November
2026-11



BDO Denet Monthly Report

FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE LAST MONTH

- HE NEW IMPLEMENTATION REGARDING FOREIGN CURRENCY CONVERSION SUPPORT HAS ENTERED INTO FORCE
- THE DEADLINE FOR INCREASING MINIMUM CAPITAL HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO 31 DECEMBER 2027
- THE APPLICATION CONCERNING CERTAIN LOSSES AND EXPENSES IN TCC ARTICLE 376 CALCULATIONS HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO 1 JANUARY 2028

One Topic One Guest

We discussed the benefits offered by the Inward Processing Regime with our Incentives and State Supports Partner, Mehmet Özcan.

October 2026 Financial Agenda

Dear Readers,

Some months pass quietly on the calendar, while others leave their mark. October 2026 was the latter for the world of cybersecurity. In fact, the media had already given it a name: Black October.

It all began in the invisible backbone of the internet. With the help of artificial intelligence, two critical vulnerabilities that had been present for years in PHP, the programming language powering approximately 70% of websites, came to light. Known as PHP2Shell, these vulnerabilities enabled an attacker to take control of a server with a single web request. When the details were leaked on October 20, the patch release was brought forward by one day, but it was already too late. According to Cloudflare data, attempted attacks reached millions within just a few hours. Public institutions across Europe temporarily shut down their websites as a precaution. In Türkiye, the Cybersecurity Directorate issued a nationwide warning and launched scanning activities.

The month's final surprise came from the world of crypto. On the evening of October 29, approximately USD 6.3 billion was withdrawn from Binance, the world's largest cryptocurrency exchange, within around 20 minutes. It was the largest crypto heist in history. What opened the door to the attack was neither a complex algorithm nor a cracked password, but an engineer's compromised laptop. The FBI attributed responsibility to the North Korea-linked TraderTraitor group. Binance announced that it had covered the losses using its own funds, but this could not prevent the shockwaves across the market.
There was no shortage of incidents that remained in the shadow of these two major headlines. Yıldız Technical University began the month with a ransomware attack. In just two announcements, the Personal Data Protection Authority (KVKK) disclosed 27 new data breaches to the public. The list included a wide range of names, from a metropolitan municipality to a coffee producer.
An attack on a cloud service provider in Japan paralysed approximately 500 institutions. In France, hackers took control of the refrigeration systems of 700 supermarkets and raised the temperature to 50 degrees. It would be difficult to find a clearer example of how a cyberattack can now be as tangible as milk spoiling on a supermarket shelf.

There is a common threat connecting all these incidents: attackers are not breaking down the door; they are finding an open window. A line of code that has not been fixed for years, an employee's computer, a supplier's account... While artificial intelligence is accelerating the discovery of vulnerabilities, the time between a vulnerability being identified and exploited has also fallen to mere hours. In other words, those on the defence side can no longer afford the luxury of saying, "We'll look at it tomorrow."
Black October did not actually tell us anything new. It simply reminded us of an old truth, loud and clear: Security is only as strong as our weakest link. And that link is often not a server, but our own habits.

This is precisely why, in October, we at BDO announced our human-centric cybersecurity awareness campaign. Although spending on awareness training has increased exponentially over the past fifteen years, behaviours have not changed at the same pace.

Watching a slide presentation and taking a test do not always ensure that someone stops and thinks before clicking on a phishing email. Our approach is to see people not as a “risk item”, but as the centre of defence; to bring behavioural science and psychology into the process and permanently transform habits. As Black October has shown us, the strongest firewall is still a vigilant employee. Our goal is to strengthen that firewall a little further in every organisation.

Sincerely,

Betül Ertem Yıldız
Digital Services Partner
BDO Türkiye



Interview of the Month

One Topic One Guest



Mehmet Özcan
Partner – Incentives and State Supports

We discussed the Inward Processing Regime and its contributions to export competitiveness with our Incentives and State Supports Partner, Mehmet Özcan.

The Inward Processing Regime has been in place for a long time and is a widely known support mechanism. We have observed that it has been attracting greater demand in recent years. What is your assessment?

You are right. Although the first Decision entered into force in 1996, the regime had also been implemented through temporary importation and export incentive certificates before then. We can primarily attribute its increased popularity in recent years to the increasingly fierce competitive conditions in exports.

As you know, the Inward Processing Regime (IPR) exempts inputs used in exported products from taxes and similar obligations. Customs duty on imported inputs is a direct cost item. It cannot be refunded and must be reflected in the product price. VAT, on the other hand, creates a financing cost and may put pressure on cash flow because it requires a cash outflow.

Accordingly, the regime is important both to avoid being disadvantaged in domestic competition against competitors benefiting from the Inward Processing Regime and to offer more competitive prices abroad.

I believe that the pressure placed on manufacturing-exporting companies by macro-level exchange rate and financing policies in recent years has also increased the need for inward processing.

"You used the expression "taxes and similar obligations that are exempted." Which financial obligations, other than VAT and customs duties, are exempted?

Depending on the payment method, Resource Utilization Support Fund (RUSF) and Banking and Insurance Transactions Tax (BITT), stamp duty and relevant fees may also be exempted, where applicable.

Your question gives me an opportunity to mention another benefit of the regime. Inputs imported under inward processing are also exempt from foreign trade measures such as surveillance, quotas and tariffs. The exception to this exemption is where protective measures are applied by the EU.

Under the IPR, companies may apply for an Inward Processing Permit or an Inward Processing Authorization Certificate (IPAC). What is the difference between these?

I can summarize the main differences as "duration and scope." A permit is issued on an import-by-import basis, generally to close the export commitment within three months. An authorization certificate, on the other hand, is a document in which all inputs are listed before importation; although there are sectoral limitations, it is generally issued for one year and may be extended. It offers much greater flexibility in implementation and adjustment compared to a permit. While each permit must be monitored individually, the authorization certificate is monitored collectively through an electronic system. In addition, while a permit is used for imported inputs, an authorization certificate also allows the purchase of domestic inputs without paying VAT. I recommend preferring the authorization certificate over a permit.

I would also like to ask about duration and collateral, which can be critical for our companies. There are sectoral and general concerns regarding these matters.

Let us start with the duration. The general validity period of the certificate is 12 months. This actually seems to be sufficient. It is also possible to obtain an extension. Moreover, additional three-month extensions are granted almost every year in cases such as difficulties in export markets or requirements arising from the general economic climate. These should be monitored.

Of course, there are also sector-specific limitations, such as six months for textiles and four months for steel products. Unfortunately, findings of abuse lead to measures that have negative repercussions for all members of the relevant sectors.

The main problem encountered with regard to the duration is the failure to fulfil the export commitment on time due to unforeseen disruptions in demand or production. I recommend that businesses facing this risk proceed cautiously on the import side. It would be useful to maintain the ratio of imports to actual exports within a safe margin. In addition, rather than waiting for the certificate to expire, action may be taken a few months in advance to reconcile the existing certificate. It is possible to close the certificate before its expiry and obtain a separate certificate for the interim period.

Collateral is particularly challenging for exporters that have only recently started using the regime, as these businesses are subject to a 100% collateral requirement. Although this may not seem very equitable, it is a necessary practice, and the only measure that can be taken is to improve export performance over time. The rate decreases to 10%, 5% and ultimately 1% based on criteria such as obtaining an Authorized Economic Operator Status Certificate and achieving export performance for two consecutive years. In other words, the company must prove its credentials as an exporter within the system.

Do you have any recommendations for our companies regarding IPAC practices?

This is a detailed subject and, undoubtedly, it is not possible to address every aspect. Let us draw our companies' attention to the shortcomings I encounter most frequently in practice.

The first issue that comes to mind is that the scope of the certificate is generally kept too narrow. I would like to remind you that all inputs, including raw materials, semi-finished products, operating materials and packaging, as well as domestic purchases, may be included within the scope of the IPR.

A more critical issue is that some of our exporters do not fully benefit from the rights granted under the certificate, while others fail to manage limit overruns and incur unnecessary late payment surcharges. In both cases, significant losses are incurred in terms of the benefits that could otherwise be obtained. The use of certificates at close to their optimum capacity is quite rare. Leaving the entire process to customs brokers or assigning it to a single employee who also has other responsibilities leads to losses. It would be useful to define the process in ERP or equivalent management systems and monitor it effectively.

Before we conclude, are there any final points you would like to add?

As I mentioned, this is a comprehensive subject. Rather than adding further points, I would like to conclude with a brief summary.

The IPR is a critical support mechanism for our exporters, contributing to input costs, financing costs and cash flow. Once again, I recommend that our exporters review their implementation processes, starting with their capacity reports, in order to increase benefits and reduce risks. We see room for improvement in almost all businesses.

I would like to thank our readers and wish them prosperity in their business activities and peace and happiness in their lives.


With Respect, Longing,
and Gratitude...
BDO

BDO Academy November Training Calendar Has Been Published!

In November, we continue to enhance your knowledge and competencies with our expert team:

Date	Training Title
2–6 November:	ISO/IEC 42001 Artificial Intelligence (AI) Lead Auditor Training
9–13 November:	ISO/IEC 27001 Information Security Management System Lead Auditor Training (CQI and IRCA Approved)
16–20 November:	ISO 22301 Business Continuity Management System Lead Auditor Training (CQI and IRCA Approved)
18–19 November:	Practical Internal Audit Training
25 November:	ISO/IEC 27701:2025 – Privacy Information Management – Requirements
26 November:	ISO/IEC 42001 Artificial Intelligence (AI) Controls Implementation Training

Click here for detailed information and registration:
https://bdoakademi.com.tr/

BDO AKADEMİ

Tax

BULLETINS:
TAX 2026-053
06/10/2026

NEW IMPLEMENTATION PRINCIPLES REGARDING THE SUPPORT FOR THE CONVERSION OF COMPANIES' FOREIGN-SOURCED FOREIGN CURRENCY INTO TURKISH LIRA

The Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (the "CBRT") has published a new "Implementation Instruction on the Communiqué on Supporting the Conversion of Companies' Foreign-Sourced Foreign Currency into Turkish Lira" (the "Implementation Instruction") to determine the procedures and principles for the implementation of Communiqué No. 2023/5 on Supporting the Conversion of Companies' Foreign-Sourced Foreign Currency into Turkish Lira. The new Implementation Instruction entered into force on 1 October 2026.

The new Implementation Instruction repealed the previous Implementation Instruction dated 26 January 2023 and revised the conditions for benefiting from the support, company sales limits, foreign currency position criteria, documentation and control obligations, and sanctions to be applied in cases of improper use.

You can review our Bulletin for details.

BULLETINS:
TAX 2026-054
09/10/2026

MONETARY THRESHOLDS FOR CUSTOMER IDENTIFICATION UNDER FINANCIAL CRIMES INVESTIGATION BOARD (MASAK) HAVE BEEN INCREASED

Amendments have been made to the Regulation on Measures Regarding the Prevention of Laundering Proceeds of Crime and Financing of Terrorism through Presidential Decision No. 11845, published in the Official Gazette dated 7 October 2026 and numbered 33393.

Under the amendment, the customer identification threshold based on the general transaction amount has been increased from TRY 185,000 to TRY 370,000, while the thresholds applicable to crypto-asset service providers and electronic transfers have been increased from TRY 15,000 to TRY 30,000. The threshold amounts for transmitting sender and recipient information in electronic and crypto-asset transfers have also been reset at TRY 30,000. However, customer identification must be carried out regardless of the amount where a continuous business relationship is established, there is suspicion of a suspicious transaction, or there are doubts regarding the accuracy of identity information.

In addition, financial institutions have been allowed not to obtain a signature specimen following digital verification, subject to appropriate security measures, and the audit reporting process has been simplified for obliged entities other than financial institutions. These amendments entered into force on 7 October 2026.

You can review our Bulletin for details.

Tax

BULLETINS: TAX 2026-055 10/10/2026

INCOME AND CORPORATE PROVISIONAL TAX RETURNS HAVE STARTED TO BE ACCEPTED THROUGH THE E-DECLARATION (E-BEYAN) SYSTEM IN CERTAIN PROVINCES

In an announcement dated 1 October 2026, the Revenue Administration stated that provisional income or corporate tax returns for the July–September 2026 period of taxpayers located in Afyonkarahisar, Eskişehir, Kayseri, Kırıkkale and Kırşehir have started to be accepted through the new e-Declaration system.

Accordingly, taxpayers in these provinces are required to submit their returns for the third provisional tax period through the e-Declaration system, while the existing e-Declaration (BDP) system will continue to be used for returns relating to previous periods. The amendment concerns only the channel through which returns are submitted and does not introduce any changes to the calculation principles or filing and payment deadlines for provisional tax.

You can review our Bulletin for details.

BULLETINS: TAX 2026-056 12/10/2026

THE PERIOD FOR EXCLUDING CERTAIN LOSSES AND EXPENSES FROM CAPITAL LOSS AND INSOLVENCY CALCULATIONS HAS BEEN EXTENDED UNTIL 1 JANUARY 2028

With the Communiqué published in the Official Gazette dated 10 October 2026 and numbered 33396, the period for the application of excluding certain losses and expenses from capital loss and insolvency calculations has been extended until 1 January 2028.

Accordingly, all foreign exchange losses arising from foreign currency-denominated liabilities that have not yet been fulfilled, as well as half of the total leasing expenses, depreciation expenses and personnel expenses accrued in 2020 and 2021, may be excluded from capital loss and insolvency calculations to be made under article 376 of the Turkish Commercial Code (TCC).

The amendment does not eliminate companies' obligations under article 376 of the TCC; it merely allows certain losses and expenses to be excluded from the calculations. No accounting entry will be made for the amounts excluded within this scope, and such amounts will be disclosed for information purposes in the notes to the financial statements.

The amendment entered into force on 10 October 2026.

You can review our Bulletin for details.

Tax

BULLETINS:
TAX 2026-057
12/10/2026

PROCEDURES AND PRINCIPLES REGARDING THE ELECTRONIC NOTIFICATION SYSTEM HAVE BEEN REVISED

1With General Communiqué No. 596 on the Tax Procedure Law, published in the Official Gazette dated 11 October 2026, the procedures and principles regarding the electronic notification system have been revised and Communiqué No. 456 has been repealed. The amendment was made to ensure compliance with the statutory amendments to article 107/A of the Tax Procedure Law following the Constitutional Court's annulment decision dated 15 January 2026.

Corporate income taxpayers, taxpayers earning commercial, agricultural and professional income taxed under the actual method, general partnerships and limited partnerships, as well as persons registered in their own names due to the initial acquisition of vehicles listed in List No. (II) annexed to the Special Consumption Tax Law, are required to use the electronic notification system. Existing taxpayers within the scope of the Communiqué who have not yet joined the system as of its publication date must apply to the system by 30 November 2026. New taxpayers must apply within 15 days following the date on which they commence business.

Documents carrying an electronic signature will be deemed to have been served at the end of the fifth day following the date on which they are delivered to the electronic notification system. The system may be accessed through the Digital Tax Office or e-Devlet; failure to send an SMS or e-mail notification will not affect the validity of the notification. Existing electronic notification system users are not required to reapply.

The Communiqué also regulates exemptions for certain cases of disability, persons under the age of 18 and certain persons within the scope of List No. (II) of the Special Consumption Tax Law, as well as withdrawal from the system, temporary withdrawal and users' information security obligations. The Communiqué entered into force on 11 October 2026.

You can review our Bulletin for details.

Tax

BULLETINS:
TAX 2026-058
16/10/2026

KTHE MONETARY THRESHOLD FOR TAX AND SOCIAL SECURITY PREMIUM DEBTS IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT HAS BEEN INCREASED TO TRY 50,000

With the Communiqué Amending the Public Procurement General Communiqué, published in the Official Gazette dated 16 October 2026 and numbered 33402, the monetary thresholds used in assessing finalized tax and social security premium debts of bidders participating in public tenders have been increased from TRY 5,000 to TRY 50,000.

Accordingly, if the total amount of finalized tax debts consisting of the types of taxes specified under the Public Procurement Law and ancillary receivables relating thereto exceed TRY 50,000, the bidder may be excluded from the tender. The same amount will also apply when assessing social security premium, social security support premium, unemployment insurance premium, general health insurance premium and ancillary debts relating thereto.

The previous provisions will continue to apply to tenders announced or notified in writing before the date on which the Communiqué entered into force. The new monetary thresholds entered into force on 15 November 2026.

You can review our Bulletin for details.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:
TAX 2026-038
16/10/2026

VAT RETURNS OF TAXPAYERS IN ISTANBUL WILL BE SUBMITTED THROUGH THE NEW E-DECLARATION (E-BEYAN) SYSTEM AS OF 1 NOVEMBER 2026

In its Announcement dated 14 October 2026, the Revenue Administration announced the implementation schedule for the submission of VAT returns of taxpayers in Istanbul through the new e-Declaration system. Accordingly, as of 1 November 2026, VAT1, VAT2, VAT2B, VAT4 and VAT9015 returns for the October 2026 tax period will also be submitted through the new e-Declaration system in Istanbul.

With this change, the aforementioned VAT returns will be accepted through the new e-Declaration system throughout Türkiye. The existing e-Declaration (BDP) system will continue to be used for first-time returns submitted for previous tax periods and amended returns relating to such periods.

Provided that the integration of accounting software with the new system has been completed, returns may also be submitted through a web service. The amendment does not introduce a new tax obligation or filing deadline; it provides only for a technical change to the return submission infrastructure.

You can review our Announcement for details.

Tax

BULLETINS:
TAX 2026-059
19/10/2026

THE DEADLINE FOR JOINT STOCK AND LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES TO INCREASE THEIR MINIMUM CAPITAL AMOUNTS HAS BEEN EXTENDED UNTIL 31 DECEMBER 2027

With the Communiqué published in the Official Gazette dated 17 October 2026 and numbered 33403, the deadline for existing joint stock and limited liability companies to increase their capital to the new minimum amounts has been extended until 31 December 2027.

Accordingly, the minimum capital amounts remain unchanged at TRY 250,000 for joint stock companies, TRY 50,000 for limited liability companies and TRY 500,000 for non-public joint stock companies that have adopted the registered capital system. Companies whose capital is below these amounts must complete the required capital increases by 31 December 2027 at the latest.

If the capital increase is not made within the prescribed period, joint stock and limited liability companies will be deemed dissolved, while non-public joint stock companies that have adopted the registered capital system will be deemed to have exited this system.

You can review our Bulletin for details.

Tax

BULLETINS:
TAX 2026-060
27/10/2026

AMENDMENTS TO THE IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUCTION ON SUPPORTING THE CONVERSION OF COMPANIES' FOREIGN-SOURCED FOREIGN CURRENCY INTO TURKISH LIRA

On 26 October 2026, the CBRT made amendments to the Implementation Instruction on Supporting the Conversion of Companies' Foreign-Sourced Foreign Currency into Turkish Lira. The amendments update the principles regarding document submission, account balance checks and export transactions carried out through intermediary companies under the support scheme.

The validity period of the Foreign Currency Position Notification Form has been extended from 15 days to three months, allowing multiple transactions to be carried out under the same form during this period. In addition, the balance requirement applicable between the date on which the export proceeds are credited to the account and the support application has been revised to be based on the amount of foreign currency to be sold to the CBRT rather than the full amount of the export proceeds.

Simplifications have also been introduced in documentation processes. Instead of physically submitting the customs declaration and Electronic Commerce Customs Declaration (ETGB), providing the relevant information is now considered sufficient. Where more than 15 invoices exist for foreign currency-earning services, banks may accept an invoice list approved by a Sworn-in CPA or CPA. The forms and documents to be submitted may also be approved with wet signatures, e-signatures or digital approval methods compliant with banking legislation.

The amendment also allows companies exporting services through intermediaries to benefit from foreign currency conversion support, provided that they meet the conditions regarding foreign-sourced service proceeds. For indirect exports of goods and exports under the Inward Processing Regime, procedures have been determined for the support to be paid to the supplier or manufacturer, subject to certain documentation and control requirements. For these transactions, the support amount and sales limit will be monitored at the level of the supplier or manufacturer benefiting from the support.

It has also been clarified that the list of companies having a control relationship need not be resubmitted if it has already been submitted to the bank and remains up to date. The amendments appear to aim to reduce the operational burden in support application processes and digitize document checks.

You can review our Bulletin for details.

Tax

ANNOUNCEMENTS: TAX 2026-041 30/10/2026

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT HAS PUBLISHED A DECISION HOLDING THAT THE REFUND OF TAX UNLAWFULLY COLLECTED WITHOUT INTEREST VIOLATES THE RIGHT TO PROPERTY

In its decision dated 18 May 2026, published in the Official Gazette dated 30 October 2026 and numbered 33415, the Constitutional Court held that refunding only the principal amount of income tax collected unlawfully, without paying interest for the period between collection and refund, constituted a violation of the right to property.

In the case underlying the decision, income tax had been withheld from severance compensation paid under a mutual termination agreement. Following judicial proceedings, it was determined that the payment did not constitute wages and that the tax withholding was unlawful. Although the principal amount of tax was refunded, the request for interest for the period between the collection and refund dates was rejected.

The Constitutional Court ruled that failing to make any compensatory payment, despite the taxpayer being unable to use the amount unlawfully collected for an extended period, imposed an excessive individual burden on the applicant. Accordingly, it found a violation of the right to property guaranteed under article 35 of the Constitution and referred the case to the Istanbul 9th Tax Court for retrial.

The decision demonstrates that refunding the principal amount may not always be sufficient in cases of unlawful tax collection and that the economic loss relating to the period during which the taxpayer was deprived of the funds should also be assessed separately. However, the decision rendered upon an individual application does not constitute a general rule requiring interest to be paid automatically on all tax refunds.

You can review our Announcement for details.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: TAX 2026-042 02/11/2026

THE REVALUATION RATE TO BE APPLIED IN THE THIRD PROVISIONAL TAX PERIOD OF 2026 HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED AS 19.64%

With the Corporate Income Tax Circular No. KVK-74/2026-4/Investment Allowance-60 dated 30 October 2026, published by the Revenue Administration, the revaluation rate to be applied in the third provisional tax period of 2026 has been determined as 19.64%.

This rate, determined pursuant to paragraph (B) of repeated article 298 of Tax Procedure Law No. 213, will be taken into account in tax practices such as investment allowance, revaluation and R&D allowance indexation. In particular, taxpayers eligible to apply revaluation under paragraph (Ç) of repeated article 298 of the Tax Procedure Law must use the rate of 19.64% in their calculations for the third provisional tax period.

Following the rates announced as 4.19% and 11.51% for the first and second provisional tax periods of 2026, respectively, the rate applicable to the third provisional tax period has been set at 19.64%.

You can review our Announcement for details.

BDO

PEOPLE
COMMUNICATION
CLIENT NEEDS
VALUE
COMMITMENT

Labour Law & Social Security

BULLETINS: LABOUR LAW AND SOCIAL SECURITY 2026-047 23/10/2026

AMENDMENTS MADE AS PART OF THE FIGHT AGAINST UNREGISTERED EMPLOYMENT

The Social Security Institution has made amendments to Circular No. 2015/25 on Combating Unregistered Employment. The amendments change, in particular, the practice for determining insured service days based on traffic fines and reports issued by public officials.

Accordingly, in traffic fine reports served to the driver in person, SSI inspectors will first examine whether the relevant person actually works at the workplace that owns the commercial vehicle. If it is determined that the person is working without social security registration, the necessary administrative sanctions will be imposed; the practice of directly granting one service day based solely on a traffic fine report will be discontinued. However, the existing practice will continue for unregistered employment procedures based on information and documents obtained from public institutions and findings made by public personnel responsible for inspections.

For reports issued following actual inspections carried out by officials such as law enforcement officers, municipal police, doctors, veterinarians or engineers, the insured service period will be determined only based on the days on which the report was issued. If more than one report is issued within the same month, the number of service days credited will correspond to the number of reports; no continuous service notification will be made for the periods between the reports. In cases where findings span more than one month, procedures will likewise be carried out on a part-time basis, taking into account only the dates of the reports.

This amendment aims to prevent individuals who actually work part-time from being credited with unjustified service days for the entire periods between reports. However, it is not expressly regulated whether the notification should be completed to 30 days if the number of service days exceeds 20 as a result of findings made within the same month. In this case, it is considered that the relevant month should be reported on the basis of 30 days pursuant to Laws No. 5510 and 4857.

You can review our Bulletin for details.

Highlights of the Month
News and Publications



BDO Türkiye Tax Partners Erdal Güleç and Dursun Küçükaslan discussed the scope of the new foreign exchange conversion support, which entered into force on 1 October 2026, the eligibility requirements, the support and limit mechanism, and the key practical considerations for exporter companies under the title “Foreign Exchange Conversion Support Updated for Exporters: How Will the New Practice Work?”



BDO Türkiye Tax Partner Dursun Küçükaslan and Incentives – Government Support Partner Mehmet Özcan addressed the topic from all angles under the title “Inward Processing Regime Practices for Export Competitiveness: Benefit Maximisation, Process and Risk Management”.



We have concluded the 30th International Türkiye Internal Audit Congress!

With the participation of our BDO Türkiye Risk Advisory Partner Tuğçe Aydoğan, our Director Görkem Erdoğdu, and Sami Bugay, Founder of The Integral Institute, MCC, we held our session titled “From AI Awareness to AI Competency: Talent Transformation in Assurance Functions.”

Highlights of the Month
News and Publications

EMRAH AKIN
Common – Tax
BDO İstanbul Office

Bloomberg HT	Our Tax Partner Emrah Akın discussed “2027 Tax Expenditure Analysis and the Tax Inspection Board’s Nine-Month Inspection Results” on Bloomberg HT on 30 October.
Bloomberg HT	Our Tax Partner Emrah Akın discussed “2027 Budget Law Proposal and the Tax Inspection Board’s Nine-Month Inspection Results” on Bloomberg HT on 23 October.
Bloomberg HT	Our Tax Partner Emrah Akın discussed “A New Era in Electronic Notification and What Should Taxpayers Who Have Lost Their Goods and/or Legal Documents in the Flood Disaster Do?” on Bloomberg HT on 16 October.
Bloomberg HT	Our Tax Partner Emrah Akın discussed “A New Era in the CBRT’s Foreign Currency Conversion Support” on Bloomberg HT on 9 October.

Published Articles & Opinion Columns

ERDOĞAN SAĞLAM **Managing Partner – Tax** Sworn-in CPA BDO İstanbul Office	T24	The temporary regulation regarding companies' capital loss or insolvency status has been extended	Read Now
	T24	The deadline for joint stock and limited liability companies to increase their minimum capital amounts has been extended	Read Now
	T24	Can withholding tax on money market funds be offset against the tax payable?	Read Now
	T24	Does notification to the taxpayer by the tax office before a tax inspection and referral to the assessment commission prevent benefiting from the Asset Peace?	Read Now
ERDAL GÜLEÇ **Partner – Tax** **Sworn-in CPA** BDO İstanbul Office	LinkedIn	The new foreign currency conversion support scheme in 16 questions	Read Now
ADEM KEFELİOĞLU **Partner – Tax** **Sworn-in CPA** BDO İstanbul Office	Accounting TR	Are the rights of companies whose investment incentive certificates have been revised protected? Current approach to reduced corporate income tax	Read Now
KEVORK ALTINKAYA **Manager – International Tax and Transfer Pricing** BDO İstanbul Office	Tax World	The issue of double taxation on share sales to company employees	Read Now

İSTANBUL - BDO TÜRKİYE HEADQUARTERS

Eski Büyükdere Caddesi No: 14, Park Plaza K.4
34398 Sarıyer/İstanbul
+90 212 365 62 00
+90 212 365 62 01
+90 212 365 62 02
+90 212 365 62 05
bdo.com.tr
bdo@bdo.com.tr

ANKARA - BDO ANKARA HEADQUARTERS

Eskişehir Yolu Söğütözü Mah. 2177. Sokak
Kat: 8 No: 10-B Via Twins Ofis No:62 Çankaya/Ankara
+90 312 220 25 06
bdo.ankara@bdo.com.tr

İZMİR - BDO İZMİR OFFICE

Adalet Mah., Şehit Polis Fethi Sekin Cad., Novus Plaza
No: 4, Kat: 14 Daire: 143 35530 Bayraklı/İzmir
+90 531 895 72 96
bdo.izmir@bdo.com.tr

TÜRKMENİSTAN - BDO TÜRKMENİSTAN OFFICE

2127 (G.Gulyýew) str., 75 744000
Ashgabat/Turkmenistan
+90 212 365 62 00
bdo@bdo.com.tr

KOSOVA - BDO KOSOVA OFFICE

Ukshin Hoti C 4/3, Hy. A, Kati II 10000
Prishtina
+90 212 365 62 00
bdo@bdo.com.tr

All rights reserved. BDO Denet Bağımsız Denetim ve Danışmanlık A.Ş., BDO Denet Yeminli Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş., BDO Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş., BDO Yayıncılık A.Ş., BDO Turizm Danışmanlığı A.Ş., BDO İzmir Yeminli Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş., BDO Ankara Yeminli Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş., BDO Akın ve Demirel Yeminli Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş., BDO Kosova L.L.C. and Denet Barlag Maslahat are joint stock companies and members of BDO International Limited. Each BDO Member Firm is an independent legal entity in its own country. BDO International Limited is a UK company limited by guarantee. Service provision within the network is coordinated by Brussels Worldwide Services BVBA, a limited liability company incorporated in Belgium with its statutory seat in Brussels. BDO is the brand name for the BDO network and for each of the BDO member firms.