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The Effect Of Corporate Governance Compliance Rating On The Company's Firm Value: A Survey On Managers' Perception

Tolga ULUSOY Mohammed SAEED

Prof.Dr. Kastamonu University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Finance and Banking, Kastamonu, Turkey
Dr., Kastamonu University, Kastamonu, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In the study evaluating the positive impact of corporate compliance rating on a company's share value, company profitability, and company activity, interviews were conducted with the managers of companies that have very high sales and market shares operating in Istanbul. It is determined that whether the companies are public or not has no difference in terms of corporate governance compliance rating. It is apparent that there is no significant difference between the corporate governance compliance ratings of public and non-public companies in terms of company profitability. Therefore, it is determined that whether the companies are public or not has no significant difference in the corporate governance compliance rating. It is evident that the corporate governance compliance ratings of public and non-public companies do not have a positive effect on company activities. Accordingly, it can be stated that whether the companies are public or not, a corporate governance compliance rating does not have a positive effect on company activities. Within the scope of corporate compliance rating, it is determined that the share values, profitabilities, and activities of companies have no significant difference according to the corporate histories of the companies. In terms of compliance with OECD "Corporate Governance Principles, companies are promised progress in their activities, an increase in their profitability, and maximization of their values in the long run if they strictly adhere to corporate governance compliance policies. Although this study does not represent the general situation, the situation for companies operating with high scale in Istanbul shows the opposite. In matters such as Compliance with Corporate Governance Principles, Corporate Governance Principles Compliance Rating, Companies' inclusion in the Corporate Governance Index, (1) it is accepted that there will be progress in the company's activities, (2) it is accepted that there will be an increase in profitability, albeit slightly, (3) it is considered on the other hand, that there is no effect on issues such as maximizing market values or increasing value of stocks, (4) it is accepted that the primary determinant of market value and stock prices are investors.

Keywords: Governance, Firm Value, Managers Perception

1. INTRODUCTION

Professionalization of the organization is essential for the working bodies and the degree of specialization within these departments. From this perspective, organizational culture must be established for the departments to determine a strategy for a specific target. Before corporate governance, human-related issues were not given much importance. It has led primarily to the development of subjects such as cost minimization, profit maximization, and market value maximization in the production of products and services. At the end of the 20th century, in addition to these objectives, environmental awareness, employee motivation, values and norms that employees should comply with, leadership and leader behaviors, commitments made by top management to interest groups, the process of realizing those commitments, and superior-subordinate commitments appeared de facto before us. Together with the corporate governance principles that have become widespread since the beginning of the 21st century, the previously mentioned requirements have been put into writing; and they have emerged as a grading or transcript system for the companies, leading to a transition from de facto to de jure process. When the concepts of effectiveness, efficiency, and productivity are considered independently of each other,and when the matters that a company will be effective or efficient but not productive, are taken into account, it has become possible, by corporate governance principles, to determine at what points it has been misled. While troductivity is the relationship between the number of resources and output, effectiveness is seen as the accomplishment level of achieving the objectives. There are customers, creditors, government, unions, suppliers, and shareholders around an organization. Inside the organization, there are employees and company owners. Therefore, it seems a requisite to abide by the corporate governance principles in order to ensure an adequate trading process, to properly realize financial gains, to ensure social satisfaction by producing high-quality goods and services, to give importance to the wages and other benefits of employees, comply with laws and regulations of the government, and to provide fair and transparent management by minimizing the costs of representation in terms of administration.

Corporate governance principles do not contradict the scientific management approach. They can be seen as complementary to an understanding that believes in the necessity of establishing internal practices on scientific basis. It is required to acquire the maximum satisfied organizational structure for maximum productivity. A management approach that can transfer positive environmental effects to the company and leave adverse environmental effects out of the company forms the basis of corporate governance principles. The perception that corporate governance creates in companies constitutes another aspect of the business (Belaid et al., 2009; Saygili et al., 2021; Achim et al., 2016; Nasser, 2021; Edi, 2021).

If corporate governance is a set of rules used to guide a company's decisions and manage internal stakeholder, the notions of accountability, transparency, justice, and responsibility, which are the fundamental principles of corporate governance, must be realized for each stakeholder. A poorly constructed corporate governance approach may adversely affect the company's internal and external operations, profitability, and ultimately, firm value.

The concepts of governance and management are often confused. The biggest obstacle in the management of community organizations is ensuring that the Governing Body and Managers can define their different responsibilities. Governance is the strategic mission of determining the organization's objectives, direction, limitations, and accountability frameworks. Management is the allocation of resources and the supervision of the daily operations of the organization (Table 1).

Table1: Governance vs Management

Governance	Management
determines the "What? (4)	determines the "How? (5)
The strategic task of setting the organization's goals, direction, limitations, and accountability frameworks (6)	the allocation of resources and overseeing the day-to-day operations of the organization (7)
is like writing an algorithm for accomplishment (11)	is like running that algorithm (12)
what the organization does and what it should become in the future (8)	how the organization will reach those goals and aspirations (9)
governance relates to the different processes of making and setting rules and institutions that take into account the different actors and networks that negotiate acceptable positions in balancing trade-offs in policy and its instruments (Pahl-Wostl 2009) (1)	Management has to do with setting up the Operational systems, processes, and procedures in achieving the goals and objectives set by the Board to ultimately achieve Shareholder Wealth Maximization and satisfy other Stakeholder's needs (10)
as the UNDP (1997) states, 'Governance is seen as encompassing institutions, as well as the broader laws, regulations, policies, and actions with which natural resources are managed, as well as the networks of influence beyond just government, such as civil society, private sector actors, and non-governmental organizations (2)	Management, on the other hand, is concerned with the application of these rules and operationalization of the policy visions with the practical aspects of water allocation, protection, prevention of harm from extremes (Folke et al. 2005; Pahl-Wostl 2009) (3)

Source: (1 , 2, 3) [Hill, Margot (2013) A Starting Point: Understanding Governance, Good Governance and Water Governance , doi: 10.1007/978-94-007-5796-7_2 In book: Climate Change and Water Governance , Abbasirostami, Aliakbar comment on Researchgate Ramin Agriculture and Natural Resources University Agricultural Extension & Education. (4,5,6,7,8,9)Appio, Francesco comment on Researchgate 2013, SKEMA Business School PRISM. (10)Philip Twum Yeboah University of Professional Studies Business Management. (11,12) Osman Yavuz comment on Researchgate Tubitak Sage Missile System Engineering. All data obtained from Researchgate (https://tinyurl.com/yc88wz7k) (Ulusoy et. Al., 2022)

Corporate governance emerges as a set of rules, controls, policies, and decisions applied to pay attention to corporate behavior in particular. The central problem underlying the concept of corporate governance is to handle the effect of the representation costs and representation interests between lower management and senior management on the shareholders and the complete and timely fulfillment of the management approach desired by the government and the responsibilities towards the government. In this sense, the board of directors undertakes the design of the task. Management fulfills its primary duty in providing symmetrical information to internal and external shareholders about past and present analysis and future planning, especially equity valuation. Also, with the corporate governance approach, the managers show the trust factor to their shareholders.

2. THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY AND ITS IMPORTANCE

The purpose of the study is to investigate the effect of corporate governance compliance rating on firm value, company profitability, and company activities. In this directon, a reseach has been carried out on institutionalized companies operating in Turkey. Conducting a research throughout all Turkey is a laborious task . For this reason, since most of the largest companies in Turkey are based in Istanbul, the study is carried out on companies operating in Istanbul. It is known that the corporate governance approach contributes to the institutionalization processes of companies and has a positive impact on their growth. It is possible for the companies managed with corporate governance principles to be preferred by investors as they are seen as reliable (Dănescu & Spătăcean, 2011) . In other words, a company managed with corporate governance principles is thought to be preferred by investors. Corporate governance covers the entire process from determining the company policy, arranging the necessary information on the company's website, and disclosing all kinds of information about the company to the public. It is thought that compliance with corporate governance principles will increase the prestige of companies. Corporate governance includes many factors such as holding the general meetings of companies regularly, providing the necessary information about the company to their shareholders, facilitating participation in the general assembly, transparency and having a say in the management. Investors are expected to purchase the stock of a company included in the corporate governance index while investing.

However, the fact that companies are not managed with corporate governance principles can also bring along various opportunities. For this purpose, the expectations of the companies are investigated by making corporate governance compliance assessments in public and non-public companies.

The theoretical picture can be described as follows: With corporate governance principles, companies institutionalize their operations and provide more transparent and reliable information to their environment and to their shareholders. **On their websites,** companies publish the information that investors might need. In particular, publicly-traded companies provide their financial statements, annual reports, and any information about the company on the investor relations section of their websites (Dolphin, 2004). As a result, investors may quickly access financial data and annual reports of publicly-traded companies on their websites. However, shareholders of non-public companies may not have a page where they can learn about their company's financial status. Generally, the financial information of the company is not shared on the web pages of non-public companies. Since non-public companies operating in Turkey are not subject to the Capital Markets Law, they do not have certain obligations like publicly traded companies. For this reason, the shareholders can obtain the information they want to obtain from the company only by official correspondence. Since companies traded on the stock exchange (Borsa Istanbul) in Turkey may be included in the corporate governance index, investors can easily access the information they want. Although publicly traded companies are not included in the corporate governance index, annual reports and consolidated financial statements of companies can be given on their web pages. The financial statuses of publicly-traded companies are transparent, and they act with the principle of accountability and clarity to their investors. Compliance with corporate governance principles is considered crucial for investors financing the companies, company management, and public administrations.

However, companies are promised progress in their activities, an increase in their profitability, and maximization of their values if they strictly adhere to corporate governance compliance policies. How do companies that adopt corporate governance principles actually look at this picture? Do they believe in those principles? Or do they just seem to comply with them on appearance?

3. METHOD

Research Sample: The study population consists of companies operating in Turkey. Since there are thousands of companies carrying out activities in Turkey, it is impossible to reach all companies. It is thought that companies operating in Istanbul will best represent the population of the study. As a result, the province of Istanbul was chosen as the sample of the study. Since it is not possible to reach a large number of companies, the sample of the study consists of enterprises with total assets of more than 50 million TL. Data was requested from 100 companies operating in Istanbul with an asset total of more than 50 million TL. Many companies have been contacted, but some did not want to participate in the study due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Only 88 companies were willing to participate in the study. Via appointments made with companies that wanted to participate in the study, data were collected through face-to-face interviews lasting between 90 and 120 minutes. Given the company scales and sectors, it was concluded that the overall opinion in the business world of Istanbul would present results in line with the results of this interview. Companies did not permit the publication of detailed information such as name, scale, and business volume.

Scale of the Study: A questionnaire was prepared to examine the effect of the corporate governance compliance ratings of the companies on the value, profitability, and activities. The intention was to ask open-ended questions during face-to-face interviews with the managers and partners. But the questionnaire was preferred because it is problematic to consistently evaluate the answers given to open-ended questions. The questions in the questionnaire were taken from the Corporate Governance Compliance Report of the Capital Markets Board of Turkey (CMB) dated 11.10.2011 (CMB, 2011). A 3-point Likert scale (1: strongly disagree, 2: undecided, 3: agree) was used in the questions created about the compliance rating of the corporate governance index for the managers/partners of the companies. The first part of the questionnaire consists of eight questions about the company's free float status, status of inclusion in the corporate index, company age, management, as well as the status and duration of the partnership. The second part of the questionnaire (questions 9 to 43) asks about the effect of corporate governance compliance rating on the company's share value. In the third part of the questionnaire (questions 44 to 78), questions about the effect of corporate governance compliance rating on company profitability are asked. In the fourth part of the questionnaire (questions 79 to 113), questions about the positive effect of corporate governance compliance rating on company activities are asked. The fifth and last part of the questionnaire (questions 114 to 116) consists of questions to the company managers/partners about the main determinants of the company's share value, profitability, and operating activities. Permission was obtained from Kastamonu University Social Sciences Ethics Committee for the questionnaire, and the study started after the authorization. Company names are not included in this study, as companies do not permit the publication of detailed information such as name, scale, and business volume.

The hypotheses of the study: In line with the purpose of the study, the effect of corporate governance compliance rating on the share value, profitability, and activity of the company is investigated. For this purpose, four distinct hypotheses have been made.

H1: The fact that a company is publicly-traded has a significant effect on company share value.

H2: The fact that a company is publicly-traded has a significant effect on company profitability.

H3: The fact that a company is publicly-traded has a significant effect on company activities.

H4: Corporate governance compliance rating of companies has a positive effect on company share value, company profitability, and company activities and has a significant impact on their corporate history.

In the study, the established hypotheses H1, H2, and H3 are analyzed with t-test, and H4 is analyzed with ANOVA test.

Limitations of the Study: The predominant limitation of the study is that it was conducted during the Covid-19 pandemic. Another limitation of the study is that it is conducted on the **biggest** companies operating in Turkey. Another limitation of the study is the difficulty of reaching company managers or partners and the inability to comply with the given appointments. Asking about 146 questions in the study is thought to be another critical limitation. Another limitation is that the study was conducted on companies operating in Istanbul. Companies did not permit the publication of detailed information such as name, scale, and business volume.

4. RESULTS

According to the results of the analysis, it is stated that sales affect the main activity according to 66% of the participants. It is recommended that companies take measures to increase their sales.

All the participants stated that the granting of weighted voting rights or veto power to the members of the board of directors of the companies has no effect on the share value of the companies.

Since the shareholders of the company are also their managers, they state that the determination of all kinds of benefits provided to the members of the board of directors and senior executives increases the value of the shares of the company.

Company executives participating in the research state that the pre-determination and planning of the company's strategic goals positively affect the share value of the company.

Most participants agree that the companies' lending money to the board members or existence of their previously issued loan debts and conflicts of interest arising from reasons such as whether the surety is given in favor of managers affect the companies' profitability.

It is stated that the strategic target determination of the companies and their making plans in line with the predetermined targets have an impact on the profitability of the companies.

Supporting environmental, regional or national social, and humanitarian activities is considered to have a positive impact on the profitability of companies.

The managers of the company state that the donations made by the company and the policy changes regarding the aids have no effect on the profitability of the company.

All the managers participating in the study stated that activities for their environment, region, and the public have a positive effect on the company activities. It is thought that the activities of the managers in the framework of social responsibility affected company activities positively.

Managers think that knowing the profit distribution policy of the companies in advance and presenting or not presenting the information about the dividend distribution to the shareholders in the general assembly have a positive effect on the activities of the company.

Evaluation of the participants' evaluations and criteria for the purpose of a grand promotion, as well as determining the intended goals for preparing for the competition.

Those who think that the company's disclosure policy, disclosing the information to the public, and sharing the contact information of those responsible for the company's disclosure policy do not affect the company's firm value constitute 89% of the participants.

It is thought that the fact that the previously announced data and forecasts of the company for the future are not realized have no effect on the value of the company.

Those who think whether the company has a website, whether the website has an English version, and whether the matters specified in the Corporate Governance Principles are given on the website do not affect the company's firm value constitute 87% of the participants. It is thought that whether the company has a website, whether the company website has an English version, and whether corporate governance principles are shared have no effect on firm value.

Those who think that the activities of the investor relations department do not affect the company's value constitute 90% of the participants. It is thought that the establishment of the investor relations department does not affect firm value.

Those who think that the use of the shareholders' right to information has no effect on the firm's value constitute 98% of the participants.

Those who think that attending general assembly meetings held during the period concerned affects the company's firm value constitute 80% of the participants. It is thought that attending general assembly meetings held during the operating period of the company affects the company's firm value.

Those who think that the information on how the meeting invitations are made, what kind of information is announced to the shareholders before the general assembly, whether the shareholders exercise their right to ask questions at the general assembly, and if so, whether these questions are answered do not affect the company's firm value constitute 83% of the participants.

Those who think that the information on questions and answers replied in writing by the investor relations department, as they could not be answered at the general assembly meeting, does not affect the company's firm value constitute 93% of the participants. It is thought that questions replied by the investor relations department, as they could not be answered at the general assembly meeting, do not affect firm value.

Those who think that facilitating participation in general assembly meetings does not affect the company's value constitute 86% of the participants. It is thought that facilitating participation in the general assembly has no effect on the firm's value.

Those who think that informing the partners about the places of access to the general assembly minutes, the amount and the beneficiaries of donations and aids, and the relevant policy changes do not affect the company's firm value constitute 86% of the participants. It is thought that announcing the general assembly minutes to the public, the donations and aids made by the company, and the policies related to them do not affect firm value.

Those who think that the status of privileged voting rights and the content of the privileged voting right do not affect the share value constitute 94% of the participants. It is thought that the existence of privileged voting rights and the usage status of these rights do not affect the company's firm value.

Those who think whether the other companies in cross-shareholding with the company under a relationship of dominance, vote in the general assemblies and the representation of minority shares in the management do not affect the share value constitute 94% of the participants. It is thought that the voting status at the general assembly of companies in cross-shareholding and the representation of minority shares in the management do not affect the company's firm value.

Those who think that whether there is a privilege to participate in the profit of the company and the content of the privilege, if any, have an effect on the share value of the company constitutes 82% of the participants. The majority of the participants think that participation in the company profit and being a privilege in this regard will affect the share value of the company.

Those who think the information on whether the company has a dividend policy and whether the relevant policies are presented to the shareholders affect the company's share value constitute 88% of the participants. It is thought that the existence of a dividend policy in the company and informing the shareholders at the general assembly affect the company's firm value.

Those who state whether there are provisions restricting the transfer of shares in the company's articles of association and that the existence of information regarding these have an impact on the company's value constitute 94% of the participants. There are many participants who think that the restriction of share transfer has an effect on the value of the firm.

Those who think whether the information listed in the Corporate Governance Principles is included in the annual reports and if not, the disclosure of the missing information does not affect the firm value constitute 90% of the participants. In cases where companies do not refer to the corporate governance principles while preparing the annual report, it is thought that the missing information that the company did not specify in the annual report does not affect the company's firm value.

Those who think that informing the stakeholders about the company has no effect on the value of the company constitutes 93% of the participants. Therefore, the participants state that not informing the stakeholders has no effect on the value of the firm.

Those who think that the decisions of the stakeholders that may have significant consequences, such as participation in the management, do not affect the firm value constitute 98% of the participants. It is thought that whether the company stakeholders participate in important decisions about the company does not affect the company's firm value.

Those who think that the company's human resources policy and assigning a representative to manage employee relations do not affect the firm value constitute 92% of the participants. It is thought that assigning a representative to manage employee relations under the company's human resources policy does not have an effect on the company's firm value.

Those who think that the job descriptions of company employees, their performances, and the reward system do not affect the firm value constitute 99% of the participants. It is thought that with the company's corporate management approach, the establishment of a reward system according to the performance of the company employees by following their job descriptions does not affect the company's firm value.

Those who think that social work towards the environment or the public in the region of operation does not have an impact on the value of the company constitutes 94% of the participants. It is thought that the social works carried out by the company for the public have no effect on the value of the company.

Those who think that the status of public disclosure of the company's code of ethics via its website does not affect the firm value constitute 98% of the participants. It is thought that the public disclosure of the company's code of ethics via the website does not affect the company's firm value.

Those who think that the gender, age, and task distribution of the members of the board of directors do not have an effect on the value of the company constitutes 93% of the participants. It is thought that the distribution of the members of the board of directors according to demographic variables, without making any distinction between members, has no effect on the value of the firm.

Those who think that the compliance of the board of directors with the principles regarding the operating principle has no effect on the firm's value constitutes 94% of the participants. It is considered that compliance with the principles of the operating principles of the board of directors has no effect on the firm's value.

Those who think that questions and different opinions expressed by board members do not affect the firm value constitute 94% of the participants. It is thought that the questions of board members and decisions made on issues of differing opinions do not affect the company's firm value.

All of the participants (88) answered that they do not agree. All of the participants think that the weighted voting right and negative veto right granted to the members of the board of directors have no effect on the value of the firm.

Those who think that the number, structure and independence of the committees formed in the board of directors do not have an effect on the value of the company constitute 96% of the participants. Therefore, the majority of the participants think that the number of members, structure and independence of the board of directors do not have an effect on the value of the firm.

Those who think that the meeting frequency, activities of the relevant period, and the procedures practiced during these activities do not affect the firm value constitute 98% of the participants. It is thought that the meeting frequency of companies, activities carried out, and their procedures do not have an effect on the company's firm value.

Those who think whether establishing a risk management and internal control system by the board of directors and that the information on the effective functioning, supervision, and efficacy of the system do not affect the firm value constitute 98% of the participants. It is thought that the establishment, effectiveness, and supervision of a risk management system or an internal control system by the company do not affect the company's firm value.

Those who think that the strategic goals of the company have an impact on the value of the company constitute 85% of the participants. It is thought that the company's strategic target has an impact on the share value.

Those who think establishment, approval, and implementation of strategic goals by the board of directors, company's goal achievement level, review of its performance, and sharing of the information about this process with the shareholders of the company do not affect the firm value constitute 85% of the participants. It is thought that the establishment of strategic goals by the company's board of directors, detection of the achievement level, and sharing the performance evaluation with the shareholders do not affect the firm value.

Those who think the criteria used in determining the salaries and personal rights of board members and senior executives affect the firm value constitute 92% of the participants. Thus, most participants think that the criteria for determining the personal rights of managers and board members are important for the company.

Those who think that the companies' lending to the board members and senior executives and the resulting conflict of interest do not affect the firm value constitute 92% of the participants. It is thought that all kinds of conflicts of interest resulting from situations such as companies' lending to the board members and senior executives do not affect the firm value.

Those who think that the corporate governance rating of the company has an effect on the value of the company constitutes 96% of the participants. Majority of the participants think that corporate governance rating has an effect on firm value.

Those who think that the company's inclusion in the corporate governance index does not affect the firm value constitute 98% of the participants. Thus, participants consider that the inclusion of companies in the corporate governance index is not significant and does not have an effect on the firm value.

Those who think that the company having a disclosure policy, disclosing the information to the public, and sharing the contact information of those responsible for the company's disclosure policy do not affect the company's profitability constitute 87% of the participants. It is thought that the existence of the company's disclosure policy and sharing the contact information of those responsible for making public statements with the company's disclosure policy do not affect the company's profitability.

Those who think that in the case of public disclosure of forward-looking information, the situation where the data predictions on which the assumptions are based do not come true does not affect the company's profitability constitute 92% of the participants. It is thought that public disclosure of forward-looking information, the probability of its realization, and the disclosure of current information do not affect the company's profitability.

Those who think whether the company has a website, whether the website has an English version, and whether the matters specified in the Corporate Governance Principles are given on the website affect the company's profitability constitute approximately 91% of the participants. It is thought that the existence of the company website and its English version and the disclosure status of information about corporate governance principles affect the company's profitability.

Those who think that the activities of the shareholders relations unit do not affect the profitability of the company constitute 94% of the participants. It is thought that the existence of a unit related to the shareholders does not affect the profitability of the company.

Those who think that the use of the shareholders' right to information does not affect the profitability of the company constitutes 98% of the participants. It is considered that the shareholders' exercise of their right to information and their explanations do not have an impact on the profitability of the company.

Those who think that attending the general assembly meetings held during the period do not affect the profitability of the company constitute 98% of the participants. It is considered that participation in the company's general assembly meetings does not affect the profitability of the company.

Those who think that the information on how the meeting invitations are made, what kind of information is announced to the shareholders before the general assembly, whether the shareholders exercise their right to ask questions at the general assembly, and if so, whether these questions are answered do not affect the company's profitability constitute 97% of the participants.

Those who think that the information on questions and answers replied in writing by the investor relations department, as they could not be answered at the general assembly meeting, does not affect the company's profitability constitute 97% of the participants. It is thought that replying in writing to shareholders' questions that are not answered during the general assembly by the investor relations department and its outcomes do not affect profitability.

Those who think that facilitating participation in general assembly meetings does not affect the profitability of the company constitutes 94% of the participants. It is considered that the fact that the company facilitates the participation of the shareholders in the general assembly has no effect on the profitability of the company.

All participants think that informing the shareholders about the access places of the general assembly minutes, the amount of donations and aids and the beneficiaries of the relevant policy changes does not have an impact on the profitability of the company.

Those who think that the privileged status of the voting rights of the shares and the content of the privileged voting rights have an impact on the profitability of the company constitute approximately 90% of the participants. It is thought that preferred stock has an effect on the profitability of the company.

Those who think whether companies in cross-shareholding with the company under a the relationship of dominance should vote in the general assemblies and the representation of minority shares in the management affect the company's profitability constitute 97% of the participants. It is thought that the voting status of affiliates at the general assembly and the representation of minority shares in the management affect the company's profitability.

Those who think that whether there is a privilege to participate in the profit of the company and the content of the concession, if any, have no effect on the profitability of the company constitutes 92% of the participants. It is thought that participation in the profit of the company and the status of being a concession in this regard will not positively affect the profitability of the company.

Those who think the information on whether the company has a dividend policy and whether the relevant policies are presented to the shareholders do not affect the company's profitability constitute 94% of the participants. It is thought that the existence of a dividend policy and the shareholders knowledge about the dividend policy do not affect the company's profitability.

Those who state whether there are provisions restricting the transfer of shares in the articles of association of the company and that the existence of related information affect the company's profitability constitute 88% of the participants. It is thought whether there are provisions restricting the transfer of shares in the articles of association of the company and if so, the existence of information about the transfer of shares could have an effect on the company's profitability.

Those who think whether the information listed in the Corporate Governance Principles is included in the annual reports and if not, the disclosure of the missing information does not affect the company's profitability constitute approximately 91% of the participants. It is thought that the inclusion of corporate governance principles in the annual reports and in cases where they are not included, disclosing matters of corporate governance principles that are not mentioned in the annual report does not affect the company's profitability.

Those who think that informing the stakeholders about the company does not affect the profitability of the company constitutes 93% of the participants. It is thought that whether or not the stakeholders of the company are informed about themselves or not have no effect on the profitability of the company.

Those who think that the decisions of the stakeholders that may have significant consequences, such as participation in the management, do not affect the company's profitability constitute 99% of the participants. It is thought that whether the opinions of other stakeholders are taken regarding the participation of the stakeholders in the management does not affect the company's profitability.

Those who think that the company's human resources policy and assigning a representative to manage employee relations do not affect the company's profitability constitute 94% of the participants. It is thought that assigning a company representative to communicate with employees under the human resources policy does not affect the company's profitability.

Those who think that the job descriptions of company employees, their performances, and the reward system affect the company's profitability constitute 94% of the participants. It is thought that making the distribution of tasks by defining the responsibilities of the employees and the establishment of a performance and award system for employees affect the company's profitability.

Those who think that social work towards the environment or the public in the region of operation has an impact on the profitability of the company constitutes 96% of the participants. It is thought that the environmental activities of the company, especially social studies, have an impact on the profitability of the company.

Those who think that the disclosure of the company's ethical rules to the public via the website has no effect on the profitability of the company constitutes 92% of the participants. It is thought that the disclosure of ethical rules to the public has no effect on the profitability of the company.

Those who think that the gender, age and task distribution of the members of the board of directors do not affect the profitability of the company whether they are executive or not, constitute 93% of the participants. It is thought that the qualifications and demographic characteristics of the members of the board of directors of the companies do not affect the profitability of the company.

Those who think that the compliance of the board of directors with the operating principles does not affect the profitability of the company, constitutes 91% of the participants. It is considered that the compliance of the company's board of directors with the principles of operating principles does not have an impact on the company's profitability.

Those who think that questions directed and different opinions expressed by board members do not affect the company's profitability constitute 95% of the participants. It is thought that answers to the board members' questions and the attitude towards differing opinions in meetings do not affect the company's profitability.

Those who think that the weighted voting right and negative veto right granted to the members of the board of directors do not affect the profitability of the company constitute 97% of the participants. It is considered that the granting of weighted voting rights or veto right to the members of the board of directors has no effect on the profitability of the company.

Those who think that the number, structure and independence of the committees formed in the board of directors do not affect the profitability of the company constitute 86% of the participants. He thinks that the number of members, structure and independence of the board of directors do not affect the profitability of the company.

Those who think that the frequency of meeting, the activities in the relevant period and the procedures applied while performing these activities do not affect the profitability of the company constitute 97% of the participants. It is thought that the procedures followed by the company while managing its activities and the frequency of meetings do not affect the profitability of the company.

Those who think whether a risk management and internal control system is established by the board of directors and that the information on the effective functioning, supervision, and efficacy of the system do not affect the company's profitability constitute 98% of the participants. It is thought that the establishment, functioning, supervision, and efficacy of a risk management and internal control system do not affect the company's profitability.

Those who think that the strategic goals of the company have an impact on the profitability of the company constitute 95% of the participants. It is thought that the company's strategic goal has an impact on its profitability.

Those who think establishment, approval, and implementation of strategic goals by the board of directors, company's goal achievement level, review of its performance, and sharing of the information about this process with the shareholders of the company affect the company's profitability constitute 90% of the participants. It is thought that sharing information with the shareholders about utilizing past performance and its frequency while the board of directors establishes strategic goals do not affect the company's profitability.

Those who think the criteria used in determining the salaries and personal rights of board members and senior executives affect the company's profitability constitute 93% of the participants. It is thought that the criteria for determining the personal rights of managers and board members affect the company's profitability.

Those who think that the companies' lending to the board members and senior executives and the resulting conflict of interest affect the company's profitability constitute 97% of the participants. It is thought that conflicts of interest resulting from situations such as companies' lending to the board members and senior executives, the extension of the payment period, and improvement in favor of the borrower, if a loan has been given, affect the company's profitability.

Those who think that the company's being in the corporate governance index has no effect on the company's profitability constitutes 94% of the participants. It is thought that it does not make sense for companies to be included in the corporate governance index and has no effect on the profitability of the company.

Those who think that the company's having a disclosure policy, disclosing the information to the public, and sharing the contact information of those responsible for the company's disclosure policy do not have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 88% of the participants. It is thought that the fact that the company is not open to the public and its disclosures are not followed by the investors, the works carried out by the company regarding the disclosure policy does not have a positive effect on the company's activities.

Those who think that in the case of public disclosure of forward-looking information, the situation where the data predictions on which the assumptions are based do not come true does not have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 94% of the participants. It is thought that updating public disclosure of forward-looking information does not affect the company's activities positively.

Those who think whether the company has a website, whether the website has an English version, and whether the matters specified in the Corporate Governance Principles are given on the website have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute approximately 92% of the participants. It is thought that the existence of the company website and its English version and its accordance with corporate governance principles affect the company's activities positively.

Those who think that the activities of the shareholder relations unit do not have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 91% of the participants. It is generally considered that the establishment of a unit for shareholders relations in non-public companies does not have a positive effect on the company's operations.

Those who think that the use of the shareholders' right to obtain information does not have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 94% of the participants. It is considered that the disclosures made for the shareholders to exercise their rights do not have a positive effect on the company's activities.

Those who think that attending the general assembly meetings held during the period have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 91% of the participants. It is considered that the matters related to the participation in the general assembly meetings of the company have a positive effect on the activities of the company.

Those who think that the information on how the meeting invitations are made, what kind of information is announced to the shareholders before the general assembly, whether the shareholders exercise their right to ask questions at the general assembly, and if so, whether these questions are answered do not have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 91% of the participants. It is thought that the participation in general assembly meetings, whether the shareholders ask questions in the general assembly and whether their questions are answered do not have a positive effect on the company's activities.

Those who think that the information on questions and answers replied in writing by the investor relations department, as they could not be answered at the general assembly meeting, does not have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 95% of the participants. It is thought that responding to the requested information by the investor relations department due to shareholders not attending the general assembly meeting does not affect the company's activities.

Those who think that facilitating participation in the general assembly meetings have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 90% of the participants. It is thought that providing the necessary facilities to increase the participation of the shareholders in the general assembly meeting has a positive effect on the activities of the company.

Those who think that informing the partners about the places of access to the general assembly minutes, the amount and the beneficiaries of donations and aids, and the relevant policy changes do not have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 92% of the participants. It is thought that granting access to general assembly minutes and disclosing information regarding the company's donation and aid policy to the shareholders do not have a positive effect on the company's activities.

Those who think that the status of privileged voting rights and the content of the privileged voting right do not have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 98% of the participants. It is thought that the existence, content, and usage status of privileged voting rights do not affect the company's activities.

Those who think whether companies in cross-shareholding with the company under a relationship of dominance vote in the general assemblies and the representation of minority shares in the management have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 95% of the participants. It is thought that, under the condition of the dominance relationship in the company, the voting status at the general assembly and the representation status in the management of affiliates in cross-shareholding have a positive effect on the company's activities.

Those who think that whether there is a privilege to participate in the profit of the company and the content of the privilege, if any, have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 93% of the participants. It is thought that participation in the profit of the company and the status of being a concession in this regard have a positive effect on the activities of the company.

Those who think the information on whether the company has a dividend policy and whether the relevant policies are presented to the shareholders have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 99% of the participants. It is thought that the existence of a dividend policy in the company and presenting the said policy to the company's shareholders have a positive effect on the company's activities.

94% of the participants do not think that there are provisions restricting the transfer of shares in the articles of association of the company and that the existence of information about these has an impact on the company's activities. It is considered that the restriction of share transfer and the existence of related information have no effect on the company's activities.

Those who think whether the information listed in the Corporate Governance Principles is included in the annual reports and if not, the disclosure of the missing information does not have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 97% of the participants. It is thought that the absence of information listed in the corporate governance principles in the annual reports does not have a positive effect on the company's activities.

Those who think that informing the stakeholders about the company has a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 97% of the participants. It is believed that not informing the stakeholders about the company has a positive effect on the company's activities.

Those who think that the decisions of the stakeholders that may have significant consequences, such as participation in the company management, have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 97% of the participants. It is thought that whether the opinions of other stakeholders are taken regarding the participation of the stakeholders in the management has a positive effect on the company's activities.

Those who think that the company's human resources policy and the appointment of a representative to conduct relations with employees have an impact on the company's activities constitute 96% of the participants. As per the company's human resources policy, it is believed that the appointment of a representative for the employees has a positive impact on the company's activities.

Those who think that the job descriptions of company employees, their performances, and the reward system do not affect the company's activities constitute 98% of the participants. It is thought that the existence of job descriptions of company employees, distribution of tasks, and a performance and reward system for employees have a positive effect on the company's activities.

All of the participants (88) answered I agree. It can be stated that all of the participants have a positive impact on the company's activities, whether social activities aimed at the environment or the public in the region where they operate. It is thought that the social activities of the companies reflect positively on the activities of the company.

Those who think that the disclosure of the company's ethical rules to the public via the website does not have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 92% of the participants. It is thought that the announcement of the company's ethical rules on the website does not have a positive effect on the company's activities.

Those who think that the gender, age, and task distribution of board members and whether the board members are executives do not have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 97% of the participants. It is thought that duties and the gender, age, and task distribution of board members do not have a positive effect on the company's activities.

Those who think that the compliance of the board of directors with the principles regarding the operating principle has a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 94.3% of the participants. It is thought that the compliance of the board of directors with the principles of the operating principles has a positive effect on the company's activities within the framework of the corporate governance approach.

Those who think that questions and different opinions expressed by board members do not have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 95% of the participants. It is thought that the attitude towards questions of board members on different topics in board meetings does not affect the company's activities positively.

Those who think that the information on whether weighted voting rights and or negative veto rights are granted to board members do not affect the company's activities positively constitute 98% of the participants. It is thought that the granting of voting rights to the board members of the company does not have a positive effect on the company's activities.

Those who think that the number, structure and independence of the committees formed in the board of directors do not have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 97% of the participants. It is thought that the number of members of the board of directors, its structure and independence do not positively affect the company's activities.

Those who think that the meeting frequency, activities of the relevant period, and the procedures practiced during these activities do not have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 98% of the participants. It is thought that the meeting frequency of the board of directors, their activities, and the procedures followed in carrying out these activities do not have a positive effect on the company's activities.

Those who think whether a risk management and internal control system is established by the board of directors and that the information on the effective functioning, supervision, and efficacy of the system do not have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 99% of the participants. It is thought that whether risk management and internal control systems are established by the board of directors, if so,existence of the information on the functioning, supervision, and efficacy of the system does not have a positive effect on the company's activities.

Those who think that the strategic goals of the company have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 96% of the participants. It is thought that the strategic goals of the company have a positive effect on the company's activities.

All participants do not think that the establishment, approval and implementation of strategic goals by the board of directors, the degree of achievement of the company's goals, the review of its performance and the sharing of the information in this process with the stakeholders of the company have a positive effect on the company's activities.

Those who think the criteria used in determining the salaries and personal rights of board members and senior executives have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 96% of the participants. It is thought that the criteria for determining the personal rights of managers and board members have a positive effect on the company's activities.

Those who think that the companies' lending to the board members and senior executives and the resulting conflict of interest do not have a positive effect on the company's activities constitute 97% of the participants. It is thought that the lending of the board members does not affect the company's activities positively.

Those who think that the company's corporate governance rating does not have a positive effect on company activities constitute 97% of the participants. It is thought that the corporate governance rating does not have a positive effect on the company's activities.

Those who think that the company's being in the corporate governance index does not have a positive effect on the company's activities constitutes 97% of the participants. It is thought that the companies' inclusion in the corporate governance index does not positively affect the company's activities.

5. DISCUSSION

In the study evaluating the positive effect of corporate compliance rating on the company's share value, company profitability, and company activity, 88 company managers were interviewed. It is determined that out of the companies participating in the study, 67 operate in the manufacturing sector, 7 in the food sector, 5 in the textile sector, 4 in the wholesale and retail, 1 in the base metal, 1 in the financial sector, 1 in the real estate investment trust, 1 in the technology sector, and 1 in the information sector. When the distribution of companies' fields of activity is examined, it is seen that 76.1% of the companies operate in the manufacturing sector, 8% in the food sector, 5.7% in the textile sector, and 4.5% in wholesale and retail. It is determined that 6 of the companies are public, 82 of them are non-public, therefore, 93% of the companies are not public. It is observed that not all public companies are included in the corporate index. When the findings concerning periods during which companies had operated were examined, it was found that there were 10 companies with 1-5 years of activity, 19 companies with 6-10 years, 47 companies with 11-15 years, and 12 companies with 16 years or more. It is determined that 53.4% of the companies have been in operation for 11 and 15 years. It can be stated that companies have corporate experience. It is found out that all participants wer both managers and partners of the company. As repeated in various parts of the study, companies did not permit the publication of detailed information such as name, scale, and business volume.

When the managers' answers to the question of the determinants of the company's share value are examined, those who state that speculators are the primary factor determining the company's share value constitute 75% (66 managers) of the participants. Managers think that the companies' share values can be determined by speculators, so the market price may be misleading when determining the actual value. When the managers' answers to the question of the determinants of profitability are examined, those who state that demand is the primary factor determining the company's profitability constitute 75% (66 managers) of the participants. The number of people who think that the company's profitability is affected by demand is significantly high. It is recommended that companies make a good demand analysis in order to continue their activities successfully. When the answers given by the managers to the question of what factors they see as the main determinant of the company's operating efficiency are examined, 66% of the participants express that the main determinant of the effectiveness of the company's activity is sales. It is recommended that companies increase their sales by increasing their effectiveness in activities.

The managers state that provisions restricting the transfer of shares in the articles of association prepared at the time of the company establishment add value to the shares, as they make it difficult for the company's shareholders to transfer their shares. Since the company's shareholders are also the managers, it is thought that the determination of all kinds of benefits provided to the board members and senior executives affects the company's share value. It is stated that the determination of the company's strategic goals has an impact on the share value of the company. It is recommended that company managers determine strategic activities and take initiatives to protect the interests of company employees.

It is thought that the companies' lending to the board members or their previously issued loan debts and conflicts of interest arising from reasons such as whether the surety is given in favor of managers affect the company's profitability. It is thought that the strategic goal setting of the companies and making plans in line with the predetermined goals affect the company's profitability. It is thought that local, regional, or country-wide support, social, and humanitarian activities have a positive effect on the companies' profitability.

It is determined that the activities of the managers towards the environment, the region and the public have a positive effect on the activities of the companies. It is thought that the activities of the managers within the scope of social responsibility have a positive effect on the activities of the company. Managers think that knowing the profit distribution policy of the companies in advance and presenting and not presenting the information about the dividend distribution to the shareholders in the general assembly have a positive effect on the activities of the company. It has been determined that the job descriptions and distributions of the company employees and the performance and rewarding criteria positively affect the company's activities. It is thought that the clear and clear definition of the duties of the employees will increase their operational performance in return for their timely and good fulfillment of their duties, thus increasing the profitability of the company by selling higher amounts. Performance-enhancing incentives for company employees are thought to have a positive effect on their activities.

It is thought that the company's disclosure policy, disclosing the information to the public, and sharing the contact information of those responsible for the company's disclosure policy do not affect the company's firm value. It can be stated that companies' disclosure policies do not affect firm value. It is thought that the previously disclosed forward-looking information of the company and the situation where the data predictions do not come true do not affect the firm value. It is seen whether the company has a website, whether the company website has an English version, and whether corporate governance principles are shared have no effect on firm value. It is thought that the establishment of the unit associated with the shareholders has no effect on the value of the firm. It is considered that the shareholders' exercise of their right to obtain information has no effect on the firm's value. It is stated that attending the general assembly meeting held by the company during the activity period has an impact on the company value.

It is thought that questions replied by the investor relations department, as they could not be answered at the general assembly meeting, and facilitating participation in the general assembly have no effect on firm value. It is stated that announcing the general assembly minutes to the public, the donations and aids made by the company, and the policies related to them do not affect firm value. It is thought that the existence of privileged voting rights and the usage status of these rights do not affect the company's firm value. It is stated that the voting status at the general assembly of companies in cross-shareholding and the representation of minority shares in the management do not affect the company's firm value. It is thought that participation in the company profit and the status of being privileged in this regard will affect the company's share value. It is stated that the company's dividend distribution policy and informing the shareholders at the general assembly have an impact on the company's value. There are many participants who think that the restriction of share transfer has an effect on the value of the firm. If companies do not refer to the corporate governance principles while preparing the annual report, it is thought that the missing information that the company does not specify in the report has no effect on the company value. Participants state that not informing the stakeholders has no effect on the firm value. It is thought that whether the company stakeholders participate in important decisions about the company does not affect the company's firm value.

It is thought that with the company's corporate management approach, the establishment of a reward system according to the performance of the company employees by following their job descriptions does not affect the company's firm value. It is stated that assigning a representative to manage employee relations under the company's human resources policy does not have an effect on the company's firm value. It is thought that the company's social works carried out for the public do not affect firm value. It is stated that the public disclosure of the company's code of ethics via the website does not affect the firm value. It is thought that the distribution of the board members according to demographic variables without discriminating between members does not affect the firm value. It is stated that compliance with the principles related to the operating principles of the board of directors does not affect the firm value.

It is thought that the questions and the decisions taken on the issues of different opinions do not affect the firm value of the company. All of the participants think that the weighted voting right and negative veto right granted to the members of the board of directors have no effect on the value of the firm. The majority of the participants stated that the number of members, structure and independence of the board of directors do not have an effect on the value of the firm. It is thought that the company's meeting frequency, the activities they carry out and the procedures related to these do not affect the company's value.

It is thought that the establishment, effectiveness, and supervision of a risk management system or an internal control system by the company do not affect the company's firm value. It is stated that the existence of the company's strategic goal affects the share value. It is thought that the establishment of strategic goals by the company's board of directors, detection of the achievement level, and sharing the performance evaluation with the shareholders do not affect the firm value. Most participants state that the criteria for determining the personal rights of managers and board members are important for the company. It is thought that all kinds of conflicts of interest resulting from situations such as companies' lending to the board members and senior executives do not affect the firm value. It is stated that the corporate governance rating does not affect the firm value. It has been determined that the fact that the company is in the corporate governance index has no effect on the firm value, therefore it does not make sense for the companies to be included in the corporate governance index and has no effect on the firm's value.

It is thought that the existence of the company's disclosure policy and sharing the contact information of those responsible for making public statements with the company's disclosure policy do not affect the company's profitability. It is stated that public disclosure of forward-looking information, the probability of its realization, and the disclosure of current information do not affect the company's profitability. It is stated that the existence of the company website and its English version and the disclosure status of information about corporate governance principles do not affect the company's profitability. It is thought that the existence of a department related to shareholders does not affect the company's profitability. It is stated that shareholders using their right to information and related statements do not affect the company's profitability. It is thought that participation in the general assembly meetings of the company does not affect the company's profitability. It is stated that replying in writing to shareholders' questions that are not answered during the general assembly by the investor relations department and its outcomes do not affect profitability. It is stated that the company facilitating shareholder participation in the general assembly does not affect the company's profitability. It is thought that informing the partners about the places of access to the general assembly minutes, the amount and the beneficiaries of donations and aids, and the relevant policy changes do not affect the company's profitability. It is stated that preferred shares affect the company's profitability. It is thought that the voting status of the affiliates in the general assembly and the representation of the minority in the management of the company have an impact on the profitability of the company. It is stated that participation in the company's profit and being a privilege in this regard do not positively affect the company's profitability. It is stated that the existence of the profit distribution policy and the presentation of information about the profit distribution policy to the stakeholders do not have an impact on the profitability of the company.

It is thought whether there are provisions restricting the transfer of shares in the articles of association of the company and if so, the existence of information about the transfer of shares has an effect on the company's profitability. It is stated that the inclusion status of corporate governance principles in the annual reports and in cases where they are not included, disclosing matters of corporate governance principles that are not mentioned in the annual report does not affect the company's profitability. It is stated whether the stakeholders are getting informed about the company matters that concern them does not affect the company's profitability. It is considered that the opinion of other stakeholders regarding the participation of the stakeholders in the management has no effect on the profitability of the company. It is stated that the appointment of a company representative to communicate with employees in accordance with the human resources policy has no impact on company profitability.

It is thought that making the distribution of tasks by defining the responsibilities of the employees and the establishment of a performance and award system for employees affect the company's profitability. The fact that employee tasks are defined and distributed enables employees to perform their duties better. It is expected that rewarding those who work more and perform their tasks better according to their performance will increase the motivation of the employees. Receiving rewards based on performance is expected to encourage employees to work more. Since the increase in employee performance will increase the company's financial performance, the company is expected to make more profit with more sales revenue.

It is thought that the activities of the company targeting its environment, especially social work, affect the company's profitability. It is stated that the public disclosure of the company's code of ethics does not affect the company's profitability. It is stated that the qualifications and demographic characteristics of the companies' board members do not affect profitability.It is thought that compliance with the standards of the company's board of directors' operating principles does not affect the company's profitability. It is stated that answers to the board members' questions and the attitude towards differing opinions in meetings do not affect the company's profitability. It is stated that granting the weighted voting right or veto right to the board members does not affect the company's profitability. It is thought that the number of members of the board of directors, its structure and independence status do not affect the profitability of the company. It is stated that the procedures followed by the company while managing its activities and the frequency of meetings do not affect the profitability of the company. It is stated that the establishment, operation, supervision and effectiveness of a risk management and internal control system do not affect the profitability of the company. It is thought that the company's strategic goal has an impact on its profitability.

It is thought that sharing information with the shareholders about utilizing past performance and its frequency while the board of directors establishes strategic goals do not affect the company's profitability. It is stated that the criteria for determining the personal rights of managers and board members affect the company's profitability. It is stated that conflicts of interest resulting from situations such as companies' lending to the board members and senior executives, the extension of the payment period, and improvement in favor of the borrower if a loan has been given, affect the company's profitability. It is thought that the corporate governance rating does not affect the company's profitability. It is stated that the inclusion of companies in the corporate governance index is not significant and does not have an effect on the company's profitability.

It is thought that the establishment of the investor relations department for shareholders in non-public companies does not have a positive effect on the company's activities. It is thought the fact that the company is not open to the public and its disclosures are not followed by the investors, the works carried out by the company regarding the disclosure policy does not have a positive effect on the company's activities, and that updating public disclosure of forward-looking information does not have a positive effect on the company's activities. It is stated that the existence of the company website and its English version and its accordance with corporate governance principles have a positive effect on the company's activities.

It is thought that the statements made for shareholders to exercise their rights do not have a positive effect on the company's activities. It is thought that matters regarding the participation in general assembly meetings have a positive effect on the company activities, and whether the shareholders ask questions in the general assembly and whether their questions are answered do not have a positive effect on the company activities. It is stated that since the shareholders did not attend the general assembly meeting, the information they want to be answered by the shareholders relations unit has no effect on the activities of the company. It is thought that granting access to the minutes of the general assembly meeting and providing the shareholders with information about the company's donation and aid policy do not have a positive effect on the company's activities. It is stated that the privileged voting rights of the shareholders, the content of the privileged voting right and the usage information do not affect the activities of the company. It is stated that voting in the general assembly of the companies and being represented in the management of the subsidiaries that have shares in each other, provided that there is a dominance relationship in the company, have a positive effect on the company's activitie.

Most participants think that participation in the company profit and the status of being privileged in this regard have a positive effect on the company activities and that the existence of a dividend policy in the company and presenting the said policy to the company's shareholders have a positive effect on the company activities. It is stated that the restriction of the share transfer and the existence of related information do not affect the company's activities. It is thought that the absence of information listed in the corporate governance principles in the annual reports does not have a positive effect on the company's activities. It is stated that not informing the stakeholders about the company has a positive effect on the company's activities. It is stated that whether the opinions of other stakeholders are taken or not regarding the participation of the stakeholders in the management has a positive effect on the activities of the company. As per the company's human resources policy, it is stated that the appointment of a representative for the employees has a positive effect on the company's activities. It is thought that the job descriptions and distribution of the company employees and the performance and reward system of the employees have a positive effect on the company's activities.

It is thought that the social works of the companies are reflected positively in the company activities. It is stated that announcing the company's code of ethics on the website does not have a positive effect on the company's activities. It is stated that duties and the gender, age, and task distribution of board members do not have a positive effect on the company's activities. It is thought that compliance with the standards of the board of directors' operating principles within the corporate governance approach has a positive effect on the company's activities. It is stated that the attitude towards questions of board members on different topics in board meetings does not have a positive effect on the company's activities. It is thought that the granting of voting rights to the board members of the company does not have a positive effect on the company's activities and that the number of members and the structure and independence of the board of directors do not affect the company's activities positively.

It is thought that the meeting frequency of the board of directors, their activities, and the procedures they follow in carrying out these activities do not have a positive effect on the company's activities. It is thought that whether risk management and internal control systems are established by the board of directors, if so, existence of information on the functioning, supervision, and efficacy of the system does not have a positive effect on the company's activities, however, strategic goals affect the company's activities positively.

It is not considered that the establishment, approval, and implementation of strategic goals by the board of directors, the company's goal achievement level, review of its performance, and sharing of the information about this process with the company's shareholders have a positive effect on company activities. It is stated that the criteria for determining the personal rights of managers and board members have a positive effect on the company's activities. It is stated that the lending status of the members of the board of directors of the company does not positively affect the activities of the company. The corporate governance rating does not have a positive effect on the company's activities; It is also considered that entering the corporate governance index does not positively affect the company's activities.

It is determined that whether the companies are public or not has no difference in terms of corporate governance compliance rating. It is apparent that there is no significant difference between the corporate governance compliance ratings of public and non-public companies in terms of company profitability. Therefore, it is determined that whether the companies are public or not has no significant difference in the corporate governance compliance rating. It is evident that the corporate governance compliance ratings of public and non-public companies do not have a positive effect on company activities. Accordingly, it can be stated that whether the companies are public or not, a corporate governance compliance rating does not have a positive effect on company activities. Within the scope of corporate compliance rating, it is determined that the share values, profitabilities, and activities of companies have no significant difference according to the corporate histories of the companies.

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