



# BALAY, ERYİĞİT & ERTEN ATTORNEY PARTNERSHIP

## BULLETIN: JANUARY 2026

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This text has been prepared on the basis of important legislative amendments that entered into force as of 1 January 2026 and were previously published in the Official Gazette or on the websites of the relevant authorities.

## HEADLINES

- Important Amendments Have Been Introduced to Electronic Document Applications Under the Tax Procedure Law General Communiqué (Serial No: 509).
- It Has Been Made Mandatory to Keep Commercial Books That Are Not Related to the Accounting of the Enterprise in Electronic Form.
- Financial Obligations Under the Eu Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) Have Entered into Force as of 1 January 2026.
- Return Costs and Pre-Contractual Information Obligations Regarding the Right of Withdrawal in Distance Contracts Have Been Re-Regulated.
- The System for Determining Premiums for Individual Policyholders Under Compulsory Motor Liability Insurance Has Been Changed.
- The Masak General Communiqué (Serial No. 30) Introduces Tightened Measures For Electronic Transfers, Remittances, And Cash Transactions.
- The Digital Services Tax Rate Has Been Reduced Gradually.
- Administrative Fines For 2026 Have Been Re-Determined Under Law No. 6563 on the Regulation of Electronic Commerce.
- The Monetary Threshold Determining the Jurisdiction of Consumer Arbitration Committees Has Been Increased For 2026.
- The Administrative Fines Regulated Under Law No. 6502 On the Protection of Consumers Have Been Re-Determined For 2026.
- The Administrative Fines Stipulated Under Law No. 6585 On the Regulation of Retail Trade Have Been Re-Determined For 2026.
- Profit Margins Have Been Updated with The Decision on Amending the Decision on the Pricing of Human Medicinal Products.
- The Administrative Fines to Be Applied In 2026 Under Law No. 5300 On Licensed Warehousing of Agricultural Products Have Been Increased.
- The Lower Limit of the Administrative Fine to Be Applied In 2026 Under Law No. 4054 on the Protection of Competition Has Been Increased.
- The Administrative Fines to Be Applied In 2026 Under Law No. 6102 (The Turkish Commercial Code) Have Been Determined.

## **1. IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED TO ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT APPLICATIONS UNDER THE TAX PROCEDURE LAW GENERAL COMMUNIQUÉ (SERIAL NO: 509).**

With the Tax Procedure Law General Communiqué (Serial No: 573) published in the Official Gazette dated 12 November 2024 and numbered 32720, comprehensive amendments have been made to the main regulations regarding electronic document applications. In particular, the scope of electronic document systems, especially e-Archive Invoice, e-Delivery Note and e-Receipt applications, has been expanded; and certain obligations and monetary thresholds have been re-determined.

With the Communiqué, the monetary thresholds for invoices required to be issued as e-Archive Invoices have been revised. Accordingly:

- For invoices to be issued between 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025, invoices exceeding a total amount of TRY 3,000 including taxes must be issued as e-Archive Invoices.
- As of 1 January 2026, regardless of the amount, invoices within this scope must be issued as e-Archive Invoices.

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With this amendment, the scope of the e-Archive Invoice application is effectively expanded, and the use of paper invoices is significantly reduced.

## **2. IT HAS BEEN MADE MANDATORY TO KEEP COMMERCIAL BOOKS THAT ARE NOT RELATED TO THE ACCOUNTING OF THE ENTERPRISE IN ELECTRONIC FORM.**

With the Communiqué published in the Official Gazette dated 14 February 2025 and numbered 32813, the procedures and principles regarding keeping certain commercial books not related to the accounting of the enterprise in electronic form pursuant to Article 64 of the Turkish Commercial Code have been regulated.

Accordingly, as of 1 January 2026, companies whose establishment is registered with the trade registry and joint-stock companies whose establishment or amendments to their articles of association are subject to Ministry approval are required to keep their share ledger, board of directors' resolution book,

managers' resolution book and general assembly meeting and negotiation book electronically via the Electronic Book System established by the Ministry of Trade.

For companies not within the scope of this obligation, transition to the electronic book system is optional; however, once this option is exercised, all books must be kept electronically. Companies that have transitioned to the electronic system may not revert to physical books for any reason. Electronic books shall be deemed valid statutory books and no opening or closing approval shall be required.

In practice, for companies falling under the obligation from establishment, the relevant books will be created and activated in the System simultaneously with trade registry registration. Companies must also designate an authorised "system user" via MERSİS.

### **3. FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE EU CARBON BORDER ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM (CBAM) HAVE ENTERED INTO FORCE AS OF 1 JANUARY 2026.**

Under the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) implemented by the European Union, the transitional period, which started on 1 October 2023 and involved only reporting obligations, ended on 31 December 2025, and as of 1 January 2026 the main implementation period with financial obligations has begun. 3

The transition period under the CBAM, which started on 1 October 2023 and involved only reporting obligations, ended on 31 December 2025, and the main implementation period with financial obligations began as of 1 January 2026. Under the new regime:

- Imports of products covered by the CBAM may be carried out only by persons holding the status of authorized CBAM declarants. For authorization purposes, the declarant is, as a rule, required to be established in the EU.
- A financial obligation arises with respect to the greenhouse gas emissions embedded in CBAM-covered products, and this obligation is fulfilled by purchasing and surrendering CBAM certificates. It is essential that one CBAM certificate be surrendered for each 1 ton of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions.
- A verification obligation has entered into force with respect to the emission data to be submitted under the CBAM. In this context, it has become de facto mandatory for companies producing CBAM products to provide the verified emission data that will be requested by importers.

- Authorized CBAM declarants are obliged to submit the CBAM declaration containing import and emission information for each calendar year by the end of May of the following year. Accordingly, the first CBAM declaration for the year 2026 must be submitted by 31 May 2027.

Although the financial and administrative obligations under the CBAM are essentially imposed on importers established in the EU, the reflection of carbon costs onto third-country producers and exporters within the framework of commercial relationships has become inevitable in practice. For this reason, for companies exporting to the EU, the carbon footprint and emission performance of products should, as of 2026, be considered a direct commercial risk and cost factor.

#### **4. RETURN COSTS AND PRE-CONTRACTUAL INFORMATION OBLIGATIONS REGARDING THE RIGHT OF WITHDRAWAL IN DISTANCE CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN RE-REGULATED.**

With the Regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 24 May 2025 and numbered 32909, significant amendments have been introduced to the Regulation on Distance Contracts regarding the exercise of the consumer's right of withdrawal and pre-contractual information obligations; and new rules have been adopted to enhance consumer protection in the return process. These amendments will enter into force on 1 January 2026. Pursuant to these changes:

- Where the consumer exercises the right of withdrawal and returns the goods via the carrier specified by the seller in the pre-contractual information, no return cost may be charged to the consumer.
- If the seller has not specified any carrier within the scope of the pre-contractual information, no fee relating to return costs may be requested from the consumer.
- If the carrier specified in the pre-contractual information does not have a branch at the consumer's location, the seller shall be obliged to collect the returned goods from the consumer without requesting any additional cost.
- In distance contracts concluded via platforms, if the information regarding the carrier designated for returns is not included in the pre-contractual information, or if the specified carrier does not have a branch at the consumer's location, and such deficiency arises from the intermediary service provider, all costs and obligations relating to the return process must be borne by the intermediary service provider.

With the Regulation, subparagraph (k) of paragraph (1) of Article 5 of the Regulation on Distance Contracts has been amended. According to this amendment, it has become mandatory to inform the consumer, prior to the conclusion of the distance contract or acceptance of any corresponding offer, that the mediation process must be conducted as a condition precedent to filing a lawsuit before applying to the Consumer Court.

## **5. THE SYSTEM FOR DETERMINING PREMIUMS FOR INDIVIDUAL POLICYHOLDERS UNDER COMPULSORY MOTOR LIABILITY INSURANCE HAS BEEN CHANGED.**

When the amendment to the Regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 27 December 2025 is considered together with Circular No. 2025/20 issued by the Insurance and Private Pension Regulation and Supervision Authority (SEDDK), it is seen that, as of 1 January 2026, the system for determining premiums for individual vehicle operators under compulsory motor liability insurance has been significantly revised.

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As of 1 January 2026, in compulsory motor liability insurance policies to be issued in the name of an individual operator, the usage type for premium calculation purposes shall be deemed as follows:

- “Private” for up to five (5) vehicles (inclusive) within the same vehicle group,
- “Commercial” for more than five vehicles.

This arrangement has been clearly and uniformly regulated both through the amendment to the Regulation on the Principles for the Application of Tariffs in Compulsory Motor Third Party Liability Insurance and through the addition made to Circular No. 2019/9.

Short-term compulsory motor liability insurance policies issued for businesses engaged in the trade of second-hand motor vehicles are excluded from the scope of this vehicle-number-based usage type classification. For such policies, the existing special provisions shall continue to apply.

With Circular No. 2025/20, the implementation principles regarding the determination of reference policies in traffic insurance policies and the impact of claim notifications on the step (bonus–malus) calculation have also been updated. Accordingly, if a claim relating to the reference policy is reported after the policy has been issued, such claim shall be taken into account in the following renewal period.

The said amendments to the Regulation and the Circular entered into force on 1 January 2026. However, different effective dates have been stipulated for certain technical amendments concerning the tariff tables.

In this context, it is of particular importance for individual operators owning multiple vehicles and for insurance companies to take into account the new premium determination system and the usage type classification in their policy issuance processes.

## **6. THE MASAK GENERAL COMMUNIQUÉ (SERIAL NO. 30) INTRODUCES TIGHTENED MEASURES FOR ELECTRONIC TRANSFERS, REMITTANCES, AND CASH TRANSACTIONS.**

The Communiqué published by the Financial Crimes Investigation Board, in line with the FATF recommendations and within the scope of preventing the laundering of proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism and combating the informal economy, sets out the procedures and principles of enhanced measures within the “customer identification” measures for the implementation of Law No. 5549.

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Banks and payment and electronic money institutions are obliged, in electronic transfer and remittance transactions, to offer the customer predefined transaction-type options through which the customer may declare the nature of the transaction. Among these options, it is mandatory to include categories such as real estate and motor vehicle purchase payments, lending/payment, donations, tax payments, crypto asset transactions, and similar headings.

Where a general option such as “Other” is selected, an explanation of at least 20 characters in length must be obtained.

A gradual declaration and form obligation has been introduced for cash transactions. With the Communiqué, a gradual system based on the transaction amount has been envisaged for cash transactions:

- In cash transactions between TRY 200,000 and TRY 2,000,000, obtaining an explanation regarding the nature of the transaction,
- In cash transactions between TRY 2,000,001 and TRY 20,000,000, completion of the Cash Transaction Declaration Form,

- In cash transactions exceeding TRY 20,000,000, obtaining the form together with detailed explanations and supporting documents has been made mandatory.

In the event that the customer fails to provide the required declarations, it is stipulated that the transaction shall not be carried out. Certain types of transactions (such as intra-bank account transfers, transactions to which public institutions are a party, and ATM transactions below a certain amount) have been excluded from the scope of these obligations.

## **7. THE DIGITAL SERVICES TAX RATE HAS BEEN REDUCED GRADUALLY.**

The rate of the Digital Services Tax (DST) has been changed. With the Presidential Decision dated 24.12.2025 and numbered 10767, published in the Official Gazette dated 25.12.2025, the rate stipulated by law as 7.5% under Article 5/3 of Law No. 7194 regarding the DST has been re-determined within the scope of the authority granted to the President.

The new Digital Services Tax rate shall be applied as 5% as of 1 January 2026, and this rate shall be reduced to 2.5% on 1 January 2027.

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## **8. ADMINISTRATIVE FINES FOR 2026 HAVE BEEN RE-DETERMINED UNDER LAW NO. 6563 ON THE REGULATION OF ELECTRONIC COMMERCE.**

With the Communiqué published in the Official Gazette dated 25 December 2025 and numbered 33118, the administrative fines stipulated under Article 12 of Law No. 6563 on the Regulation of Electronic Commerce have been updated for the year 2026 on the basis of the revaluation rate of 25.49% determined for 2025. Within this scope, the lower and upper limits of the administrative fines to be imposed in cases of non-compliance with the obligations set forth in Article 12 of the Law have been increased, and the penalty scale has been revised upwards for service providers and intermediary service providers engaged in electronic commerce activities.

Within this scope, the administrative fines applied in the range of TRY 1,000 – TRY 5,000 as of 2025 for violations of the obligations regarding explicit consent, opt-out notification, and the content of communications relating to commercial electronic messages have been increased to the level of TRY 2,859 – TRY 14,309 for 2026. In the same group of violations, the system allowing the fine to be applied cumulatively in cases where unlawful communications are sent to a large number of persons at once has been preserved.

The administrative fines applied for violations regarding the consumer's right to access information about the seller, which were in the range of TRY 1,000 – TRY 10,000 in 2025, have been re-determined as TRY 2,859 – TRY 28,620 as of 2026. The administrative fines stipulated for acting contrary to the obligations regarding providing accurate information on discounts and promotions and obtaining information/consent, which were applied in the range of TRY 2,000 – TRY 15,000 in 2025, have been increased to the level of TRY 5,723 – TRY 42,930 with the Communiqué.

In addition, the lower and upper limits of the high-amount administrative fines stipulated for structural violations such as the provision of unlawful content, the unilateral and unbalanced amendment of contractual terms to the detriment of electronic commerce intermediary service providers, or anti-competitive practices have also been increased. Within this scope, they have been updated for 2025 as TRY 10,000 – TRY 100,000 and TRY 28,620 – TRY 286,202.6. This upper limit is also stipulated in cases of non-compliance with the regulations made by the Ministry.

To see the other fine amounts applicable in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2026:<https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2025/12/20251225-2.htm>

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## **9. THE MONETARY THRESHOLD DETERMINING THE JURISDICTION OF CONSUMER ARBITRATION COMMITTEES HAS BEEN INCREASED FOR 2026.**

With the Communiqué on Increasing the Monetary Thresholds Set Forth in Article 68 of Law No. 6502 on the Protection of Consumers and Article 6 of the Regulation on Consumer Arbitration Committees, published in the Official Gazette dated 23 December 2025 and numbered 33116, the monetary thresholds determining the jurisdiction of Consumer Arbitration Committees in consumer disputes have been updated on the basis of the revaluation rate of 25.49% determined for 2025.

Pursuant to the Communiqué, for applications to be made as of 1 January 2026, Provincial or District Consumer Arbitration Committees shall be competent in respect of disputes with a value below TRY 186,000. With this amendment, as of 2026, the monetary threshold triggering the obligation to apply to court in consumer disputes has been raised, and Consumer Arbitration Committees have been brought to the forefront as the primary remedy for a broader set of disputes.

## 10. THE ADMINISTRATIVE FINES REGULATED UNDER LAW NO. 6502 ON THE PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS HAVE BEEN RE-DETERMINED FOR 2026.

With the Communiqué on the Administrative Fines to Be Applied in 2026 Pursuant to Article 77 of Law No. 6502 on the Protection of Consumers, published in the Official Gazette dated 23 December 2025 and numbered 33116, the administrative fines regulated under Article 77 of Law No. 6502 have been updated on the basis of the revaluation rate of 25.49% determined for 2025. Pursuant to the Communiqué, the administrative fines to be applied between 1 January 2026 and 31 December 2026 have been re-determined within the framework of the sanction system set forth in Article 77 of the Law for a wide range of consumer transactions such as defective goods and services, refusal to sell, labeling and price information obligations, distance contracts, pre-contractual information and the right of withdrawal, warranty certificates and after-sales services, commercial advertisements, unfair commercial practices, refurbished products, after-sales service obligations, and pyramid sales systems.

Within this framework, in particular the regulations whose scope has been expanded in recent years and which stand out in terms of sanction amounts continue to constitute high-risk areas in practice in 2026. For violations relating to commercial advertisements and unfair commercial practices, administrative fines may be imposed starting from TRY 99,339 up to TRY 39,916,524 depending on the nature of the advertisement and the medium used; and in nationwide unfair commercial practices the amount of the fine may reach up to TRY 10,837,065. In this context, the Advertising Board's authority to apply measures such as the suspension of the advertisement, its correction by the same method, and the blocking of access on the internet, either jointly or separately in addition to the administrative fine, continues. On the other hand, the sanctions to be applied in cases where the information and documents requested by the administration are not submitted in full and within the prescribed time and where on-site inspections are obstructed reach remarkable levels for undertakings with high turnover. As of 2026, in violations within this scope, the administrative fine may be applied in an amount not less than TRY 510,430 and at a rate of 1% of the gross income of the relevant real or legal person in the previous financial year.

In addition, within the scope of the regulations regarding refurbished products and after-sales service obligations; an administrative fine of TRY 2,013,887 is envisaged in cases where activities are carried out without obtaining an after-sales service adequacy certificate, and an administrative fine of TRY 32,510 for each missing service station is envisaged in cases where the minimum number of service stations is not ensured. The administrative fine to be imposed in cases where activities are carried out

without an authorization certificate regarding refurbished products has been determined as TRY 3,190,204.

Finally, the total administrative fine cap mechanism set forth in Article 77 is preserved, and as of 2026, except for certain exceptions, the total amount of administrative fines to be applied within a calendar year shall not exceed TRY 765,649,243; however, in any case this amount shall be limited to 5% of the annual gross income of the relevant undertaking. For banks and card-issuing institutions, the total fine amount shall be calculated on the basis of five per mille of the equity set forth in the most recently publicly disclosed financial statements.

To see the fine amounts to be applied in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2026:

<https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2025/12/20251223-6.htm>

## **11. THE ADMINISTRATIVE FINES STIPULATED UNDER LAW NO. 6585 ON THE REGULATION OF RETAIL TRADE HAVE BEEN RE-DETERMINED FOR 2026.**

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With the Communiqué on the Administrative Fines to Be Applied in 2026 Pursuant to Article 18 of Law No. 6585 on the Regulation of Retail Trade, published in the Official Gazette dated 20 December 2025 and numbered 33113, the administrative fines stipulated under Article 18 and Additional Article 1 of the Law have been increased on the basis of the revaluation rate of 25.49% determined for 2025. Within this scope; the administrative fines to be applied in respect of supplier–retailer relations, payment periods, contract and campaign practices, working hours, audit obligations, as well as acts of excessive price increases and stockpiling, shall be applied at the updated amounts between 1 January 2026 and 31 December 2026.

Accordingly, depending on the nature of the act, the administrative fines to be applied start from TRY 17,988 and may reach up to TRY 21,674,130 for each violation in respect of non-compliance with the first and second paragraphs of Additional Article 1. In addition, pursuant to the seventh paragraph of Article 18 of Law No. 6585, the upper limits of the total administrative fines that may be imposed within a calendar year have been determined, according to the scale of the enterprise, as TRY 36,123,551 for small-scale enterprises, TRY 361,235,514 for medium-scale enterprises, and TRY 1,806,177,570 for large-scale enterprises.

To see the fine amounts to be applied in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2026:<https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2025/12/20251220-8.htm>

## **12. PROFIT MARGINS HAVE BEEN UPDATED WITH THE DECISION ON AMENDING THE DECISION ON THE PRICING OF HUMAN MEDICINAL PRODUCTS.**

With Presidential Decision No. 10702 published in the Official Gazette dated 19 December 2025 and numbered 33112, significant amendments have been made to the Decision on the Pricing of Human Medicinal Products, which was put into force by the Council of Ministers' Decision No. 2017/9901 dated 6 February 2017. With the said Decision, in particular, the brackets forming the basis for profit margins and the Euro value to be used in the pricing of human medicinal products have been updated.

Within this scope, the first paragraph of Article 6 of the Decision has been re-regulated; it has been stipulated that, for the portion of the ex-warehouse sale price up to TRY 383.43, the wholesaler's profit shall be 8% and the pharmacist's profit shall be 28%; for the portion between TRY 383.43 and TRY 768.03, the wholesaler's profit shall be 6% and the pharmacist's profit shall be 18%; and for the portion exceeding TRY 768.03, the wholesaler's profit shall be 3% and the pharmacist's profit shall be 13%. Thus, the profit brackets taken as the basis for determining the retail sale price have been re-determined.

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In addition, with Provisional Article 13 added to the Decision, the value of 1 Euro in Turkish Lira to be used in the pricing of human medicinal products has been determined as TRY 25.3346 by increasing it by 16.9% in December 2025. The said Euro value shall continue to be applied throughout 2026 until it is re-determined in February 2026. While applying this increase, it has been expressly regulated that the set-off procedure set forth in the third paragraph of Article 3 of the Decision shall not be applied to products.

Within the scope of Provisional Article 13, the bracket values set forth in the tenth paragraph of Article 2 of the Decision have also been updated in parallel with the rate of increase in the Euro value; they have been determined as TRY 87.34 for price-protected products and TRY 45.64 for other products. In addition, it has been stipulated that the increases of up to TRY 4 granted under Provisional Article 7 in previous periods and still in effect shall be exempt from set-off during this update.

Finally, it has been regulated that the prices in the drug price lists announced to be effective as of 16 December 2025 during the 2025 actual source price change period shall become effective as of the same date on the basis of the new Euro value; therefore, applications made during the actual source price change period shall not be re-evaluated solely on the grounds of the change in the Euro value.

### **13. THE ADMINISTRATIVE FINES TO BE APPLIED IN 2026 UNDER LAW NO. 5300 ON LICENSED WAREHOUSING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS HAVE BEEN INCREASED.**

With the Communiqué on the Administrative Fines to Be Applied in 2026 Pursuant to Article 34 of Law No. 5300 on Licensed Warehousing of Agricultural Products, published by the Ministry of Trade and announced in the Official Gazette dated 17 December 2025 and numbered 33110, the administrative fines regarding licensed warehousing activities have been increased on the basis of the revaluation rate of 25.49% determined for 2025. Within this scope, between 1 January 2026 and 31 December 2026; the administrative fines to be applied in respect of acts such as violations of record-keeping and bookkeeping obligations, non-compliance with fee schedules, and breaches of obligations relating to product receipts and storage processes start from TRY 88,997 and, depending on the nature of the act, reach amounts ranging between TRY 361,235 and TRY 1,806,177. The amounts determined by the Communiqué significantly increase the administrative sanction risk for licensed warehouse operators and authorized classifiers within the scope of Article 34 of Law No. 5300.

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To see the fine amounts to be applied in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2026: <https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2025/12/20251217-4.htm>.

### **14. THE LOWER LIMIT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE FINE TO BE APPLIED IN 2026 UNDER LAW NO. 4054 ON THE PROTECTION OF COMPETITION HAS BEEN INCREASED.**

With the Communiqué on Increasing the Lower Limit of the Administrative Fine Stipulated in the First Paragraph of Article 16 of Law No. 4054 on the Protection of Competition (Communiqué No. 2026/1), published by the Competition Authority and announced in the Official Gazette dated 12 December 2025 and numbered 33105, the lower limit of the administrative fines to be applied in respect of acts such as providing incorrect or misleading information in exemption and negative clearance applications and in authorization processes relating to mergers and acquisitions, carrying out mergers and acquisitions subject to the Board's approval without authorization, failure to comply with obligations to submit information and documents, and preventing or hindering on-site inspections has been increased. Within this scope, the lower limit stipulated for administrative fines calculated as a certain percentage of the annual gross income in respect of undertakings, associations of undertakings and their members by the Competition Board has been determined as TRY 302,484.86, to be valid between 1 January 2026 and 31 December 2026.

## 15. THE ADMINISTRATIVE FINES TO BE APPLIED IN 2026 UNDER LAW NO. 6102 (THE TURKISH COMMERCIAL CODE) HAVE BEEN DETERMINED.

With the Communiqué on the Administrative Fines to Be Applied in 2026 Pursuant to the Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102 (“Communiqué”), published by the Ministry of Trade and announced in the Official Gazette dated 17 December 2025 and numbered 33110, the administrative fines stipulated in Articles 33, 38, 51 and 562 of the Turkish Commercial Code (“TCC”) have been increased on the basis of the revaluation rate of 25.49% determined for 2025.

Within this scope, the administrative fines to be applied between 1 January 2026 and 31 December 2026 have been determined as TRY 22,194 for persons who fail to apply for registration within the period granted by the registry office and who do not notify the reasons for their avoidance, and as TRY 44,443 for those who make false statements in registration and recording procedures. In addition, an administrative fine of TRY 44,443 is envisaged for courts, public officials, chambers of commerce and industry, notaries, and officials of the Turkish Patent and Trademark Office who, although learning in the performance of their duties that a trade name has not been registered, has been registered in violation of the law, or is being used unlawfully, fail to notify the competent authorities.

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In the event of violation of the bookkeeping and inventory obligations regulated under Articles 64 to 66 of the Turkish Commercial Code, and failure to comply with the Turkish Accounting Standards and the accounting principles set out in the conceptual framework published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority, an administrative fine of TRY 88,997 shall be imposed. In addition, an administrative fine of TRY 173,801 has been stipulated for the members of the management body of companies that do not establish the website provided for in Article 1524 of the Turkish Commercial Code, and for those who fail to fulfill the notification obligations regarding the printing of share certificates regulated in Article 486.

The said Communiqué shall enter into force on 1 January 2026, and failure to comply with the obligations under the TCC gives rise to increased financial risks for companies in terms of the administrative sanctions to be applied.

To see the fine amounts to be applied in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2026:  
<https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2025/12/20251217-6.htm>.

Kind Regards,

Balay, Eryiğit ve Erten Attorney Partnership