measures

necessary to ensure full participation of disabled people to economic, social, and political life. Moreover, as a legal binding document that presents the universal human rights of disabled people in a detailed way, the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities prepared by the efforts of organizations working on the protection of the disabled people is another positive development. Complying to that convention makes necessary the restructuring of all types of public policies directly or indirectly affecting the disabled with a rights based approach.

When we analyze the combination of overall public expenditures targeting disabled people, we see that 73 percent of existing resources are allocated to allowance payments and home-based care stipends provided on the basis of Law No. 2022. Those two cash transfer tools have an important function. However, in our view, available resources can be distributed in a more effective and balanced way. In that regard, we want to draw attention to policy areas that require adequate public funding: Research studies on disabled people; prevention of disability; accessibility measures needed for the participation of the disabled to all aspects of life; education and training, employment, rehabilitation, health care, and social rehabilitation of disabled people.

ALONG WITH CASH TRANSFERS, RESOURCES ALLOCATED FOR THE PREVENTION OF DISABILITY, RESEARCH ON DISABLED PEOPLE, IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY, EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, AS WELL AS MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND REHABILITATION SERVICES MUST ALSO BE INCREASED.

Within the overall public expenditures on the disabled, home-based care stipends has a 44 percent share for 2001 and public spending on this area has the fastest growth rate. This home-based care scheme primarily involves income-tested cash transfers of an amount equal to official minimum wage for around 300.000 disabled persons. The number of beneficiaries of this scheme has reached 201.320 by the end of 2009 and

291.000 by the end of 2010. This home-based care allowance signifies state's increasing involvement in the realm of care for the disabled aiming to compensate for inadequate service provision. We support the approach stated in article 19 of UN Convention advising to provide care to disabled people without excluding them from social life and in their own environment and according to their choice of care. Therefore we approve the improvements and enhancements in home-based care policies.

Home-based care envisages a model that does not exclude disabled people from social life and allows them to receive care services in their own social environment; on the other hand, in our view, the present model limits the availability of alternative options for individuals who want to live independent of their families such as care provided by professional public workers, support services for disabled people living on their own, and day-care or live-in care services.

We also believe that family-based care policies in fact lays the burden of care provision on the shoulders of women, transforming it into informal work at home and reinforcing the already existing gender-based inequalities in the division of labor. Moreover, since home-based care in fact requires professional skills, we do not favor the assumption that home care can be provided in an effective and qualified manner by just depending on family ties. As a result, we believe that attention should be paid to the education of professionals needed for home care as well as their employment and, during the transition period needed for educating professional staff, family members should be trained on providing care for disabled people.

WE SUPPORT POLICIES IN LINE WITH ARTICLE 19 OF UN CONVENTION STATING THAT CARE FOR DISABLED PEOPLE SHOULD BE PROVIDED WITHOUT EXCLUDING THEM FROM SOCIAL LIFE, IN THEIR OWN ENVIRONMENTS AND ACCORDING TO THEIR CHOICE OF CARE. THEREFORE THE STATE SHOULD BE ABLE TO OFFER DISABLED PEOPLE DIFFERENT CARE ALTERNATIVES AND RESOURCES SHOULD BE ALLOCATED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

Unfortunately in Turkey social rehabilitation centers, which would let disabled people gain skills necessary to live their lives independently after medical needs are met, do not exist. We also call for resource allocation to be used for the establishment of that type of social rehabilitation centers countrywide.

The level of monthly allowances paid to disabled people is quite low and should be raised. In our view, cutting the monthly allowance in case a disabled person gets a regular job creates incentives against the participation of disabled people in working life. We believe that cash transfer policy should be designed to cover additional expenses related to disability and should not be conditional on unemployment. Besides, in case the minimum income support policy discussed widely in recent years is put into practice, allowances of disabled people should not be regarded as a part of total household income and should be exempted from household income test required for minimum income support.

WE ARE IN FAVOR OF EFFORTS FOR FILLING THE DISABLED QUOTAS IN PUBLIC SECTOR JOBS. WE PROPOSE FUNDS ACCUMULATED IN PENALTY FUND TO BE USED FOR THE PROCUREMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF SUPPORT TECHNOLOGIES NEEDED FOR THE EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED PERSONS.

Though we observe an increase in İŞKUR's expenditures for the training and job placement of disabled persons, those expenditures constitute only 0,29 percent of total public spending on the disabled in 2011. Additional resources are needed for diversifying and extending policies for the employment of disabled people. In that regard, we approve the implementation of Disabled Public Personnel Selection Exam aiming to employ disabled persons in public sector jobs and demand that available cadres in public institutions to be used immediately for that purpose.

We think that the use of penalty fines imposed on private sector institutions that do not comply their employment quotas for the disabled should continue. However, this policy should be accompanied by efforts on informing and guiding private sector on the employment of disabled people. The fact that in general work places are not designed according to disabled persons' needs and procurement of tech-

nologies to facilitate the employment of disabled people are disregarded in companies' resource planning are two important problems related to working life.

In our view employment can be a tool to enhance disabled people's participation to social life. Therefore, the general practice observed in companies, i.e. presenting disabled people as employed on paper and paying salaries without actually employing them, is inappropriate taking into account the real purpose of the policy and workplace inspectors should pay a special attention to those kinds of misapplications. Moreover, sheltered workplaces as a tool of vocational rehabilitation and employment through public

AN INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL SYSTEM WORKING WITH QUALIFIED PERSONNEL SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED FOR PRIVATE SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION CENTERS AND FUNDS MUST BE ALLOCATED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

support should be established throughout the country for disabled people who are less likely to be hired in the labor market and funds should be provided for vocational rehabilitation activities.

We believe that allocating resources for campaigns which target schooling of disabled children is crucial. We also find sufficient resource allocation and training

of teaching professionals necessary for accomplishing the aims of inclusive education. We approve public financing for disabled children to attend special education centers through Ministry of Education's DG of Special Education, Guidance and Counseling Services and DG of Special Education Institutions and increases in those types of expenditures. However, we also demand funds to be allocated for an institutional control system consisting of qualified personnel in order to monitor those private special education and rehabilitation centers.

Another problematic issue we want to note is the duration disabled children in Turkey can benefit from private special education services free of charge, which is not sufficient compared to the practices in EU member countries. Therefore, we want to emphasize that this duration should be determined according to scientific facts related to child development rather than financial concerns.

Though the strategy described Mental Health Action Plan published by the Ministry of Health in 2011 is quite limited, transition to community based mental health services is welcomed as a positive step in terms of human rights. Yet, we think that the actual implementation of the plan and its effects on the level of mental health expenditures should be shared with the public.

Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation branches provide a limited medical equipment support for the disabled. In order to overcome the difficulties in accessing medical equipment, we believe that disabled people should benefit from social insurance unconditionally as envisaged in the Law on General Health Insurance, Social Security Institution should design a single insurance package including all types of health care needs of the disabled and health care services for disabled people should be provided free of charge and with high quality.

WE THINK THAT SGK SHOULD OFFER ALL SERVICES FOR HEALTH CARE NEEDS IN A SINGLE INSURANCE PACKAGE AND THOSE SERVICES SHOULD BE SUPPLIED BY HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS IN GOOD QUALITY AND FREE OF CHARGE.

Excluding persons whose health reports state less than 40 percent loss of ability from all public pro-

grams and schemes designed for the disabled entails considerable inequalities among disabled citizens. We argue that the eligibility conditions for those services should be flexible and supplementary appropriations should be allocated to individual budgets of related institutions in order to meet the additional fund requirement needed for flexibility.

Newborn health services that would make early diagnosis of disability possible should be provided throughout the country and resources should be allocated for crucial early diagnosis procedures such as hearing tests and hip ultrasound scans. The practice of demanding annual health reports from people with persistent disability and chronic diseases should be terminated.

As is well known, public institutions in Turkey failed to comply the accessibility conditions stated in the Law on the Disabled. We stress the importance of meeting those conditions given the Article 9 of the UN Convention as well as of allocating resources from the Central Government budget for that purpose and allowing local governments to benefit from those resources.

Expenditures on sports activities targeting the disabled require increases in allocations spared for facilities and equipment. Moreover, when the distribution of resources in between different sports federations is examined, it is observed that specific groups of disabled persons cannot benefit from those resources in a fair way. Public support mechanisms for those groups should be established.

**PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN TURKEY
HAS FAILED TO COMPLY THE
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GIVEN THE ARTICLE 9 OF THE UN
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CONDITIONS AND ALLOWING LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS TO BENEFIT FROM
THOSE RESOURCES.**

We also think that professional staff development needed for putting the rights of disabled people into practice is a matter of urgency and Council of Higher Education should promote universities to establish relevant departments for the education of that staff.

Parallel to Article 8 of UN Convention, education and awareness-raising activities for all segments of society (family, school, and workplace) should continue in order to combat with existing prejudices about and negative attitudes toward the participation of the disabled in social life. We believe that Administration for Disabled People, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Family and Social Policies, Ministry of Health, state radio and television, as well as the Committee Against Discrimination to be established in near future should assume important roles for that purpose and should receive sufficient resources for fulfilling those roles. In addition to that, support services for informing and guiding disabled people should be made available. Efforts of public institutions for informing disabled persons on their rights and on ways of access to available services would play an important social function.

Last but not least, we demand the establishment of mechanisms for ensuring active participation of disabled individuals and associations founded by the disabled to defend the rights of the disabled groups to all policy processes in the country and the planning of specific policies on the disabled, as well as allocation of sufficient resources needed for the functioning of those mechanisms.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON JUSTICE

As KAHİP, we have agreed upon including public expenditures on justice in our monitoring efforts. In that regard, we examined public expenditures of the Constitutional Court, Court of Accounts, Council of State, as well as Ministry of Justice, resources transferred to Bar Associations for legal help, and compensations paid to the European Court of Human Rights. All resources allocated to the Academy of Justice and at least half of allocations for Punishment Execution Institutions and Detention Houses as well as for Work Houses Institutions have been financed from Ministry of Justice's appropriations. Therefore, when computing total public expenditure on justice, we did not take into account those amounts financed through ministerial budget. When computed by using the above mentioned method, total public spending on justice in 2011 is equal to TL 5,9 billion.

THE RATIO OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON JUSTICE TO GDP HAS INCREASED FROM 0,35 PERCENT IN 2008 TO 0,46 PERCENT IN 2011. HOWEVER, IT IS BEING PLANNED TO BE DECREASED TO 0,43 PERCENT BY 2014. WE DEMAND RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO JUSTICE TO BE RAISED.

The ratio of public spending on justice to GDP increased from 0,35 percent in 2008 to 0,46 percent in 2011, whereas budget predictions demonstrate that this ratio is expected to fall to 0,43 percent by 2014 (Table 6). Access to justice, lengthy trial and detention durations, insufficiencies in legal aid mechanism, inhumane prison conditions and human rights violations within the prisons are among hot topics of Turkey's political agenda. According to European Council

Commission for the Efficiency of Justice's 2008 data, the average per inhabitant expenditure covering services of courts, prosecutors' offices, as well as legal aid is 47,1 Euro in member countries. In Turkey, this is equal to 10,3 Euro. The same data also demonstrates that, when total expenditure as a share of GDP per capita in member countries are compared, Turkey ranks last with 15 per mille. In our view, those figures make the need of raising public spending on justice obvious.

IN EU COUNTRIES AVERAGE PROSECUTION AND LEGAL AID EXPENDITURE PER INHABITANT IS CALCULATED AS 47,1 EURO. IN TURKEY THE SAME FIGURE IS 10,3 EURO.

Ministry of Justice is responsible of 86 percent of total public expenditures on justice. 54 percent of the total budget of the Ministry is used for courts, while 38 percent is spent on prisons and 8 percent is spared for other kinds of expenditure. Taking that distribution into account, we analyzed total public spending

on justice under three headings, including expenditures on courts, expenditures on execution system, and expenditures on legal aid and probation.

According to European Council Commission for the Efficiency of Justice 2008 data, number of judges per 100.000 inhabitants in Turkey is equal to 10. The same figure is 58 in United Kingdom, 54 in France, 33 in Greece, and 18 in Italy. While in European countries a judge is responsible of 200 case files on average, in Turkey the number of case files per judge is equal to 1.078. The total number of judges have increased in Turkey since 2008, yet one can claim that it is still insufficient to meet the need. Since the number of judges is low, the number of cases per judge is quite high. Those factors lead to lengthy trial periods and detention/imprisonment. The European Court of Human Rights Violation Statistics

show that, with 83 rulings against, Turkey is the country with the highest number of violation decisions on lengthy proceedings in 2010 and ranks second with 53 violations in 2011. In terms of rights to liberty and security, judgments filed against Turkey by the Court is substantially higher than other European Council member countries.

Hence, we believe that efforts should focus on employing more judges and that allocations should be increased for that purpose. Per person public expenditure on courts is considerably low in Turkey and therefore should be raised. Since professional capabilities of judges are crucial for fair decisions, budget allocated for vocational training should also be raised. In that regard, vocational training expenditures of the Academy of Justice and the Ministry of Justice also need to be increased. We approve all kinds of positive steps toward that direction.

When we examine prisons, we see that as of October 2011 there are 34.430 on remand, 17.952 convicted and awaiting appeal, and 74.660 convicted prisoners in Turkey, making a total of 127.042 persons. On the other hand, there are 370 correction facilities with 114.831 bed capacities. Hence, there is an urgent need of additional 12.000 capacities given the existing number of prisoners. However, in our opinion, increasing the number of available beds does not lead to an automatic improvement in living conditions. In fact, higher number of beds will increase the number of inmates sharing the same common areas and this will cause the deterioration of prisoners' living conditions.

Our calculations for 2010, based on the aggregate expenditure levels of DG of Prisons and Detention Houses, Penal Institutions, Education Centers and Workhouses, demonstrate that yearly expenditure per prisoner is equal to TL 16.264. If the expenditures of Penal Institutions, Detention Houses, and Work Houses are not included, per prisoner expenditure falls to TL 12.629. According to Ministry of Justice's official numbers, annual level per prisoner expenditure is equal to TL 14.400 (9.230 USD). Ministry of Justice's comparative analysis shows that per prisoner expenditure is USD 25.000 in USA, USD 96.000 in Denmark, and USD 5.993 in South Africa.

GIVEN THE STRIKINGLY HIGH NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CORRECTION INSTITUTIONS, PRISON CAPACITIES CAN BE MADE SUFFICIENT IF THE AVERAGE DURATION OF TRIALS IS SHORTENED AND ON REMAND IMPRISONMENT IS APPLIED EXCEPTIONALLY, WHILE AVAILABLE RESOURCES CAN BE USED FOR IMPROVING LIVING CONDITIONS IN PRISONS.

WHILE IN EUROPE NUMBER OF CASE FILES ASSIGNED PER JUDGE IS 200 ON AVERAGE, IN TURKEY THAT NUMBER IS 1078. CONCERNING VIOLATION DECISIONS ON LENGTHLY PROCEEDINGS, TURKEY WAS THE COUNTRY WITH 83 HIGHEST RULINGS AGAINST IN 2010 AND RANKED SECOND WITH 53 VIOLATION RULINGS IN 2011.

If the number of on remand prisoners are taken into account and in case the trial processes are rationalized, trial durations are shortened, and the number of on remand prisoners are lowered, the existing capacities of prisons and detention houses can become sufficient. However, the existing facilities should be revised in order to improve the living conditions of prisoners in compliance with universal human rights and by taking into account cultural differences. Cooperation with civil society organizations and universities would be essential during that process.

Ministry of Justice's reports reveal that the rate of return to prisons is strikingly high. For example, 68,6 percent of children under 18 returns to prison in one year time, while 70 percent of young inmates between ages 18-20 receives another penalty around two years time after release. It is important to note that prisons should not be regarded as places to keep criminals; they should transform into facilities of correction in which inmates have the opportunity to engage activities that would prevent returning to prison and to face with their crimes.

According to Ministry of Justice, there are 25 officers responsible of every 100 inmates. When we compare that ratio to European countries, we see that number of officers for every 100 inmates is 138 in Denmark, 81 in Italy, and 75 in Netherlands. Therefore, the number of personnel working in prisons should be raised. Yet, by prison personnel, we do not only refer to security staff. It also includes psychologists, social workers and occupational specialists who would help prisoners to adapt life after release in order to decrease the rate of return to prisons. In our view, if the number of personnel with those qualifications does not raise, decreasing human rights violations in prisons as well as the rate of return to prisons will be impossible. A survey conducted by Ministry of Justice shows that: 82 percent of prisoners have insufficient writing skills and only one out of five can fill a job application form; 50 percent of inmates do not have any occupational/vocational skills; two-third of prisoners were unemployed before entering to prison; and 70 percent of inmates suffer from at least two different types of mental health problems. In contrast to those results, there are only 172 psychologists, 158 social workers, and 93 teachers within the overall 31.861 prisoner personnel. Those numbers demonstrate the urgency of increasing non-security types of prison staff.

IN TURKEY THE OVERALL NUMBER OF PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN PRISONS IS EQUAL TO 31.861, WHILE ONLY 423 OF THE PERSONNEL ARE PSYCHOLOGISTS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND TEACHERS. WE BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO DECREASE THE RATE OF RETURN TO PRISONS, THOSE TYPES OF PRISON STAFF SHOULD BE ENHANCED.

Employing inmates on voluntary basis and by providing social security is a rational policy; yet, the income earned from those activities should be used in favor of prisoners through activities that would prevent returning to prison and measures that would prevent human rights violations. Applying the procedure of on remand imprisonment exceptionally, using public service penalties effectively, extending probation decisions with the help of new technologies should be seriously evaluated as policies alternative to imprisonment.

Among members of the European Council, the amount of legal assistance (including legal help) for each case is 536 Euro on average according to 2008 data. With an average of 8 Euro legal assistance per case, Turkey is the second country with the lowest amount of expenditure in that area. Legal assistance budget is an indicator for evaluating access to justice in one country. We believe that the budget allocated for legal help should be raised and in order to increase the number of people benefiting from legal assistance, the existing limitation based on the duration of penalties related to alleged crimes should be abolished.

Probation services has begun to be implemented in Turkey. We think that, in order to ensure success, a budget sufficient enough to provide the basic needs of probationers during their probation time is needed. Moreover, enhancing human resources used for probation services and cooperating with civil society organizations are other issues we deem important.

In our view, practices such as increasing court fees in order to cope with the workload of courts are improper solutions since they also restrict access to justice. Instead of using that kind of tools, the Ombudsmanship should be put effectively into practice and the budget allocated to justice should be used in a proper way by establishing alternative ways and institutions for judicial settlement and by taking into account experiences in other countries.

MILITARY AND DOMESTIC SECURITY EXPENDITURES

The call for ensuring transparency as well as effective parliamentary and non-governmental oversight of military expenditures should be regarded as a legitimate democratic demand.

Calculation of military expenditures in Turkey requires the monitoring of several public institutions and public funds (Table 7). State Economic Enterprises and other public equity involvement play an important role in Turkey's defense industry. In most cases, military expenditures and expenditures on domestic security cannot be identified separately. Yet, the expenditure levels of military institutions within the Central Administration are accessible and some crucial data has been made public recently. For example, in 2011, General Staff announced the total number of personnel working within Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) for the first time since 2001. Moreover, Turkish Armed Forces Foundation⁹ (TAFF) has made its financial tables public in 2010, while Ministry of Defense reported the financial contribution of TAFF to TAF projects. Those are important steps for ensuring transparency of military expenditures. We hope that those types of information sharing will continue and understand that they do not actually pose a threat to domestic security - a common excuse used generally for keeping those types of information secret-.

THE EXPENDITURES OF TURKISH ARMED FORCES FOUNDATION AND THE NUMBER OF ARMED FORCES' PERSONNEL IS MADE PUBLIC FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 2011, SINCE 2001. WE BELIEVE THAT THOSE KINDS OF INFORMATION SHOULD BE SHARED WITH THE PUBLIC ON A REGULAR BASIS.

However, the restrictions on parliamentary oversight of military expenditures still persist. For example, in 2011, budget appropriations charts presented to the Turkish Grand Assembly consisted of 41 pages for the Ministry of Education, 24 pages for the Ministry of Health, 28 pages for General Directorate of Security, 12,5 pages for the Ministry of Interior, whereas the budget appropriation charts for the Ministry of Defense and Gendarmerie General Command were only

2,5 and 2 pages long respectively. The fact that budget appropriation charts of military institutions contain such limited information is a factor that restricts the capability of both the Parliament and the civil society institutions to monitor public spending on defense. On the other hand, laws and regulations concerning the oversight of military expenditures by the Court of Accounts has been constantly changing and remaining ambiguous. Moreover, military institutions reveal little information in their activity reports and are exempt from publishing their strategic plans. This is another factor that restricts effective over-

9 Turkish Armed Forces Foundation was established in 1987 with the purpose of providing material support to the Turkish Armed Forces "by developing the national armaments industry of Turkey, establishing new branches of the armaments industry, and purchasing weapons, vehicles and equipment". The Foundation has affiliates, subsidiaries and indirect subsidiaries catering for the defense industry. Despite its status as an independent foundation, it is managed by a board of trustees chaired by the Ministry of Defense and commissioned by the Deputy Chief of General Staff, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of National Defense and the Minister of National Defense Undersecretary of Defense Industry.

sight since those are important resources to obtain in depth information on public institutions' activities.

CIVILIAN AND PARLIAMENTARY OVERSIGHT ON MILITARY EXPENDITURES IS QUITE INSUFFICIENT AND SHOULD BE EXPANDED.

The secret fund expenditures¹⁰ of the Prime Ministry can be followed via its activity reports; however the share of military related expenditures made through this fund are not transparent. The total spending for the monthly wages of village guards¹¹ exhibit an increase, yet it is impossible to calculate whether it is due to an increase in the number of village guards employed or to an increase in salaries. The total public expenditures on the village guard system could not be calculated fully also because we can trace neither the amount of the social security expenditures of the system nor spending on the armaments of village guards. However, we can trace that within the overall personnel expenditures of the Ministry of Interior, which equals to TL 1.245.081.000, a remarkable level of TL 405.278.000 is allocated for the salaries the village guards. We should also note that, despite the ongoing project concerning the professionalization of Gendarmerie Forces, which requires the employment of professional soldiers instead of using human resources based on compulsory service, the budget allocations for the Gendarmerie General Command does not reflect a relevant change in terms of expenditures.

Total military spending for 2011, including the expenditures of the Ministry of Defense, Gendarmerie General Command, Coast Guard Command, Undersecretariat for Defense Industries and Defense Industry Support Fund, Mechanical and Chemical Industry Corporation, wages paid to village guards, military related R&D expenditures of the Scientific and Research Council of Turkey, repayments of military related foreign loans, as well as military related assistance for Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, is calculated as TL 26 billion which equals to 2,01 percent of GDP (Table 7, A + B). According to the methodology used by SIPRI, a well-known institution working on military expenditures worldwide, pension payments for retired civil and military professionals of TAF are also included in total military spending. If the total estimated amount of pension payments are added, total military spending for 2011 becomes TL 30 billion, which equals to 2,35 percent of GDP (Table 7, A+B+C). SIPRI's data shows that Turkey ranks 14 among countries with highest levels of military expenditures.

WITH 2,35 PERCENT MILITARY EXPENDITURES TO GDP RATIO, TURKEY RANKS FOURTEEN AMONG COUNTRIES WITH HIGHEST LEVELS OF MILITARY SPENDING.

As we emphasized in our previous letters, public spending on military in Turkey had been higher than that on education for a period of fifteen years between 1988-2004. In a country where, according to Turkish Statistics Institute's data the age group of 6-29, which

should receive formal education constitutes 48 percent of total population (Table 7), this long period of high military spending obviously had created a cumulative impact on current problems such as an ever-growing unskilled labor force, low levels of labor productivity and a severe youth unemployment rate

10 The secret funds are official financial resources, established under the auspices of Prime Ministry, catering for non-specialized and publicized expenditures especially concerning "national security and higher interests of the State". The use of the fund resources are solely executed by the Prime Minister.

11 Village guards are official paramilitary forces set up in mid 1980s and funded by the State to act primarily as local militia during the conflict in the south eastern Turkey especially intensified in 1990s. Rather than being under the command of the armed forces, they are placed under the command of the local civil officers, thus Ministry of Interior provide both the salaries and armament of village guards.

which is two times higher than adult unemployment rate.

Data announced by the Ministry of Finance and a public announcement on the Ministry of Defense website imply that personnel expenditure of military institutions and the good and services procurement for the personnel aggregately constitute 75 percent of total military expenditures, while the remaining 25 percent is used for good and services procurement for modernization projects and capital expenditures. Whether the Turkish Army in reality needs such a high number of soldiers, which absorbs 75 percent of total military spending to be allocated for personnel expenditures and personnel-related good and services procurement, is a contentious question.

THE TOTAL SHARE OF THE PERSONNEL SPENDING OF MILITARY INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR GOODS AND SERVICES PROCUREMENT MADE FOR PERSONNEL IN TOTAL MILITARY SPENDING REACHES 75 PERCENT.

The total share of the personnel spending of military institutions and their goods and services procurement made for personnel in total military spending reaches 75 percent.

Recent figures concerning the numbers of professional and compulsory soldiers are announced on June 2012. However, not only information on the shares of professionals and compulsory service in total personnel expenditure are not accessible, information on which positions the conscripts are being employed is also not sufficient. This lack of information is one of the factors and probably the most important reason why the abolition of compulsory military service as well as the cost and efficiency of increasing the number of professionals in the army cannot be discussed effectively by both the Parliament and the public.

We believe that Turkey does not need to rank fourteen in the list of countries with highest military spending and that military expenditures can be decreased so as to reach the NATO-EU average of military spending to GDP ratio of 1,8 percent. The amount of public resources needed for paying the general health insurance premium of uninsured 12,5 million citizens and to provide a regular income of TL 295,5 for around 1 million citizens living in relative poverty is approximately TL 1,3 billion, which can be afforded by decreasing military expenditures by only 5 percent. If military spending is decreased by 20 percent, 12,5 million uninsured citizens' general health contributions can be paid through public support and 1,5 million households under poverty can benefit from a regular income of TL 465,4. In addition to that, interest payments of Turkey has been decreasing and this decrease should lead to an increase in social expenditures instead of an overall decrease in public spending.

This year, we also added domestic security expenditures, including expenditures of the Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Security, National Security Council General Secretariat, and Undersecretariat of Public Order and Security into our monitoring report (Table 8). In our opinion, the fervency of the debate in Turkey on which security institution should be responsible for the solution of social problems is damaging. This year we included domestic security spending in our report because we find it important to monitor whether decreased military expenditure leads to higher levels of domestic security expenditure. In 2011, total domestic security expenditure in Turkey is calculated as TL 15 billion, which equals to 1,2 percent of GDP, and there is no planned increase on that type of spending according to official announcements.

Members of Public Expenditures Monitoring Platform (in alphabetical order)

- Amargi Women's Cooperative
- Amnesty International Turkey
- Association for Monitoring Gender Equality
- Association for Solidarity with Young People Deprived of Freedom
- Association for Support to Tarlabası Community
- Association of Health Officials
- Association of Human Rights in Mental Health Initiative
- Association of Patients and Patients' Relatives' Rights
- Başak Culture and Arts Foundation
- Boğaziçi University Social Policy Forum
- Center for Research and Promotion of Community Health
- Civil Society in the Penal System
- Community Development Association
- Community Volunteers Foundation
- Consumers' Association
- Cooperative of Development Initiative Group
- Education Reform Initiative
- Environmental Law Association
- European Community Studies Association
- Foundation for the Disabled
- Foundation for Women's Solidarity
- Habitat Development and Governance Association
- Helsinki Citizens' Assembly
- Initiative Against Thought Crime
- Iris Equality Monitoring Group
- Istanbul Bilgi University Children's Studies Unit
- Istanbul Bilgi University NGO Training and Research Center
- Istanbul Bilgi University Youth Studies Unit
- Izmir Women Solidarity Association
- Kaos Gay and Lesbian Cultural Research and Solidarity Organization
- Local Civil Initiative of Eskişehir
- Mardin Association for Youth and Culture
- Nilüfer City Council
- Six Dots Foundation for the Blinds
- Social Development and Gender Equality Policy Center
- Social Policies, Sexual Identity and Sexual Orientation Studies Association
- Social Policy Collective
- Social Rights Association
- Social Workers' Association Head Office
- Social Workers' Association Istanbul Branch
- Social Workers' Association Izmir Branch
- Social Workers' Association Kocaeli Branch
- Social Workers' Association Konya Branch
- Social Workers' Association Trabzon Branch
- The Agenda is Children!
- Third Sector Foundation of Turkey
- Tohum Autism Foundation
- Tosya Association of Physically Handicapped
- Tosya Youth Agenda Association
- Transparency International - Turkey
- Turkey Social, Economic and Political Research Foundation
- Women's Labour and Employment Initiative Platform
- YG-21 Cizre Youth Assembly
- Youth Development Association
- Youth Employment Association
- Youth Initiative Association for Art and Social Development
- Youth Re-autonomy Foundation of Turkey, Ankara Branch

Other Signatories (in alphabetical order)

- Akdeniz Youth Association
- All Colours – Former Volunteers of European Voluntary Service Youth Association
- Association for Children Under the Same Roof
- Association for Class of Workers in Health Services
- Association for Development of the Socio-Cultural Life
- Association for Facilitation
- Association for Health Technicians
- Center for Research and Education in Health and Social Policy Association
- Foundation for Presentation of Guidance in Higher Education and Training of Guides
- Foundation for Research on Society and Law
- Health Technicians and Operators Association
- Initiative for PeaceNet
- Ordu Women’s Empowerment Association
- Social Workers’ Association Antalya Branch
- Social Workers’ Association Ankara Branch
- Social Workers’ Association Bursa Branch
- Social Workers’ Association Denizli Branch
- Social Workers’ Association Diyarbakır Branch
- Social Workers’ Association Edirne Branch
- Social Workers’ Association Eskişehir Branch
- Social Workers’ Association Gaziantep Branch
- Social Workers’ Association Hatay Branch
- Social Workers’ Association Kayseri Branch
- Social Workers’ Association Mersin Branch
- Social Workers’ Association Samsun Branch
- Social Workers’ Association Şanlıurfa Branch
- Social Workers’ Association Van Branch
- Youth for Understanding – Turkey

Table 1: 2006-2014, Social Protection Expenditures, Thousand TL

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 BUDGETED	2013 FORECAST	2014 FORECAST
A: EXPENDITURES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ON "SOCIAL SECURITY AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE"									
UNDERSECRETARIAT OF TREASURY	658.061	807.545	1.022.169	1.018.575	1.176.290	1.428.647	1.828.000	2.039.000	2.263.000
DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRESIDENCY					633.253	2.554.280	577.440	563.025	597.660
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE	11.033	10.442	11.096	12.127	11.194	8.290	16.000	16.800	17.640
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	4.327	5.245	4.341	7.463	5.542	6.403	11.471	12.045	12.664
MINISTRY OF FINANCE	11.902.882	7.267.901	9.315.255	19.950.445	24.191.830	31.603.645	34.140.835	37.447.390	40.687.524
MINISTRY OF LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY	12.856.272	25.823.450	25.849.685	32.907.174	31.054.338	21.504.619	31.170.897	35.303.014	36.822.427
ADMINISTRATION FOR DISABLED PEOPLE	2.456	3.321	2.875	3.423	3.586	7.224			
DG OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SOLIDARITY	1.843	2.499	2.612	4.237	249.664	161.797			
SOCIAL SERVICES AND CHILD PROTECTION AGENCY	426.912	603.200	1.056.174	1.783.688	2.516.762	3.424.709			
MINISTRY OF FAMILY AND SOCIAL POLICIES							8.635.324	9.552.042	10.425.982
Health Insurance Premium Payments for Those Lacking Ability to Pay							4.084.694	4.333.447	4.597.354
Transfers to Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation							428.000	449.400	471.870
PAYMENTS ACCORDING TO LAW NO. 2022							2.904.080	3.051.027	3.205.408
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	45.911	88.332	26.244	29.438	8.728	17.148			
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND STOCKBREEDING						9.319	11.321	11.887	12.481
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND SETTLEMENT	225.667	215.825	253.354	244.884	3.039	4			
IN KIND ASSISTANCE FOR THE POOR (COAL)	250.000	265.000	332.000	252.000	462.400	225.000	444.857	467.100	490.455
SODES			42.000	91.956	150.027	194.628	195.866		
INSTITUTIONS WITH GENERAL BUDGETS	26.385.364	35.092.760	37.917.805	56.305.410	60.466.653	61.145.713	79.936.091	88.463.330	94.535.241
DG OF FOUNDATIONS	75.141	120.784	119.885	108.610	36.129	41.571	55.031	56.875	58.525
GAP ADMINISTRATION, Human and Social Development Coordination	2.510	2.947	7.082	5.357	6.926	8.759	9.263	9.726	10.212
INSTITUTIONS WITH SPECIAL BUDGETS	77.651	123.731	126.967	113.967	43.055	50.330	64.294	66.601	68.737
TOTAL CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON "SOCIAL SECURITY AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE"	26.463.015	35.216.491	38.044.772	56.419.377	60.509.708	61.196.043	80.000.385	88.529.931	94.603.979
1: TOTAL CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON SOCIAL PROTECTION (Excluding transfers to SGK from Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Ministry of Family and Social Policies; to Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation from Ministry of Family and Social Policies; to Unemployment Insurance Fund from the Treasury)	1.045.800	1.317.595	1.857.663	2.543.183	4.087.250	6.659.132	8.347.959	8.957.680	9.761.804
B: EXPENDITURES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ON HEALTH CARE SERVICES									
GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKEY	271	327	383	602	269	384	454	475	499
PRIME MINISTRY	461	520	547	634	563	578	902	972	1.050
PRESIDENCY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS	249	245	262	305	157	319	297	321	344
DG OF SECURITY	2.007	2.166	2.554	2.793	3.201	3.481	3.816	4.118	4.443
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	1.578	1.665	1.748	1.887	1.210	805	1.000	1.050	1.103
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	8.475.066	10.358.358	11.962.380	14.560.930	14.730.755	17.190.528	14.296.453	14.866.304	16.104.939
GREEN CARD EXPENDITURES (included in Ministry of Health's expenditures)	2.909.800	3.913.000	4.031.000	5.506.000	4.944.199	5.139.815	539.000		
UNDERSECRETARIAT OF MARITIME AFFAIRS	102	108	120	90	77	83			
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT, MARITIME AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATION							121	142	162
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	56	89	78	94	16	19	55	58	61
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE	13	37	36	31	34	43			
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY							70	74	77
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND SETTLEMENT	76.884	117.430	78.253	49.174	45.047	60.880			
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND URBANIZATION						51	367	396	504
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	10.124	11.130	55.111	87.938	65.662	32.951			
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND STOCKBREEDING						49.209	90.545	103.245	114.496
DG OF TURKISH STATISTICAL INSTITUTION	156	184	18	11	9	6	20	21	22
DG OF METEOROLOGICAL AFFAIRS	175	163	207	198	200	169	196	217	245
DG OF HYDRAULIC WORKS	284	232	226	261	289	372			
INSTITUTIONS WITH GENERAL BUDGETS	8.567.426	10.492.654	12.101.923	14.704.948	14.847.489	17.339.878	14.394.296	14.977.393	16.227.945
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF TURKEY	277	288	289	310	316	381	484	523	567
DG OF YOUTH AND SPORTS	837	952	1.032	1.369	1.439	1.514			
DG OF SPORTS							1.436	1.540	1.665
DG OF STATE OPERA AND BALLET	9	125	178	100	116	229	698	770	829
DG OF FOUNDATIONS	7.503	29.740	4.240	24.133	20.260	421	528	570	616
DG OF HEALTH FOR BORDERS AND COASTS	89.466	33.193	54.648	112.774	159.420	113.816	111.771	124.787	136.914
DG OF HIGHWAYS	1.166	1.641	1.100	1.115	1.126	1.138	1.197	1.293	1.395
DG OF HYDRAULIC WORKS							415	457	498
INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY	111	82	57	48	57	8			
UNDERSECRETARIAT OF DEFENSE INDUSTRY	1								
TURKISH STANDARDS INSTITUTE	4								
DG OF GAP ADMINISTRATION	202								
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	606.660	717.702	788.533	836.963	1.036.898	1.122.177	1.038.861	1.138.149	1.238.670
INSTITUTIONS WITH SPECIAL BUDGETS	706.236	783.723	850.077	976.812	1.219.632	1.239.684	1.155.390	1.268.089	1.381.154
2: TOTAL CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON HEALTH CARE SERVICES	9.273.662	11.276.377	12.952.000	15.681.760	16.067.121	18.579.562	15.549.685	16.245.482	17.609.099
C: EXPENDITURES OF SOCIAL SECURITY INSTITUTION (SGK) (formerly SSK, Emekli Sandığı, Bağkur)									
OTHER EXPENDITURES OF SGK	5.024.732	5.143.521	3.821.974	3.488.277	3.859.388	5.025.920	4.842.920	5.138.973	5.453.592
PAYMENTS ACCORDING TO LAW NO. 2022	1.380.268	1.661.479	1.690.026	2.382.723	2.551.612	2.759.080			
INSURANCE EXPENDITURES	44.786.000	52.736.000	59.647.000	68.051.000	79.646.000	92.512.000	105.751.000	117.349.000	128.868.000
HEALTH EXPENDITURES	17.676.000	20.045.000	25.404.000	28.863.000	32.556.000	36.547.000	43.414.000	47.751.000	50.601.000
HEALTH EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS (included in SGK expenditures from 2010 onwards)	2.439.690	2.711.230	2.734.325	3.292.282	794.000	336.435	361.794	339.786	359.096
3: SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURES BY SGK	71.306.690	82.297.230	93.297.325	106.077.282	119.407.000	137.180.435	154.369.714	170.578.759	185.281.688
D: EXPENDITURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND									
EXPENDITURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND	376.000	404.000	1.940.000	5.970.000	5.147.000	2.827.000	4.081.000	3.714.864	4.362.634
Transfers to GAP from to Fund	0	0	1.300.000	4.141.000	3.664.000	1.184.000	1.305.000	0	0
4: SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND	376.000	404.000	640.000	1.829.000	1.483.000	1.643.000	2.776.000	3.714.864	4.362.634
E: EXPENDITURES OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SOLIDARITY FUND									
EXPENDITURES OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SOLIDARITY FUND	1.389.548	1.413.757	1.797.080	2.365.039	2.025.667	2.622.413	3.108.558	3.379.412	3.696.688
5: SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURES BY SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SOLIDARITY FUND (SYDTF)	1.389.548	1.413.757	1.797.080	2.365.039	2.025.667	2.622.413	3.108.558	3.379.412	3.696.688
TOTAL SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURES: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, SGK, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND, SYDTF (1+2+3+4+5)	83.391.700	96.708.959	110.544.068	128.496.264	143.070.038	166.684.542	184.151.917	202.876.198	220.711.912
GDP	758.391.000	843.178.000	950.534.000	952.559.000	1.098.799.000	1.294.893.000	1.426.000.000	1.572.000.000	1.733.000.000
TOTAL SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURES/GDP (%)	11,00	11,47	11,63	13,49	13,02	12,87	12,91	12,91	12,74

Table 2: Public Expenditures on Social Security, Social Assistance and Health Care Services, Percentage Shares in GDP, Summary Table

	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %	2009 %	2010 %	2011	2012 BUDGETED	2013 FORECAST	2014 FORECAST
1.HEALTH EXPENDITURES	4,07	4,22	4,44	5,13	4,60	4,40	4,26	4,19	4,05
SGK EXPENDITURES ON HEALTH CARE SERVICES (including Public Servants, those without ability to pay and 30 percent of other SGK expenditures)	2,85	2,88	3,08	3,49	3,14	2,96	3,17	3,16	3,03
Health Insurance Premium Payments for Those lacking Ability to Pay							0,29	0,28	0,27
ADMINISTRATION OF HEALTH CENTER (including Green Card)	1,22	1,34	1,36	1,65	1,46	1,43	1,09	1,03	1,02
Green Card Expenditures	0,38	0,46	0,42	0,58	0,45	0,40	0,04		
2. EXPENDITURES ON INSURANCE AND PENSIONS	6,42	6,73	6,62	7,59	7,63	7,54	7,85	7,93	7,91
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND	0,05	0,05	0,07	0,19	0,13	0,13	0,19	0,24	0,25
SGK INSURANCE PAYMENTS(including 70 percent of other SGK expenditures)	6,37	6,68	6,56	7,40	7,49	7,42	7,65	7,69	7,66
3. SOCIAL SERVICE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	0,50	0,52	0,56	0,77	0,79	0,93	0,80	0,78	0,78
SOCIAL SERVICE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION	0,14	0,16	0,20	0,27	0,37	0,51	0,59	0,57	0,56
PAYMENTS OF SGK ACCORDING TO LAW NO. 2022 (included in Central Government expenditure as of 2012)	0,18	0,20	0,18	0,25	0,23	0,21			
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SOLIDARITY FUND	0,18	0,17	0,19	0,25	0,18	0,20	0,22	0,21	0,21
TOTAL (1+2+3)	11,00	11,47	11,63	13,49	13,02	12,87	12,91	12,91	12,74

Table 3: 2008-2011, Public Expenditures Targeting Children, TL (Excluding Education)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
A. Social Services and Social Assistance				
SHÇEK 1 (Direct expenditures for the protection of children: Department of Child Services and Department of Youth Services)	302.690.330	359.325.497,0	391.509.014	431.598.175
SHÇEK 2 (Indirect expenditures for the protection of children: Department of Social Assistance Services and Department of Women-Family and Social Services)	119.599.541	161.618.465	194.262.041	316.208.939
SHÇEK 3 (Expenditures of the Department of Disabled Services for 0-18 age group)	174.522.631	371.700.743,7	586.309.055	818.528.403
SYDTF 1 (Direct expenditures for the protection of children: In Transfer Payments on Health: Conditional Cash Health Care Transfers, In Transfer Payments on Education: Support for education materials, support provided for the accommodation, transportation and subsistence of students, Conditional cash transfer payments and Transfers to MoE)	921.525.108	1.126.662.130	959.948.192	1.179.571.556
SYDTF 2 (Indirect expenditures for the protection of children: Periodical Transfers, Social services within Transfers for Vocational training and Employment, Transfers for Family Support, Social and Specific Transfers)	725.532.231	953.464.047	674.511.184	783.587.074
GAP ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (Direct and indirect expenditures for children)	3.541.248	2.678.685	3.462.776	4.379.639
SODES (Direct and indirect expenditures for children)	9.700.420	31.859.000	63.800.011	77.134.524
1. Total Expenditures on Social Services and Social Assistance	2.257.111.509	3.007.308.567	2.873.802.272	3.611.008.310
B. Child Labor				
MoLSS (Expenditures of the Directorate of Labor Department of Disadvantaged Groups for the protection of children)	412.000	412.000	412.000	562.000
MoLSS (Estimated expenditures of Inspection Committee inspectors for the combat against child labor)	44.826	141.042	229.064	370.000
2. Expenditures for Child Labor	456.826	553.042	641.064	932.000
C. Health Care Services				
SGK (Expenditures for 0-18 age group on pharmaceuticals and curative services)	2.584.633.272	3.625.394.157	4.511.466.000	4.119.780.000
MoH 1 (Expenditures targeting children under Green Card Scheme)	1.887.131.207	2.567.235.040	2.305.143.649	2.396.346.085
MoH 2 (Expenditures targeting children outside Green Card Scheme)	2.461.282.612	2.826.383.861	3.043.618.916	3.747.771.743
Expenditures for public personnel on pharmaceuticals and curative services (Expenditures directed to children)	273.432.500	329.228.200		
3. Total Expenditures on Health Care Services	7.206.479.591	9.348.241.258	9.860.228.565	10.263.897.828
D. Judicial Services				
MoJ 1 (Expenditures on Juvenile Halls and Reformatories)	21.468.766	22.820.925	25.847.032	31.623.306
MoJ 2 (Department of Probations for Children and the Youth)	4.978.224	4.503.528	3.832.992	3.705.444
MoJ 3 (Personnel expenditures of Department for the Monitoring, Education and Rehabilitation of Children)	216.000	216.000	216.000	180.000
MoJ 4 (Expenditure for Juvenile Courts)	21.375.374	23.565.395	26.898.655	29.689.215
MoJ 5 (Expenditures for Family Courts)	43.819.518	55.096.558	67.057.209	85.918.789
DG of SECURITY (Personnel expenditures for Children Police and Gendarmerie Child Centers)	127.944.000	142.416.000	169.272.000	188.208.000
4. Total Expenditures on Judicial Services	219.801.882	248.618.406	293.123.888	339.324.754
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON CHILDREN (1+2+3+4+5)	9.683.849.807	12.604.721.273	13.027.795.789	14.215.162.892
GDP	950.534.000.000	952.559.000.000	1.098.799.000.000	1.294.893.000.000
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON CHILDREN/ GDP (%)	1,02	1,32	1,19	1,10
<i>Italics indicate estimated values</i>				
For information				
EDUCATION EXPENDITURES ON CHILDREN				
Pre-school, Primary and Secondary School Expenditures	19.855.766.000	22.321.682.000	26.194.929.000	30.129.166.000
Education expenditures on children/GDP (%)	2,09	2,34	2,38	2,33

Table 4: 2006-2012, Public Expenditures on Youth, TL

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 BUDGETED / FORECAST
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORTS							4.469.119.000
DG of YOUTH AND SPORTS	298.464.000	389.024.000	470.447.000	635.656.000	1.033.337.000	1.167.131.000	
YURTUR - HIGHER EDUCATION CREDIT AND DORMITORY AGENCY (Transfers from the budget of Central Administration)		1.425.083.800	1.536.989.000	2.239.547.000	1.913.625.000	3.006.081.000	
EU EDUCATION AND YOUTH PROGRAMS (Total budget contribution of Turkey)		41.230.000	46.296.000	61.578.000	69.724.000	75.532.000	115.000.000
GAP ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (Estimated expenditures on youth)	1.255.000	1.473.383	3.541.248	2.678.685	3.462.776	4.379.639	4.631.350
YÖK - COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION (Scholarships for research assistants working in universities)				3.806.000	8.502.000	5.868.049	4.000.000
TÜBİTAK - SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (Scholarship and support schemes for youth)	16.970.000	46.150.000	55.880.000	52.350.000	47.650.000	54.420.003	60.000.000
İŞKUR - EMPLOYMENT AGENCY (Expenditures on Youth through Active Labor Market Strategy Program)			20.597.000	186.883.000	218.546.140	270.620.255	300.000.000
TÜBİTAK - SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (Techno Entrepreneurship Support Program)			94.000	701.000	904.000	481.706	500.000
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY (Techno entrepreneurship capital support)				7.600.000	9.998.853	26.367.403	50.000.000
SODES - SOCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAM (Expenditures on the empowerment of the youth)			12.621.000	15.118.450	29.060.755	26.700.889	29.511.358
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON YOUTH	316.689.000	1.902.961.183	2.146.465.248	3.205.918.135	3.334.810.524	4.637.581.943	5.032.761.708
GDP	758.391.000.000	843.178.000.000	950.534.000.000	952.559.000.000	1.098.799.000.000	1.294.893.000.000	1.426.000.000.000
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON YOUTH / GDP (%)	0,04	0,23	0,23	0,34	0,30	0,36	0,35
<i>Italics indicate estimated values.</i>							
For information							
Total Formal and Non-Formal Education Revenues of Universities (Tuition fees)			422.308.424	497.631.017	501.436.471	475.751.850	490.478.150
EDUCATION SERVICES FOR YOUTH							
Secondary and Higher Education Expenditures	9.638.772.000	11.159.089.000	12.850.838.000	15.064.687.000	17.728.850.000	21.370.278.000	25.000.000.000
Education expenditures for youth/GDP (%)	1,27	1,32	1,35	1,58	1,61	1,65	1,75

Table 5: 2006-2011, Public Expenditures on the Disabled, TL

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
SGK – Disabled Allowances Paid According to Law No. 2022	537.471.498	843.637.697	1.070.140.836	1.339.241.799	1.495.767.961	1.587.947.782
ADMINISTRATION FOR DISABLED PEOPLE	3.305.000	4.349.000	4.128.000	5.147.000	5.145.000	8.883.000
SHÇEK (Home-based care allowance and expenditures on care and rehabilitation services)	66.160.686	141.109.438	528.856.457	1.126.365.890	1.776.694.105	2.480.389.101
SYDTF 1 (Equipment and curative expenditures for the disabled)	1.994.745	1.673.976	1.754.075	1.206.480	707.907	991.600
SYDTF 2 (Expenditures on transportation of disabled students benefiting from special education services)	16.563.641	21.075.018	29.276.586	37.337.333	48.840.097	60.590.423
DG OF FOUNDATIONS (Total neediness allowances including the disabled)		1.076.937	1.207.904	1.079.228	1.161.733	1.313.070
İŞKUR (Expenditures on job placement and training for the disabled)	3.534.755	4.349.000	7.974.185	8.092.998	12.026.870	16.087.338
MoNE, DG for SPECIAL EDUCATION, GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING SERVICES			258.059.052	294.599.705	353.837.148	500.286.012
MoNE, DG for PRIVATE EDUCATION			812.070.889	861.724.874	959.626.999	1.012.740.282
DG YOUTH AND SPORTS (Transfers to Sports Federations of Disabled People)			4.150.000	4.250.000	8.200.000	12.425.000
YURTUR (Scholarships for disabled students)	190.320	108.000	78.720	92.880	64.800	673.920
MoLSS, Administration for Disadvantaged Groups (Expenditures of The Branch for Disabled People)				188.000	188.000	263.000
SODES (Expenditures for projects on the disabled)				1.800.300	3.893.675	5.390.549
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES TARGETING THE DISABLED	629.220.645	1.017.379.066	2.717.696.704	3.681.126.486	4.666.154.295	5.687.981.077
GDP	758.391.000.000	843.178.000.000	950.534.000.000	952.559.000.000	1.098.799.000.000	1.294.893.000.000
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES TARGETING THE DISABLED / GDP (%)	0,08	0,12	0,29	0,39	0,42	0,44
<i>Italics indicate estimated values.</i>						

Table 6: 2006-2014, Public Expenditures on Justice, Thousand TL.

A: CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 BUDGETED	2013 FORECAST	2014 FORECAST
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT	4.824	5.686	6.441	9.852	10.316	14.088	24.718	26.573	28.501
COURT OF APPEALS	34.791	41.714	45.505	52.226	57.488	85.803	103.130	111.629	120.597
COUNCIL OF STATE	25.418	33.197	36.511	40.483	46.476	58.050	70.742	76.206	82.108
COURT OF ACCOUNTS	48.412	62.922	76.204	85.573	94.474	120.951	142.162	140.584	147.414
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	1.948.265	2.687.651	2.852.435	3.460.036	3.923.871	5.079.250	5.277.312	5.698.593	6.458.088
SUPREME COUNCIL OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS						17.027	35.512	37.690	40.171
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (Legal Assistance)	14.094	15.049	20.644	24.653	26.469	30.295	33.421	35.000	38.000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (Code of Criminal Procedure)	121.431	4.525	10.322	12.326	13.235	15.148	16.711	18.000	20.000
COMPENSATION PAYMENTS TO ECHR	13.847	26.222	10.392	11.663	33.099	37.137	40.000	40.000	40.000
INSTITUTIONS WITH GENERAL BUDGETS	2.211.082	2.876.966	3.058.454	3.696.812	4.205.428	5.457.749	5.743.708	6.184.275	6.974.879
PRESIDENCY OF JUSTICE ACADEMY OF TURKEY (nearly all of the expenditures are transferred from Ministry of Justice's budget)	2.525	5.564	8.016	7.958	11.176	10.944	11.767	12.564	13.430
PUNISHMENT EXECUTION INSTITUTIONS, DETENTION HOUSES AND THE INSTITUTION OF WORKHOUSES (at least half of the expenditures are transferred from the Ministry of Justice's budget)	648.062	800.465	443.080	816.955	833.086	955.716	772.457	844.669	916.495
INSTITUTIONS WITH SPECIAL BUDGETS	650.587	806.029	451.096	824.913	844.262	966.660	784.224	857.233	929.925
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON JUSTICE BY THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION (Excluding all expenditures of the Justice Academy of Turkey and 50 percent of the expenditures of Punishment Execution Institutions, Detention Houses and the Institute of Workhouses)	2.535.113	3.277.199	3.279.994	4.105.290	4.621.971	5.935.607	6.129.937	6.606.610	7.433.127
GDP	758.391.000	843.178.000	950.534.000	952.559.000	1.098.799.000	1.294.893.000	1.426.000.000	1.572.000.000	1.733.000.000
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON JUSTICE /GDP	0,33	0,39	0,35	0,43	0,42	0,46	0,43	0,42	0,43

Italics indicate estimated values.

Table 7: 2006-2014, Military Expenditures, Thousand TL

A: MONITORABLE MILITARY EXPENDITURES	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 BUDGETED	2013 FORECAST	2014 FORECAST
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE	11.564.269	11.844.535	12.738.527	14.671.177	14.990.343	16.431.258	18.213.672	19.748.009	21.413.298
GENERAL COMMAND OF GENDARMERIE	2.629.821	2.771.471	3.233.138	3.771.998	4.158.563	4.551.154	4.913.982	5.252.588	5.636.625
COAST GUARD COMMAND	116.534	169.885	191.172	191.934	222.443	273.464	375.997	401.649	429.997
UNDERSECRETARIAT OF DEFENCE INDUSTRY	16.085	21.394	21.736	27.102	31.830	30.772	33.919	36.307	38.939
DEFENSE INDUSTRY SUPPORT FUND	1.540.210	1.541.143	2.195.533	2.244.934	2.755.752	3.199.138	3.306.859	3.643.167	4.013.813
B: LIMITEDLY MONITORABLE MILITARY EXPENDITURES	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
BUDGETARY TRANSFERS TO MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CORP. (MKEK)	24.720	39.680	48.000	50.000	52.000	0	92.000	135.000	46.000
WAGES OF VILLAGE GUARDS	312.276	369.024	331.246	372.392	384.186	405.278	420.000	420.000	420.000
SECRET FUND EXPENDITURES	292.939	354.149	399.196	464.955	547.420	626.713	650.000	700.000	750.000
Secret Fund Expenditures - Prime Ministry	227.000	266.000	290.982	341.871	390.442	391.683			
TÜBİTAK EXPENDITURES FOR R&D ON DEFENSE INDUSTRY	109.380	138.070	180.164	238.345	255.633	286.652	320.000	340.000	350.000
FOREIGN LOAN REPAYMENTS	153.129	123.643	106.019	106.743	85.521	80.695	65.507	46.640	29.025
MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO KKTC	125.000	136.000	136.000	160.000	180.000	185.000	185.000	185.000	185.000
TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURES (A+B):	16.884.363	17.508.994	19.580.730	22.299.580	23.663.691	26.070.124	28.576.936	30.908.360	33.312.697
GDP	758.391.000	843.178.000	950.534.000	952.559.000	1.098.799.000	1.294.893.000	1.426.000.000	1.572.000.000	1.733.000.000
TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURES/ GDP (%)	2,23	2,08	2,06	2,34	2,15	2,01	2,00	1,97	1,92
C. ESTIMATED MILITARY EXPENDITURES	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ESTIMATED EXPENSES OF TAFF ON MILITARY PROJECTS	18.118	20.091	10.918	49.576	63.414	73.000	80.000	89.000	99.000
ESTIMATED PENSION PAYMENTS FOR CIVILIAN AND MILITARY RETIRED PERSONNEL OF ARMED FORCES	2.308.474	2.633.151	2.938.049	3.304.967	3.674.825	4.268.456	4.797.313	5.426.244	6.067.927
TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURES ACCORDING TO SIPRI METHODOLOGY (A+B+C):	19.210.955	20.162.236	22.529.697	25.654.122	27.401.930	30.411.580	33.454.249	36.423.604	39.479.625
GDP	758.391.000	843.178.000	950.534.000	952.559.000	1.098.799.000	1.294.893.000	1.426.000.000	1.572.000.000	1.733.000.000
TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURES/ GDP (%)	2,53	2,39	2,37	2,69	2,49	2,35	2,35	2,32	2,28

Italics indicate estimated values.

Table 8: 2006-2014, Domestic Security Expenditures, Thousand TL.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 BUDGETED	2013 FORECAST	2014 FORECAST
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (Excluding wages paid to village guards)	836.052	1.126.254	1.318.605	1.585.981	2.847.426	2.130.710	2.165.387	2.367.337	2.579.435
DG OF SECURITY	5.161.782	6.059.708	6.885.824	8.012.844	9.402.756	11.394.398	12.119.314	13.063.703	14.104.445
UNDERSECRETARY OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE INSTITUTION	308.405	366.085	415.626	452.779	517.736	609.794	750.942	812.271	877.159
GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL SECURITY	9.640	9.727	10.236	11.295	11.714	13.110	14.377	15.493	16.698
UNDERSECRETARIAT OF PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY					4.304	7.507	19.123	20.141	21.341
OTHER "DEFENSE SERVICES" EXPENDITURES	18.108	20.761	20.208	16.925	113.686	155.645	195.779	207.304	219.081
OTHER "PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY" EXPENDITURES	316.576	440.554	538.884	635.532	728.045	966.019	864.523	900.955	957.783
TOTAL DOMESTIC SECURITY EXPENDITURES	6.650.563	8.023.089	9.189.383	10.715.356	13.625.667	15.277.183	16.129.445	17.387.204	18.775.942
GDP	758.391.000	843.178.000	950.534.000	952.559.000	1.098.799.000	1.294.893.000	1.426.000.000	1.572.000.000	1.733.000.000
TOTAL DOMESTIC SECURITY EXPENDITURES/GDP (%)	0,88	0,95	0,97	1,12	1,24	1,18	1,13	1,11	1,08

TRANSPARENCY REPORT ON PUBLIC EXPENDITURES MONITORED

Performance-based budgeting is among the new components of public financial management introduced by Law No. 5018. Performance auditing is not related to institutional budget appropriation amounts and realized spending, but to the accountability of responsible public servants on the results and outputs obtained by using the allocated resources. Financial resources may have been used in accordance with the existing legislative provisions. However, when providing a social service in its responsibility area, a public institution should be successful in both quantitative and qualitative terms and should prevent wasting resources. Performance-based auditing is critical for the control of that process. Therefore, we think that implementation of performance-based auditing as well as financial and legal liabilities related to that method are crucial for improving service quality and evaluating the impact of public services.

In a parallel fashion, Court of Auditors Law adopted on 3 December 2010 has given the court the responsibility of carrying out performance-based auditing in addition to regularity auditing. Yet, by stipulating that Court of Auditors shall not undertake propriety audit or make decisions limiting or removing the discretionary powers of administrations, Article 35 of Law No. 6085 restricts the scope of performance-based auditing to be carried out by the Court. Moreover the Court of Auditors cannot hold administrations and their executives responsible of the performance outcomes and the liability of executives will be limited to regularity auditing. Given those restrictions, it is difficult to claim that a meaningful performance-based auditing can be carried out in Turkey and we believe that an important opportunity for transparency and oversight has been missed in that regard. We think that the mission and the authority of the Court of Accounts should be expanded and the ongoing legislation change efforts concerning the Court should be finalized. In that regard, we disapprove the consent procedure concerning the publishing of reports to be presented to the Parliament and the extent of components to be censored during Court of Accounts auditing on public institutions related to defense, security and intelligence stated in Regulation issued on August 15, 2012.

Furthermore, as a platform, we face significant challenges in accessing data on expenditures related to social protection, children, the youth, the disabled, justice and the military, i.e. areas that we intend to monitor. One of the important contributions of the Law No. 5018 is the expansion of the scope to which all public administrations within central government are required to publish their data. However, important obstacles still prevent access to many types of data.

Turkey lacks “official” European Integrated System of Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS) compatible data on social protection expenditures. Relevant public institutions in the country have not yet produced the required data in the same format. Given the efforts of TÜİK to comply with the EUROSTAT database, we expect the information on social protection to be among the regularly produced data.

Three-year forecasts for Social Assistance and Solidarity Fund and Defense Industry Support Fund are announced in total amounts within the budget justifications. Announcing the expenditures of two important funds on social protection and defense industry without any decomposition is one of the obstacles against transparency. Moreover, the three-year estimates for revenues and expenses of the Unemployment Fund have not been publicly announced. Areas of allocation transfers made from the Unemployment Fund to GAP have not been disclosed.

It is acknowledged that there are shortcomings and problems of data collection of local governments related to the monitoring of social protection expenditures. Official figures concerning the social protection expenditures of local governments appear significantly low. The fact that municipalities do not classify social protection expenditures under proper headings is claimed to be the reason for those suspiciously low figures. Especially, when the municipalities' expenditures on socio-cultural activities and on social protection are compared, common mistakes like classifying food assistance for the poor under the heading of "economic activities and services" and/or putting social expenditures regarding services like child centers, disabled centers, and so forth under the heading of "recreational, cultural, and religious services" are being observed. Therefore, the development of infrastructure that will allow financial information flow by the local governments as stipulated in Law No. 5018 is quite important.

Resource transfer to Housing Development Administration of Turkey (TOKİ) generally occurs in the form of free of charge allocations of land belonging to public administrations. The monetary value of land transferred to TOKİ free of charge, other than those sold or provided flat for land basis by National Real Estate must be made public. In order to include housing expenditures into the calculation of social protection expenditures, total number and costs of housing provided by TOKİ to the poor should be reported separately.

When the Ministry of Family and Social Policies was established in mid 2011, it used the allocations of SHÇEK and other institutions brought together under the Ministry for the rest of the year. The activity reports of the Ministry for 2011 contains limited information probably because 2011 was a transition year and is insufficient for monitoring the expenditures on the disabled and on children. Contrary to that, activity reports published by SHÇEK until 2010 provided sufficient information to classify expenditures on children and on the disabled separately. We expect the shortcomings of the Ministry's 2011 report to be corrected in 2012 report. For allowing effective monitoring of public expenditures on children and the disabled, reporting ministerial spending of provincial administrations for children houses and disabled care houses separately would be sufficient.

Information regarding children is the most restricted data in terms of accessibility. The Ministry of Health's expenditure on children cannot be classified independently. Children and youth focused expenditures of the Ministry of Culture also cannot be followed separately. The pharmaceutical and medical examination expenditures of SGK regarding children and the Ministry of Justice's expenditures on juvenile prisons are provided upon written request. The expenditures of the Ministry of Justice on juvenile courts, of the General Directorate of Security on child departments, and of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on project and programs regarding children cannot be obtained individually and therefore estimated according to available information.

The data on the expenditures of İŞKUR classified according to age groups, on the monetary values of scholarships provided by YÖK, and on the capital support provided by Ministry of Science and Technology Techno Entrepreneurship program is not reported officially. GAP Administration's Department of Human and Social Development Coordination have not been separately announcing expenditures under the heading of "social security and social assistance" since 2007. However, the expenditures of the Coordination Department falls into the description of social protection spending. The expenditures on the youth and children of the same body can be obtained upon request.

Though the Ministry of Development's Social Support Program (SODES) made public information on projects in a detailed way including project costs via its web site until 2010, the list for 2011 was published excluding those costs. Despite the total amount of those project costs are minor, it had to be excluded from our monitoring calculations since information available till 2010 cannot be obtained afterward.

Since the breakdown of the social assistance made by DG of Foundations to those in need is not available, it is not possible to separate assistance provided to the disabled. The expenditures of İŞKUR on the vocational training of the disabled are obtained upon request. The amount of expenditures of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security's Department of the Disabled is estimated according to the information obtained from the institution. The budgets for the Departments of Mental Health and Chronic Diseases, Health of the Elderly, and the Disabled of Community Health Institution of Turkey under the Ministry of Health should be made public in a clear and comprehensible fashion.

Information on the amount of compensation for cases in which the public institutions are being convicted but the penalty fine has not been revoked could not be obtained for the calculation of public expenditures on justice. Three year forecasts regarding the revenue and expenses of the Defense Industry Support Fund have not been published. It is also not possible to identify either the breakdown of the expenditures of the discretionary funds or the amount of public expenditures on armament provided to voluntary/employed village guards. Information on the R&D expenditures for the projects carried out at universities and expenditures of the Turkish Armed Forces Foundation are not available either. The announcements regarding the number of Armed Forces personnel and Armed Forces Support Fund's financial tables are important steps toward transparency. However, continuation of that practice, regular and systematic reporting, and making information on previous years expenditures public are also needed for ensuring democratic monitoring. The amount of defense related resource transfer provided to Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (KKTC) through Undersecretariat of Treasury can only be followed via the web site of KKTC Ministry of Finance Department of Treasury and Public Accounts.

Moreover, according to its 2010 activity report, Institution for Meat and Fish has made all of its poultry meat and half of cattle meat sales to Turkish Armed Forces. In the same year, this institution also declared financial loss. We cannot obtain information on financial losses of public institutions and public enterprises resulting from their sales to Turkish Armed Forces. We claim transparency on related information

The limitations on the appropriation charts of institutions responsible of military expenditures submitted to the Parliament make effective policy evaluations impossible. Reporting required data does not create security threats, but enhances the accountability of public institutions. For example, providing information on the financial burden of compulsory military service, on the areas conscripts are being employed, on the expenses of domestic and cross border military operations to the public is necessary for debates on the issue in the public realm - including the Parliament - and development of policies. In that respect, we call for members of the Parliament to take initiative.

WE DEMAND ALL TYPES OF INFORMATION MENTIONED ABOVE TO BE MADE PUBLIC AND CALL FOR GENDER-BASED BUDGETING TO ENSURE GENDER EQUALITY IN PUBLIC SPENDING AND TO ALLOW NGOs TO MONITOR PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON GENDER BASIS.

HOW DID WE CARRY OUT THIS MONITORING?

SOCIAL PROTECTION

We tried to follow the methodology of European Integrated System of Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS) in calculating social protection expenditures as much as possible. Detailed information on the methodology, data and data sources for Tables 1 and 2 can be found in the “Guideline for Monitoring Social Protection Expenditures” (available at <http://stk.bilgi.edu.tr/stkButce.asp>). The main sources of data are: the Ministry of Finance (DG of Budget and Fiscal Control, DG for Public Accounts, and Department for Strategic Development), the Ministry of Development, the Undersecretariat of Treasury, SGK, Social Assistance and Solidarity Fund, SODES and activity reports of public institutions.

CHILDREN

Information provided in Table 3 is based on the methodology and data described in detail in “Guideline for Monitoring Public Expenditures for the Protection of Children” (available at <http://stk.bilgi.edu.tr/stkButce.asp>). The primary sources of data are: the Ministry of Finance (DG of Budget and Fiscal Control, DG for Public Accounts, and Department for Strategic Development), the Ministry of Development, the Undersecretariat of Treasury, SGK, GAP Administration (Department of Human and Social Development Coordination), SODES, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (DG of Social Assistance), the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (DG of Labor Department of Disadvantaged Groups), the Ministry of Justice (DG of Prisons and Detention Houses, Department for Strategic Development, Bureau of Probation for Children, and Bureau of Surveillance, Education, and Correction for Children), General Directorate of Security (Children Police), and activity reports of public institutions.

THE YOUTH

Public expenditures on the youth provided in Table 4 are based on expenditures of public institutions under the central administration budget or with special budgets obtained from the Ministry of Finance (DG of Budget and Fiscal Control and DG for Public Accounts), as well as information obtained from SODES, YÖK, and İŞKUR, in addition to activity reports of public institutions. The expenditure amount regarding university tuition fees are calculated by using revenue charts of universities. Detailed information on the methodology, data and data sources for the expenditures targeting the youth in Table 4 can be found in the “Guidelines for Monitoring Public Expenditures for Empowering Young People” (available at <http://stk.bilgi.edu.tr/stkButce.asp>).

THE DISABLED

The data sources for the information provided in Table 5 are SGK, İŞKUR, the Ministry of Finance (DG of Budget and Fiscal Control, DG for Public Accounts, and Department for Strategic Development), the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (DG of Labor Department of Disadvantaged Groups), and activity

reports of public institutions. Detailed information on the methodology, data and data sources for the expenditures targeting the disabled in Table 5 can be found in the “Guideline for Monitoring Public Expenditures for Disabled People” (available at <http://stk.bilgi.edu.tr/stkButce.asp>).

JUSTICE

A study titled “Public Expenditures on Justice in Turkey and International Comparisons” is used as a source of information for the calculations presented in Table 6. The main data sources are the Ministry of Finance (DG of Budget and Fiscal Control, DG for Public Accounts, and Department for Strategic Development) and activity reports of public institutions.

MILITARY AND DOMESTIC SECURITY

The calculation of military expenditures presented in Table 7 is mainly based on the methodology of Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). Detailed information on the methodology, data and data sources for the military expenditures in Tables 7 and 8 can be found in the “Guideline for Monitoring Military and Domestic Security Expenditures” (available at <http://stk.bilgi.edu.tr/stkButce.asp>). The main sources of data are the Ministry of Finance (DG of Budget and Fiscal Control, DG for Public Accounts, and Department for Strategic Development), the Ministry of Development, TÜBİTAK, Turkish Armed Forces Foundation, and the Undersecretariat of Treasury.

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SHARES OF SELECTED PUBLIC EXPENDITURES IN GDP (%)

