Summary
Derin, Selen, Public Disclosure and Transparency as a Component of Corporate
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SUMMARY

Corporate governance has become a key element in improving the
transparency of countries, markets and companies. The major components of
almost all corporate governance approaches are transparency, accountability,
fairness and responsibility.
The principle of “disclosure and transparency” included in both the
OECD Principles of Corporate Governance and those published by the CMB, is
basically based on the establishment of disclosure policies towards the
shareholders of companies.
Good corporate governance today necessitates not only the disclosure of
the operating results but also the transparency of the objectives and policies or
ownership and management structure of the companies, as a more dynamic
process.
Concerning the implementation of the corporate governance principles
that were first published in Turkey in 1999 by the CMB, “partly compulsory”
systems were adopted in the sense that the implementation of the principles is
optional and “comply or explain” approach is followed.
However, as transparency and corporate governance targets cannot be
attained by leaning on the market discipline only, they need to be supported
through the regulations as well as the supervision of compliance and imposition
of sanctions when needed.

The surveys concerning the corporate governance and
transparency/disclosure in Turkish capital markets suggest that further efforts
towards enhanced transparency are needed and disclosure standards for non-
financial performance of the companies should be developed and minimum
transparency should be made compulsory for all companies.

The objective of this paper is, within the framework of “partly
compulsory” system and capital market legislation, to determine the extent to
which the principles on the transparency included in the CMB’s Corporate
Governance Guide have been covered by legally binding regulations. It has been
concluded the principles mostly have been regulated, and those that have not
been covered under the regulations as mentioned in the conclusion of this paper
should be subject to statutory regulations to achieve greater transparency in
non-financial areas and to complete the basic legal framework on that matter.