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2014

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

EVALUATION REPORT

September 2015

2014 Financial Statistics Evaluation Report was prepared and submitted to the Parliament as per Article 54 of Public Financial Management and Control Law no.5018 and Article 40 of TCA Law no. 6085.

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ABBREVIATIONS

BDDK	: Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency
BTK	: Information Technologies Authority
GDDS	: Government Domestic Debt Security
DSİ	: General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works
EPDK	: Energy Market Regulatory Authority
ESA 95	: European System of Accounts
GFSM 2001	: IMF's Government Finance Statistics Manual
GİB	: Revenue Administration
IPSAS	: International Public Sector Accounting Standards
KBS	: Public Expenditure and Accounting Information System
KİK	: Public Procurement Authority
SEE	: State Economic Enterprise
SGK	: Social Security Institution
SNA 93	: UN's System of National Accounts
TBMM	: Turkish Grand National Assembly/Parliament
TCMB	: Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey
TKHK	: Turkish Public Hospitals Agency
TRT	: Turkish Radio and Television Agency
MoF	: Ministry of Finance
TCA	: Turkish Court of Accounts

GENERAL FRAMEWORK

2014 Financial Statistics Evaluation Report was prepared in refer to the provision “*The annual financial statistics shall be evaluated by the Court of Accounts in March of the following year in terms of preparation, publication, accuracy, reliability and conformity to the predetermined standards. The evaluation report prepared for this purpose by the Court of Accounts (the TCA) shall be submitted to the Turkish Grand National Assembly and the Ministry of Finance*”, included in Article 54 “Evaluations of Financial Statistics” of Law no.5018 on Public Financial Management and Control.

The relevant sections of the report presents the TCA’s findings and evaluations about the 2014 financial statistics prepared by the MoF in terms of preparation, publication, accuracy, reliability and conformity to the predetermined standards. In this scope;

- **Information on Financial Statistics** provides information on the financial statements evaluated as financial statistics in the Official Statistics Program.
- **Scope of Financial Statistics** explains the scope of the published statistics and the method of defining this scope.
- **Financial Statistics Evaluation Results** provides an evaluation of financial statistics in terms of preparation, publication, accuracy, reliability and conformity to the predetermined standards.
- **Overall Assessment and Conclusion** presents the findings and suggestions related to the overall issues addressed in the report.

The evaluations in this report are expected to contribute to: increasing the reliability of General Government Financial Statistics, informing the public accurately, and rendering analyses and the strategies of the next period sound.

1. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STATISTICS

According to Law no. 5018, financial statistics are prepared within the framework of the principles of integrity, reliability, usefulness, methodological validity and accessibility, and in consistency with the international standards, on the basis of the data in the accounting records; and they contain the financial statements for revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities. In other words, General Government financial statistics addressed in this report are the consolidated financial statements of General Government sector, which are formed by the MoF by consolidating the financial statements/trial balances of the covered public entities as of sub-sectors. The financial statistics, which are composed of the consolidated financial statements of the General Government sector, are one of the most important tools of ensuring financial transparency and accountability. In this report, the section “Consolidation Process” elaborates on consolidation, which is a method for preparing financial statements by considering sub-sectors or entities one single unit and drawing them together. Thus, the General Government sector is considered as a single unit, and information is given to the users of financial statements on financial status and performance.

According to the second 5-Year Official Statistics Program covering 2012-2016, the following statements for Central Government and General Government are considered official statistics:

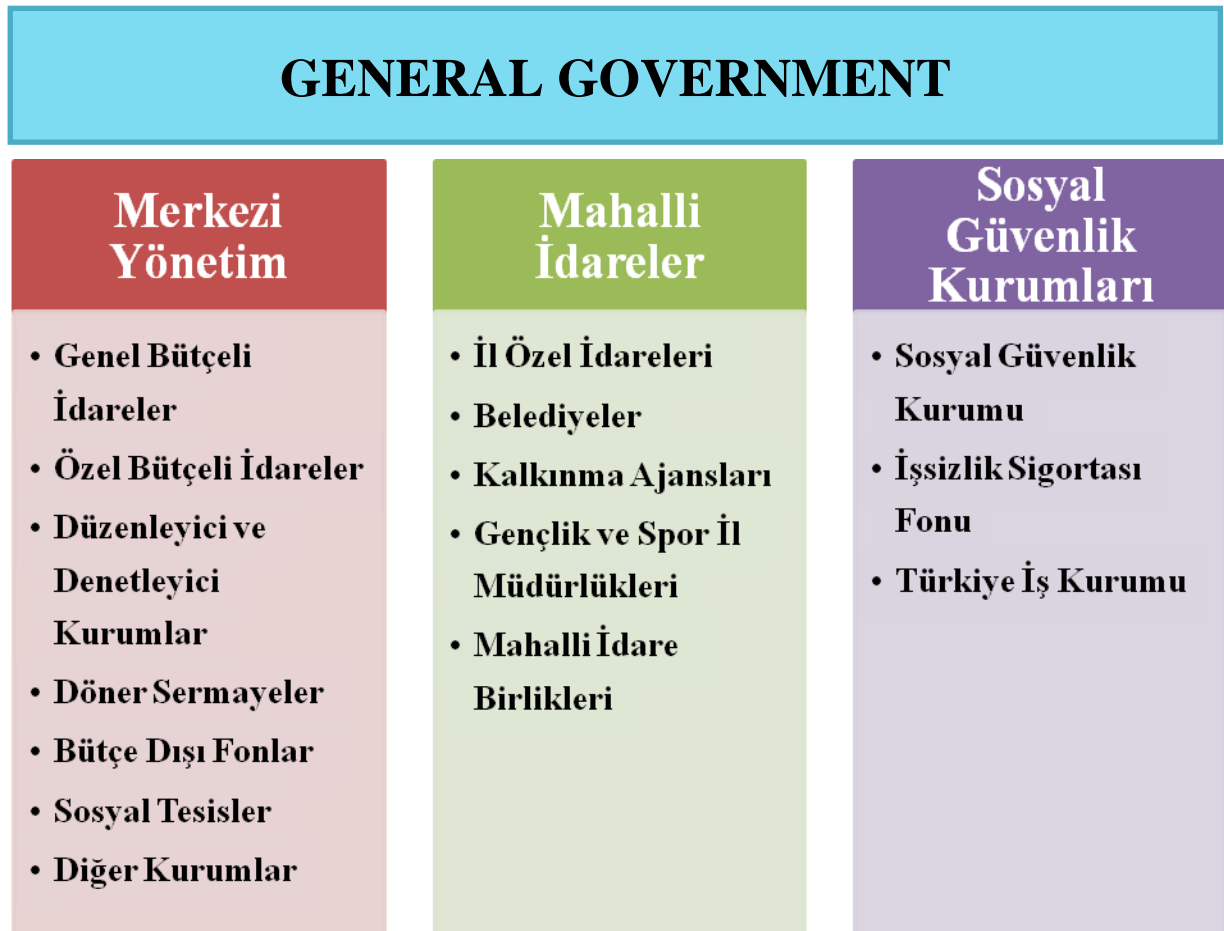
- Trial balance,
- Statements of budget execution outcomes,
- Statements of revenues and expenditures (operations),
- Statements of cash flow,
- Annual balance sheets,
- Statement of the functional classification of the budget expenditures of General Government,
- General Government financial statistics (GFS-Government Finance Statistics).

In this scope, the Ministry consolidates and publishes the above-listed financial statements for Central Government, Local Government, social security institutions and General Government sector.

2. SCOPE OF FINANCIAL STATISTICS

As per Article 52 of Law no. 5018, the MoF is authorized to define scope with the name of “General Government Sector” for compiling financial statistics notwithstanding the General Government scope defined in Article 2 of the same law. In this scope, the Ministry prepared the “General Government Financial Statistics General Communiqué with line no. 33” in compliance with the international classifications.

Figure 1: General Government Sector Scope (Article 52 of Law no. 5018)



The criteria used for defining General Government sector are: in the framework of international practices, whether each unit is an institutional unit, whether it finances its operations by taxes and similar resources it obtains from other sectors of economy mandatorily and gratuitously, whether its operations are for redistributing revenue, whether it produces

public goods and services, whether it is controlled and financed by units within the scope of General Government, whether management and price policies are determined by those units, whether the units producing goods and services for the market sell them for an economically-important price, whether the sales revenues of the units (that produce goods and services for the market and charge an economically-important price) cover 50% or more of their current expenditures. After making those evaluations, the scope of the General Government sector is re-defined for preparing financial statistics.

General Government sector is composed of the sub-sectors of Central Government, Local Government and social security institutions. In this scope, differently from the said Communiqué and Article 2 of Law no. 5018, the Capital Markets Board and the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency Central Government are excluded from the scope of Central Government; and entities such as social facilities, revolving funds, extra-budgetary funds¹ and TRT, Turkish Sugar Authority, Central Finance And Contracting Unit are included in the sector under the name of extra-budgetary other entities. Development agencies and the Provincial Directorates of Youth and Sports are included in Local Governments sector; and administrations affiliated to municipalities are included only within the scope of budget statistics. Similarly, Unemployment Insurance Fund is included within the scope of the sector of social security institutions.

As the below figure indicates, the MoF uses the “Say2000i” system to compile the data of the regulatory and supervisory entities and the institutions with general and special budgets that are defined according to Article 52 of Law no. 5018 from amongst the institutions within the scope of Central Government; and it uses the “KBS (Public Expenditure and Accounting Information System)” to compile the data of the extra-budgetary units, which are revolving funds, extra-budgetary funds, social facilities and other entities.

From amongst the Local Governments; development agencies, the Provincial Directorates of Youth and Sports, and Social Security Institutions enter their data quarterly, and other Local Governments enter their data monthly into the KBS.

¹ Prime Ministry’s Fund for Encouraging Social Help and Solidarity, Privatization Fund, Defence Industry Support Fund, Prime Ministry’s Fund for Promotion, Support and Price Stabilization Fund.

Figure 2: Data Collection Stages of Institutions under Central Government

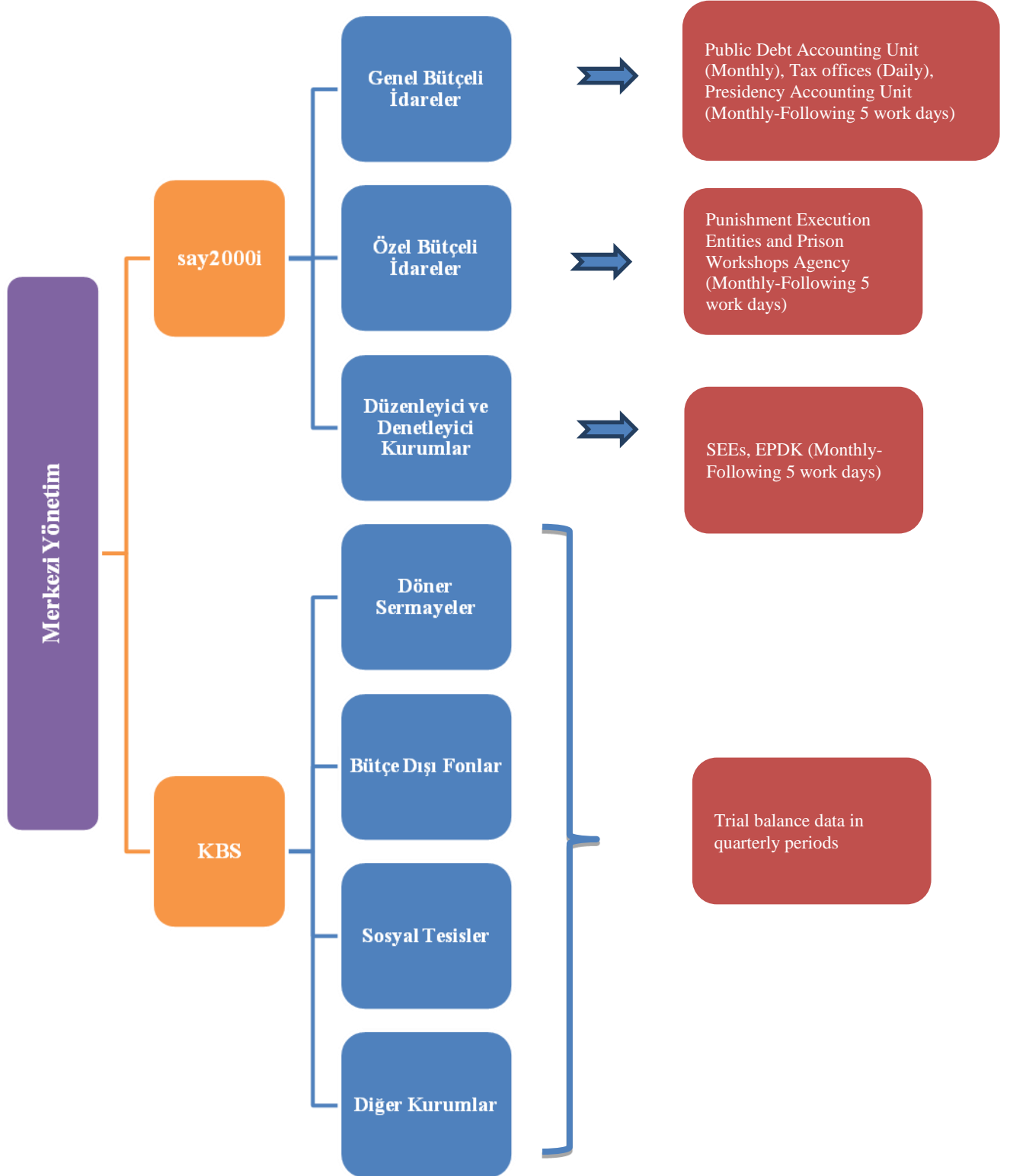
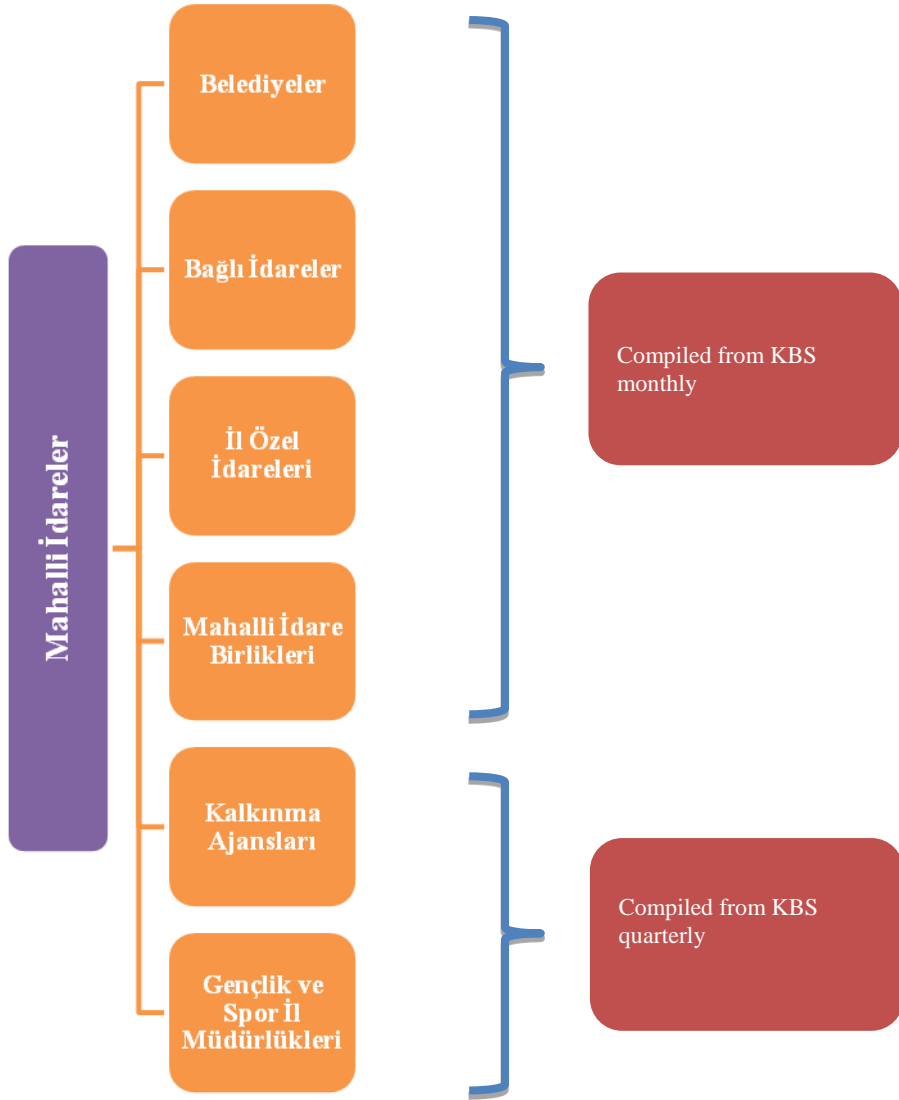
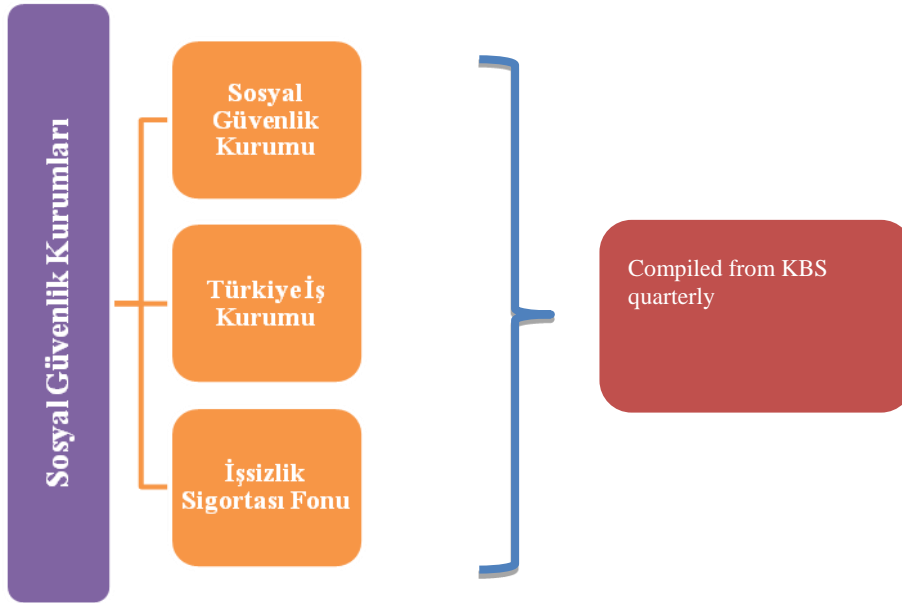


Figure 3: Data Collection Stages of Local Government and Social Security Institutions





3. FINANCIAL STATISTICS EVALUATION RESULTS

This section deals with the evaluations of the financial statements of the General Government sectors in terms of their preparation, publication, accuracy, reliability and conformity to the predetermined standards.

3.1 Evaluation in terms of Preparation and Publication

General Government Financial Statistics were prepared and published by the MoF at the end of May in line with the schedule foreseen in the Official Statistics Program.

As per the concept of “Full Disclosure” in Article 5 of General Government Accounting By-Law², financial statements shall be prepared in a clear and understandable manner that is sufficient enough to assist their users to make right decisions. Article 111 “Financial Reporting” of the same by-law states that if the footnotes and disclosures of financial statements remain insufficient for evaluating the impact of a certain event or transaction on the financial status and operations of a public entity, then additional explanations shall be provided.

² Since the evaluation scope is 2014 financial statistics, the cancelled General Government Accounting By-law is taken as basis.

In this respect, including proper explanations regarding the issues given below as examples and as such in the published financial statement footnotes will make the financial statistics more understandable and explanatory:

1) Memorandum items published in General Government Balance Sheet (Annex-1) do not cover all contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities, in short, can be defined as financial obligations that will arise when a particular event or certain conditions occur. As the definition suggests, the existence of a liability is dependent on the occurrence of particular conditions so such liabilities are not recorded in the balance sheet. Since such off-balance sheet liabilities will turn into liabilities for government when relevant conditions occur, it is important to include these amounts in the balance sheet footnotes. The amount in 930-Guarantees Provided Account only contains the total Treasury reimbursement guarantee³ provided in favour of general extra-budgetary entities. However, investment guarantees deriving from the works contracted through public-private partnership model are also contingent liabilities. According to Article 32 “Contingent liabilities” of State Accounting Standard with line no. 19, such liabilities shall be disclosed in financial statement footnotes. Since legislative arrangements were not sufficient, the said contingent liabilities are not recognized in 2014, and they are not included in the footnotes and disclosures of the financial statements of the relevant entities. Therefore, the published financial statistics table does not cover all contingent liabilities of the General Government sector and sub-sectors in terms of footnotes and memorandum items. However, the General Government Accounting By-law amendment, which was enacted with Cabinet Decision at the end of 2014, made it possible to recognize the said contingent liabilities. 2015 financial statements must be prepared so as to include all contingent liabilities of General Government.

2) Financial statement footnotes and disclosures did not include the reason for the unusual increase in the account balances numbered 519 and 500 for 2014 in Central Government Comparative Balance Sheet. With the Provisional Article 3, which was added to

³ **Treasury reimbursement guarantee:** These are the guarantees for the reimbursement of the foreign debts provided from foreign debt resource by the SEEs, entities that are subject to private laws but whose capital is owned by public by more than 50%, funds, public banks, investment and development banks, metropolitan municipalities, municipalities and their affiliated entities, other local government entities, entities included in II/B Table of Law no. 5018 in favour of them.

the Central Government Accounting By-law⁴, 519-Change in Worth/Value Results Account of the public entities within the scope of general budget was closed with 500-Net Worth Account. As 2013 Financial Statistics Evaluation Report emphasized, the balance of account no.519 represents basically the amounts kept open because reconciliation could not be obtained from counterpart accounting units. In other words, the receipts and payments made by the entities with the same budget for each other, all un-concluded transactions deriving from the money and assets that they sent to or received from each other are recorded in this account. The balance of all transactions with the same quality that occurred between 01/01/2010 and 31/12/2014 were zeroed by considering the end of 2014 as year zero. This action, which is made pursuant to the by-law, is an important information in terms of quality and quantity for the users of financial statements and it requires disclosure, as the exchange ratios in the below table indicate. Besides, as per the principle of “Consistency” in Article 5 “Basic Concepts” of General Government Accounting By-la, it is essential to ensure the comparability of accounting practices, operation and budget execution outcomes and relevant comments consistently in subsequent periods. When the applicable accounting policies change, those changes and their financial impacts must be disclosed in financial statement footnotes.

For this reason, it is important that the financial statement footnotes and disclosures include the reason for the unusual increase in the account balances numbered 519 and 500 for 2014 in Central Government Comparative Balance Sheet.

Table 1: Exchange Ratios in the Balances of the Accounts numbered 500 and 519 in Central Government Comparative Balance Sheet

Central Government Balance Sheets	2012	2013	2014	2013-2014 change (%)
519-Change in Worth/Value Results Account	-58.913.280.500	-65.160.978.800	2.165.433.700	%103,32
500-Net Worth Account	-298.848.356.700	-383.899.076.700	333.793.760.300	%186,94

3.2 Evaluation in terms of Accuracy and Reliability

⁴ Provisional Article 3 of the new Central Government Accounting By-law, which was published in the Official Gazette on 27/12/2014, came into force on 31/12/2014.

Evaluation in terms of accuracy and reliability was made by including the accuracy, reliability and consolidation phases of the financial statements of the entities of Central Government, Local Government and social security institutions sectors forming General Government financial statements.

The first part of evaluation in terms of accuracy and reliability focuses on the findings that were included in the 2014 audit reports of the TCA and that are considered to have a material effect on General Government financial statistics; the second part focuses on General Government sector consolidation process and eliminations; the third part makes a general evaluation of reporting framework and accounting system generating financial statistics; and the final part presents the findings related to eliminations.

3.2.1 2014 Financial Audit Results

The main condition for consolidated financial statements to have accurate and reliable information is to prepare the individual financial statements of the covered entities so as to give a true and fair view. In this respect, consolidated financial statements (which are solely based the financial statements of the public entities that have accurate data on assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures) will be a reliable source of analysis for users. The main assurance for the accuracy of individual financial statements that form the consolidated financial statements can only be received from external audit. In this context, the external audit opinions given by the TCA on the financial statements of the covered entities are important in evaluating the accuracy and reliability of the General Government financial statistics that are created by consolidating the financial statements of public entities.

A public entity's financial statements that form the basis for financial statistics should include the assurance to be given to the top managers of the public entity. External audit (TCA audit) provides the assurance for the accuracy and reliability of the individual financial statements published with the assurance statements of the top manager. Generating the financial statistics from individual financial statements that received the assurance statement of the top manager and that include external audit opinion will contribute to the reliability of the statements. However, there is a time inconsistency between the preparation schedule of financial statistics and the schedule for preparing TCA financial audit reports, submitting them to the Parliament, and publishing them. Therefore, in the current situation, financial statements that did not receive external audit opinion are consolidated. Explaining this actual state, which

occur due to time inconsistency, in the disclosures regarding financial statistics is considered to be important for the users of statements.

From amongst the issues reported by the TCA as a result of 2014 audits of public entities, the audit findings that have an impact on the accuracy and reliability of financial statistics and that are material in terms of quality and quantity are as follows:

1) GİB audit report included a finding that tax offices did not record some of the receivables delayed as per legislation in 122 or 222-Deferred and Postponed Receivables From Revenues Account, and recorded them in 120-Receivables From Revenues Account or 121-Prosecuted Receivables From Revenues Account. Therefore, it was not possible to get accurate information on the deferment transactions from the accounting records of tax offices. As a result, accounts numbered 122 and 222 were reported in the accounting records and financial statement with a value lower than real value; while accounts numbered 120 and 121 were reported with a value higher in the same amount.

2) Relevant findings addressed in the audit report on the General Directorate of Highways were as follows:

a) Since the completed investments were not transferred from 258-Ongoing Investments Account to 251-Land Improvements Account, the account numbered 258 was reflected to the financial statements with 17.272.518.241,69-TL more than what it should be. Since the account numbered 251 did not include the amount of completed investments, it was reported with a value lower in the said amount than what it should be in the accounting records and financial statements.

b) For the immovable properties of the General Directorate of Highways, inventory and valuation transactions and the transaction of reflecting on accounting records were not completed.

c) Accrual records were not made for the operations receivables deriving from the illegal passes from bridges and highways. As a result, there was no accrual record for a total of 169.982.867,57-TL (provision for illegal pass price revenue) that occurred in bridges and highways. Therefore, this amount was not included in the financial statements. As a result, the accounts in 12-Receivables Account and 600-Revenues Account were reported with a lower value in financial statements.

d) While forming the accounting record for fixed assets, “under limit” option was chosen on say2000i system –without considering the cost price of the acquitted asset- because when data is entered as “above limit”, the page for “Fixed Assets Amortisement and Re-valuation Ledger” opens. However, fixed assets should have been given a recording number to enter data to this screen. In this case, it was not possible to recognize the tangible fixed assets without recording numbers as expenses during utilisation period; and since amortisement records could not be made for fixed assets, 257-Accumulated Depreciations Account and 630-Expenditure Accounts did not reflect the real values.

3) DSİ audit report included a finding that the recording of immovable properties of the institution was not completed. According to another finding, while expenditure for the big repair and modification works made for immovable properties should be taken in asset accounts as they derived from the activities increasing the value of the immovable property; those amounts were recognized in expenditure accounts. As a result of these findings, the institution’s tangible fixed assets were reflected with a lower value than their real value in accounting records and financial statements.

Another finding in the same report was about not transferring the investments, which were recorded in Ongoing Investments Account and for which provisional acceptances were made, into the relevant accounts. From the investments that were recorded in 258-Ongoing Investments Account, the completed ones were not transferred into the relevant 251-Land Improvements Account. For this reason, while the account numbered 258 in financial statements should have reflected the amount for ongoing investments, it did not reflect the actual status because the completed investments were still in this account. The account numbered 251 was lower than what it should be because it did not reflect the amount for completed investments.

The report also emphasized that the accrual records were not made for the receivables, which derived from DSİ’s supply of drinking-use-industrial water and which depended on protocols from municipalities. For this reason, 120 and 220-Receivables from Revenues Accounts were reported lower than their real value in DSİ balance sheet.

4) 2014 audit report for the General Directorate of Forestry reported that: accrual records were not made for permits revenues amounting to 1.634.647.340,84-TL; those amounts were not reflected in financial statements; there were no accrual records for OR-KÖY credits,

whose maturity terms became less than a year, so the amount of 7.509.678,23-TL was not reflected in financial statements.

5) The audit report of the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning had a finding in the implementation of the Ministry's project named "assistance for those who build their own house", which stated that some provincial directorates recorded in 630-Expenditures Account and in (05)-Capital Transfers in analytical budget codes instead of 232- Receivables From Loans Given by the Institution. As per Article 16 of the Law no.5543 Settlement Law, the loan given to the household should be assessed not as expenditure of Ministerial budget but as lending based on protocol. In this respect, the amounts used as loans under the relevant project were not reflected fully and accurately in the accounting records and financial statements.

6) The audit report of SSI for 2014 had the following findings:

a) The accrual transactions of the premiums under Article 4/1-b of Law no.5510 on Social Insurances and Universal Health Insurance and the accrual transactions of the delay penalties and raises of the premiums under 4/1-a, which were not paid on time, were not recorded in the accounting system of the institution. 4/1-a accruals, which were not collected in their year, were closed by reverse entry, and the connection of the premium accruals of previous periods and collection process were cut from the accounting system. This situation prevented the full and accurate presentation of financial reports.

b) Since accounting records were not made for multi-year payment commitments, it was not possible to make a distinction by year for the amount of structured receivables. In other words, the structured receivables were recorded only in 122-Deferred and Postponed Receivables from Revenues Account. 222-Deferred and Postponed Receivables from Revenues Account was not used for the amounts that were deferred or postponed for a period that exceeded the operation period among those.

c) Among the accrued receivables, the overdue ones were not recorded in 121-Prosecuted Receivables from Revenues Account.

d) The guarantees amounting to 950.671.124,84-TL received from debtors for the deferral transactions made as per Article 58 of Law no. 6183 on Collection Procedure of Public Receivables were not recognized.

Another finding of the report stated that, as of 21/03/2014, there was a premium income amounting to 5.736.871.602,91-TL, for which receivable follow-up was stopped as per Temporary Article 17 of Law no. 5510. This income, which will possibly occur in the future, was not recorded in memorandum items. According to this; the said receivables were removed from the receivables from institutions with a provision of law. Then upon the request of those concerned, those receivables were turned into conditional receivables by enabling debtors to make payments under the conditions specified in the Law. For this reason, according to Article 36 “Contingent Assets” of State Accounting Standard with line no.19, such assets should be disclosed in the footnotes to financial statement. However, as of the end of 2014, the contingent assets amounting to 5.736.871.602,91-TL were not included in the footnotes and disclosures of the financial statements of the SSI.

7) The audit report of TKHK stated that there were no records in the sub-codes of taxes, funds and social security of the 368- Overdue, Postponed Or Deferred Liabilities Taxes And Other Liabilities Account of the Revolving Fund Enterprise Account, and that the 438- Postponed or Deferred Liabilities To Public Administrations Account was never used. However, according to the data obtained by the Institution from the unions affiliated to TKHK as of 2014, the Institution had a debt of 1.330.394,00-TL to the GİB and 12.414.032,00-TL to the SSI, which made a total of 13.714.426,00-TL. The said amounts were not included in the accounting records and relevant accounts in the financial statements of the Institution.

Another finding of the report stated that, in the reviews made in the health facilities affiliated to the Institution, while the maturity of rent receivables of 11.770.781,00-TL came in 2014, they were not collected. Since the accrual record of those receivables was not made in 12-Receivables Account, the said amounts were not reflected in the financial statements.

3.2.2 General Government Sector Consolidation Process and Eliminations

3.2.2.1 Consolidation Process

Consolidation is a method for preparing financial statements by considering sub-sectors or entities one single unit and drawing them together. The purpose of preparing consolidated financial statements is to show that the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures of all units included in a group of institutions belong to one unit, and to give information to the users of financial statements about the financial status and operation outcomes of the group as a whole. The duplication in consolidated financial statements of the transactions of consolidated

institutions with each other that bear financial outcomes will cause a fictive value increase. Removal of all relevant amounts mutually from all accounts (to prevent this) is called “elimination/set-off”.

The financial statistics of General Government are prepared by the MoF by consolidating the individual financial statements and trial balances of institutions within the scope.

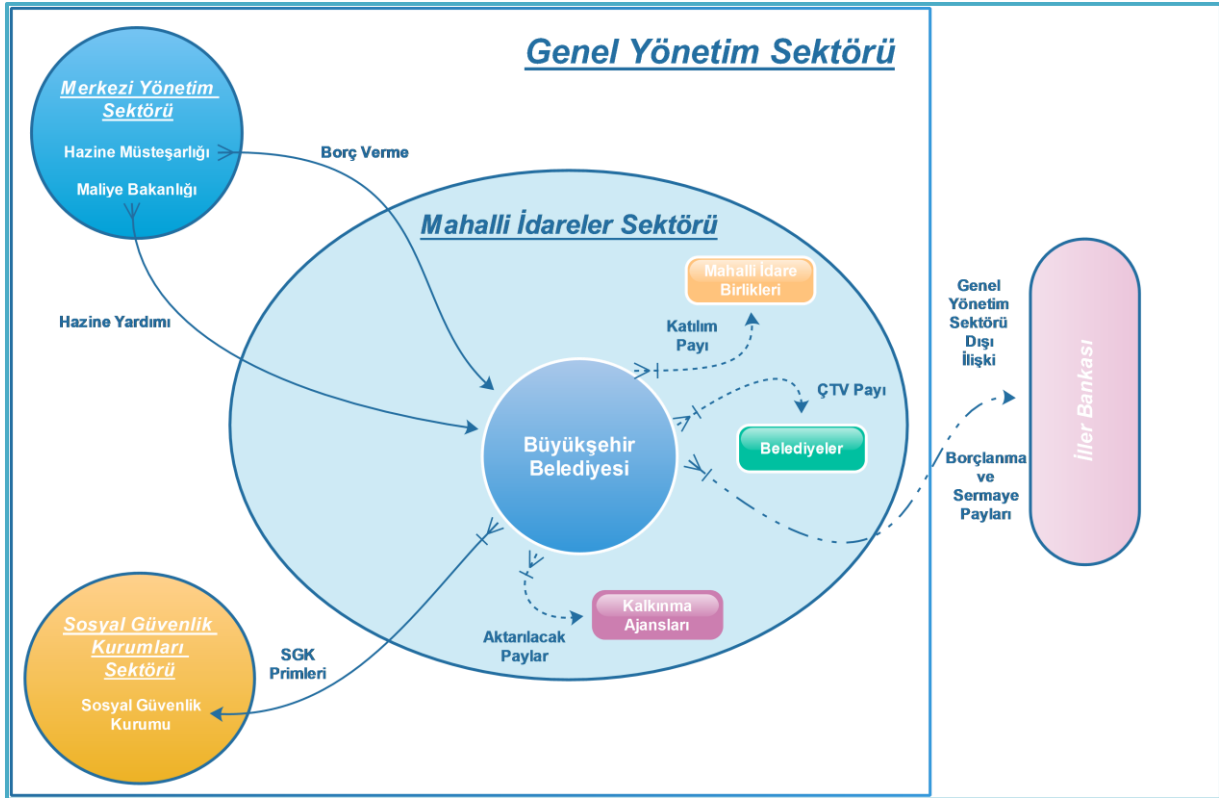
Consolidation is first done at the level of Central Government, Local Government and Social Security Institutions sub-sectors and then at the level of General Government. The financial statements resulting from consolidation will show the financial status and performance of the relevant sub-sectors and General Government after eliminating the transactions that create mutual revenues, expenditures, debit and credit that derive from the transactions between public entities. For this reason, the purpose of the set-off transactions is to zero the impact of the financial transactions of units (within the same scope) between each other, and to prepare a consolidated financial statement that is purified from repeated records.

3.2.2.2 Eliminations

Eliminations are made for preventing duplication in financial statements published under financial statistics and reporting only the financial transactions of institutions within the scope.

As per consolidation principles, elimination is made on the mutual accounting records that are consistent with each other for the same transaction and on equal amounts. For example, a financial transaction, which is considered a receivable for one party and recognized in relevant accounts, should be included as a liability in the accounting records of the other party with the same amount. In this context, ideally, every entity within the scope recognizes every transaction (that bears financial outcome) by showing the actual status in terms of amount and account and reflects it in its financial statements. Thus, both intra-sectoral consolidation and inter-sectoral consolidation can be made with accurate amounts.

Figure 4: Example: Intra-sectoral and Extra-sectoral Financial Relations within General Government



The above figure indicates the intra-sectoral, extra-sectoral and inter-sectoral relations. The relation of a metropolitan municipality with other municipalities, district municipalities, development agencies and local administration unions is a relation defined within Local Government sector, in other words an intra-sectoral relation. The relation of the same metropolitan municipality with institutions such as the MoF, Treasury and SSI is a General Government sector relation, in other words an inter-sectoral relation. In this context, all financial relations within General Government sector are subject to elimination. The financial relation of this municipality with the Provincial Bank, which is outside of General Government sector, refers to an extra-sectoral relation, so it is not subject to elimination.

The above figure indicates only the financial relations of a metropolitan municipality with its Local Government sector and the other sub-sectors, which are Central Government and Social Security Institutions. General Government sector, which comprises those three sectors, covers different entities that have many complex financial relations like this. When considered from that aspect, the MoF carries out an important task such as the detection and elimination of interwoven financial relations that are included within a wide scope.

3.2.3 General Evaluation of Reporting Framework and Accounting System Generating Financial Statistics

As emphasized in the introduction, General Government financial statistics, which are addressed in this report, are the consolidated financial statements of the General Government sector, which are formed by the MoF by uniting the financial statements/trial balances of the public entities within the scope.

In this scope, the development level of the accounting system and the reporting framework generating the individual financial statements directly influences the reliability of the consolidated financial statements. For this reason, it is considered important to perform an overall assessment regarding the system-related structural conditions, risks and controls before addressing the findings regarding consolidation mistakes.

Below are the general issues that are detected during the assessments of financial statistics and that are considered to make the consolidation process difficult:

1) Since the detailed account plans used by the entities within the scope of General Government scope do not allow for making a distinction of intra-sectoral and extra-sectoral, they are not suitable for consolidation; so the financial transactions performed by entities between each other are not detected with all details.

2) The system is designed for generating individual financial statements on the basis of public entities and is not suitable for generating consolidated financial statement.

3) Due to schedule inconsistency, accounting data that is essential for financial statistics are obtained from financial statements which received no external audit opinion,

4) The entities do not have a responsibility or awareness that they are a part of the General Government balance sheets⁵.

5) The entities (in the scope of financial statistics) recognize their mutual intra-sectoral financial transactions in different amounts, in non-corresponding accounts and in different periods, and the control mechanisms to prevent them are not functional.

According to the sectoral definition of the financial statistics in Article 52 of Law no.5018, General Government sector consists of Central Government, Local Government and

⁵ As per Article 60 of Law no. 5018, financial service units are obligated to keep budget records, gather and evaluate data on budget execution outcomes, and prepare budget final account and financial statistics.

Social Security Institutions sub-sectors, and those sub-sectors have intra and inter relations (mutual financial relations). Eliminating those intra-sectoral relations in an accurate and reliable manner influences the accuracy and reliability of the financial statements of sub-sector and financial statements of General Government sector.

As long as system controls for correcting the abovementioned problems are not built, the structural problems preventing elimination will continue. As a result of this, it seems that the Ministry cannot eliminate all intra-sectoral relations with the accurate amounts recorded in relevant accounts. In fact, elimination-based reporting mistakes included in the following section of the report result predominantly from this situation, and financial asset/liability and revenue/expenditure items included in General Government financial statements cannot be presented fairly and accurately.

Since the said intra-sectoral transactions are not clarified, amounts are recorded differently by relevant institutions or not recorded by one institution, and this causes difficulties in elimination and duplication in financial statements. One of the important elements rendering a consolidated financial statement accurate and reliable is being able to comb out the intra-sectoral transactions as much as possible. This is the only way to generate financial statements that are purified from duplication and that only reflect extra-sectoral relations.

When the above mentioned issues are evaluated, it is thought that the following elements are important to turn the system into a structure that is suitable for generating accurate financial statistics:

- 1) Detecting all financial relations of mutual debit-credit and revenue-expenditure between the institution within the scope of General Government,
- 2) Ensuring that the detected financial relations are defined in the detailed account plans of entities and that the realized financial transactions are completely recognized and reflected in financial reports,
- 3) Forming a “financial relations matrix” for each entity, indicating all its financial relations with the sub-sector and General Government sector,
- 4) Following the new situations that emerge in financial relations as a result of changes in financial legislation and updating the matrix accordingly,

- 5) Designing a system that assures that the financial relations included in this matrix are reconciled periodically by the relevant entities on the basis of amount, account and fiscal year,
- 6) Making the designed system a part of the internal control systems of public entities.

As a result of implementing those elements, debit-credit or revenue-expenditure amounts emerging from mutual transactions would be reflected accurately in the financial statements of the entities within the framework of an agreement to be reached periodically. In this way, individual financial statements of public entities would give a true and fair view on the basis of relevant accounts, and also the accuracy and reliability of the consolidated financial statements of General Government will increase. By making the internal controls related to eliminations more functional, the amounts that should be eliminated would be clarified.

Since the MoF is responsible for compiling the financial statistics, it has a key role in establishing and operating the above mentioned system. In parallel with this responsibility, it is entitled to request information and documents from the institutions covered by financial statistics and ensure the use of detail code. When the current detail code system is given a structure that covers all transactions subject to consolidation on the basis of all sectors, this will prepare the suitable grounds for mutual reconciliation in intra-sectoral financial transactions.

In this scope, increasing the reliability of the financial statistics of General Government will ensure that the public is informed accurately, and that the analysis to be made and the strategies for the upcoming period are sound. Indeed, the main purpose of generating General Government financial statistics is to be instructive for decision makers at the macro level for the analysis to be made and strategies to be formed.

3.2.4 Findings Related to Eliminations

As per the principle that the consolidated financial statements should only show the outcomes of the financial relations with the institutions that are outside the scope, the accounts of the units forming sub-sectors or the sub-sectors forming sectors are consolidated while preparing the financial statistics. In this consolidation process, the debit-credit, revenue-expenditure type of transactions, which derive from the mutual transactions between the units forming sub-sectors or the sub-sectors forming sectors, are eliminated.

In other words, the main purpose of elimination is to prevent the duplication deriving from intra-sectoral transactions and balances and prepare financial statements that only show

the relations with the institutions outside the scope. For this reason, the MoF made numerous eliminations with the purpose of forming the financial statements of the General Government sector. As detailed in Annex 2, in the sub-sectors of Local Government, Social Security Institutions and Central Government, a total of 14.363.174.962-TL was set off, and while forming the General Government sector, a total of total 88.949.091.945-TL was set off as mutual debit-credit amounts. The total amount of the intra-sectoral and inter-sectoral consolidation, which was made and of which details were sent to the TCA, was 103.312.266.907-TL, and this corresponds to 6.36% on the gross balance sheet totals⁶.

However, as a result of the evaluations made, it was found that, despite the eliminations made by the MoF, the General Government Balance sheets were not fully purified from intra-sectoral transactions, so they included errors on the basis of some accounts. The following sections of the report address the elimination-based reporting errors and other issues that affect the accuracy of the General Government Balance sheets and consolidation reliability.

The elimination-based reporting errors, which are given in the footnotes by the Ministry and also found by the TCA, can be gathered in three main groups:

- 1st Group is the eliminations for which the MoF states that they could not be made in the footnotes of Balance Sheet.
- 2nd Group findings are related to the eliminations that could not be made on accurate amounts. Missing eliminations, over-eliminations and eliminations that cannot be made are included in this group.
- 3rd Group is related to the correction records and eliminations, which are found to have been made as a result of the analysis made on the gross balance sheets but not disclosed by the Ministry.

Table 2: Amount of Elimination-based Findings in General Government Balance Sheet⁷ (TL)

Finding Type	Amount
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⁶ Gross balance sheet total refers to: the balance sheets of the local administrations, social security institutions and central government that form the general government sector and the total balance sheets not purified from the mutual debit-credit transactions of their sub-sectors.

⁷ In amount calculation, the effect of assets-liabilities, increase-decrease is taken over absolute value.

1) Elimination, which is disclosed that it could not be made in the Balance Sheet Footnote	14.321.505.993
2) Elimination error found on the basis of General Government	34.201.187.592
3) Correction records and eliminations which are found to be made but not disclosed by the MoF	6.552.228.789
TOTAL	55.074.922.374

As the above table indicates, the total amount of the elimination-based findings of 2014 General Government Balance Sheets is 55.074.922.374 -TL.

Another findings regarding consolidation reliability is the uncertainties, which derive from the fact that the amounts that should be eliminated are not recorded in a full and accurate manner that is suitable for elimination. In this scope, while the account numbered 121 in General Government Balance Sheets included intra-sectoral receivables, it was not subjected to elimination. As the relevant section of the report explains, the part that was subject to elimination could not be detected because the overdue taxes and SSI premium debt of the institutions under General Government could not be separated from the detail code of the account numbered 121 of relevant institutions. Since it was not possible to identify the part subject to consolidation in the balance⁸ of the account numbered 121 in General Government Balance sheets, the related reporting error could not be calculated and the relevant amount was not included in the above table.

The below table shows the details of the reporting errors that are in the 1st Group. It shows the elimination amount, which was disclosed in the 2014 General Government Balance Sheet Footnotes after the findings included in 2013 Financial Statistics Evaluation Report but could not be made by the MoF because the financial transaction was recorded by one side and not recorded by the other. As a result of the said situation, the assets look higher in the amount of 12.069.237.420-TL, and the liabilities look higher in the amount of 2.249.159.540-TL in General Government 2014 Balance Sheets.

Table 3: Amount disclosed as not-eliminated in 2014 General Government Balance Sheet Footnotes (TL)

ACTIVE (ASSETS))	PASSIVE (SOURCES))
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⁸ Annex-1 General Government 2014 Balance sheets

12 - Receivables	557.713.920	32 - Liabilities from operations	61.750
23 - Receivables from institutions	11.511.523.500	36 - Other liabilities payable	2.249.097.790
Total	12.069.237.420	Total	2.249.159.540

The reporting errors under the 2nd Group derive from the eliminations, which were detected after evaluating 2014 Financial Statistics and which were not made by the Ministry or made with errors although they should not be made, separately from the elimination amount, which was stated in the Ministry's Balance Sheet Footnotes but could not be made.

As it can be seen from the details of the findings in the following section, 2014 General Government Balance Sheets include a total of 34.201.187.592-TL elimination errors.

The reporting errors in the 3rd Group are the correction records and elimination, which were made but not stated except for the eliminations, which the Ministry stated that were done in the Balance Sheet Footnotes. The said non-disclosed elimination amounts were found by horizontally adding the consolidated balance sheet items of the sub-sector units and subtracting the stated eliminations and re-forming the consolidated sub-sector balance sheets. The difference between the existing sub-sector consolidated balance sheets and re-formed sub-sector consolidated balance sheets gives the elimination amount that was made but not disclosed. Detailed tables are given in Annexes 3 and 4 of the report.

In this context, as shown in the table in Annex 3; there was an elimination of 2.480.665.340,90-TL in non-disclosed assets and liabilities/equity in Central Government Consolidated Balance Sheets; there was an elimination of 211.211.354,07-TL in non-disclosed asset/equity in Local Government Consolidated Balance Sheets. It was found that Social Security Institutions Consolidated Balance Sheets had an elimination of 600.683.317,06-TL in liability and equity items but this was not disclosed. In addition, as shown in the table in Annex 4; there was a correction record and elimination of 2.707.854.518,25-TL in total in assets/liabilities items of General Government Consolidated Balance Sheets but they were not disclosed. Since this situation is important in terms of the accuracy and reliability of financial statistics, all eliminations, including those made on the ground of increasing data quality and so on should be disclosed. Therefore, the requirement of the principle of "Full Disclosure" related to financial statements should be met.

3.2.4.1 Findings Related to Debit-credit Consolidation

1) 13.281.363.487,51-TL, which was recorded in 220- Receivables from Revenues Account of Defence Industry Support Fund, shows the fund receivable in the scope of public administration shares. On the other hand, 13.466.310.276,12-TL was recorded as Defence Industry Support Fund in 325-Cash Demands and Collections Account of the MoF. These amounts should be eliminated reciprocally in order to prevent the duplicated debit-credit records in the institutions within the scope. However, the elimination, which could not be made due to the maturity inconsistency of accounts, causes the relevant accounts to include intra-sectoral debit-credit as much as those amounts in the General Government Balance Sheets.

2) In the 139-Other Receivables from Institutions Account in the Social Security Institutions Consolidated Balance Sheets;

a) 754.974.360,20-TL is the amount, which is reflected under the name of additional payment to the retirement salaries that will be collected from the Treasury,

b) 5.231.451,59-TL is the bonus payment made to beneficiaries of retired veterans and martyrs that will be collected from the Treasury and the retirement salary payments made in the scope of non-contributory payments,

c) 1.310.419.793,86-TL is the amount that derive from the laws in the scope of insurance premium incentive, which will be collected from the Treasury and Employment Agency,

d) 806.542.301,78-TL is the provision for the retirement bonuses, which will be collected from the relevant public institutions,

e) 13.154.370,18-TL is the death benefit allocation, which is paid with the salary that is assigned to the beneficiaries after the death of the retired people in the scope of 4/c, which will be collected from the relevant public institutions.

It was seen that the total amount of 2.890.322.277,61-TL, which was recorded as receivable in SSI Balance Sheets, was not seen as a liability in the records of the relevant public institutions, and elimination for this amount was not made while forming the General Government Balance Sheets. In this respect, this non-eliminated amount causes the Receivables from Institutions to seem 2.890.322.277,61-TL more in General Government Balance Sheets.

3) 1.173.212.779,36-TL, which is recorded as treatment advances received from the SSI in 340-Received Order Advances Account of the TKHK Revolving Fund, refers to an intra-

sectoral debt. However, the receivable record corresponding to that debt could not be found. Therefore, due to the elimination, which could not be made, the relevant account seems more (in that amount) in General Government Balance Sheets.

4) 8.085.570,00-TL and 727.293.790,00-TL, which are recorded in 132-232 Receivables From Loans Given By The Institution Accounts (in general budget institutions) respectively as receivable from institutions in the scope of Central Government were not consolidated in the Central Government Balance Sheets. As a result of this situation, assets in General Government Balance Sheets seem 735.379.360,00-TL more in total.

5) 574.336.178,21-TL, which is recorded in 230-Receivables from Lending of External Debt Account of Treasury, shows its receivable deriving from the lending of external debt to Privatization Administration. However, 573.299.617,05-TL is recorded in “Debts to Treasury” in 303- Financial Debts to Public Institutions Account in the trial balance of Privatization Fund. In other words, while the treasury records say that the debtor is the Privatization Administration, the debt is recorded to Treasury by the Privatization Fund. Because of the said inconsistency, elimination could not be made in this scope. Therefore, the relevant accounts seem more (in those amounts) in General Government Balance Sheets.

6) 2.983.864.485,48-TL, which was recorded in 181-Income Accruals Account for the accrued revenue of GDDSs held by Unemployment Insurance Fund, was eliminated. However, 176.145.577,81-TL of this amount, which belonged to 181.01.01-Deposit/Repo Income Accruals, refers to an extra-sectoral receivable so it is not subject to elimination. Therefore, more elimination (in that amount) is made from the relevant account in General Government Balance Sheets.

Besides, 342.603.249,01-TL, which is also recorded in 381.01.01-Expense Accruals Account of Unemployment Insurance Fund, refers to the tax withholding payable, which the Fund will pay to GİB from interest incomes. Since this amount refers to an intra-sectoral liability, the relevant account seems more (in that amount) in General Government Balance Sheets.

7) In the Development Agencies Consolidated Balance Sheets; the amounts recorded under 120-220 Receivables From Revenues, 121-Prosecuted Receivables From Revenues, 122-222 Deferred and Postponed Receivables From Revenues Accounts cover the intra-sectoral receivables including the shares transferred from the Central Government budget, the shares

transferred from the special provincial administrations and the shares transferred from the municipalities. The said receivables are the shares that should be transferred by institutions to the Development Agencies as per legislation. In other words, the total of 322.257.000,00-TL, which is recorded in this group, refers to an intra-sectoral receivable aside from the shares to be transferred from the Industry and Commerce Chambers. As a result of this situation, the relevant accounts seem more (in that amount) in General Government Balance Sheets.

8) 263.953.110,30-TL, which is in 403- Financial Debts to Public Institutions Account of the General Directorate of Highways, is recorded as a liability to Treasury with foreign project loan record detail. However, 130-230 Receivables from Lending of External Debt Accounts in the Treasury's trial balance do not show any liability from the General Directorate of Highways. Being unable to clarify the financial relation between institutions in terms of quality and quantity creates an uncertainty in terms of the amounts to be consolidated. 263.953.110,30-TL, which is recorded in Account numbered 403 of the General Directorate of Highways, refers to an intra-sectoral debt. As a result of this situation, the account numbered 403 seems more (in that amount) in General Government Balance Sheets.

9) 7.200.215,89-TL is recorded in the sub-code "Other liabilities to Treasury" in 403- Financial Debts to Public Institutions Account of SSI. In Treasury's trial balance, 230- Receivables From Lending of External Debt Account only shows 8.998.375,51-TL as the receivable from the SSI. The amounts recorded in those accounts of those institutions were not eliminated reciprocally. As a result of this situation, the relevant accounts seem more (in those amounts) in General Government Balance Sheets.

10) In DSI's trial balance, the total amount of receivables from local governments, i.e. 71.721.593,68-TL, which was recorded in the detail code of 03.09.09.06-Investment Value Reimbursements for Drinking, Use and Industrial Water Supply in the accounts numbered 120,121 and 220, was not eliminated. As a result of this situation, the relevant accounts seem more (in that amount) in General Government Balance Sheets.

11) In General Government Balance Sheets, GDDS amount within the total of 27.965.171,26-TL, which is recorded in 118.02 and 218.02-Government Securities and Treasury Bonds Accounts, could not be eliminated due to the unavailability of detail code use.

12) In General Government Balance Sheets, 10.261.680,57-TL, which was recorded in 362.01.02- Collections Made On Behalf Of Funds Account of Local Government, was not

eliminated from the corresponding account numbered 120 of Unemployment Insurance Fund. As a result of this situation, the relevant account seems more (in that amount) in General Government Balance Sheets.

13) A total of 6.209.278,59-TL is recorded as payments to be made to TRT and Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution in 325-Cash Demands and Collections Account of general budget institutions. The relevant amounts refer to intra-sectoral debts and were not eliminated. As a result of this situation, the relevant account seems more (in that amount) in General Government Balance Sheets.

14) For the long-term receivables of revolving fund institutions from other revolving fund institutions; elimination was not made in 234-Receivables from Financial Debts among Enterprises Account with a balance of 3.150.443,04-TL and the corresponding 403- Financial Debts among Enterprises Account of revolving fund institutions. As a result of this situation, the relevant accounts seem more (in those amounts) in General Government Balance Sheets.

15) In 362.02- Collections Made On Behalf Of Other Public Administrations Account, the MoF shows the collections made on behalf of local administrations as 430.854,41-TL and on behalf of administrations under special budget as 1.027.528,32-TL. The total amount of 1.458.386,73-TL was not eliminated because it was not recorded as receivable by the relevant institutions. Therefore, the relevant account seems more (in that amount) in General Government Balance Sheets since it includes the intra-sectoral debt.

16) While the Treasury's receivable from the Turkish Patent Institute is recorded as 1.354.492,16-TL in 230-Receivables from Lending of External Debt Account, the Institute's trial balance does not record a liability to Treasury corresponding to that amount. The relevant amount refers to an intra-sectoral receivable and was not eliminated. As a result of this situation, the relevant account seems more (in that amount) in General Government Balance Sheets.

3.2.4.2 Findings Related to Revenue-expenditure / Budget revenue-Budget expenditure Consolidation

Elimination was made from the relevant revenue and expenditure codes in the General Government 2014 Statement of Operation Outcomes and Budget Statistics Tables, which were prepared by the MoF and given in Annexes 5 and 6. Below are the findings in this scope:

1) While preparing the 2014 General Government Statement of Operation Outcomes and Statements of Operation Outcomes of sub-sectors forming the General Government, the

revenues and expenditure of institutions in the scope were eliminated reciprocally. However, the amounts eliminated from the relevant accounts are not equal to each other. The differences between the amount eliminated from the revenues and the amount eliminated from expenditures reciprocally on the basis of sector are given in the below table.

Table 4: Operation Revenue and Expenditure Elimination Amount Differences (TL)

Name of Sector	Amount Eliminated from 630-Expenses Account	Amount Eliminated from 600-Revenues Account	Difference
Central Government (5018 art. 52)	73.597.204.399,80	76.314.484.147,14	2.717.279.747,34
Local Government	824.952.662,05	1.036.164.019,19	211.211.357,14
Social Security Institutions	2.127.066.401,61	1.526.383.084,55	-600.683.317,06
General Government	96.720.968.292,08	93.477.277.337,98	-3.243.690.954,10

As the table indicates, the difference that emerged while consolidating the General Government sector is 3.243.690.954,10-TL. This amount results from the difference between the corresponding revenue-expenditure records made by the institutions in the scope of General Government Sector for the same transaction. When evaluated in terms of consolidation reliability, it is important that the amounts recorded reciprocally as revenue-expenditure in the same reporting period are the same. Doubtlessly, minimizing this difference as much as possible will increase the reliability of both the individual financial statements and the financial statistics formed by consolidating those statements. Regarding this difference, in the footnotes of Statements of Operation Outcomes, the Ministry explains that the numeral difference between the elimination amounts made in revenues and expenditures derive from the difference in recording times and classification. However, it is important to explain the relevant differences in footnotes in detail on the basis of sector, institution, economic code, transfer date by making a study for finding the reasons that cause those differences.

2) In the Unemployment Insurance Fund detailed trial balance; the deposit of 663.762.764,86-TL, which was recorded in 630.03.04.03.90 account code, and tax withholding amount from GDDS interest revenues were not eliminated from the relevant revenue code of GİB.

3) In General Government Statement of Operation Outcomes; elimination was made in 600.04.03.01.03-Donations and Aids Received from Other Administrations Account for the

entire amount recorded in General Government. However, among the records in this code, only the donations and aids received from administrations included in Provincial Directorates of Youth and Sports in Central Government budget should have been subject to elimination. Therefore, apart from the amount recorded in Provincial Directorates of Youth and Sports, 335.533.115,13-TL, which belongs to other administrations and of which composition is not known, was subjected to extra elimination.

4) In Central Government Statement of Operation Outcomes; the total of 33.526.090,99-TL, which was recorded in 600.04.05.01.10-YÖK Instructor Education Program Supports and 600.04.05.01.11-YÖK Overseas Supports Accounts, was not subjected to elimination⁹.

5) In Central Government and General Government Statements of Operation Outcomes; 630.03.04.02.04-Court Fees and Expenses Payments are seen as 212.364.131,90-TL and 350.720.719,43-TL respectively. In Central and General Government Budget Statistics; the amounts that should be subjected to elimination and recorded in the same detail code of 830-Budget Expenditures Account are 203.418.529,60-TL and 348.656.861,90-TL respectively. While the court fees, which are general budget revenues in those amounts, refer to an intra-sectoral expenditure, this part could not be separated from the relevant amounts because of the unavailability of detail code use, and elimination could not be done.

6) While forming the Central and General Government Statement of Operation Outcomes; 5.964.770,10-TL and 45.608.293,97-TL, which were recorded in 630.03.04.03.01-Tax Payments and Similar Expenditures Account, could not be subjected to elimination. The amount that should be eliminated in Central Government Statement of Operation Outcomes (md.52) is 69.530.111,14-TL. While forming the General Government Budget Statistics; the amount that could not be eliminated in relation to the same detail code of 830-Budget Expenditures Account is 43.059.371,08-TL.

3.2.4.3 Findings Related to Local Government Sector

There are many reciprocal debit-credit and revenue-expenditure relations within the local government sector. Sanitation tax, parking tax, shares transferred to the development

⁹ The consolidation key is updated so as to be valid from 01/01/2015.

agencies and Local Government unions share can be cited as examples of such relations. Even though Local Government sub-sector does not have a huge share within the General Government sector, determination and elimination of the relations within this sector are of paramount importance to present a true and fair view on the financial statements.

Within this scope, Local Government 2014 Balance Sheet included in Annex 7 was examined and it was seen in the footnotes of the balance sheet that only the accounts numbered 303-403 were eliminated as the corresponding accounts of the accounts numbered 132-232 with respect to the liabilities and receivables. However, as mentioned above, there are numerous intra-sectoral relations and they lead to repetitions in the Local Government financial statements and thus, affect the financial statements of the General Government sector. Relevant findings are as follows:

1) 476.488.393,40 TL which was recorded in 362-Collections made on behalf of Funds and Other Public Administrations in the Local Government balance sheet and was collected on behalf of the Local Government needed to be eliminated from the receivable accounts of the relevant entities. However, the accounts in question were not eliminated within this scope. As a result of this, the relevant account seems more (in this amount) in the General Government Balance Sheet.

2) 201.975.394,36 TL recorded in the detailed code belonging to the Shares of Special Provincial Administrations of 363- Shares of Public Administrations account of the Local Government Consolidated Balance Sheet could not be eliminated from the relevant receivable accounts. This causes the relevant account to seem more (in this amount) in the General Government Balance Sheet.

3) 123.474.525,71 TL recorded in 333-Custodies account of the Local Government refers to the reciprocal liabilities of the institutions within this scope. The fact that the amount in question could not be eliminated needs to be explained in the footnotes.

4) Shares received from the sanitation tax amounting to 45.112.617,27-TL in total recorded in the accounts numbered 120, 121 and 222 in the Municipalities Consolidated Balance Sheet¹⁰ and the total of the Metropolitan Municipality shares recorded in the

¹⁰Municipalities Consolidated Balance Sheet consists of all metropolitan municipalities, other provincial municipalities and district municipalities.

corresponding account of 363-Shares of Public Administrations could not be eliminated. This causes the relevant accounts to seem more (in this amount) in the General Government Balance Sheet.

5) Elimination could not be made for the amount recorded in ‘administrative expense shares received from the Local Government’ detailed code of 121-Prosecuted Receivables from Revenues account of the Local Government Consolidated Balance Sheet as well as for the amount recorded in “Local Government unions shares” detailed code of 363-Shraes of Public Administrations account as its corresponding account. The amount that needs to be eliminated is 12.543.801,75-TL. This causes the relevant account to seem more (in this amount) in the General Government Balance Sheet.

6) Elimination could not be made for the amount recorded in ‘administrative expense shares received from the Local Government’ detailed code of 120-Receivables from Revenues account of the Local Government Consolidated Balance Sheet as well as for the amount recorded in “Local Government unions shares” detailed code of 363-Shares of Public Administrations account as its corresponding account. The amount that needs to be eliminated is 5.098.170,20-TL. This causes the relevant account to seem more (in this amount) in the General Government Balance Sheet.

7) Elimination could not be made from the liabilities of the special provincial administrations and local government unions within the Local Government sector to the municipalities recorded in 303-Financial Debts to Public Institutions account. The amount that needs to be eliminated is 1.137.626,82-TL in total, 364.471,67-TL of which to special provincial administrations and 773.155,15-TL of which to local government unions. This causes the relevant account to seem more (in this amount) in the General Government Balance Sheet.

8) Elimination could not be made from the district municipality shares of parking revenues recorded in the accounts numbered 120 and 121 in the Municipalities Consolidated Balance Sheet as well as from the total amount of other municipality shares recorded in 363-Shares of Public Administrations account as its corresponding account. The amount that needs to be eliminated is 829.018,63-TL. Thus, the relevant account seems more (in this amount) in the General Government Balance Sheet.

3.2.4.4 Findings Related to Balance Sheet Footnotes Published by Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Finance stated in the Balance Sheet Footnotes that the reciprocally eliminated amounts should be equal in order not to break the trial balance equality while eliminating the debit-credit accounts of the trial balance or balance sheet. However, the lack of agreement on the amounts resulting from the reciprocal financial transactions of intra-sectoral institutions results in the recognition of the same financial transaction by different institutions with different amounts, in different accounting periods and over unbalanced accounts. Therefore, in cases when there are two records and one of them presents a lower amount, the lower amount is considered in consolidation. Due to this situation resulting from the failure of recognising the interinstitutional financial relations with equal amounts, the General Government Balance Sheet cannot be cleared of intra-sectoral debit-credit relations despite the eliminations. Deficient eliminations and the differences of amounts subject to elimination detected following external confirmation from relevant institutions are reported in this section. The relevant findings are as follows:

1) Errors were detected in the eliminations made in the accounts of 368-Overdue, Postponed or Deferred Taxes and Other Liabilities and 438-Postponed or Deferred Liabilities to Public Administrations as well as in the relevant corresponding receivable accounts. The balances of the accounts numbered 368 and 438 mainly show the total of overdue, postponed or deferred amounts out of the tax liabilities of General Government institutions to MoF/GİB as well as their premium debts to SSI. The amounts included in the accounts in question need to be eliminated from the accounts numbered 121, 122 and 222 where proceeded, delayed and late receivables of the relevant institutions are recorded. The findings related to the eliminations made by the Ministry within this scope are as follows:

a) Consolidation was not performed from the sub-sectors and General Government sector for 121-Prosecuted Receivables from Revenues account. About 86 % of the amount¹¹ of the account in the General Government Balance Sheet belongs to GIB and refers to prosecuted tax receivables. However, overdue tax liabilities to GIB and SSI premium debts of the institutions within the scope of General Government could not be eliminated from this amount. Thus, in General Government Balance Sheet, prosecuted receivables from revenues account

¹¹ Ek-1 General Government 2014 Balance Sheet

was reported with a higher value equal to the total of the overdue tax and SSI premium debts of the institutions within the scope.

b) Within this scope, the eliminations were made by zeroing the accounts numbered 368 and 438 rather than reciprocally subtracting the amount subject to the debt-credit relation in the relevant accounts. In other words, the elimination amount only equals to the amount recorded by the institutions out of the total amount of overdue tax liability, SSI premium debt and other liabilities. Accounts numbered 220 and 222 were eliminated as the corresponding account of 438-Postponed or Deferred Liabilities to Public Administrations account. However, 220- Receivables from Revenues account is used for the recognition of the receivables that have already been accrued and need to be collected in a period longer than one year. Thus, the account that needs to be reciprocally eliminated with the account numbered 438 should be 222-Deferred and Postponed Receivables from Revenues account of GIB and SSI rather than the account numbered 220. As a consequence, the elimination amounting to 916.383.428,84-TL from the account numbered 220 is erroneous. When the elimination from the account numbered 222 was examined, it was seen that this amount was set-off from the account numbered 222 of the consolidated balance sheet of the Local Government rather than GIB or SSI. In the account in question, the postponed and deferred amounts from the taxes and charges that the municipalities collect in accordance with their respective laws are recorded and the relevant receivables are extra-sectoral. Thus, the consolidation made in the account numbered 222 amounting to 484.101.300,00-TL is erroneous, as well.

c) Another elimination made in the General Government Balance Sheet is between the account numbered 122 of the institutions within the scope of Central Government and the account numbered 368 of the Local Government. As specified above, the lower amount was eliminated and the accounts numbered 368 and 438 were zeroed. However, the amount of the intra-sectoral receivables recorded by SSI or GIB in the accounts numbered 122 and 222 (tax and premium debts of the institutions within the scope of General Government) cannot be detected in the detailed trail balances of the institutions. Thus, no assurance could be obtained as regards to whether there were intra-sectoral receivables in the relevant accounts following the consolidation.

When the above-given findings are evaluated, the structural problems hindering the reliability of the eliminations made in this scope can be summarized as follows:

- As stated in the “Financial Audit Results” section of the report, the reporting errors with respect to the accounts numbered 121, 122 and 222 of GIB and SSI affect the account size taken as basis for consolidation and as a result, the elimination is based on an erroneous amount.

- Since the detailed account plans used by GIB and SSI do not include sectoral details, they are not suitable for the elimination of the tax and premium debt receivables from the institutions within the scope of the General Government.

- As stated in the part numbered 3.2.3 of the report, lack of agreement between the institutions on the amounts resulting from the reciprocal financial transactions leads to the recognition of the same financial transaction by the relevant institutions with different amounts, in different accounting periods and over unbalanced accounts. As a result, tax and social security premium debt totals included in the financial statements of the institutions can be different from the records of GIB and SSI with respect to the relevant institution.

2) Central Government Balance Sheet footnotes indicate that “Consolidation was made by subtracting 16.345.680,00-TL from the account numbered 403 and its corresponding account numbered 230 for the reciprocal long-term debits and credits of the institutions within the Central Government.” According to the data of the Undersecretariat of Treasury, the receivable amount of the institutions within the scope of the Central Government recorded in the account numbered 230 as of the end of 2014 is 601.748.850,00-TL and is not compatible with the amounts of the consolidation made. As a result, the Central Government Balance Sheet was under-consolidated in the amount of 585.403.170,00-TL.

3) General Government Balance Sheet footnotes include the following information with respect to the GDDS that Unemployment Insurance Fund possesses:

- Consolidation was made by subtracting 6.638.851.990,00-TL from the account numbered 112 and its corresponding account numbered 304 for the long-term GDDS of the Unemployment Insurance Fund which are due in less than one year.

- Consolidation was made by subtracting 65.054.399.950,00-TL from the account numbered 217 and its corresponding account numbered 404 for the long-term GDDS that the Unemployment Insurance Fund possesses.

- Consolidation was made by subtracting 2.983.864.480,00-TL from the account numbered 181 and its corresponding account numbered 381 for the accrued interests of the long-term GDDS that the Unemployment Insurance Fund possesses.

Findings with respect to the above-given balance sheet footnotes are as follows:

a) According to the data of the Undersecretariat of Treasury, the amount of the short-term GDDS possessed by the Unemployment Insurance Fund as of the end of 2014 is 6.526.206.160,00-TL and it is not compatible with the amounts of the consolidation made from the accounts numbered 112 and 304. Thus, the General Government Balance Sheet was over-consolidated in the amount of 112.645.830,00-TL.

b) According to the data of the Undersecretariat of Treasury, the amount of the long-term GDDS possessed by the Unemployment Insurance Fund as of the end of 2014 is 64.210.727.280,00-TL and it is not compatible with the amounts of the consolidation made from the accounts numbered 217 and 404. Thus, the General Government Balance Sheet was over-consolidated in the amount of 843.672.670,00-TL.

c) 2.983.864.480,00-TL which was the whole amount recorded in the account numbered 181 of the Unemployment Insurance Fund was subject to consolidation. However, 176.145.570,00-TL of this amount was recorded in the deposit interest code. Also, according to the data of the Undersecretariat of Treasury, an expense accrual amounting to 1.086.791.550,00-TL was made in the account numbered 381 for the accrued interests of GDDS possessed by the Unemployment Insurance Fund as of the end of 2014 and it is not compatible with the amounts of consolidation made in the accounts numbered 181 and 381. Thus, General Government Balance Sheet was over-consolidated in the amount of 1.879.072.930,00-TL.

d) According to the data of the Undersecretariat of Treasury, an expense accrual amounting to 4.285.836.230,00-TL was made in the account numbered 481 for the accrued interests of GDDS possessed by the Unemployment Insurance Fund as of the end of 2014 but the Unemployment Insurance Fund did not have a corresponding record. Thus, this amount could not be consolidated in the General Government Balance Sheet.

4) General Government Balance Sheet footnotes indicate that the consolidation was made by subtracting 50.806.690,00-TL from the account numbered 303 and its corresponding accounts numbered 130 and 137 for the reciprocal short-term debits and credits of the institutions within the scope of General Government. While 16.319.820,00-TL of this amount was consolidated from the account numbered 130, 34.486.870,00-TL of it was consolidated from the account numbered 137. According to the data of the Undersecretariat of Treasury, the amount of receivables recorded in the account numbered 130 belonging to the institutions within the scope of the General Government is 50.271.000,00-TL while the amount of

receivables recorded in the account numbered 137 is 120.887.920,00-TL as of the end of 2014 and they are not compatible with the amounts of consolidation. 86.401.050,00-TL of the amount recorded in the account numbered 137 belongs to the Central Government. However, this amount was not included in consolidation in the Central Government Balance Sheet. Thus, General Government Balance Sheet was under-consolidated in the amount of 120.352.230,00-TL in total.

5) General Government Balance Sheet footnotes indicate that “consolidation was made by subtracting 5.043.070.510,00-TL from the account numbered 403 and its corresponding accounts numbered 230 and 232 for the reciprocal long-term debits and credits of the institutions within the scope of the General Government”. 5.041.753.490,00-TL of this amount was consolidated from the account numbered 230 while 1.317.020,00-TL of it was consolidated from the account numbered 232. According to the data of the Undersecretariat of Treasury, the amount of receivables recorded in the account numbered 230 belonging to the institutions within the scope of the General Government as of the end of 2014 is 5.007.802.310,00-TL. No municipality receivables are recorded in the account numbered 232. Thus, General Government Balance Sheet was over-consolidated in the amount of 35.268.200,00-TL.

6) General Government Balance Sheet footnotes indicate that “consolidation could not be performed since it was not possible to detect in the details of the accounts whether the amounts of interest receivables recorded by the Treasury in 181-Income Accruals Account with respect to its receivables and the amounts of interest receivables recorded by the debtor institutions in 381-Expense Accruals Account were reciprocal in the period of January-December 2014. Tables should be assessed in consideration of this situation regarding 181-Income Accruals and 381-Expense Accruals accounts.” According to the data of the Treasury of Undersecretariat, the amount recorded in the account numbered 181 belonging to the institutions within the scope of the General Government as of the end of 2014 is 2.865.880,00-TL. Thus, General Government Balance Sheet was under-consolidated that much.

7) It is stated in the General Government Balance Sheet footnotes that “During consolidation, reciprocal financial transactions between sub-sectors constituting the sector or units constituting the sub-sectors are subtracted. Consolidation cannot be made for the cases where there is a unilateral record and the other party does not have any records. Accordingly, consolidation could not be made since there was no amount of interest receivables recorded by the Treasury in 281-Income Accruals Account as equivalent to the amounts of long-term interest receivables recorded in 481-Expense Accruals Account with respect to the liabilities of

the Local Government to the Treasury in the period of January-December 2014. Tables should be assessed by considering this situation regarding 281-Income Accruals and 481-Expense Accruals accounts.” Receivables of the Undersecretariat of Treasury from the Local Government are regulated by the contracts of loan and interest accruals are generally made every six months. Since the interest receivables concerning the ensuing years included in the payment plans have not accrued yet, there is no interest accrual in the account numbered 281. Thus, the account numbered 481 should not include interest accrual for the liabilities of the Local Government to the Undersecretariat of Treasury.

8) It is stated in the General Government Balance Sheet Footnotes that “Consolidation was made in 303-403 Financial Debts to Public Institutions account of the Local Government at an equal amount as the corresponding account of 130-230 Receivables from Lending of External Debt and 137-Prosecuted Receivables from Institutions for the receivables of the Treasury from the Local Government. However, since the equivalent of 3.109.033,48-TL from 303-403 Financial Debts to Public Institutions account of the Local Government was recorded in 954-Risk account, consolidation could not be performed. Tables should be assessed by considering this situation regarding 303-403 Financial Debts to Public Institutions accounts.” According to the data of the Treasury of Undersecretariat, the amount recorded in the account numbered 954 belonging to the institutions within the scope of the General Government as of the end of 2014 is 3.371.231.910,00-TL and it is not compatible with the disclosed figure. Since the amounts recorded by the municipalities as liability to the Undersecretariat of Treasury in the accounts numbered 303-403 are recorded by the Treasury in the account numbered 954 which is an off-balance sheet account, it is not technically possible to make consolidation. Thus, the amount recorded in the accounts numbered 303-403 of the General Government Balance Sheet causes the General Government debts to seem more.

9) It is stated in the General Government Balance Sheet Footnotes pursuant to the finding included in 2013 Financial Statistics Evaluation Report that 553.757.429,29-TL recorded in 120-Receivables from Incomes account of the Unemployment Insurance Fund balance sheet was not recorded as liability by SSI and thus, was not eliminated. However, as a result of the examination conducted, it was understood that 621.557.616,95-TL was recorded in 362-Collections Made on Behalf of Funds or Other Public Institutions account of SSI Balance Sheet and this was the amount to be transferred to the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Therefore, 553.757.429,29-TL recorded in 120-Receivables from Incomes account in the Unemployment Insurance Fund Balance Sheet refers to the premium receivables which were

accrued from SSI but were not collected while 621.557.616,95-TL recorded in 362- Collections Made on Behalf of Funds or Other Public Institutions account of SSI Balance Sheet refers to the amount collected on behalf of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The amounts in question are shown in the assets and liabilities of the institutions but they are not compatible. Lack of clarity about the amount and quality of the financial transactions between the institutions results in uncertainty about the amounts to be consolidated. Since the amounts recorded in these accounts of the institutions are not eliminated reciprocally, General Government Balance Sheet includes all those intra-sectoral liability and receivable amounts.

10) It is stated in the Central Government Consolidated Balance Sheet Footnote with respect to 363-Shares of Public Administrations account of the circulating capital institutions that “During consolidation, reciprocal financial transactions between sub-sectors constituting the sector or units constituting the sub-sectors are subtracted. Consolidation cannot be made for the cases where there is a unilateral record and the other party does not have any records. Accordingly, with respect to the shares that should be transferred by the circulating capital institutions to the relevant institutions as the share of the central government in the period of 2014 January-September, 273.874.530,00-TL recorded in 363- Shares of Public Administrations account was not recorded as receivable by the relevant institution. Assessment should be made by considering this amount which causes the Central Government debts to seem 273.874.530,00-TL more.” 362-Circulating Capital Liabilities Payable, 366-Share of the Central Government and 369-Other Liabilities Payable accounts of the circulating capital institutions turn into 363-Shares of Public Administrations account during the preparation of the consolidated balance sheet. In the footnote, only the balance of the account numbered 366 was considered as the amount to be eliminated and this amount was taken from the figure of the period of January-September 2014 instead of the figure of the period of January-December 2014. However, the amounts resulting from the intra-sectoral relations should have been eliminated from the account numbered 362 along with the account numbered 366 and the total amount should belong to January-December period.

11) It is stated in the General Government Consolidated Balance Sheet Footnote with respect to 363-Shares of Public Administrations account of the circulating capital institutions that “During consolidation, reciprocal financial transactions between sub-sectors constituting the sector or units constituting the sub-sectors are subtracted. Consolidation cannot be made for the cases where there is a unilateral record and the other party does not have any records. Accordingly, with respect to the shares that should be transferred by the circulating capital

institutions to the relevant institutions as the share of the central government in the period of January-December 2014, 835.634.690,00-TL recorded in 363- Shares of Public Administrations account was not recorded as receivable by the relevant institution. Assessment should be made by considering this amount which causes the Central Government debts to seem 835.634.690,00-TL more.” As mentioned in the previous finding, 363-Shares of Public Administrations account in the consolidated balance sheet of the circulating capital institutions consists of three accounts and a certain part of the amount in this account is not subject to elimination. Thus, since a certain part of 835.634.690,00-TL given in the footnote is not subject to elimination, the footnote contains misleading information.

3.3 Evaluation in Terms of Conformity with Predetermined Standards

This evaluation was conducted in consideration of two criteria which are conformity with sectoral classification and conformity with accounting standards.

3.3.1 Conformity with Sectoral Classification

The international norms used in the determination of public financial statistics and their disclosures are European System of Accounts (ESA 95), UN’s System of National Accounts (SNA 93), IMF’s Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM 2001) and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

In parallel with this, ESA 95 was taken as basis for the sectoral classification concerning the preparation of the financial statistics, and General Government sector was divided into the sub-sectors of Central Government, Local Government and Social Security Institutions. In the General Government Financial Statistics General Communiqué with line no. 33 published by MoF, a sectoral classification was made in accordance with these classification criteria as well as the international norms.

3.3.2 Conformity with Accounting Standards

Although sectoral classification was made by using ESA 95 while preparing the financial statistics, the accounting and reporting standards to be taken as basis in the formation of the financial statements have not been completed and put into force. Thus, General Government financial statistics currently consist of the financial transactions recorded on the

basis of the existing accounting regulations not fully associated with the Governmental Accounting Standards.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board established in 2006 decided that the works for adapting the international accounting standards to our country would be finalized in 2007-2012 period. Until today, 23 Governmental Accounting Standards have been published in the Official Journal¹².

For accurate and reliable preparation and consolidation of the General Government financial statistics, Governmental Accounting Standards that are prepared in compliance with international accounting and reporting standards should be made applicable via regulations. DMS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements, DMS 10- Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies, DMS 13- Leases and DMS 32- Service Concession Contracts Standards and accounting regulations were harmonized. In this respect, it is thought that the harmonisation of accounting regulations with a higher number of standards is of paramount importance.

¹² The provisions concerning the enforcement of the Governmental Accounting Standards were amended as follows: “This Standard enters into force on the date of publication on condition that MoF and the relevant public administrations make arrangements for its implementation”.

4. OVERALL ASSESSMENT AND CONCLUSION

The fundamental aim of publishing financial statistics which are one of the most significant tools of fiscal transparency and accountability is to inform the public of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures of the General Government sector. In this regard, increasing reliability of the General Government financial statistics will ensure that the public is correctly informed while the analyses are carried out and strategies for the next period are set in a sound manner. As a matter of fact, the actual aim of the production of the General Government financial statistics is to lead the decision makers at the macro level in the analyses to be carried out and strategies to be determined.

The following will significantly contribute to accuracy and reliability of financial statistics:

- Ensuring that public institutions increase the efficiency of accounting and internal control systems by guaranteeing the production of accurate and reliable data in the individual financial statements of the public institutions constituting the General Government sector,
- Harmonizing the arrangements required by the accounting and reporting standards which all reporting units included in the scope of General Government are subject to and meeting the deficiencies,
- Increasing the efficiency of the accounting services within the framework of the management responsibility of the public institutions in Local Government, in particular, and strengthening administrative capacity; ensuring that accounting transactions are handled by certified accounting authorities in all public institutions,
- Correcting the elimination-based reporting errors in the Local Government sector through a study to be carried out in coordination with the Ministry of Interior and MoF.
- Indicating in the footnotes of the financial statements that “financial statistics are created by consolidating the individual financial statements for which audit opinions have been delivered or that financial statistics disclosed on the date of publication are created by consolidating the financial statements for which the audit works have not been finalized for that year”,

- Determining intra-sectoral debit-credit and revenue-expenditure relations to a large extent and ensuring that these financial relations are identified in the detailed account plans of the public institutions,
- Developing a “financial relation matrix” which includes all financial relations of each public institution with sub-sector and General Government sector as updated in line with the changes in the legislation,
- Minimising the elimination inequalities by ensuring that public institutions agree on the accounts included in this matrix in terms of amount, account and financial year on a periodical basis,
- Ensuring that individual financial statements reflect facts about the relevant accounts within the framework of this periodical agreement,
- Strengthening the financial statistics infrastructure by making the developed system a part of the internal control system.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: General Government 2014 Balance Sheet

General government 2014 balance sheet (thousand tl)				
Assets		Liabilities		
1	Current assets	378.919.792,7	3 Short-term liabilities 162.090.006,4	
10	Liquid assets	60.515.090,2	30 Short-term domestic financial liabilities 63.121.625,5	
100	Cash	60.578,3	300 Bank credits	2.536.704,9
101	Received checks	297.201,5	303 Financial debts to public institutions	1.726.500,0
102	Bank	57.933.902,3	304 Current maturities of long term public bonds	58.124.483,0
103	The issued checks and transfer order (-)	-10.432.156,9	305 Bonds	0,0
104	Special projects account	341.314,9	309 Short-term other domestic financial liabilities	733.937,6
105	Foreign exchange	9.239.658,0	31 Short-term foreign financial liabilities	12.761.890,2
106	Exchange rate transfer orders (-)	-14.543,7	310 Current Maturities of Foreign financial debts	12.761.890,2
107	Currencies under the possession of embassies and consulates	232.791,8	32 Liabilities from operations	34.084.184,8
108	Other liquid assets	1.531.438,6	320 Budget custodies	12.290.769,4
109	Receivables from bank credit cards	1.324.905,5	322 Debts to be budgeted	34.174,4
11	Securities and assets	210.037,4	323 Budgeted debts	3.857,4
110	Stocks account	1.294,6	325 Cash demands and collections	15.911.936,1
111	Private sector stocks, bonds and bills	2.348,8	326 Deposits and guarantees received	161.250,1
117	Securities	314,4	329 Other miscellaneous payables	5.682.197,4
118	Other securities and assets	206.079,6	33 Custody liabilities	29.132.032,9
12	Receivables from operations	227.185.412,9	330 Deposits and guarantees received	3.568.691,7
120	Receivables from revenues	52.735.701,3	332 Boarding schools	238.810,5
121	Prosecuted receivables from revenues	166.973.918,6	333 Custodies	23.044.293,1
122	Deferred and postponed receivables from revenues	4.365.956,1	336 Other miscellaneous payables	1.249.058,2
126	Given deposits and guarantees	164.295,5	337 Trustee current account	34.300,7
127	Other operation receivables	1.557.682,8	339 Risk account	996.878,7
128	Doubtful receivables	1.820.419,7	34 Advances received	1.554.017,9
129	Provisions for doubtful receivables (-)	-432.561,1	340 Received order advances	1.514.575,2
13	Receivables from institutions	23.294.010,0	349 Other received advances	39.442,7
130	Receivables from lending of external debt	117.759,8	36 Other liabilities payable	2.886.965,7
132	Receivables from loans given by the institution	3.743.930,1	362 Collections made on behalf of funds or other public administrations	1.577.386,5
135	Receivables from personnel	4,4	363 Shares of public administrations	1.309.579,2
136	Other miscellaneous receivables	322.492,2	368 Postponed or deferred taxes and other liabilities	0,0
137	Prosecuted receivables from institutions	9.440.112,9	37 Provisions for liabilities and expenses	287.487,1
138	Provision for non-performing institutions (-)	-5.030,5	370 Account of provision for current profit, tax and other liability	3.051,6
139	Other receivables from institutions	9.674.741,0	371 Income taxes and other liabilities and provisions for prepaid account (-)	-28.528,7
14	Other receivables	5.466.381,8	372 Provisions for employee termination benefits	272.839,6
140	Receivables from individuals	5.466.381,8	379 Provisions for other liabilities and expenses	40.124,6
15	Stocks	7.268.831,8	38 Future months' incomes and expense accruals	17.945.341,5
150	Raw materials and supplies	6.909.821,0	380 Future months' incomes	1.523.186,1
151	Semi-finished products - production	32.831,9	381 Expense accruals	16.422.155,3
152	Finished goods	123.733,6	39 Other short-term liabilities	316.460,8
153	Commercial goods	175.696,5	397 Inventory overages	243.908,1
157	Other stocks	26.748,7	399 Other miscellaneous short-term liabilities	72.552,7

16 Pre-payments	37.579.996,0	4 Long-term liabilities	523.448.983,5
160 Business advances and credits	21.074.629,9	40 Long-term domestic financial liabilities	299.836.154,1
161 Advances to personnel	5.068,2	400 Bank credits	10.337.807,8
162 Extra-budgetary advances and credits	13.064.945,8	403 Financial debts to public institutions	2.318.080,2
164 Letters of credit	2.583.425,5	404 Bonds issued	284.816.745,2
165 Advances and credits transferred to account period	512.188,3	409 Long-term other domestic financial liabilities	2.363.520,9
166 Advances and letters of credit given from the special project account	303.477,7	41 Long-term foreign financial liabilities	192.263.584,8
167 Advances and letters of credit from direct using of foreign project loan	36.260,8	410 Foreign financial liabilities	192.263.584,8
18 Expenses and accrued revenues for following months	1.406.897,7	42 Liabilities from operations	487,3
180 Expense for following months	1.136.894,6	429 Other Liabilities from operations	487,3
181 Accrued revenue	270.003,1	43 Other liabilities	74.545,2
19 Other current assets	15.993.134,8	430 Deposits and guarantees received	60.918,5
190 Deferred VAT	15.180.907,9	438 Postponed or deferred liabilities to public administrations	0,0
193 Pre-paid taxes and reserves	77.773,5	439 Other miscellaneous payables	13.626,6
194 Unconfirmed direct use of foreign project credit	64.169,3	44 Advances received	27.841,6
196 Advances to personnel	1.086,0	440 Received order advances	2.658,3
197 Inventory shortages	558.407,6	449 Other received advances	25.183,3
198 Other miscellaneous current assets	110.790,5	47 Provisions for liabilities and expenses	1.163.092,2
2 Fixed assets	1.137.005.607,7	472 Provisions for employee termination benefits	1.055.671,0
21 Securities and assets	50.173,5	479 Provisions for other liabilities and expenses	107.421,2
217 Securities	46.577,1	48 Future years' income and expense accruals	30.035.198,8
218 Other securities and assets	3.596,4	480 Future years' income	5.650.027,1
22 Receivables from operations	26.968.159,1	481 Expense accruals	24.385.171,7
220 Receivables from revenues	24.071.053,3	49 Other long-term liabilities	48.079,5
222 Deferred and postponed receivables from revenues	0,0	499 Other long-term liabilities	48.079,5
226 Given deposits and guarantees	5.049,2	5 Own funds	830.386.410,6
227 Other operation receivables	2.892.056,7	50 Net worth	571.125.743,4
23 Receivables from institutions	45.181.869,5	500 Net worth	571.125.743,4
230 Receivables from lending of external debt	6.101.291,3	51 changes in worth/value	-1.231.253,8
232 Receivables from loans given by the institution	38.070.416,1	510 Cash flows account	0,0
239 Other receivables from institutions	1.010.162,0	511 Account for the transactions between the accounting offices	0,0
24 Financial fixed assets	124.826.549,2	512 Account regarding uses from special project account	0,0
240 Capital investments in financial institutions	22.899.411,5	519 Changes in worth/value results	-1.231.253,8
241 Capital investments in the institutions producing goods and services	120.687.504,1	52 Revaluation differences	2.995.002,0
242 Capital investments in revolving fund enterprises	0,0	522 Revaluation differences	2.995.002,0
247 Capital commitments (-)	-18.812.610,8	54 Reserves	3.690.753,0
248 Other financial fixed assets	52.244,3	540 Legal reserves	1.697.915,4
25 Tangible fixed assets	934.641.590,3	541 Statutory reserves	1.530.166,6
250 Lands and parcels	538.872.239,5	542 Extraordinary reserves	124.034,1
251 Land Improvements	96.341.017,2	549 Special funds	338.636,8
252 Buildings	164.955.320,4	57 Previous years positive operation results	244.960.655,0
253 Plant, machinery, equipment and tools	16.415.037,2	570 Previous years positive operation results	244.960.655,0
254 Vehicles	9.713.136,0	58 Previous years negative operation results	-39.712.522,4
255 Furniture and fixtures	38.663.836,8	580 Previous years negative operation results	-39.712.522,4

256	Other tangible fixed assets	6.667,7	59	Period operation results	48.558.033,4
257	Accumulated depreciations (-)	-73.046.629,0	590	Period positive operation result	48.558.033,4
258	Ongoing Investments	140.775.540,7			
259	Investment advances	1.945.423,8			
26	Intangible fixed assets	738.888,2			
260	Rights	2.257.046,9			
264	Special costs	121.706,6			
267	Other intangible fixed assets	98.578,7			
268	Accumulated depreciations (-)	-1.738.444,0			
28	Expenses and accrued revenues for following years	4.047.236,1			
280	Expenses for following years	4.046.457,4			
281	Income accruals	778,7			
29	Other fixed assets	551.141,8			
294	Stocks and tangible fixed assets to be disposed	3.040.235,0			
297	Other miscellaneous fixed assets	9.536,3			
299	Accumulated depreciations (-)	-2.498.629,6			
	Assets total	1.515.925.400,4		Liabilities total	1.515.925.400,4
9-	Debtor memorandum items		9-	Creditor memorandum items	
90	Allocation accounts	494.563,8	90	Allocation accounts	494.563,8
906	Allocations for use transferred to set-off period	494.563,8	907	Allocations transferred to set-off period	494.563,8
91	Non-cash guarantee and personal securities	87.673.682,5	91	Non-cash guarantee and personal securities	87.673.682,5
910	Letters of guarantee	86.039.902,0	911	Custodies for letters of guarantee	86.039.902,0
912	Personal securities	1.601.762,3	913	Personal securities custodies	1.601.762,3
914	Given letters of guarantee	32.018,2	915	Provisions for given letters of guarantee	32.018,2
92	Expenses and accrued revenues for following years	67.989.086,6	92	Expenses and accrued revenues for following years	67.989.086,6
920	Expense commitments	67.989.086,6	921	Provisions for expense commitments	67.989.086,6
93	Guarantees provided	55.756.535,5	93	Guarantees provided	55.756.535,5
930	Guarantees provided	35.082.154,1	931	Provisions for guarantees provided	35.082.154,1
932	Given commitment documents	20.674.381,4	933	Provisions for given commitment documents	20.674.381,4
94	Valuable paper and special accrual	9.926.231,5	94	Valuable paper and special accrual	9.926.231,5
940	Valuable paper stores	503.330,3	945	Valuable paper operations	549.046,3
942	Valuable papers given with debit	42.032,3	947	Special accruals	5.367.686,9
944	Floating valuable papers	3.683,7	949	Custodies for receivables recorded for other units	4.009.498,4
946	Receivables from special accruals	5.367.686,9			
948	Receivables recorded for other units	4.009.498,4			
95	Foreign debt accounts	19.145.707,5	95	Foreign debt accounts	19.145.707,5
950	Foreign credits for use	14.706.384,5	951	Loan agreements	14.706.384,5
954	Risk account receivables	3.746.357,2	955	Provisions for risk account receivables	3.746.357,2
956	General extra-budgetary administrations unconfirmed direct use of foreign project credit	469.713,4	957	General extra-budgetary administrations direct use of foreign project credit notification	469.713,4
958	Letters of credit opened from direct foreign project credits	223.252,3	959	Provisions for Letters of credit opened from direct foreign project credits	223.252,3
96	Custodies given by the institution	7.310.655,7	96	Custodies given by the institution	7.310.655,7
960	Donations and grants	13.886,2	961	Provisions for donations and grants	13.886,2
962	Scientific projects	309.024,3	963	Provisions for scientific projects	309.024,3
964	Buildings and parcels allocated to public administrations	6.986.623,1	965	Provisions for buildings and parcels allocated to public administrations	6.986.623,1
968	Assets recorded with token value	1.122,1	969	Provisions for Assets recorded with token value	1.122,1

97 Other memorandum items	0,6	97 Other memorandum items	0,6
970 Tangible fixed assets directly recorded as expense	0,6	971 Provisions for tangible fixed assets directly recorded as expense	0,6
98 Other memorandum items	1.946.304,6	98 Other memorandum items	1.946.304,6
980 Capitals managed for fused foundations	1.653.380,5	982 Foundation custodies	1.946.304,6
981 Mülhak vakıflar adına yön. Vakıflar banksı (b) grubu hisse	292.924,0		
99 Other memorandum items	14.847.456,8	99 Other memorandum items	14.847.456,8
990 Rented fixed assets	3.491.414,7	999 Provisions for other memorandum items	14.847.456,8
991 Fused foundations immovable property sales and taviz bedelleri	734.932,3		
992 Expenses for fused foundations	628.568,1		
993 Tangible fixed assetsın kira ve irtifak hakkı gelirleri	243.925,9		
998 Other memorandum items	9.748.615,7		
Overall total	1.781.015.625,4	Overall total	1.781.015.625,4

- 1) It includes the data of the General Government Sector determined pursuant to the Article 52 of the Law no. 5018.
- 2) Reciprocal financial transactions between the units constituting the sub-sector or sub-sectors constituting the sector are subtracted during consolidation. While making reciprocal subtractions from debit-credit accounts of trial balance or balance sheet, reciprocally subtracted amounts should be equal so as not to break the trial balance equality or balance sheet asset-fund equality. To this end, for such cases where the opposite party records a lower amount against the record of one party (due to, for instance, the difference of the time of recording), the consolidation should be based on the lower amount.
- 3) Consolidation was made by subtracting 6.638.851,99 TL from the account numbered 112 and its corresponding account numbered 304 for the long-term GDDS of the Unemployment Insurance Fund which are due in less than one year.
- 4) Consolidation was made by subtracting 65.054.399,955 TL from the account numbered 217 and its corresponding account numbered 404 for the long-term GDDS that the Unemployment Insurance Fund possesses.
- 5) 11.511.523,50 TL recorded in 232-Receiveables from Loans Given by the Institutions account of the Unemployment Insurance Fund refers to a receivable from a unit within the scope of General Government which results from the amounts transferred from current accretion revenues of the Fund to the Treasury for being used in the investments related to GAP as well as economic development and social progress. This situation should be considered in the assessments related to the table.
- 6) Consolidation was made by subtracting 1.469.567,06 TL from the account numbered 360 and its corresponding account numbered 120 for the tax liabilities of the institutions within the scope of General Government to the general budget.
- 7) Consolidation was made by subtracting 3.634.408,90 TL from the account numbered 368 and its corresponding account numbered 122 for the short-term overdue, postponed or deferred tax liabilities of the institutions within the scope of General Government to the general budget.
- 8) Consolidation was made by subtracting 50.806,69 TL from the account numbered 303 and its corresponding accounts numbered 130 and 137 for the reciprocal short-term debits-credits of the institutions within the scope of General Government.
- 9) Consolidation was made by subtracting 1.623.313,69 TL from the account numbered 438 and its corresponding accounts numbered 220 and 222 for the long-term overdue, postponed or deferred tax liabilities of the institutions within the scope of General Government to the general budget.
- 10) Consolidation was made by subtracting 5.043.070,51 TL from the account numbered 403 and its corresponding accounts numbered 230 and 222 for the reciprocal long-term debits-credits of the institutions within the scope of General Government.
- 11) Consolidation was made by subtracting 2.072.237,55 TL from the account numbered 361 and its corresponding account numbered 120 for the Social Security debts of the institutions within the scope of General Government.
- 12) Consolidation was made by subtracting 346.246,87 TL from the account numbered 325 and its corresponding account numbered 120 for the reciprocal amounts of the institutions within the scope of General Government which accrued but were not paid.
- 13) Consolidation was made by subtracting 32.324,19 TL from the account numbered 363 and its corresponding account numbered 120 for the shares that the institutions within the scope of General Government allocated to one another and accrued.
- 14) Consolidation was made by subtracting 2.983.864,48 TL from the account numbered 181 and its corresponding account numbered 381 for the accrued interests of the long-term GDDS that the Unemployment Insurance Fund possesses.
- 15) During consolidation, reciprocal financial transactions between sub-sectors constituting the sector or units constituting the sub-sectors are subtracted. Consolidation cannot be made for the cases where there is a unilateral record and the other party does not have any records. Accordingly;

* 553.757,4 TL which was recorded unilaterally by the Unemployment Insurance Fund in 120-Receiveables from Revenues account in the period of 2014 January-December was not recorded as liability by SSI. Assessment should be made by considering this amount which caused the General Government liabilities to seem 553.757,4 TL more.

* 621.548,72 TL which was recorded as liability unilaterally by SSI in 362-Collections made on behalf of funds or other public administrations in the period of 2014 January-December was not recorded as receivable by the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Assessment should be made by considering this amount which caused the General Government liabilities to seem 621.548,72 TL more.

- 16) During consolidation, reciprocal financial transactions between sub-sectors constituting the sector or units constituting the sub-sectors are subtracted. Consolidation cannot be made for the cases where there is a unilateral record and the other party does not have any records. Accordingly, 11.511.523,5 TL which was recorded as receivable in 232-Receivables from loans given by the institution unilaterally by the Unemployment Insurance Fund in the period of 2014 January-December was not recorded as debt by the Undersecretariat of Treasury. Assessment should be made by considering this amount which caused the General Government receivables to seem 11.511.523,5 TL more.
- 17) During consolidation, reciprocal financial transactions between sub-sectors constituting the sector or units constituting the sub-sectors are subtracted. Consolidation cannot be made for the cases where there is a unilateral record and the other party does not have any records. Accordingly, with respect to the shares that should be transferred by the circulating capital institutions to the relevant institutions as the share of the central government in the period of 2014 January-December, 835.634,69 TL recorded in 363- Shares of Public Institutions account was not recorded as receivable by the relevant institution. Assessment should be made by considering this amount which caused the Central Government liabilities to seem 273.874.530,00-TL more.
- 18) During consolidation, reciprocal financial transactions between sub-sectors constituting the sector or units constituting the sub-sectors are subtracted. Consolidation cannot be made for the cases where there is a unilateral record and the other party does not have any records. Accordingly, 472.982,77 TL which was recorded as liability in 363- Shares of Public Institutions account unilaterally by the Local Government in the period of 2014 January-December was not recorded as receivable by the relevant institutions. Assessment should be made by considering this amount which caused the General Government debts to seem 472.982,77 TL more.
- 19) During consolidation, reciprocal financial transactions between sub-sectors constituting the sector or units constituting the sub-sectors are subtracted. Consolidation cannot be made for the cases where there is a unilateral record and the other party does not have any records. Accordingly, 318.931,61 TL which was recorded as debt in 362-Collections made on behalf of funds or other public administrations unilaterally by the institutions within the scope of the General Government in the period of 2014 January-December was not recorded as receivable by the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Assessment should be made by considering this amount which caused the General Government debts to seem 318.931,61 TL more.
- 20) Since whether the interest receivable amounts recorded in 181- Income accruals by the Treasury in the period of 2014 January-December and interest debt amounts recorded in 381- Expense accruals by DEBTOR institutions were reciprocal could not be detected in the details of the relevant accounts, consolidation could not be made. Tables should be assessed by considering this situation in 181-Income accruals and 381-Expense accruals accounts.
- 21) During consolidation, reciprocal financial transactions between sub-sectors constituting the sector or units constituting the sub-sectors are subtracted. Consolidation cannot be made for the cases where there is a unilateral record and the other party does not have any records. Accordingly, consolidation could not be made since there was no interest receivable amount recorded by the Treasury in 281-Income accruals account as a provision to the long-term interest debt amounts recorded in 481-Expense accruals with respect to the debts of the Local Government to the Treasury in the period of 2014 January-December. Tables should be assessed by considering this situation in 281-Income Accruals and 481-Expense Accruals accounts.
- 22) During consolidation, reciprocal financial transactions between sub-sectors constituting the sector or units constituting the sub-sectors are subtracted. Consolidation cannot be made for the cases where there is a unilateral record and the other party does not have any records. Accordingly, for the receivables of the Treasury from the Local Government, consolidation was made at the equal amount from 303-403 Financial Debts to Public Institutions account of the Local Government as the corresponding account of 130-230 Receivables from Lending of Foreign Debt and 137-Prosecuted Receivables from Institutions accounts. On the other hand, consolidation could not be made since the equivalent of 3.109.033,48 TL included in 303-403 Financial Debts to Public Institutions account of the Local Government was recorded in 954-Risk Account. Tables should be assessed by considering this situation in 303-403 Financial Debts to Public Institutions accounts.
- 23) During consolidation, reciprocal financial transactions between sub-sectors constituting the sector or units constituting the sub-sectors are subtracted. Consolidation cannot be made for the cases where there is a unilateral record and the other party does not have any records. Accordingly, although 3.956,52 TL of the amount recorded in 120- Receivables from Revenues account of the circulating capital institutions was subject to consolidation, this amount was not recorded as liability by the relevant institutions. Assessment should be made in consideration of this amount which caused the General Government receivables to seem 3.956,52 TL more.
- 24) During consolidation, reciprocal financial transactions between sub-sectors constituting the sector or units constituting the sub-sectors are deducted. Consolidation cannot be made for the cases where there is a unilateral record and the other party does not have any records. Accordingly, although 61,75 thousand TL which was the amount of the liabilities of the circulating capital institutions to SSI and Local Government and was recorded in 329-Other Miscellaneous Payables account was subject to consolidation, this amount was not recorded as receivable by the relevant institutions. Assessment should be made by considering this amount which caused the General Government debts to seem 61,75 thousand TL more.
- 25) Accounts numbered 191 and 391 were set-off during consolidation.
- 26) Debt securities were reported over the values in the accounting records.
- 27) The Impact of the Law no. 6360 on the Establishment of Metropolitan Municipalities and Twenty Seven Districts in Fourteen Cities and Making Amendments in Some Laws and Statutory Decrees on the accounts of the Local Government is explained in the tables of the relevant units as footnote.

ANNEX 2: Eliminations by MoF

BELEDİYELER					
		Borç		Alacak	
		Ocak-Aralık		Ocak-Aralık	
132	Kurumca Verilen Borçlardan Alacaklar	18,808,553.63	303	Kamu İdarelerine Mali Borçlar	18,808,553.63
232	Kurumca Verilen Borçlardan Alacaklar	1,314,500.17	403	Kamu İdarelerine Mali Borçlar	1,314,500.17
MAHALLİ İDARELER					
		Borç		Alacak	
		Ocak-Aralık		Ocak-Aralık	
232	Kurumca Verilen Borçlardan Alacaklar	187,729.95	403	Kamu İdarelerine Mali Borçlar	187,729.95
DÖNER SERMAYELER					
		Borç		Alacak	
		Ocak-Aralık		Ocak-Aralık	
132	Kurumca Verilen Borçlardan Alacaklar	160,614,397.19	303	Kamu İdarelerine Mali Borçlar	160,614,397.19
SOSYAL GÜVENLİK KURUMLARI					
		Borç		Alacak	
		Ocak-Aralık		Ocak-Aralık	
120	Gelirlerden Alacaklar	38,399,534.20	361	Ödenecek Sosyal Güvenlik Kesintileri	38,399,534.20
MERKEZİ YÖNETİM 5018 Sayılı Kanun ML52					
		Borç		Alacak	
		Ocak-Aralık		Ocak-Aralık	
112	Kamu Kesimi Tahvil Senet ve Bonolar	14,041,796.20	304	Cari Yılda Ödenecek Tahviller	14,041,796.20
120	Gelirlerden Alacaklar	6,173,513,639.83	325	Nakit Talep ve Tahsisleri	6,173,513,639.83
120	Gelirlerden Alacaklar	1,229,575,462.83	360	Ödenecek Vergi ve Fonlar	1,229,575,462.83
120	Gelirlerden Alacaklar	207,258,936.14	363	Kamu İdareleri Payları	207,258,936.14
122	Gelirlerden Tecilli ve Tehirli Alacaklar	3,482,366.57	368	Vadesi Geçmiş, Erteleilmiş veya Taksitlendirilmiş Vergi ve Diğer Yükümlülükler	3,482,366.57
130	Dış Borcun İkrazından Doğan Alacaklar	0.00	303	Kamu İdarelerine Mali Borçlar	0.00
230	Dış Borcun İkrazından Doğan Alacaklar	16,345,681.11	403	Kamu İdarelerine Mali Borçlar	16,345,681.11
241	Mal ve Hizmet Üreten Kuruluşlara Yatırılan Sermayeler	182,000,000.00	500	Net Değer Hesabı	182,000,000.00
242	Döner Sermayeli Kuruluşlara Yatırılan Sermayeler	6,317,632,363.46	500	Net Değer Hesabı	6,317,632,363.46
GENEL YÖNETİM					
		Borç		Alacak	
		Ocak-Aralık		Ocak-Aralık	
112	Kamu Kesimi Tahvil Senet ve Bonolar	6,638,851,991.83	304	Cari Yılda Ödenecek Tahviller	6,638,851,991.83
120	Gelirlerden Alacaklar	346,246,876.31	325	Nakit Talep ve Tahsisleri	346,246,876.31
120	Gelirlerden Alacaklar	1,469,567,069.29	360	Ödenecek Vergi ve Fonlar	1,469,567,069.29
120	Gelirlerden Alacaklar	2,072,237,555.21	361	Ödenecek Sosyal Güvenlik Kesintileri	2,072,237,555.21
120	Gelirlerden Alacaklar	32,324,197.62	363	Kamu İdareleri Payları	32,324,197.62
122	Gelirlerden Tecilli ve Tehirli Alacaklar	3,634,408,905.26	368	Vadesi Geçmiş, Erteleilmiş veya Taksitlendirilmiş Vergi ve Diğer Yükümlülükler	3,634,408,905.26
130	Dış Borcun İkrazından Doğan Alacaklar	16,319,823.26	303	Kamu İdarelerine Mali Borçlar	16,319,823.26
137	Takipteki Kurum Alacakları	34,486,872.17	303	Kamu İdarelerine Mali Borçlar	34,486,872.17
181	Gelir Tahakkukları	2,983,864,485.48	381	Gider Tahakkukları	2,983,864,485.48
217	Menkul Varlıklar	65,054,399,955.73	404	Tahviller	65,054,399,955.73
220	Gelirlerden Alacaklar	916,383,428.84	438	Kamuya Olan Erteleilmiş veya Taksitlendirilmiş Borçlar	916,383,428.84
222	Gelirlerden Tecilli ve Tehirli Alacaklar	706,930,265.02	438	Kamuya Olan Erteleilmiş veya Taksitlendirilmiş Borçlar	706,930,265.02
230	Dış Borcun İkrazından Doğan Alacaklar	5,041,753,492.94	403	Kamu İdarelerine Mali Borçlar	5,041,753,492.94
232	Kurumca Verilen Borçlardan Alacaklar	1,317,026.98	403	Kamu İdarelerine Mali Borçlar	1,317,026.98

ANNEX 3: Non-disclosed Elimination Amounts in Sub-sectors

MERKEZİ YÖNETİM						
BİLANÇO KALEMLERİ	A	B	C	(D = A - B)	(E = D - C)	(F = E / C)
	Brüt Sektör Bilançosu	Açıklanan Konsolide Sektör Bilançosu	Açıklanan Toplam Eliminasyon	Hesaplanan Toplam Eliminasyon	Açıklanmayan Eliminasyon	Açıklanmayan - Açıklanan Eliminasyon Oranı (%)
1-DÖNEN VARLIKLAR	279,401,949,299.66	269,132,797,360.00	7,788,486,598.76	10,269,151,939.66	2,480,665,340.90	17.34%
2-DURAN VARLIKLAR	916,337,216,624.57	909,821,238,580.00	6,515,978,044.57	6,515,978,044.57	0.00	
VARLIKLAR	1,195,739,165,924.23	1,178,954,035,940.00	14,304,464,643.33	16,785,129,984.23	2,480,665,340.90	
3-KISA VADELİ YABANCI KAYNAKLAR	147,651,711,287.07	139,861,029,690.00	7,788,486,598.76	7,790,681,597.07	2,194,998.31	
4-UZUN VADELİ YABANCI KAYNAKLAR	566,833,392,281.11	566,817,046,600.00	16,345,681.11	16,345,681.11	0.00	
YÜKÜMLÜLÜKLER	714,485,103,568.18	706,678,076,290.00	7,804,832,279.87	7,807,027,278.18	2,194,998.31	
5-ÖZ KAYNAKLAR	481,254,062,356.05	472,275,959,650.00	6,499,632,363.46	8,978,102,706.05	2,478,470,342.59	

MAHALLİ İDARELER						
BİLANÇO KALEMLERİ	A	B	C	(D = A - B)	(E = D - C)	(F = E / C)
	Brüt Sektör Bilançosu	Açıklanan Konsolide Sektör Bilançosu	Açıklanan Toplam Eliminasyon	Hesaplanan Toplam Eliminasyon	Açıklanmayan Eliminasyon	Açıklanmayan - Açıklanan Eliminasyon Oranı (%)
1-DÖNEN VARLIKLAR	48,201,971,577.70	47,971,951,670.00	18,808,553.63	230,019,907.70	211,211,354.07	1039.90%
2-DURAN VARLIKLAR	217,654,121,620.12	217,652,619,390.00	1,502,230.12	1,502,230.12	0.00	
VARLIKLAR	265,856,093,197.82	265,624,571,060.00	20,310,783.75	231,522,137.82	211,211,354.07	
3-KISA VADELİ YABANCI KAYNAKLAR	27,653,137,693.63	27,634,329,140.00	18,808,553.63	18,808,553.63	0.00	
4-UZUN VADELİ YABANCI KAYNAKLAR	28,346,582,800.12	28,345,080,570.00	1,502,230.12	1,502,230.12	0.00	
YÜKÜMLÜLÜKLER	55,999,720,493.75	55,979,409,710.00	20,310,783.75	20,310,783.75	0.00	
5-ÖZ KAYNAKLAR	209,856,372,704.07	209,645,161,350.00	0.00	211,211,354.07	211,211,354.07	

SOSYAL GÜVENLİK KURUMLARI						
BİLANÇO KALEMLERİ	A	B	C	(D = A - B)	(E = D - C)	(F = E / C)
	Brüt Sektör Bilançosu	Açıklanan Konsolide Sektör Bilançosu	Açıklanan Toplam Eliminasyon	Hesaplanan Toplam Eliminasyon	Açıklanmayan Eliminasyon	Açıklanmayan - Açıklanan Eliminasyon Oranı (%)
1-DÖNEN VARLIKLAR	79,097,728,804.20	79,059,329,270.00	38,399,534.20	38,399,534.20	0.00	1564.30%
2-DURAN VARLIKLAR	81,252,533,910.00	81,252,533,910.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
VARLIKLAR	160,350,262,714.20	160,311,863,180.00	38,399,534.20	38,399,534.20	0.00	
3-KISA VADELİ YABANCI KAYNAKLAR	15,721,706,941.26	15,082,624,090.00	38,399,534.20	639,082,851.26	600,683,317.06	
4-UZUN VADELİ YABANCI KAYNAKLAR	7,640,460.00	7,640,460.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
YÜKÜMLÜLÜKLER	15,729,347,401.26	15,090,264,550.00	38,399,534.20	639,082,851.26	600,683,317.06	
5-ÖZ KAYNAKLAR	144,620,915,312.94	145,221,598,630.00	0.00	-600,683,317.06	-600,683,317.06	

ANNEX 4: Non-disclosed Elimination Amounts in General Government Sector

GENEL YÖNETİM						
BİLANÇO KALEMLERİ	A	B	C	(D = A - B)	(E = D - C)	(F = E / C)
	Brüt Sektör Bilançosu	Açıklanan Konsolide Sektör Bilançosu	Açıklanan Toplam Eliminasyon	Hesaplanan Toplam Eliminasyon	Açıklanmayan Eliminasyon	Açıklanmayan - Açıklanan Eliminasyon Oranı (%)
1-DÖNEN VARLIKLAR	406,701,649,681.27	378,919,792,700.00	25,074,002,463.02	27,781,856,981.27	2,707,854,518.25	3.74%
2-DURAN VARLIKLAR	1,215,243,872,144.20	1,137,005,607,700.00	78,238,264,444.20	78,238,264,444.20	0.00	
VARLIKLAR	1,621,945,521,825.47	1,515,925,400,400.00	103,312,266,907.22	106,020,121,425.47	2,707,854,518.25	
3-KISA VADELİ YABANCI KAYNAKLAR	191,026,555,915.77	162,090,006,360.00	25,074,002,463.02	28,936,549,555.77	3,862,547,092.75	
4-UZUN VADELİ YABANCI KAYNAKLAR	595,187,615,540.74	523,448,983,460.00	71,738,632,080.74	71,738,632,080.74	0.00	
YÜKÜMLÜLÜKLER	786,214,171,456.51	685,538,989,820.00	96,812,634,543.76	100,675,181,636.51	3,862,547,092.75	
5-ÖZ KAYNAKLAR	835,731,350,368.96	830,386,410,580.00	6,499,632,363.46	5,344,939,788.96	-1,154,692,574.50	

ANNEX 5: General Government 2014 Statement of Operation Outcomes

GENEL YÖNETİM 2014 YILI FAALİYET SONUÇLARI TABLOSU (Bin TL)		
(6360 SAYILI KANUNA GÖRE KAPATILAN BİRİMLER HARİÇ)		
	Ocak-Aralık	% Dağılım
FAALİYET GELİRLERİ TOPLAMI (Tahakkuk Esası)	833,699,066.0	100.0
Vergi Gelirleri	444,296,500.7	53.3
Gelir ve Kazanç Üzerinden Alınan Vergiler	135,166,221.3	16.2
Mülkiyet Üzerinden Alınan Vergiler	16,681,093.3	2.0
Dahilde Alınan Mal ve Hizmet Vergileri	189,267,499.4	22.7
Uluslararası Ticaret ve Muamelelerden Alınan Vergiler	71,200,663.8	8.5
Damga Vergisi	11,723,103.7	1.4
Harçlar	19,398,903.4	2.3
Başka Yerde Sınıflandırılmayan Vergiler	859,015.9	0.1
Sosyal Güvenlik Gelirleri	194,357,253.7	23.3
Sosyal Sigortalar Prim Gelirleri	83,358,748.4	10.0
Genel Sağlık Sigortası Prim Gelirleri	57,959,865.6	7.0
İş Kazaları ve Meslek Hastalıkları Prim Gelirleri	7,676,784.7	0.9
Devlet Katkısı	4,650,915.1	0.6
5510 Öncesi Sosyal Sigortalar Prim Gelirleri	31,715,339.0	3.8
İşsizlik Sigortası Prim Gelirleri	8,950,845.7	1.1
Ücret Garantisi Fonu Prim Gelirleri	44,755.2	0.0
Teşebbüs ve Mülkiyet Gelirleri	64,787,577.6	7.8
Mal ve Hizmet Satış Gelirleri	40,633,713.8	4.9
Malların Kullanma veya Faaliyette Bulunma İzni Gelirleri	2,279,469.7	0.3
KİT ve Kamu Bankaları Gelirleri	14,239,964.3	1.7
Kurumlar Hasılatı	711,129.5	0.1
Kurumlar Karları	912,712.3	0.1
Kira Gelirleri	5,251,555.4	0.6
Diğer Teşebbüs ve Mülkiyet Gelirleri	759,032.5	0.1
Alınan Bağış ve Yardımlar ile Özel Gelirler	5,401,617.4	0.6
Yurt Dışından Alınan Bağış ve Yardımlar	260,266.0	0.0
Diğer İdarelerden Alınan Bağış ve Yardımlar	162,751.3	0.0
Kurumlardan ve Kişilerden Alınan Yardım ve Bağışlar	3,722,336.7	0.4
Proje Yardımları	662,135.3	0.1
Özel Gelirler	594,128.0	0.1
Diğer Gelirler	80,441,105.2	9.6
Faiz Gelirleri	16,153,173.3	1.9
Kişi ve Kurumlardan Alınan Paylar	18,838,267.2	2.3
Para Cezaları	25,919,629.9	3.1
Yasal Süresinde Ödenmeyen Primlerin Faizleri	482,569.2	0.1
Diğer Çeşitli Gelirler	19,047,465.6	2.3
Menkul Kıymet Ve Varlık Satış Gelirleri	3,705.7	0.0
Menkul Kıymet Ve Varlık Satış Gelirleri	3,705.7	0.0
Değer ve Miktar Değişimleri Gelirleri	44,405,845.7	5.3
Döviz Mevcudununun Değerlenmesinde Oluşan Olumlu Kur Farkları	9,389,877.4	1.1
Menkul Kıymet ve Varlıkların Değerlenmesinden Oluşan Olumlu Farklar	265,236.3	0.0
Stokların Değerlenmesinden Oluşan Olumlu Farklar	630.6	0.0
Maddi Duran Varlıkların Değerlenmesinden Oluşan Olumlu Farklar	1,232,127.9	0.1
Maddi Olmayan Duran Varlıkların Değerlenmesinden Oluşan Olumlu Farklar	79,556.7	0.0
Kur Değişikliği Nedeniyle Döviz Cinsi Borç Stokundaki Azalışlar	27,957,737.4	3.4
Kur Değişikliği Nedeniyle Döviz Cinsinden Alacaklardaki Artışlar	3,424,923.4	0.4
Kur Değişikliği Dışındaki Değer ve Miktar Değişimlerinden Kaynaklanan Gelirler	1,160,874.6	0.1
Diğer Değer ve Miktar Değişimleri Gelirleri	894,881.3	0.1
Karşılık Gelirleri	5,460.0	0.0
Takipteki Kurum Alacakları Karşılıklarından Kaynaklananlar	5,460.0	0.0

GENEL YÖNETİM 2014 YILI FAALİYET SONUÇLARI TABLOSU (Bin TL) (6360 SAYILI KANUNA GÖRE KAPATILAN BİRİMLER HARİÇ)		
	Ocak-Aralık	% Dağılım
FAALİYET GİDERLERİ TOPLAMI (Tahakkuk Esaslı)	784,912,656.4	100.0
Personel Giderleri	141,127,215.6	18.0
Memurlar	120,061,242.3	15.3
Sözleşmeli Personel	2,916,610.3	0.4
İşçiler	12,898,076.1	1.6
Geçici Personel	2,013,915.3	0.3
Diğer Personel	2,569,852.3	0.3
Milletvekilleri	102,374.9	0.0
Cumhurbaşkanı Ödeneği	484.6	0.0
İstihbarat Personeli	564,659.8	0.1
Sosyal Güvenlik Kurumlarına Devlet Primi Giderleri	21,150,348.5	2.7
Memurlar	17,784,038.9	2.3
Sözleşmeli Personel	466,521.3	0.1
İşçiler	2,239,610.8	0.3
Geçici Personel	404,831.0	0.1
Diğer Personel	191,934.3	0.0
Milletvekilleri	1,789.5	0.0
İstihbarat Personeli	60,004.9	0.0
Sosyal Güvenlik Primi Ödemeleri Gecikme Cezası ve Zamları	1,617.7	0.0
Mal Ve Hizmet Alım Giderleri	80,367,931.1	10.2
Üretime Yönelik Mal Ve Malzeme Alımları	2,091,029.9	0.3
Tüketime Yönelik Mal Ve Malzeme Alımları	22,790,667.3	2.9
Yolluklar	1,883,198.7	0.2
Görev Giderleri	4,118,402.5	0.5
Hizmet Alımları	42,536,468.0	5.4
Temsil Ve Tanıtma Giderleri	985,806.4	0.1
Menkul Mal, Gayrimaddi Hak Alım, Bakım Ve Onarım Giderleri	1,653,673.9	0.2
Gayrimenkul Mal Bakım Ve Onarım Giderleri	3,966,099.0	0.5
Tedavi Ve Cenaze Giderleri	342,585.3	0.0
Faiz Giderleri	46,456,138.7	5.9
Kamu Kurumlarına Ödenen İç Borç Faiz Giderleri	149,079.6	0.0
Diğer İç Borç Faiz Giderleri	35,902,862.6	4.6
Dış Borç Faiz Giderleri	9,005,353.5	1.1
İskonto Giderleri	911,220.4	0.1
Kısa Vadeli Nakit İşlemlerine Ait Faiz Giderleri	12.9	0.0
Kira Sertifikası Giderleri	487,609.8	0.1
Cari Transferler	263,917,090.9	33.6
Görev Zararları	30,352,556.0	3.9
Hazine Yardımları (Mahalli İdare Yardımları)	34,129,775.2	4.3
Kar Amacı Gütmeyen Kuruluşlara Yapılan Transferler	4,920,009.1	0.6
Hane Halkına Yapılan Transferler	27,553,189.5	3.5
Sosyal Güvenlik Kurumlarından Hanehalkına Yapılan Fayda Ödemeleri	164,963,306.9	21.0
Yurtdışına Yapılan Transferler	1,676,524.9	0.2
Gelirlerden Ayrılan Paylar	321,729.2	0.0
Sermaye Giderleri	6,441.7	0.0
Mamul Mal Alımları	179.2	0.0
Menkul Sermaye Üretim Giderleri	3,050.7	0.0
Gayri Maddi Hak Alımları	183.0	0.0
Diğer Sermaye Giderleri	3,028.8	0.0

GENEL YÖNETİM 2014 YILI FAALİYET SONUÇLARI TABLOSU (Bin TL) (6360 SAYILI KANUNA GÖRE KAPATILAN BİRİMLER HARİÇ)		
	Ocak-Aralık	% Dağılım
Sermaye Transferleri	5,569,778.0	0.7
Yurtiçi Sermaye Transferleri	4,620,187.3	0.6
Yurtdışı Sermaye Transferleri	949,590.7	0.1
Değer Ve Miktar Değişimleri Giderleri	48,028,305.1	6.1
Döviz Mevcudununun Değerlenmesinde Oluşan Olumsuz Kur Farkları	8,253,882.9	1.1
Menkul Kıymet ve Varlıkların Değerlemesinden Oluşan Olumsuz Farklar	1,142.1	0.0
Stokların Değerlemesinden Oluşan Olumsuz Farklar	17,105.8	0.0
Maddi Duran Varlıkların Değerlemesinden Oluşan Olumsuz Farklar	244,123.9	0.0
Maddi Olmayan Duran Varlıkların Değerlemesinden Oluşan Olumlu Farklar	30,843.8	0.0
Kur Değişikliği Nedeniyle Döviz Cinsi Borç Stokundaki Artışlar	34,513,604.2	4.4
Kur Değişikliği Nedeniyle Döviz Cinsinden Alacaklardaki Azalışlar	2,510,945.5	0.3
Kur Değ. Dışındaki Değer ve Miktar Değişimlerinden Kaynaklanan Giderler	816,813.4	0.1
Diğer Değer ve Miktar Değişimleri Giderleri	1,639,843.4	0.2
Gelirlerin Ret ve İadesinden Kaynaklanan Giderler	92,915,827.7	11.8
Vergi Gelirlerinin Ret ve İadesinden Kaynaklanan Giderler	51,040,153.2	6.5
Sosyal Güvenlik Prim Gelirlerinin Ret ve İadesinden Kaynaklanan Giderler	36,431,611.3	4.6
Teşebbüs ve Mülkiyet Gelirlerinin Ret ve İadesinden Kaynaklanan Giderler	839,549.3	0.1
Alınan Bağış ve Yardımlar ile Özel Gelirlerin Ret ve İadesinden Kaynaklanan Giderler	271,362.0	0.0
Diğer Gelirlerin Ret ve İadesinden Kaynaklanan Giderler	4,332,050.7	0.6
Sermaye Gelirlerinin Ret ve İadesinden Kaynaklanan Giderler	1,101.3	0.0
Amortisman Giderleri	26,740,011.2	3.4
Maddi Duran Varlıkların Amortisman Giderleri	25,853,315.7	3.3
Maddi Olmayan Duran Varlıkların Amortisman Giderleri	451,488.5	0.1
Diğer Duran Varlıkların Amortisman Giderleri	435,207.0	0.1
İlk Madde ve Malzeme Giderleri	19,132,726.0	2.4
Kırtasiye Malzemeleri	883,336.3	0.1
Beslenme, Gıda amaçlı ve Mutfakta Kullanılan Tüketim Malzemeleri	101,514.3	0.0
Tıbbi ve Laboratuvar Sarf Malzemeleri	580,119.7	0.1
Yakıtlar, Yakıt Katkıları ve Katkı Yağlar	3,213,596.9	0.4
Temizleme Ekipmanları	260,394.3	0.0
Giyecek, Mefruşat ve Tuhafiye Malzemeleri	250,213.7	0.0
Yiyecek	788,708.3	0.1
İçecek	58,573.6	0.0
Canlı Hayvanlar	5,395.7	0.0
Zirai Maddeler	280,220.2	0.0
Yem	15,339.3	0.0
Bakım, Onarım ve Üretim Malzemeleri	2,080,934.3	0.3
Yedek Parçalar	377,232.5	0.0
Nakil Vasıtaları Lastikleri	63,446.9	0.0
Değişim, Bağış ve Satış Amaçlı Giderler	540,814.8	0.1
Spor Malzemeleri Grubu	30,276.7	0.0
Basıncılı Ekipmanlar	12,241.8	0.0
2007 Taşınır Kodları	1.5	0.0
Diğer Tüketim Amaçlı Ekipmanlar	9,590,365.2	1.2
Karşılık Giderleri	26,185.1	0.0
Şüpheli Alacak Karşılıkları	19,655.9	0.0
Takipteki Kurum Alacakları Karşılığı	734.6	0.0
Kıdem Tazminatı Karşılıkları	2,082.8	0.0
Diğer Borç ve Gider Karşılıkları	3,711.7	0.0
Silinen Alacaklardan Kaynaklanan Giderler	24,867,140.4	3.2
Gelirlerden Alacaklardan Silinenler	22,282,319.7	2.8
Kişilerden Alacaklardan Silinenler	562,599.5	0.1
Kurum Alacaklarından Silinenler	2,016,497.3	0.3
Diğer Kurum Alacaklarından Silinenler	5,724.0	0.0

GENEL YÖNETİM 2014 YILI FAALİYET SONUÇLARI TABLOSU (Bin TL) (6360 SAYILI KANUNA GÖRE KAPATILAN BİRİMLER HARIÇ)		
	Ocak-Aralık	% Dağılım
Proje Kapsamında Yapılan Cari Giderler	7,353,698.2	0.9
Proje Kapsamında Yapılan Cari Giderler	7,353,698.2	0.9
Diğer Giderler	7,253,818.1	0.9
2/B Satışlarından Ayrılan Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğü Payı	0.0	0.0
2/B Satış İndirimi	2,801,902.2	0.4
Yukarıda Tanımlanmayan Diğer Giderler	4,451,915.9	0.6
NET FAALİYET SONUCU	48,786,409.7	

- 1) It includes the General Government Sector data determined pursuant to the last paragraph of the Article 52 of the Law no. 5018.
- 2) Activity revenues and expenditures consist of all kinds of revenues and expenditures which accrue within the financial year in line with the accounting principles and rules and are recorded in the accounts irrespective of the conditions of collection or payment.
- 3) Budget expenditures and budget revenues recorded on the basis of cash are used by the legislative body for the execution of the authorisation to make payment from the public funds (appropriation) and to make collections in line with the analytical budget classification. Budget expenditure and budget revenue accounts used as **a memorandum item** need to be assessed and interpreted independently from the revenues and expenditures accounts in the activity accounts group.
- 4) Consolidation was made by subtracting the reciprocal revenues and expenditures of the institutions within the scope of the General Government from the relevant revenue and expenditure codes (600.3.1 Commodity and Service Sales Revenues 23.189.231,15 TL; 600.4.2 Donations and Grants Received from Institutions Included in Central Government Budget 24.987.513,17 TL; 600.4.3 Donations and Grants Received from Other Institutions 1.387.831,78 TL; 600.4.5 Project Aids 1.776.059,46 TL; 600.5.1 Interest Revenues 6.126.569,25 TL and 600.5.2 Shares from Persons and Institutions 36.010.072,49 TL; 630.4.2 Other Domestic Debt Interest Expenditures 6.126.569,25 TL; 630.5.1 Duty Losses 234,09 TL; 630.5.2 Treasury Grants 23.545.507,72 TL; 630.5.3 Transfers Made to Non-Profit Organisations 560,00 TL; 630.5.5 Benefit Payments to Households from State Social Security Institutions 23.189.231,15 TL; 630.5.8 Shares Allocated from Revenues 38.859.378,85 TL and 630.7.1 Domestic Capital Transfers 4.999.487,20 TL).
- 5) The Impact of the Law no. 6360 on the Establishment of Metropolitan Municipalities and Twenty Seven Districts in Fourteen Cities and Making Amendments in Some Laws and Statutory Decrees on the accounts of the Local Government is explained in the tables of the relevant units as footnote.
- 6) Numerical difference among the amounts of elimination made from revenues and expenditures results from the difference in recording times and classification differences. This situation needs to be considered in the assessments concerning the table.

ANNEX 6: General Government 2014 Statement of Budget Balance

2014 YILI GENEL YÖNETİM BÜTÇE DENGE TABLOSU
(6360 Sayılı Kanuna Göre Kapatılan Birimler Hariç)

	OCAK-MART	OCAK-HAZİRAN	OCAK-EYLÜL	OCAK-ARALIK
				(Bin TL)
Harcamalar	166,053,209	318,421,267	481,483,013	668,331,446
Personel Giderleri	33,524,028	63,811,634	95,057,643	125,022,939
Sosyal Gv.Kur. Devlet Primi	5,677,449	10,699,566	15,845,976	21,314,112
Mal ve Hizmet Alımları	14,462,224	29,620,254	47,664,749	75,498,229
Faiz Giderleri	14,349,030	27,259,194	39,402,143	51,678,184
Cari Transferler	77,714,010	151,971,478	225,420,972	299,007,502
Sermaye Giderleri	15,842,691	25,403,854	44,768,638	77,108,855
Sermaye Transferleri	968,558	2,235,186	3,679,665	6,091,661
Borç Verme	3,515,219	7,420,101	9,643,227	12,609,964
Gelirler	150,550,686	305,045,157	465,589,417	652,111,132
Vergi Gelirleri	87,048,660	173,181,570	265,121,381	362,175,100
Sosyal Gvenlik Gelirleri	33,500,706	70,533,072	114,618,870	167,776,901
Teşebbs ve Mlkiyet Gelirleri	8,926,744	21,085,969	30,362,880	43,094,823
Alınan Baęış ve Yardımlar ile zel Gelirler	1,333,971	2,262,547	3,638,387	3,920,909
Faizler, Paylar ve Cezalar	14,598,379	28,291,174	40,449,073	53,535,267
Sermaye Gelirleri	4,337,927	8,584,186	10,015,768	16,755,585
Alacaklardan Tahsilat	804,299	1,106,639	1,383,058	4,852,547
Btçe Dengesi	-15,502,523	-13,376,110	-15,893,596	-16,220,314

Not 1: While calculating the General Government Consolidated Budget Balance, 65.572.498 TL budget revenue and 64.823.986 TL budget expenditure resulting from the transfers among Central Government, Local Government and Social Security Institutions in the period of 2014 January-December were eliminated.

Not 2: The impact of the Local Government abolished pursuant to the Law no. 6360 on the Establishment of Metropolitan Municipalities and Twenty Seven Districts in Fourteen Cities and Making Amendments in Some Laws and Statutory Decrees on the General Government Budget Execution Outcomes is 7.430.147 TL for budget expenditures and 1.996.874 TL for budget revenues in the January-June period and 7.430.460 TL for budget expenditures and 1.997.819 TL for budget revenues in the January-September and January-December periods.

Not 3: Revision was made in the January-March and January-June periods within the framework of the Article 321 of the General Government Accounting By-law.

Not 4: 2.972.660 TL transferred to the General Budget (YİKOB) in 2014 January-March period was recognized as expense by 30 Special Provincial Administrations in the economic code of 830-6. Capital Expenditures and 810-4 Donations and Grants Received (Refusals and Returns). These amounts written in these economic codes were not consolidated.

Not 5: Numerical difference among the amounts of elimination made from revenues and expenditures results from the difference in recording times and classification differences. This situation needs to be considered in the assessments concerning the table.

ANNEX 7: Local Government 2014 Balance Sheet

Local Government 2014 balance sheet (thousand TL)			
Assets		Liabilities	
1 Current assets	47.971.951,7	3 Short-term liabilities	27.634.329,1
10 Liquid assets	12.564.133,1	30 short-term domestic financial liabilities	3.539.147,7
100 Cash	3.380,9	300 Bank credits	2.536.704,9
101 Received checks	10.651,3	303 Financial debts to public institutions	983.376,1
102 Bank	12.025.059,4	309 Short-term other domestic financial liabilities	19.066,7
103 The issued checks and transfer order (-)	-241.228,9	31 Short-term foreign financial liabilities	788.321,9
104 Special projects account	167.086,3	310 Current Maturities of Foreign financial debts	788.321,9
105 Foreign exchange	255.697,6	32 Liabilities from operations	10.132.044,1
106 Exchange rate transfer orders (-)	-1.258,9	320 Budget custodies	10.093.711,0
108 Other liquid assets	37.425,8	322 Debts to be budgeted	34.174,4
109 Receivables from bank credit cards	307.319,7	329 Other miscellaneous payables	4.158,6
11 Securities	201.221,4	33 Custody liabilities	3.976.002,6
110 Stocks account	0,0	330 Deposits and guarantees received	1.231.423,4
111 Private sector stocks, bonds and bills	100,0	333 Custodies	2.744.579,2
112 Public sector stocks, bonds and bills	0,0	339 Risk account	0,0
117 Securities	22,8	34 Advances received	57.669,3
118 Other securities	201.098,6	340 Received order advances	57.533,3
12 Receivables	16.222.296,2	349 Other received advances	136,0
120 Receivables from revenues	2.931.342,5	36 Other liabilities payable	8.308.023,8
121 Prosecuted receivables from revenues	9.545.127,6	360 Taxes and funds payable	1.404.210,8
122 Deferred and postponed receivables from revenues	3.447.565,9	361 Social security withholdings payable	1.855.940,9
126 Given deposits and guarantees	91.568,9	362 Collections made on behalf of funds or other public administrations	940.480,3
127 Other operation receivables	206.376,2	363 Shares of public administrations	472.982,8
128 Doubtful receivables	952,9	368 Postponed or deferred taxes and other liabilities	3.634.408,9
129 Provisions for doubtful receivables (-)	-637,8	37 Provisions for liabilities and expenses	272.166,6
13 Receivables from institutions	788.253,3	372 Provisions for employee termination benefits	266.432,5
132 Receivables from loans given by the institution	766.449,0	379 Provisions for other liabilities and expenses	5.734,0
137 Prosecuted receivables from institutions	21.804,3	38 Future months' incomes and expense accruals	300.889,1
14 Other operation receivables	845.095,9	380 Revenues for following months	4.219,8
140 Receivables from individuals	845.095,9	381 Expense accruals	296.669,3
15 Stocks	1.879.147,5	39 Other short-term liabilities	260.064,0
150 Raw materials and supplies	1.868.897,9	391 Calculated VAT	15.977,8
153 Trade goods	3.365,6	397 Inventory overages	185.388,0
157 Other stocks	6.884,0	399 Other miscellaneous short-term liabilities	58.698,1
16 Pre-payments	791.535,7	4 Long-term liabilities	28.345.080,6

160	Business advances and credits	311.889,5	40 Long-term domestic financial liabilities	17.335.506,8
161	Advances to personnel	2.779,3	400 Bank credits	10.337.807,8
162	Extra-budgetary advances and credits	290.575,3	403 Financial debts to public institutions	6.970.813,4
164	Letters of credit	15.764,3	409 Long-term other domestic financial liabilities	26.885,6
165	Advances and credits transferred to account period	82.866,6	41 Long-term foreign financial liabilities	5.496.437,1
166	Advances and letters of credit given from the special projects account	87.472,9	410 Foreign financial liabilities	5.496.437,1
167	Advances and letters of credit from direct using of foreign project loan	187,9	43 Other liabilities	1.650.651,7
18	Expenses and accrued revenues for following months	4.139,3	430 Deposits and guarantees received	27.338,0
180	Expense for following months	1.606,9	438 Overdue, postponed or deferred liabilities taxes and other liabilities	1.623.313,7
181	Income accruals	2.532,5	44 Advances received	25.547,8
19	Other current assets	14.676.129,1	440 Received order advances	545,5
190	Deferred VAT	13.960.826,2	449 Other received advances	25.002,2
191	VAT to be discounted	191.351,6	47 Provisions for liabilities and expenses	978.974,4
197	Inventory shortages	523.951,3	472 Provisions for employee termination benefits	954.616,1
198	Other miscellaneous current assets	0,0	479 Provisions for other liabilities and expenses	24.358,3
2	Fixed assets	217.652.619,4	48 Future years' income and expense accruals	2.814.834,4
21	Securities	3.620,8	480 Future years' income	36.160,7
217	Securities	24,4	481 Expense accruals	2.778.673,7
218	Other securities account	3.596,4	49 Other long-term liabilities	43.128,5
22	Receivables	1.483.189,4	499 Other long-term liabilities	43.128,5
220	Receivables from revenues	486.152,5	5 Own funds	209.645.161,3
222	Deferred and postponed receivables from revenues	484.101,3	50 Net worth	134.737.408,2
227	Other operation receivables	512.935,5	500 Net worth	134.737.408,2
23	Receivables from institutions	1.952.440,7	51 changes in worth/value	-109.809,7
232	Receivables from loans given by the institution	1.952.440,7	511 transactions between accounting offices	0,0
24	Financial fixed assets	11.755.699,3	519 Changes in worth/value results	-109.809,7
240	Capital investments in financial institutions	4.913.142,6	52 Revaluation differences	2.922.730,8
241	CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN THE INSTITUTIONS PRODUCING GOODS AND SERVICES	6.842.556,7	522 Revaluation differences	2.922.730,8
25	Tangible fixed assets	201.807.538,3	57 Previous years positive operation results	57.161.184,2
250	Lands and parcels	85.258.128,5	570 Previous years positive operation results	57.161.184,2
251	Land Improvements	67.507.061,5	2008 positive operation result	0,0
252	Buildings	33.453.037,8	2009 positive operation result	0,0
253	PLANT, MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS	2.736.462,6	2010 positive operation result	13.321.851,4
254	Vehicles	5.761.517,6	2011 positive operation result	14.277.273,6
255	Furniture and fixtures	2.640.059,3	2012 positive operation result	13.739.859,3
256	Other tangible fixed assets	0,0	2013 positive operation result	15.822.199,9
257	Accumulated depreciations (-)	-20.197.160,7	59 Period operation results	14.933.647,8
258	Ongoing Investments	24.477.322,2	590 Period positive operation result	14.933.647,8
259	Investment advances	171.109,5		
26	Intangible fixed assets	149.131,4		
260	Rights	431.085,6		

264	Special costs	29.934,4		
268	Accumulated depreciations (-)	-311.888,7		
28	Expenses and accrued revenues for following years	3.544,2		
280	Expenses for following years	3.471,5		
281	Income accruals	72,7		
29	Other fixed assets	497.455,3		
294	Stocks and tangible fixed assets to be disposed	601.194,3		
297	Other miscellaneous fixed assets	389,8		
299	Accumulated depreciations (-)	-104.128,8		
	Assets total	265.624.571,1	Liabilities total	265.624.571,1
9- Debtor memorandum items			9- Creditor memorandum items	
90	Allocation accounts	66.444,0	90	Allocation accounts
906	Allocations for use transferred to set-off period	66.444,0	907	Allocations transferred to set-off period
				66.444,0
91	Non-cash guarantee and personal securities	7.844.949,7	91	Non-cash guarantee and personal securities
910	Letters of guarantee	7.542.640,6	911	Custodies for letters of guarantee
				7.542.640,6
912	Personal securities	302.309,2	913	Personal securities custodies
				302.309,2
92	Expenses and accrued revenues for following years	17.797.582,7	92	Expenses and accrued revenues for following years
920	Expense commitments	17.797.582,7	921	Provisions for expense commitments
				17.797.582,7
99	Other memorandum items	2.279.220,9	99	Other memorandum items
990	Rented fixed assets	2.279.220,9	999	Provisions for other memorandum items
				2.279.220,9
	Overall total	293.612.768,4	Overall total	293.612.768,4

1. It includes the data of the administrations within the scope of the Local Government sub-sector included in the General Government Financial Statistics General Communiqué with line no. 33 prepared as per the Article 52 of the Law no.5018 on Public Financial Management and Control.
2. Reciprocal financial transactions between the units constituting the sub-sector or sub-sectors constituting the sector are deducted during consolidation. While making reciprocal deductions from debit-credit accounts of trial balance or balance sheet, reciprocally deducted amounts should be equal so as not to break the trial balance equality or balance sheet asset-fund equality. To this end, for such cases where the opposite party records a lower amount against the record of one party (due to, for instance, the difference of the time of recording), the consolidation should be based on the lower amount.
3. Consolidation was made by subtracting 187,72 thousand TL from the account numbered 403 and its corresponding account numbered 232 for the long-term debit-credits of the institutions within the scope of Local Government to one another.
4. The Impact of the Law no. 6360 on the Establishment of Metropolitan Municipalities and Twenty Seven Districts in Fourteen Cities and Making Amendments in Some Laws and Statutory Decrees on the accounts of the Local Government is explained in the tables of the relevant units as footnote.