Standard Summary Project Fiche

Project number: TR 05 03.15

1. Basic Information

1.1. CRIS Programme Code:
1.2. Title: Capacity building for the compilation of accounting data in all institutions and agencies within general government sector in the context of e-government.
1.3. Sector: Statistics
1.4. Location: Ankara – Turkey
1.5. Duration: Overall duration 27 months, execution of activities 24 months

2. Objectives

2.1. Overall objective:
Enhance the quality of public sector management, and its transparency and accountability in conformity with NPAA commitments.

2.2. Project purpose:
Support the Ministry of Finance to improve its secondary legislation on Government Accounting and Reporting in order that the General Government Agencies can issue timely, accurate, reliable, consistent and analytically classified financial reports and statements on the basis of accrual accounting and in line with internationally recognised, in particular EU principles, standards, and practices.

2.3. Accession Partnership and NPAA priority:

2003 AP- Medium Term: Chapter 11- Economic and Monetary Union states that “fully harmonize government finance statistics with ESA 95 requirements”.

2003 NPAA- Priorities can be listed as follows:

11.4. Full Harmonisation of Government Finance Statistics with the Requirements of the European System of National and Regional Accounts in the Community (ESA95)

12.8. Annual Economic Accounts, Quarterly and Environmental Accounts, Monitoring and Resources
   Task 12.8.1 Annual Economic Accounts (Transferring to ESA 95)

12.9 Financial Accounts

12.20 Money and Banking Statistics
   Task 12.20.3 Compilation of Financial Accounts in compliance with ESA 95
In NPAA, the statements under the above-mentioned priorities are as following:

A study, coordinated by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance, the Undersecretariat of the Treasury, and the State Institute of Statistics has started to compile financial accounts. It aims to determine the existing situation, define standards and data requirements as a priority.

In this sense, the Ministry of Finance General Directorate of Public Accounts (GDPA) has prepared a Draft Implementing Regulation on Accrual Based Government Accounts in order to have all registries comply with ESA 95 principles and standards and Accrual Based Accounts System and to ensure that the accounting system creates data in compliance with these bases. The new modified accrual based accounting system and budget classification has been used in the consolidated budgetary agencies since 2004 and will be implemented in the other general government units in 2006. After completion of these studies, all financial account statistics for general government units will be consolidated by the Ministry of Finance in compliance with international standards.

Through the 2004 Financial Year Budget Law, the authority to determine analytical budget classification (new budget code structure), accounting system and standards which will be implemented in all areas of public administration involved in the definition of general administration was delegated to the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance is working on the Public Financial Management and Government Accounting Reform Programme. Through the Law no. 5018 on Public Financial Management and Control, budget and accounting standards that will be implemented in all areas of public administration involved in the definition of general administration are determined by Ministry of Finance and Turkish Accounting Standards Board. Pilot implementations regarding the new budget code structure were launched in some municipalities and social security institutions in 2003. Analytical budget classification, which has been implemented fully in general and annexed budget administrations since January 1 2004 onwards, will be implemented in local administrations, social security institutions, Boards and Supervisory Boards which are public entities, funds, institutions and administrations which receive assistance from investment and transfer parts of the budget, and in institutions with revolving funds and other institutions and administrations (except for State Economic Enterprises) from January 1, 2006 onwards.

In addition to internationally accepted accounting and reporting standards, the accounting reforms also include a framework chart of accounts and budget classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Government Financial Statistics Manual (GFSM 2001) for all governmental units defined in the general government sector. The new accrual based accounting system and budget classification has been used in the consolidated budgetary agencies since 2004, and will be implemented in all general government agencies in 2006. Then, all government finance statistics will be consolidated and made public by the Ministry of Finance, according to international standards. Subsequently, it is planned to complete the work on physical assets in the consolidated budgetary agencies and to move to full accrual based accounting and reporting in 2007.

In close collaboration with the relevant governmental units we will publish general government statistics on a quarterly basis. Thus, as one of the contributor units of national accounts, GDPA will provide general government statistics for governmental units especially the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, the Ministry of Finance, the Undersecretariat of
the Treasury, and the State Institute of Statistics, which are also other contributors. After completion of the project, it will easily be possible to exchange data among public sector units.

2.4. Contribution to National Development Plan

Not applicable in the context of this project.

2.5. Cross Border Impact

Not applicable in the context of this project.

3. Description

3.1. Background and Justification

Based on the provisions of Law No. 5018, Public Financial Management and Control Law-PFMCL, the clarification of general government sector (GG) as follows:

A- Central Government
   1- Consolidated Budget (CB)
      a) General Budget
      b) Special Budget
      c) Autonomies Agencies
   2- Revolving Funds (1429 units)
   3- Extra Budgetary Funds (2 units)

B- Local Government
   1- Municipalities (3225 units)
   2- Provincial Administrations (81 units)
   3- Local Government Unions (1610 units)
   4- Villages (35166 units)

C- Social Security Institutions
   1- The Social Insurance Institution
   2- The Government Employees Retirement Fund
   3- Insurance Scheme for the Self Employed

According to the PFMCL, the Ministry of Finance is the single unit responsible for compiling and disseminating government finance statistics and the GDPA should compile accounting data from all government institutions and agencies defined in general government sector.

In this context, GDPA compiles accounting transactions of agencies with general and annexed budgets on a centralised database and shares compiled data with other public institutions and agencies over say2000i system (web-based automation system). Accounting offices mainly accounts expenditures and revenues of general budget units. Accounting data are transferred to main database in GDPA every day. They are transferred to budget application results database by procedures run automatically. Thus, we can take consolidated budget application results from say2000i system automatically.

However, say2000i system doesn’t cover all agencies in the general government sector. There are 1724 accounting offices sending data to say2000i system. 1259 of them are affiliated with
GDPA, 405 are affiliated with the General Directorate of Revenues, 60 are affiliated with the General Directorate of Budget and Fiscal Control, 3 are affiliated with the Undersecretariat of Treasury.

Except these, there are 60 accounting offices affiliated with administrations with special budgets, 3306 accounting offices administered by local administrations, 1429 accounting offices by revolving funds and 2 accounting offices by funds that are not in say2000i system. GDPA has not taken and consolidated data from special budgets, local administrations, revolving funds, and extra budgetary funds. According to the PFMCL, the GDPA should take and compile accounting data from mentioned units. With this project, we aim to train at least one accounting office personnel who will be responsible for sending data to say2000i system.

In this sense, the project aims at producing statistical tables from accounting data of public institutions defined in the concept of general government and sharing compiled data with relevant public institutions in parallel with the principles of transparency and accountability. So, GDPA, as a direct beneficiary, will generate statistical tables of general government in conformity with ESA 95 and International Accounting Standards and will share them with other beneficiary units like the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, the Ministry of Finance, the Undersecretariat of the Treasury, and the State Institute of Statistics.

Within the context of transforming accounting data to statistical data, the GDPA shall:

- First, produce consolidated detailed accounting reports in the software for general government sector.
- Then, transform accounting data to Government Finance Statistics (GFS) and ESA95; the aim is to produce related tables directly from the accounting system.

The GDPA are producing GFS tables from the accounting system in pilot accounting offices. In 2006, the coverage of the new accounting system will be extended to all other general government units.

In this context, a Government Accounting General Regulation, covering internationally accepted accounting and reporting standards for the whole of the general government sector, and Accounting Regulations for administrations within the general and annexed budget have been prepared and adopted. In addition, detailed chart of accounts has been put into practice.

In the preparation of these initiatives, Council Regulation No: 2223/96 on the European system of national and regional accounts and other related EC Legislation has been considered. At this stage, the GDPA is in need of technical expertise about how to transform accounting data into statistical tables. This project will help us to prepare EDP (Excessive Deficit Procedure) tables in compliance with ESA 95 and to prepare statistical tables with GFS methodology.

3.2. Sectoral rationale:

Not applicable in the context of this project.
3.3 Results

1. Secondary legislations prepared:

- Covering detailed chart of accounts in accordance with the related provisions in the PFMCL,

- Adopting the methodologies in the legislation regarding to producing statistical tables, in particular Eurostat Tables regarding to general government sector, from accounting data in line with ESA 95 and international standards,

- Adopting the methodological principles regarding the elaboration and presentation of budget implementation.

2. Government accounting and reporting standards prepared:

- Introducing the new concepts of functional independence for the statisticians preparing Government Finance Statistics (GFSs),

- Developing a manual on the data dissemination methods (internet, hardcopy etc.): understandability, relevance, reliability, and comparability.

3. Data collection software developed:

- Establishing consolidated software system for collecting accounting data and transforming them into statistical tables.

4. Training prepared and delivered:

- Model training materials and schedules for accounting staff to be trained within the scope of this project.

3.4. Activities Including Means:

1.1. Revise and prepare secondary legislation to ensure effective implementation of the related provisions in the PFMCL;

2.1 Revise the classification of government accounts and framework chart of accounts (classification of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities));

2.2. Produce consolidated statement of financial performance for general government;
2.3. Produce consolidated statement of financial position for general government that includes current assets and fixed assets as well as liabilities and equity;

2.4. Produce consolidated cash flow statement for general government that provides a summary of cash receipts and cash payments during the reporting period;

3.1. Improve, in collaboration with twinning partner, the existing software package developed by technical experts of GDPA;

3.2. Enhance, in collaboration with twinning partner, the current integrated accounting data collection system based on say2000i system (web-based automation system) established by technical experts of GDPA;

3.3 Transform accounting data into statistical data in accordance with ESA95 standards;

4.1 Conduct training needs analysis (TNA) for the selection of appropriate trainees;

4.2 Prepare model training programmes and materials developed for accounting staff and statisticians to produce general government statistics in accordance with EU standards;

4.3. Provide direct training to accounting staff and statisticians in GDPA and related public administrations on general government statistics, government financial reporting from the point of ESA95 (and related EC Regulations) and generally accepted accounting standards;

4.4 Train 50 personnel in GDPA both in centre and abroad through internships regarding the elaboration of the consolidated financial statements and the consolidated reports related to the budget implementation;

4.5. Organize conference, workshops and/or seminars to introduce the new government accounting and reporting system to public and/or government officials;

4.6. Provide internships for ten government account experts and GDPA staff for a period of three months in selected EU Member States for reviewing the implementation of EU standards;

4.7. Organize study visits for two weeks five times a year for 5 personnel consisting of GDPA senior officials, government account experts and an official from MoF EU Coordination Unit to Member States for reviewing the implementation of EU standards in EU institutions;

4.8. Train 5000 civil servants within the general government units defined in Law No: 5018 through arranging workshops;
4.9. Establish cooperation and subject matter discussions with other public bodies like the SIS and other stakeholders.

* Means:

- **Profile of Project Leader**

One Project Leader with good administrative skills and good knowledge of written and spoken English will be necessary for the entire duration of 24 months. As a project leader, he will review progress and advice on future plans. He will have full authority over the management of inputs, human and material resources of the Twinning State and will be responsible for its experts. The Project Leader will allocate 3 days per month in his/her home administration for the project and at least pay one on-site visit in each quarter.

The Project Leader is in charge of the submission of formal reports on the project implementation progress to various parties concerned. Those reports consist of quarterly progress reports and a final report.

The project leader has the following tasks as well:
- Sign all official documents;
- Co-ordinate the project implementation;
- Attend and co-chair the regular meetings of the Steering Committee and the planning meetings;
- Backstop the project on a regular basis;
- Work in close co-operation with the RTA and the GDPA project leader;
- Mobilize Twinning State short-term experts.

- **Profile of Resident Twinning Adviser (RTA)**

One RTA with good administrative skills and good knowledge of written and spoken English and resident in the Turkish administration will be necessary for the entire duration of 24 months. The RTA is responsible for the management and supervision of the project components.

The RTA will possess the following qualifications:
- Minimum 10 years of experience in public accounting and government finance statistics;
- Good knowledge and experience of the acquis communautaire in this area;
- Experience in the implementation of EU pre-accession programmes;
- Preferably a comparative knowledge of other Member States’ systems;
- Experience in EU procurement rules;
- Broad international contacts;
- University degree on public accounting or public finance or statistics;
- Good knowledge on IT;
- Good communication skills and experience in developing, co-ordinating, and conducting training programmes;
- Experience in working in a different cultural environment would be an advantage.

The RTA has the following tasks as well:
- Co-operate with the short-term experts and the GDPA officials, in order to implement the individual components of the project;
- Coordinate the implementation of all the activities relating to the project in the Republic of Turkey;
- Prepare and submit reports on the development of the project to the GDPA and to the project leaders;
- Organise and coordinate the meetings and the trips of the short-term experts.

**- Profile of Short-Term Experts (STE)s**

Short-term expert should have following qualifications:
- Good knowledge of written and spoken English;
- Minimum 10 years of experience in public accounting and government finance statistics;
- Good knowledge and experience of the acquis communautaire in this area;
- Good knowledge of IT and experience in developing software package.
- Preferably a comparative knowledge of other Member States’ systems;
- Experience in working in a different cultural environment would be an advantage.
- Good communication skills and experience in developing, co-ordinating, and conducting training programmes;

**- GDPA Contribution to the Twinning**

GDPA will provide office equipment and space for the RTA, organizational costs of training, and other costs non-eligible for funding as specified in the Reference Manual on Twinning Projects.

**3.5. Linked activities**

The reform work in the government accounting commenced in 1995 with the Public Financial Management Project with which, transition to accrual basis accounting in the administrations operating on the general and annexed budget was aimed. The World Bank supported this project as well. Work in this area has been continuing with the preparation and publication of the Accounting Regulations applicable for all general government agencies.

**3.6. Lessons Learned**

The reform work mentioned in Linked Activities reveals the need for a reporting system covering the general government in order to establish a solid database, which in return would
provide support for the public financial management and thus this leads to an expansion in the coverage of the work done in the government accounting.

There were 5 stages, which need to be worked through in order to establish an accounting and reporting system, which covers the general government and is in conformity with the international standards.

1- Establishment of a framework chart of accounts applicable the whole general government sector,

2- Creation of an automation infrastructure, which will allow for detailed and timely data generation in the public administration offices,

3- Preparation of accrual based accounting system and financial reports in line with the international standards, applicable to all of the units of the general government,

4- Testing of the new accounting system and completion of the training, and

5- Implementation.

In this context, a Government Accounting General Regulation, covering internationally accepted accounting and reporting standards for the whole of the general government sector; Accounting Regulations for administrations within the general and annexed budget have been prepared and adopted. In addition, detailed chart of accounts has been put into practice.

The above-mentioned initiatives have been undertaken to address some deficiencies of current governmental accounting system, which can be summarized as follows:

- The public sector does not have a unified accounting system,
- There are no government-wide accounting and reporting standards,
- Fixed assets and inventories are not recorded and reported,
- The government accounting system does not classify accounts in international standards,
- Accounting system does not produce financial statements,
- Ministry of Finance produces and reports detailed information only for budgetary sector; there is no single central unit responsible from compiling government finance statistics,
- Commitments are not reported.
- Transfers to the local administrations are deducted from budget revenues.
- The existing accounting system is mostly focused on the cash budget.

4. Institutional Framework

The direct beneficiary for this project will be GDPA under the lead beneficiary organization, the Ministry of Finance.

The GDPA collects accounting data, evaluates data, prepares financial reports and collects accounting data from all general government units. The GDPA also examines and audits the accounts and transactions of accounting offices and institutions by its own controllers.

GDPA will implement the phases of project with its following offices:

- Office of Accounting Regulations,
- Office of Statistics and Evaluation;
- Office of Economic Research and Evaluation;
- Office for Examination of Accounts;
- Office of Final Account;
- Office of Human Resources.

These offices have the following responsibilities:
- Prepare accounting regulations for public institutions;
- Transform accounting data into statistical tables in conformity with related regulations;
- Study the International standards in the public accounting field in view of approximating Turkish accounting regulations.

In order to achieve the project purpose, A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be set up consisting of the GDPA senior officials. The PSC will gather once a month to monitor and coordinate the progress of implementation activities. In addition, the PSC will support implementing units through issuing guidelines for the different phases of the project, revising objectives -when deemed necessary-, determining priorities, and assessing results.

5. Detailed Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Phare/Pre-Accession Instrument support</th>
<th>Co-financing</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>National Public Funds (*)</td>
<td>Other Sources (**)</td>
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<td>€M</td>
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</table>

**Year 2005 - Investment support jointly co funded**

| Sub-project 1            | -                                      | -            | -          |
| Sub-project 2, etc…      | -                                      | -            | -          |
| Investment support – sub-total | -                      | -            | -          |

% of total public funds: max 75% min 25%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 2005 Institution Building support</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twinning</td>
<td>2.000.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>IB support</td>
<td>2.000.000</td>
<td>2.000.000</td>
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</table>
Relevant procurement will be implemented according to the Practical Guide (PRAG).

1. All investment sub-projects supported by the pre-accession fund must receive co-financing from national public funds. Minimum requirement for co-financing from national public funds is 25% of the combined PHARE and national contributions to the overall investment support.

2. Many Institution building projects will also have a degree of co-financing – this should be quantified and included wherever possible.

3. Expenditure related to equipment (regulatory infrastructure or ESC- related) and to Technical Assistance supporting investment (e.g. pre feasibility study / supervision of works / technical specifications) should be considered as Investment support in the project fiche.

4. All co-financing must be provided on a joint basis. Parallel co-financing will, in a principle, not be accepted. Exceptions to this rule have to be agreed with the Commission in advance.

5. All co-financing should be clearly quantified, also the degree of certainty of such co-financing (i.e. for National Public Funds: is it already earmarked in local or national budget, for FIs Loans, private funds: are they already approved/ under appraisal, etc.).

6. Where parallel co-financing is accepted and justified per exception to the normal rule it should be provided in monetary form. If this is not possible there should be clear criteria set out for the valuation of any non-monetary contributions (that should be quantified in the table).

7. If twinning is involved, clearly state the expected budget of the twinning covenant.

8. The financial engineering of the project should be closely monitored against actual delivery during implementation and against the objectives that were set in the project fiche so that corrective actions may be taken where required.

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agency

The Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) will be Implementing Agency and will be responsible for all procedural aspects of the tendering process, contracting matters and financial management, including payment of project activities. The Director of the CFCU will act as PAO of the Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU)

N. Ercan TORTOP
PAO
Phone: +90 -312- 472 37 00
Fax: +90 -312- 472 37 44
E-mail: ercan.tortop@cfcu.gov.tr
6.2 Twinning
The project will be implemented through twinning arrangement.

6.2.1. Contact details of the GDPA:
Head of Department, Recep BİÇER
Phone: +90 312 415 17 20
Fax : +90 312 417 05 15
E-mail: rbicer@muhasebat.gov.tr
Address: Maliye Bakanlığı Muhasebat Genel Müdürlüğü 1. Kat Bakanlıklar/ Ankara, Türkiye

6.3 Non-standard aspects
Not Applicable.

6.4. Contracts
Twinning Project “Capacity building for the compilation of accounting data in all institutions and agencies within general government sector in the context of e-government” is programmed for Financial Cooperation Programme 2005.

7. Implementation Schedule
Start of tendering: Fourth quarter of 2005
Start of project activity: 2nd quarter of 2006 (after signing the Twinning contract)
Project completion: 2nd quarter of 2008 (taking into consideration duration of activities)

8. Equal opportunity
The project will comply with the European Commission’s equal opportunity policy. The main factors for selecting trainees and trainers for any training programmes will be appropriate professional qualifications and experience and the participation of women in these programmes be monitored through interim reports.

9. Environment
No impact and not relevant.

10. Rates of return
Not relevant.
11. Investment criteria

11.1. Catalytic effect:
   Not applicable

11.2. Cofinancing:
   Not applicable

11.3. Additionality:
   Not applicable

11.4. Project readiness and Size:
   Not applicable

11.5 Sustainability:
   Not applicable

11.6. Compliance with state aids provisions
   Not applicable

11.7 Contribution to National Development Plan
   Not applicable

12. Conditionality and sequencing

   There is no conditionality foreseen for the implementation of this project.

Annexes to Project Fiche

I. Logical framework matrix in standard format
II. Detailed implementation chart
III. Contracting and disbursement schedule
Annex-I: Logframe for Phare or Turkey pre-accession scheme projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR PROJECT</th>
<th>Programme name and number</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building for the compilation of accounting data in all institutions and agencies within general government sector in the context of e-government.</td>
<td>Contracting period expires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disbursement period expires</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total budget: € 2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phare budget: € 2million</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Overall objective
Enhance the quality of public sector management, and its transparency and accountability in conformity with NPAA commitments.

**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**
- Common Standards Used by All General Government (GG) Sector.

**Sources of Verification**
- GG Statistics Published Quarterly
- CG Accounts Bulletin Published Monthly
- ... (other sources)

### Project purpose
Support Ministry of Finance to improve its secondary legislation on Government Accounting and Reporting in order that the General Government Agencies can issue timely, accurate, reliable, consistent and analytically classified financial reports and statements on the basis of accrual accounting and in line with internationally recognised, in particular EU principles, standards, and practices.

**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**
- GG financial reports published by 2007
- ESA95 Tables Related to GG Prepared by GDPA by 2008
- 50 GDPA Staff on Related EC Regulations and GDPA Staff understand requirements of

**Sources of Verification**
- GG Statistics Published Quarterly,
- CG Accounts Bulletin Published Monthly
- ESA95 Tables Related to GG Prepared by GDPA Stuff
- An increased know-how level of the GDPA staff.

**Assumptions**
- Funds allocated to project beneficiaries available without delays.
### Results

1. Secondary legislations prepared:
   - Covering detailed chart of accounts in accordance with the related provisions in the PFMCL,
   - Adopting the methodologies in the legislation regarding to producing statistical tables, in particular EDP tables, from accounting data in line with ESA 95 and international standards,
   - Adopting the methodological principles regarding the elaboration and presentation of budget implementation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Secondary legislations prepared:</td>
<td>• European standards concerning Government Accounting and Reporting adopted as national standards by end of 2006.</td>
<td>• RTA and technical assistance reports • Monitoring reports • GDPA records</td>
<td>• Support from other relevant institutions and active participation of all offices and administrations involved • Efficient project management at national and local level during implementation is established</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Government accounting and reporting standard prepared:
   - Introducing the new concepts of functional independence for the statisticians preparing Government Finance Statistics (GFSs),
   - Developing a manual on the data dissemination methods (internet, hardcopy etc.): understandability, relevance, reliability, and comparability.

3. Data collection software developed:
   - Establishing consolidated software system for collecting accounting data and transforming them into statistical tables.

4. Training prepared and delivered:
   - Model training materials and schedules for accounting staff to be trained within the scope of this project.
   - Established software system collecting data from all GG units by end of 2007.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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</table>
1. Revise and prepare secondary legislation to ensure effective implementation of the related provisions in the PFMCL;

2.1 Revise the classification of government accounts and framework chart of accounts (classification of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities));

2.2. Produce consolidated statement of financial performance for general government;

2.3. Produce consolidated statement of financial position for general government that includes current assets and fixed assets as well as liabilities and equity;

2.4. Produce consolidated cash flow statement for general government that provides a summary of cash receipts and cash payments during the reporting period;

5.1. Improve, in collaboration with

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Twinning contract (one RTA and short term experts)</th>
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- Other standards and testing agencies achieve international accreditation
- Industry has the information and resources to use standards and testing services Both organizations recruit and retain adequate staff
- Effective co-operation with other institutions (universities, industry) who set and use standards
- Training centre at GDPA fully established by end of 2005
- The general governmental agencies will remain committed to participate in training activities
twinning partner, the existing software package developed by technical experts of GDPA;

5.2. Enhance, in collaboration with twinning partner, the current integrated accounting data collection system based on say2000i system (web-based automation system) established by technical experts of GDPA;

3.4 Transform accounting data into statistical data in accordance with ESA95 standards;

4.1 Conduct training needs analysis (TNA) for the selection of appropriate trainees;

4.2 Prepare model training programmes and materials developed for accounting staff and statisticians to produce general government statistics in accordance with EU standards;

4.3. Provide direct training to accounting staff and statisticians in GDPA and related public administrations on general government
statistics, government financial reporting from the point of ESA95 (and related EC Regulations) and generally accepted accounting standards;

4.4 Train 50 personnel in GDPA both in centre and abroad through internships regarding the elaboration of the consolidated financial statements and the consolidated reports related to the budget implementation;

4.5. Organize conference, workshops and/or seminars to introduce the new government accounting and reporting system to public and/or government officials;

4.6. Provide internships for ten government account experts and GDPA staff for a period of three months in selected EU Member States for reviewing the implementation of EU standards;

4.7. Organize study visits for two weeks five times a year for 5 personnel consisting of GDPA senior officials, government account experts and an official from MoF EU Coordination
Unit to Member States for reviewing the implementation of EU standards in EU institutions;

4.8. Train 5000 civil servants within the general government units defined in Law No:5018 through arranging workshops;

4.9. Establish cooperation and subject matter discussions with other public bodies like the SIS and other stakeholders.
Annex II: Implementation Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPLEMENTATION CHART</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
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Annex-III
Contracting and Disbursement Schedule (Quarterly in Euro)
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