CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW OF TURKEY FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS

April 2019
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OVERVIEW OF TURKISH CAPITAL MARKETS AND MAIN MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS
# Main Indicators

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<th>Main Indicators</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP Growth (%)</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation (%)</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benchmark Bond Yield (%) – 2 Year Average</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity Market Trading Volume (TL mn)</td>
<td>1,442,296</td>
<td>1,962,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIST - 100 Index</td>
<td>115,333</td>
<td>91,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Direct Investments ($ bn)</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Portfolio Investments ($ bn)</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>(3.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mergers &amp; Acquisitions ($ bn)</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPO Size (TL bn)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Bond Issuances Size (TL bn)</td>
<td>129.4</td>
<td>179.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Listed Companies (Including ETFs)</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>414</td>
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</table>
Interest rate hikes, currency volatility and the global risk tolerance caused the equity market trading volume to increase by 35.8% y/y.
Investor Composition Borsa Istanbul Equity Market
Foreign investors generated 30% of the trading volume of the equity market despite they own 65% of the market capitalization.

FOREIGN TRADING SHARE IN EQUITY MARKET

MARKET CAPITALIZATION OF EQUITY MARKET

SOURCE BIST Trends Report
Derivatives Market Trading Volume
Currency futures trading continued to be eye-catching at derivatives market whereas trading volume of the market rised by 51.8% y/y.

SOURCE Borsa Istanbul, Derivatives Market Data
Assets Under Management
Total pension fund size continued to grow by 15% in 2018 against the high interest rates.
Debt Securities Issuances
The nominal size of the total issuance of debt securities in 2018 reached TL 179 bn; financial sector issuances took 92% share.

SOURCE Borsa Istanbul
OVERVIEW OF TURKISH CAPITAL MARKETS AND MAIN MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

**Equity IPOs**

IPO size reached TL 8.4 bn increasing by 600% when compared to 2017.

*EXCLUDING PRIVATIZATIONS*
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN TURKEY AND MANDATORY PRINCIPLES
## Brief History of Corporate Governance Stages in Turkey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>NGOs’ efforts to raise public awareness on corporate culture and governance in Turkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>CMB Corporate Governance Principles published in a ‘Comply or Explain’ scope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Revision of the principles by CMB in accordance with OECD revision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Basic corporate principles have become mandatory for listed companies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Scope of the mandatory principles were enlarged considering the market and free float capitalization of the companies.</td>
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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN TURKEY AND MANDATORY PRINCIPLES

Shareholders

Main corporate information such as ownership structure, privileged shares, voting rights, information on board member candidates and the agenda, should be disclosed at least 21 days before the AGM.

The chairman of the meeting shall be attentive in the general assembly meeting that the agenda items should be expressed in an objective and detailed manner with a clear and comprehensible method. Shareholders should be provided with equal opportunities to express their opinions, and raise questions.

Conflict of interest caused by a transaction (between the one has control power or management liability of the company and a third party) which is in the field of activity of the corporation or subsidiaries should be presented to the AGM.

A certain amount of related party transactions should be disclosed to public.
In case it has been resolved that the chairman of the board of directors and the chief executive officer/general manager would be the same person, this situation shall be disclosed to public.

A majority of the members of the board of directors shall consist of members who do not have an executive duty.

The number of independent board members cannot be less than one third of the total number of board of directors. In calculation of the number of independent board members, fractions shall be considered as the following whole number. In any case, the number of independent board member shall not be less than two.

The term of office of the independent members of the board of directors shall be up to three years and it shall be possible to nominated as a candidate and elected again.
Audit Committee, Corporate Governance Committee and Risk Committees, Nomination Committee and Compensation Committee have to be formed by the Board of Directors. Corporate Governance Committee may fulfill the duty of the Nomination Committee and Compensation Committee due to the structure of the Board of Directors.

Duties, working principles and the members of the committee shall be determined by the board of directors and disclosed to public.

The Chairman of each committee shall be elected from among the independent members of the board of directors.

Chief executive officer/general manager shall not have a duty in the committees.
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE RATING
Corporate Governance Rating

Rating process mainly built on CMB Corporate Governance Principles and ratings should be done by rating agencies allowed by CMB

Rating weights of each main section:

- Board of Directors; 35
- Shareholders; 25
- Stakeholders; 15
- Public Disclosure and Transperancy; 25

Ratings received by listed companies should be disclosed to public
Main factors that affect the development and return of the index:

Incentive measures should be taken for the listed companies by the regulators to be traded at the index.

Not only listed companies but also institutional investors should be encouraged to invest in the index.

Marketing strategy should be improved to increase awareness of the index by foreign investors.

Companies should be constantly traded at the index.

Leading companies of Borsa Istanbul in terms of reputation, daily trading volume and market capitalization should also be convinced to be traded at the index.

Borsa Istanbul Corporate Governance Index (XKURY) started to be calculated in 2007 aiming to measure the price and return performances of the index companies.

Listed companies with a corporate governance rating of minimum 7 over 10 as a whole and minimum of 6.5 for each main section would be selected to be traded at XKURY.

As of March 2019, there are 47 companies at XKURY.
Borsa Istanbul Corporate Governance Index

XKURY RELATIVE PERFORMANCE TO BIST 100

BIST 100 PERFORMANCE

Corporate Governance Overview of Turkey for Foreign Investors
MANDATORY AND VOLUNTARY REPORTING
DISCLOSURE OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORTS* TO PUBLIC

Entities the securities of which are traded in an exchange and/or in other organized marketplaces are required to disclose to public their annual financial reports and their independent audit reports relating thereto, as specified in the regulations of the Board pertaining to independent audit.

Within 60 days following the end of their accounting periods, in absence of the obligation to prepare consolidated financial statements.

Within 70 days following the end of their accounting periods, in presence of the obligation to prepare consolidated financial statement.

*Turkish financial reporting system is fully complied with the IFRS Financial Reports: Financial Statements, Annual Interim Reports and Responsibility Reports.
Voluntary Reporting

- Sustainability Report
- Integrated Reporting
- Social Responsibility Report
Turkey became contracting party to many international agreements of the main organizations like United Nations, the OECD, the European Union and has internalized the large part of these arrangements. According to the results of the OECD’s regular inspections on legislative alignment and implementation in Turkey. in May 2017, the main criticisms can be listed as follows;

Lack of examples of punishment based on the provisions in the legislation;

Regulatory deficiencies related to whistleblowing and repentance;

Lack of sanctions for legal persons (both in terms of regulation and implementation);

Lack of coordination and communication between institutions.

The most important authority regarding ethics in terms of public sector is Council of Ethics for Public Officials (Kamu Etik Kurulu) in Turkey, established in 2004. The Council is commissioned to determine the principles of ethical conduct that the public officials had to comply with and observing the implementation.

Ethics and Compliance Manager Professional Standards have been prepared by a committee established within TEID (Ethics and Reputation Society) and approved by the Mesleki Yeterlilik Kurumu (MYK)

For detailed information: [http://teid.org/eng/](http://teid.org/eng/)
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ASSOCIATION OF TURKEY
Corporate Governance Association of Turkey (TKYD)

Founded in 2003, Corporate Governance Association of Turkey (TKYD) is a non-profit organization aiming to develop and promote adherence to corporate governance standards and guidelines in Turkey.

TKYD is signatory to UNGC and a member of ICGN, Founding member of ERTA Turkey and Borsa Istanbul Sustainability Platform.
Vision, Mission and Target

Mission
Leading, guiding and supporting the adoption and implementation of corporate governance principles in Turkey and region.

Vision
To be the point of reference for all those seeking expert guidance on corporate governance.

Target
Our country’s corporations are became to have high performance, competitive, international management principles and create the most value-added corporations for their shareholders.
REFERENCES
REFERENCES

Material Capital Market Regulations for Listed Companies

Corporate Governance
http://www.cmb.gov.tr/SiteApps/Teblig/File/479

Material Events Disclosure
http://www.cmb.gov.tr/SiteApps/Teblig/File/501

Significant Transactions and Retirement Right
http://www.cmb.gov.tr/SiteApps/Teblig/File/507

Squeeze out and Right to Sell Shares
http://mevzuat.spk.gov.tr/

Financial Reporting
http://www.cmb.gov.tr/SiteApps/Teblig/File/477

Rating
http://www.cmb.gov.tr/SiteApps/Teblig/File/236

Dividend
http://www.cmb.gov.tr/SiteApps/Teblig/File/486

Insider Trading and Market Abuse
http://www.cmb.gov.tr/SiteApps/Teblig/File/487

Electronic General Shareholders Meeting
http://mevzuat.spk.gov.tr/
REFERENCES

Related Websites

SPK Capital Markets Board of Turkey
http://www.cmb.gov.tr/

Borsa Istanbul

M KK Central Securities Depository of Turkey

Takas İstanbul (Custody)

BDDK Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency
https://www.bddk.org.tr/Home

TCMB The Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey
https://www.tcmb.gov.tr/

TSPB Turkish Capital Markets Association
https://www.tspb.org.tr/en/

TBB The Banks Association of Turkey
https://www.tbb.org.tr/en/home

TKYD Corporate Governance Association of Turkey
http://www.tkyd.org/tr/default.html

Corporate Governance Ratings
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