

TURKEY COMPANY REPORTS

Detailed Summary of Data, Sources & FAQs



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OUR DATA SOURCES

Please find below the main original sources of information (e.g., Chambers of commerce, local courts, etc). This should apply to registered companies and sole traders/non-registered companies.

Financial data: Financial data is confidential unless the shares of the firm are open to public. So financial statements or financial figures must be gathered from the company itself.

Negative data: The commercial registry gazette, the chamber of commerce and industry the central registration system and news.

Demographic data: Confidential due to personal data protection law.

Payment Data: Supplied by sources with an interview.

Collection data:

Shareholder's data: The shareholders are registered at the commercial registry for some legal types (such as limited company's). However, for some legal types (such as joint stock company) the shareholders are generally not registered; so, it is obtained from the company itself during the interview for this type of companies.

Group Structure/Corporate hierarchy: Commercial registry and the company itself.

Other key information: There is information such as financials, business activities, ownership-management, number of employees, import and export details, banks, capacity-production, investments, and the company's facility detail at the report format.

How often the above data is updated e.g., daily, weekly etc.?

The official information and investigated information are updated on request by the customer.

Do you contact companies via a telephone interview or site visits at regular intervals e.g., once a year?

We contact companies via telephone interviews and on request by the customer.



NEGATIVE DATA

What type of negative data is available?

Bankruptcies/Insolvencies: Yes, and sequestration as well.

Court Cases/ Actions: No.

Debt Collection cases: No.

How often is this negative data updated? The negative data is updated during the investigation upon an inquiry.

CREDIT SCORES & LIMITS

Do you give a credit score & limit on all companies?

Yes.

Are there any exceptions?

We may give credit score but not limit for huge establishments such as banks, public establishments.

What is the credit score intended to predict?

Ability to pay.

Is payment data included in your credit scoring model?

Yes.

What does the credit limit represent?

Amount of credit that can be granted for a 60-day period.

How is the credit limit calculated?

It is calculated through a methodology containing qualitative and quantitative data.

What other company ratings are available?



LOCAL ACTIVITY CODES & VAT NUMBERS

What version of activity codes are used in the reports?

NACE Rev. 1.1 and ISIC Rev. 4.

What company ID numbers are available? (e.g., the local registration number, VAT number, etc.)

- The registration numbers.
- The VAT numbers.
- The Central Registration System number.
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How are the company ID numbers formatted?

- The registration number: It mainly consists of digits, but it can also consist of digits with words and letter. The format varies from one trade registry office to the other.
- The VAT number: It consists of 10-digits. Digits can be any number between 0 and 9.
- The Central Registration System number: It consists of 16-digits.
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Are companies obliged to file a VAT number?

Companies are obliged to file a VAT number.

How is the VAT Number derived?

It has been ensured that a potential tax number is obtained through the central registration system at company establishment applications. After the proposed firm is registered at commercial registry, the potential tax number obtained and turns to a tax number.

If they are not obliged to file and you have this data where has this data come from?

We obtain VAT number of the companies from the central registration system at which the companies are obliged to file and from the company itself.

How often is the VAT number updated?

The VAT number of the companies is not updated. It only changes with the legal type changes.



LOCAL BUSINESS CLASSIFICATIONS

Criteria	Micro-sized enterprise	Small-sized enterprise	Medium-sized enterprise
Number of employees	<10	<50	<250
Annual net sales income	<Try 3 million	<Try 25 million	<Try 125 million
Annual financial balance sheet	<Try 3 million	<Try 25 million	<Try 125 million

SMEs are economic units that employ less than 250 people, have annual net sales revenue or financial balance-sheet less than TRY 125 million and are classified as micro-sized enterprises, small-sized enterprises, and medium-sized enterprises in the regulation.

Micro-sized enterprise: Are economic units that employ less than 10 people and have annual net sales revenue or financial balance-sheet less than TRY 3 million.

Small-sized enterprise: Are economic units that employ less than 50 people and have annual net sales revenue or financial balance-sheet less than TRY 25 million.

Medium-sized enterprise: Are economic units that employ less than 250 people and have annual net sales revenue or financial balance-sheet less than TRY 125 million.



FINANCIAL DATA & FILING REQUIREMENTS

Which types of company must file financial data?

Companies must keep financial statements and submit them to Tax Directorate. However, in Turkey financial data is confidential unless the firm's shares are open to public, so the companies are not obliged to submit their financial data to any other authority except Tax Directorate.

Are there any filing exemptions and thresholds?

How long after the financial year end do companies have to file financials?

For corporate tax, the firms must submit their balance sheet & income statement to Tax Directorate in 4 months. For Provisional Tax, the firms must submit their income statement to Tax Directorate on 47 days after the period ends.

What is the penalty for not filing the financial data, and is it likely a company would prefer the penalty rather than filing them?

The penalty for not filing the financial data at Tax Directorate is pecuniary punishment and the penalty amount in 2021 is 9,000 TL. The companies in Turkey generally would prefer filing the financial data rather than having penalties.

How did you collect the accounts?

In Turkey, there is no public registry of company's financial data. Unless the firm's shares are open to public it is not obliged to announce its data. So, to collect a firm's data, we must contact the company and get the official financial statements from the company itself.

What is the number of companies that must publish accounts?

In Turkey enterprises whose capital market instruments are traded at a stock exchange and/or other organized marketplaces, and investment trusts and investment institutions, whether the capital market instruments are traded in a stock exchange or other organized marketplaces, are required to disclose their financial reports to the public. The number of companies is 1,834.

What is the number of companies that can decide to publish or not publish accounts?

In Turkey, there is no public registry of company's financial data. Unless the firm's shares are open to public it is not obliged to announce its data. Most of the companies in Turkey do not publish accounts.

Are the accounts free in this country?



REGISTERED & LAW INFORMATION

Accounting and auditing practices must be evaluated within the framework of the Turkish commercial code (TCC). To ensure more effective auditing and public oversight system, the public oversight accounting and auditing standards authority (KGK) was established in accordance with public oversight accounting and auditing standards authority's organization and responsibilities decree law No. 660 of 2 November 2011. Members of the management board were appointed on 14 December 2011 and the authority started its operations as of 22 December 2011. Pursuant to the decree law, the authority is the only body authorized to publish accounting and auditing standards in Turkey.

According to the TCC, companies are obliged to maintain statutory books and individual or consolidated financial statements in accordance with Turkish accounting standards and Turkish financial reporting standards (TAS/TFRS), a direct translation of the international financial reporting standards (IFRS).

FAQS REGARDING UNAVAILABLE INFORMATION

Why does the local score show as inactive, however the report status shows as active?

Why are the headquarters of companies not rated?

Why is there no shareholders information?

According to Turkish commercial law, joint stock companies are not obliged to register the changes at shareholders to commercial registry. If at commercial registry there is no data showing the current shareholders of the firm and the company strictly declines to provide ownership data, there is no shareholders information at our reports.

Why are some reports not available instantly on-line?

In Turkey data is not automatically updated so our database is not updated automatically. It is updated only when we receive an inquiry about the firm. Our database covers 92 % of the firms having active foreign trade.



COUNTRY POPULATION & TRADE DATA

Population

85,294,006

Source - <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/turkey-population>

GDP

Turkey is holding the 19 positions by nominal GDP. Its national debt in 2020 was (264,748 million of dollars), (36.77% debt-to-GDP ratio) and its public debt per capita is 3,166\$ dollars per inhabitant. The last annual rate of CPI published in Turkey was in June of 2021 and it was 17.5%. In terms of the human development index (HDI) of Turkey, which is the index used by the United Nations to measure the progress of a country, was 0.82 points in 2019, leaving it in 54th place in the table of 189 countries published.

Source - <https://countryeconomy.com/countries/turkey>

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Turkey was worth 720.10 billion US dollars in 2020, according to official data from the World Bank. The GDP value of Turkey represents 0.64 percent of the world economy.

Source: <https://tradingeconomics.com/turkey/gdp>

Import / Export

Export goods	transport equipment • machinery • metal manufactures • apparel • electronics • foodstuff • textile • plastic , [21]	Import goods	fuels • machinery • chemicals • semi-finished goods • transport equipment ^[24]
Main export partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany 8.96% United Kingdom 6.46% Iraq 5.45% Italy 5.41% United States 5.04% France 4.44% Spain 4.39% Netherlands 3% Israel 2.36% Russia 2.28% (2019)^[22] 	Main import partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany 11% China 9.43% Russia 8.5% United States 5.41% Italy 4.88% United Kingdom 3.48% France 3.48% South Korea 2.97% India 2.94% Netherlands 2.63% (2019)^[25]

Source - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Turkey

IMF Economy and Response to COVID-19

Source - <https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/imf-and-covid19/Policy-Responses-to-COVID-19#turkey>