



FINANCIAL REPORT FILING REQUIREMENTS AROUND THE WORLD

PROFILE: **Turkey**



Disclaimer: The information in this profile is for general guidance only and may change from time to time. You should not act on the information in this profile, and you should obtain specific professional advice to help you in making any decisions or taking any action. If you believe that the information has changed or is incorrect, please contact us at ifrsapplication@ifrs.org.

This profile has been prepared by the IFRS Foundation based on information from various sources. The starting-point was the answers provided by national standard-setters, securities regulators, stock exchanges and other relevant bodies in response to a survey from the IFRS Foundation. The IFRS Foundation drafted the profile and invited the respondents to the survey and others (including regulators and international audit firms) to review the drafts, and their comments are reflected.

Profile last updated

18 November 2015

FINANCIAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

In Turkey, all public interest entities are required to apply the Turkish Accounting Standards (TAS) when preparing their separate and consolidated financial statements. TAS is in full compliance with IFRS. Other entities, which are not required to apply IFRS, are permitted to apply TAS. For a fuller description of the Turkish reporting requirements see the **Turkey jurisdictional profile**.

FINANCIAL REPORT FILING REQUIREMENTS

General requirements for companies (for-profit entities)

Public interest entities are subjected to the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey (KGK) Legislation. The frequency of disclosure of financial statements is as listed below:

- (a) Quarterly reports by listed companies, investment firms, portfolio management companies;
- (b) Semiannual reports by small cap companies; and
- (c) Annual reports by all types of funds.

Listed companies

In accordance with the Capital Markets Board (CMB) Legislation, publicly held (listed) companies and capital markets institutions are required to file financial statements electronically through the Public Disclosure Platform (PDP). All listed companies shall disclose their annual consolidated financial statements within 70 days; unconsolidated financial statements within 60 days, first and third quarter consolidated financial statements within 40 days; first and third quarter unconsolidated financial statements within 30 days; second quarter consolidated financial statements within 50 days; and second quarter unconsolidated financial statements within 40 days, from the end of the period.

GENERAL ELECTRONIC FILING REQUIREMENTS


General requirement for companies

All filings are in electronic format and are filed with the PDP. The CMB plans to make XBRL reporting obligatory for the over 550 companies that currently use the PDP for regulatory

	filings.
Listed companies	The CMB plans to make XBRL reporting obligatory for the over 550 companies that currently use the Public Disclosure Platform for regulatory filings.

STRUCTURED DATA ELECTRONIC FILING FORMATS (for example, XBRL, form-specific etc)

CAPITAL MARKET BOARD (CMB)

What type or format of structured electronic filing is required or permitted?	<p>Currently, PDP requires financial statements to be prepared in XML format and to be accompanied by footnotes in PDF format.</p> <p>Meanwhile, there is an ongoing project on transforming the PDP database into XBRL. The new XBRL reporting system will be used for financial disclosures, corporate action, material events announcements and other regulated disclosure obligations. The project is expected to be implemented in 2016.</p>
What is the purpose of the electronic filing?	Disclosure for investors and credit analysts in capital markets
What documents are required to be filed to the electronic filing system?	<p>XBRL Instance</p> <p>Notes of financial statements continue to be given in PDF format.</p> <p>(a) extension schemas</p> <p>(b) presentation linkbases</p> <p>(c) definition linkbases</p> <p>(d) calculation linkbases</p> <p>(e) label linkbases</p> <p>(f) reference linkbases</p> <p>(g) formula linkbases</p> <p>(h) NA </p>
Is the financial data provided in XBRL format publicly available?	No
Is the XBRL reporting system based on the IFRS Taxonomy issued by the IASB?	The TAS Taxonomy is developed based on the translated IFRS Taxonomy with local extensions.
If no, what are the reasons for not using the IFRS Taxonomy?	NA
Is the <i>IFRS for SMEs</i> filing adopted in the XBRL reporting system?	No
If no, are there any plans to implement the <i>IFRS for SMEs</i> filing in the future?	No plans yet


EXTENT OF THE IFRS TAXONOMY® ADOPTED IN THE XBRL REPORTING SYSTEM

How is the XBRL financial statement reporting system set up?	The local reporting system maintains a local base taxonomy and filers complete filer submissions by directly referring to or importing from a local base taxonomy. The local base taxonomy is wholly or partially based on IFRS® Taxonomy.
What is (are) the intended purpose(s) of the	(a) to adopt the IFRS Taxonomy in a way that is

EXTENT OF THE IFRS TAXONOMY® ADOPTED IN THE XBRL REPORTING SYSTEM

local base taxonomy?	consistent with locally endorsed IFRS and the endorsement process.
	(b) to restrict filers' ability or requirement to make extensions. ✓
	(c) to take a back-up of the IFRS Taxonomy locally.
	(d) to include extension items for local legal and regulatory requirements. ✓
	(e) to include extension items for reporting metadata. ✓
	(f) others
Which IFRS Taxonomy files are used?	(a) taxonomy schemas ✓
	(b) presentation linkbases ✓
	(c) definition linkbases ✓
	(d) calculation linkbases ✓
	(e) label linkbases ✓
	(f) reference linkbases ✓
	(g) formula linkbases
	(h) others
Which part(s) of the IFRS (local) Taxonomy do filers' submissions import/refer to?	(a) taxonomy schemas ✓
	(b) presentation linkbases ✓
	(c) definition linkbases ✓
	(d) calculation linkbases ✓
	(e) label linkbases ✓
	(f) reference linkbases
	(g) formula linkbases
	(h) all linkbases
	(i) N/A
Are filers permitted to replace or override any aspects or specified features of the IFRS (local) Taxonomy?	No
If yes, which aspects and how does this work?	(a) presentation structure
	(b) definition linkbase structure
	(c) labels
	(d) others
	(e) N/A ✓
What is the scope or coverage of XBRL filing/tagging?	(a) Financial statement (Face statements/Primary financial statements)
	(b) Form-based filing (for corporate actions)
Are there any plans to extend the coverage of the XBRL filing/tagging in the future?	Yes, it is planned to collect notes to the financial statements in XBRL at the second phase of the project.
Which version(s) of the IFRS Taxonomy is (are)	IFRS Taxonomy 2013 is currently used and will be update to

EXTENT OF THE IFRS TAXONOMY® ADOPTED IN THE XBRL REPORTING SYSTEM

being used?	IFRS Taxonomy 2014.
If the taxonomy is to be updated to the 2014/2015 version, which of the following module(s) is (are) to be used?	(a) Full IFRS is being used 
	(b) SME reporting
	(c) Management Commentary
	(d) N/A
Any guidelines or submission rules for filers?	Yes, they will be provided but they are still under preparation by CMB.

USE OF XBRL BY OTHER BODIES

Do other bodies in this jurisdiction use XBRL for purposes other than general purpose financial reports? (For example, taxation authorities, statistical purposes etc.)	<p>Yes.</p> <p>(1) The Revenue Administration of Turkey applies the XBRL-GL taxonomy as its mandatory data archival format for e-bookkeeping.</p> <p>(2) In addition to electronic bookkeeping, the TTIB is planning to establish a continuous monitoring and auditing system and to create a paperless auditing environment for large-scale taxpayers in Turkey. The Board also wants to create an instance document analyser to automate various auditing processes.</p> <p>(3) In addition, the TTIB has introduced a Supply Chain Monitoring and Auditing Project for a group of large taxpayers. XBRL GL is used as the main filing standard for audit purposes. The objective of the project is to build a continuous monitoring and auditing information system for the sales and production of the goods covered by the special consumption tax. For that purpose, we made a private regulatory extension to the XBRL-GL taxonomy for the purpose of reporting between taxpayers and the TTIB. Filers report according to the standards set by the TTIB without any emphasis on the IFRS Taxonomy. In order to set standards for taxpayers in filing sales and production operations in XBRL-GL, general and specific guidelines were prepared, which provide detailed information about the taxonomy's elements to be used in reports. Because the webpage can only be accessed through VPN connection, we cannot provide any link for these guidelines.</p> <p><u>Purpose of filing:</u> The filing is analysed by the Tax Inspector in charge of the tax audit to evaluate the consistency and correctness of the taxes declared and paid by the taxpayer, but this never shared with any other organisation or made publicly available, because of tax secrecy.</p> <p><u>Purpose of structured digital filing:</u> (a) Lessen the burden of declaration process for tax offices (b) Lessen the burden of declaration process for taxpayers (c) Facilitate audit of bookkeeping.</p>
---	--

PRIMARY CONTACTS

Organisation	Turkey Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA)
Role of the organisation	<p>POA is a public legal entity with administrative autonomy. The main function of POA is to set accounting, auditing and ethics standards, approve and register auditors and audit firms and perform oversight and inspections of them. POA has a strategic objective of setting standards in full compliance with the International Standards. In order to achieve its function, POA has signed a copyright agreement with IFAC and IASB.</p> <p>As a public authority, POA determines both the scope of the implementation of TFRS (issuers, capital market institutions, banks, finance leasing companies, factoring companies, finance companies, insurance companies and some of the large-scale companies) and the other entities that have to implement Turkish Local GAAP.</p>
Website	http://www.kgk.gov.tr/
Email contact	muhasebe.standartlari@kgk.gov.tr
Organisation	Capital Markets Board of Turkey (CMB)
Role of the organisation	<p>The Capital Markets Board of Turkey (CMB) is the regulatory and supervisory authority for the securities markets and institutions in Turkey. The CMB determines the operational principles of the capital markets and is responsible for the protection of the rights and interests of investors. CMB regulates and supervises public companies, listed companies, investment companies, exchanges, mutual, closed-end funds and pension funds, leveraged transactions on foreign exchange and precious metals, Settlement and Custody Bank (Takasbank), Turkish Capital Markets Association (TCMA), Central Securities Depository (CSD), Investor Compensation Center (ICC) and other related institutions operating in the capital markets, such as independent audit firms, rating agencies, appraisal firms, asset leasing companies, market operators and trade repositories.</p> <p>CMB is empowered by Capital Market Law to regulate the disclosure requirements of all publicly held (listed) companies and capital markets institutions. According to CMB regulation, all listed companies and capital markets institutions prepare their financial statements according to TFRSs (the Turkish version of IFRSs) and file them electronically on the Public Disclosure Platform.</p>
Website	http://www.cmb.gov.tr/
Organisation	Central Registry Agency Inc. (MKK)
Role of the organisation	<p>(MKK) is the legally authorised central securities depository for Turkish capital markets. MKK is also responsible for the operation of the Public Disclosure Platform (PDP), which is an electronic disclosure system for issuers and other institutions of capital markets. Listed companies and ETFs, investment firms, mutual funds, pension funds, portfolio management companies and foreign funds have to submit their notifications to PDP. These notifications include financial statements, corporate actions, material events and other notifications.</p>
Website	https://www.mkk.com.tr/en/
Email contact	bilgi@mkk.com.tr

PRIMARY CONTACTS

Organisation	Turkish Tax Inspection Board (TTIB)
Role of the organisation	The Turkish Tax Inspection Board's (TTIB) main functions can be summarised as planning and executing tax audits, carrying out official investigations, inspecting fiscal bodies and combatting with underground economy, corruption and money laundering. It is also the main body responsible to examine the consistency and correctness of the fiscal statements for tax related purposes.
Website	http://www.vdk.gov.tr/default.aspx?nsw=Z+6pklmGt7uEBGzEgvbJCg=-SgKWD+pQltw=
Organisation	Turkish Revenue Administration
Role of the organisation	The role of Revenue Administration is to collect taxes, to prevent the existence of an underground economy and to increase voluntary compliance. There are several electronic projects in progress. In particular, an e-bookkeeping project and similar projects are being implemented to facilitate the filling of financial statements.
Website	http://www.gib.gov.tr/en