Legality

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Digital Transformation in the Context of Labor and Social Security Law

Overview of the Law Amending the Animal Protection Law

Guest Sector: The Broadcasting Industry

Special Day: International Day of Peace

News to the World World News

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Editor’s Note

Dear Reader,

Şengün Academy presents its August-September 2024 newsletter that covers the latest local and global developments and offers in-depth and transparent insights on different industries.

Our articles will address key practical matters relating to Digital Transformation in the Context of Labor and Social Security Law, as well as the inviolability of the right to life in respect of the Law Amending the Animal Protection Law.

As the guest sector of the month, we will focus on the Broadcasting Industry and analyze the regulations governing its essential elements.

Our Special Day section will cover the International Day of Peace, September 21, offering a historical overview of the day.

Our “News to the World” section will compile the latest regulations, decisions, communiqués, laws, arrangements and amendments concerning national and international relations.

In “World News”, we will report on the latest global developments with transparency as our guiding principle.

We will announce the latest news from our team in “News from Şengün”.

Enjoy reading!

Istanbul, August-September 2024
Şengün Academy

Legality / Editor’s Note



Articles



Article

Digital Transformation in the Context of Labor and Social Security Law

Impact of Digital Transformation

We are witnessing the growing impact of digital transformation as a trend gaining speed especially after the COVID-19 pandemic. With the emergence of platform economies and the expansion of online markets, business practices are evolving, leading to a growing tendency to innovate employment conditions. Indeed, companies, businesses and employers are transforming their business practices to secure a place in international markets and stay competitive in an increasingly fierce environment driven by widespread technological innovations and globalization. As a result, different working arrangements are being widely recognized as a solution to satisfy both the obligations of employers and the social and individual aspirations of employees.

Remote work differs from a standard full-time or part-time working arrangement in legal aspects. Remote workers can work full-time, part-time or on-call, i.e. when their service is required. The labor law regulates these varying working hours and arrangements. Indeed, an article has been added to the law to expand the scope of remote work, defined as follows:

"Remote work is a working arrangement agreed on in writing, where an employee, following the employer's work organization, performs duties from home or another location outside the workplace using technological means. (...) The employment contract shall contain the description, style, duration and location of the work, the salary and how it will be paid, the equipment provided by the employer and the obligations regarding its protection, the employer's communication with the employee, and general and special working conditions. Remote workers cannot be treated differently from their counterparts solely due to the nature of their employment contracts, unless there is a valid ground to do so. Employers are required to inform remote workers about occupational health and safety measures, provide the necessary training, pay regard to their health and take the necessary occupational safety measures regarding the equipment provided, taking into account the nature of their work."

Digital transformation has popularized different working arrangements such as remote work, flextime and the gig economy. As such, the relationship between an employer and an employee and their employment contracts need to be redefined and reconsidered in Türkiye and across the world.

Analysis of Remote Work within the Framework of Labor and Social Security Law

The key concern regarding digital transformation is whether remote workers will be insured. The current regulations differentiate between the self-employed and the dependent employees working under an employment contract to identify their insurance status. Indeed, in the gig economy, the status of an employee as an independent contractor or a worker is a crucial factor in defining their social security rights.



Pursuant to Income Tax Law no. 193, the taxpayers subject to the real or simple taxation system due to their commercial or self-employment income will be insured as per subparagraph 4/b of Law no. 5510 after the commencement of their tax liabilities and will pay their insurance premiums in accordance with their premium-based monthly income declared. If they have multiple jobs that require insurance, it will be sufficient for them to file a single tax return.

Currently, working outside a workplace does not automatically eliminate a dependent employment relationship. In fact, a person is considered a dependent employee if working for the benefit of and at the request of an employer in accordance with the employer's operations or business organization. In that case, their dependency remains even if they perform their duties outside the workplace, freely and flexibly, and do not act under the supervision and control of the employer.

Therefore, in a remote work arrangement, the place where an employee works will be considered as their workplace, and their contracted work will require them to be deemed an insured (employee) as per article 4/a of Law no. 5510.

Employers that wish to utilize the labor, skills and capabilities of employees via digital means have a tendency to consider them as "self-employed working on their own behalf and account". However, when a dispute arises, the verdict often favors the employee in order to deter employers from avoiding their obligations and to protect the labor of the employee. As a result of digital transformation, employees may be forced into choosing to work as a self-employed person through platform economies, which is the biggest downside of digital transformation in respect of employee rights.

Conclusion

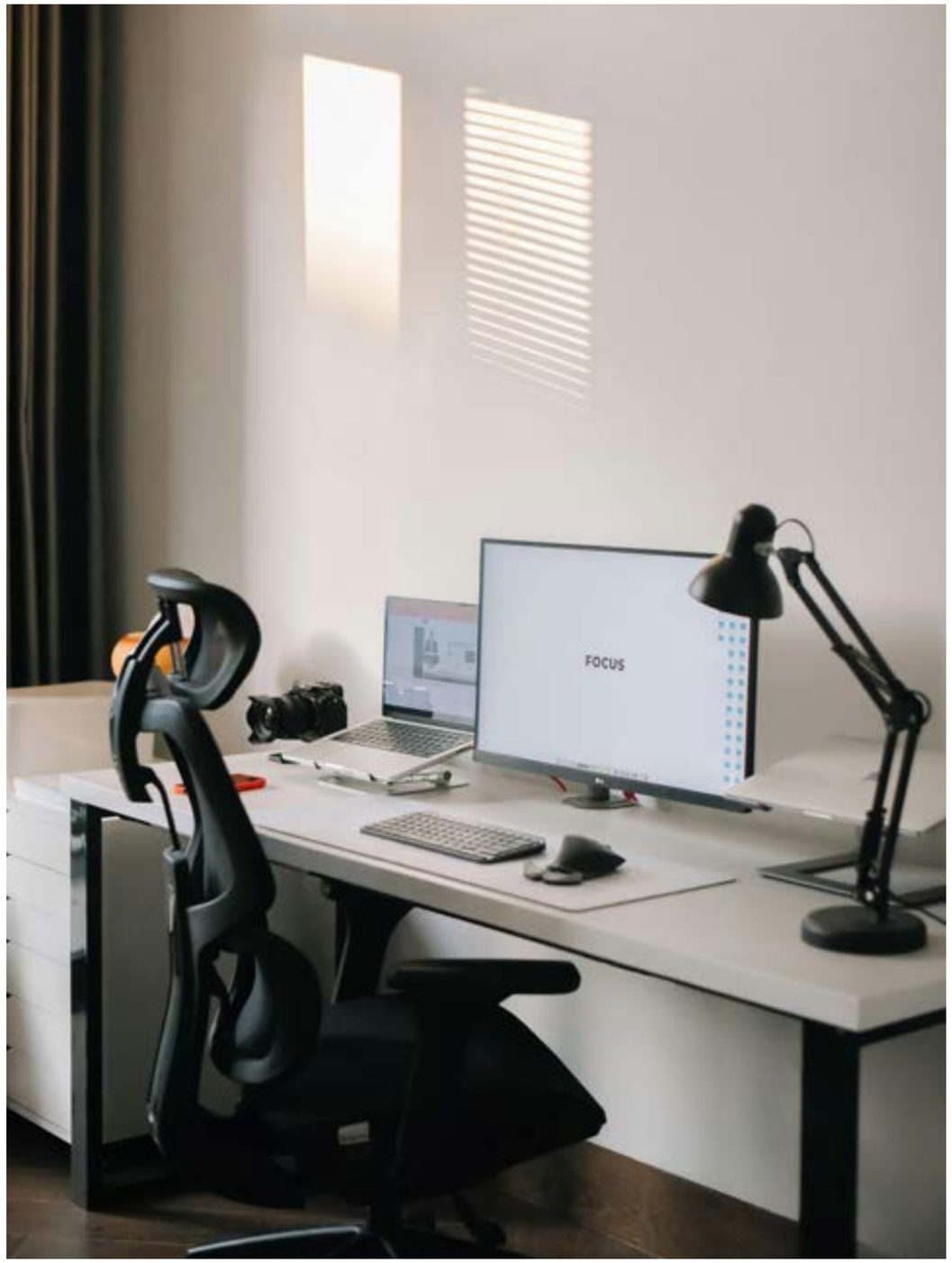
The categorization of employees as self-employed, independent contractors or freelancers provides economic relief to employers by allowing them to avoid social security payments and other taxes, while simultaneously denying employees access to benefits such as minimum wage, weekend holidays, annual and unpaid leave, health insurance, unemployment pays and pensions. Therefore, the lawmaker should revise the existing regulations in a way that will benefit both the employer and the employee without creating a loss of rights for either party.

Birgi Kuzumoğlu, Senior Associate
Izmir Office Coordinator



In a remote work arrangement, the place where an employee works will be considered as their workplace, and their contracted work will require them to be deemed an insured (employee) as per article 4/a of Law no. 5510.

Legality / Articles



Article

Overview of the Law Amending the Animal Protection Law

The Law Amending the Animal Protection Law (**"Current Law"**), which contains amendments to the Animal Protection Law no. 5199 (**"Repealed Law"**), was published in the Official Gazette no. 32620 of 2 August 2024.

I. Amendments

i. Purpose of Law

The Repealed Law's article 1, titled "Purpose", stated, *"The purpose of this Law is to ensure that animals are afforded a comfortable life and receive good and proper treatment, to protect them in the best manner possible from the infliction of pain, suffering and torture, and to prevent all types of cruel treatment,"* where the Current Law has added the phrase *"provided that human, animal and environmental health are guarded"* after the phrase "the purpose of this Law is to..."

Thus, ensuring that animals are afforded a comfortable life and receive good and proper treatment, protecting them in the best manner possible from the infliction of pain, suffering and torture and preventing all types of cruel treatment may be possible *"provided that human, animal and environmental health are guarded"* as per the Current Law.

ii. Definitions

In article 3 of the Repealed Law, titled "Definitions":

Subparagraph (f) stated, *"Ownerless animal: means domestic animals which do not have a place to shelter or which are outside the limits of the house or land of their owner or guardian or which are not under the control or direct supervision of any owner or guardian,"* which the Current Law has amended as follows: *"Ownerless animal: means domesticated animals other than controlled animals."*

Subparagraph (j) stated, *"Controlled animal: means duly registered domestic pets which have been adopted by a person, institution, organization or legal entity and whose care, vaccinations and periodic health check-ups are carried out,"* which the Current Law has amended as follows: *"Owned animal: means domestic pets which have been adopted by a person, institution, organization or legal entity and registered to the Ministry's database and whose care, vaccinations and periodic health check-ups are carried out."*

Thus, the Current Law requires animals to be *"registered to the Ministry's database"* for them to be considered as owned animals, and animals that are not registered to this database will not be considered as such even if they are domestic pets. The Repealed Law also required registration, but now it is required to be *"registered to the Ministry's database"*.

Subparagraph (k) stated, *"Animal shelter: means a facility established by obtaining permission from the Ministry for the rehabilitation of animals,"* where the Current Law has replaced the phrase *"for the rehabilitation of animals"* with *"for sheltering and rehabilitating animals **until they are adopted**."*

The amendment indicates that animals will be sheltered and rehabilitated until they are adopted. However, it does not specify the fates of animals that spend their lives in shelters and are never adopted.



iii. Euthanasia of Animals

The Current Law has replaced the title *"Killing of Animals"* of article 13 of the Repealed Law with *"Euthanasia of Animals."* First of all, euthanasia means "intentionally ending life", which is incompatible with the wording of the article. In any case, an animal that lacks the ability to communicate cannot express a desire to end its own life.

The Repealed Law stated, *"It is forbidden to kill animals unless there are legal exceptions or in case of a medical or scientific necessity; and when there is no food purpose or threat to humans or the environment, pregnant, nursing, and birthing animals may not be killed. The person or organization which is responsible for killing an animal is obliged to duly dispose of the animal's corpse after it is ascertained that the animal is indeed dead, or have it disposed of. The principles and procedures relating to such killing will be determined in a regulation to be issued by the Ministry."* The Current Law has added the following provision to the beginning of the article: *"The measure specified in the third paragraph of article 9 of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law no. 5996 of 11/6/2010 will be applied for the sheltered dogs which pose a threat to the life and health of people and animals, whose negative behaviors cannot be controlled, which have infectious or incurable diseases, or whose adoption is prohibited. Local administrations are authorized to take the necessary administrative measures in accordance with the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals, approved by the Council of Ministers on 28/8/2003 with Resolution no. 2003/6168, in their actions and procedures concerning ownerless dogs."*

This article has fueled a heated public debate. In fact, the article needs explanation and limitation. A regulation that is open to interpretation and lacks clear limits can give rise to unsettling scenarios, due to the phrases used to refer to dogs such as *"which pose a threat to the life and health of people and animals"* and *"whose negative behaviors cannot be controlled"*. What does the regulation mean by "threat" in this article? Why does it refer to life and health at the same time? What does the regulation expand upon? Also, what does the term "euthanasia" mean here? In fact, the article uses the terms "killing" and "euthanasia" at the same time. All these issues raise questions and need explanation.



The amendment expands the exceptions for artificial interventions and the administration of foreign substances that may damage animals.
The former regulation allowed these practices only in case of medical necessity whereas the current one allows them in case of legal necessity as well.

iv. Bans

Article 14 of the Repealed Law stipulated bans regarding animals. In the article, subparagraph "h" stated, *"To make artificial interventions or to supply foreign substances which could damage animals or the young inside them or their eggs, apart from the production of caviar, unless for medical necessity,"* where the last part has been amended by the Current Law to state *"for legal and medical necessity"*.

The amendment expands the exceptions for artificial interventions and the administration of foreign substances that may damage animals. The former regulation allowed these practices only in case of medical necessity whereas the current one allows them in case of legal necessity as well.

The Current Law has also added the following subparagraph "o" to the article: *"To abandon ownerless animals collected on behalf of local authorities to a place other than a shelter or to leave dogs cared for in a shelter to a place other than a shelter."* Thus, it is now forbidden to leave animals collected on behalf of local authorities or living in shelters to a place other than a shelter. Pursuant to article 28 of the Current Law, an administrative fine of fifty thousand Turkish lira per animal will be imposed on those who violate subparagraph (o).

In addition, the same article has also increased the amount of administrative fine to be imposed on those who violate the ban regarding "abandoning domestic pets" in subparagraph "n" of article 14 from two thousand Turkish lira to sixty thousand Turkish lira per animal. This regulation is to the point since it may deter people from abandoning their domestic pets.

v. Taking Animals into Care

Article 24 of the Repealed Law, titled "Taking Animals into Care", stated, *"Persons who act in breach of the provisions of this Law relating to animal welfare and who in this manner seriously neglect the animals in their care or cause them pain, suffering or damage will be banned from keeping animals by the supervisory authorities and the animals will be seized. The said animals will be given to new owners or taken into care."* The article has been amended as follows: *"Persons who act in breach of the provisions of this Law relating to animal welfare or who seriously neglect the animals that they have adopted or cause them pain, suffering or damage will be banned from keeping animals by the supervisory authorities and the animals will be seized. The* ***animals that can be adopted*** *will be cared for in animal shelters until they are adopted."*

The notable part of this amendment is the last sentence. As it is understood from the article, the lawmaker has divided the seized animals into two categories: those that can be adopted and those that cannot be adopted. It is not clear what is meant by "the animals that can be adopted." The sentence that states, "The animals that can be adopted will be cared for in animal shelters until they are adopted" is a repetition of paragraph k of article 3, and we can say that the relevant explanations are also valid for this article.

The Current Law contains a number of ambiguous provisions, which is unsettling due to the presence of people who are unfamiliar with the concept of love for animals and even have malicious intentions.

vi. Responsibilities of Local Authorities

The title of Additional Article 1 of the Repealed Law *"Responsibilities of Municipalities"* has been replaced with *"Responsibilities of Local Authorities"*.

The former regulation tasked the metropolitan municipalities, provincial municipalities, metropolitan district municipalities with a population exceeding twenty-five thousand and other municipalities with protecting and rehabilitating ownerless or incapacitated animals or animals that pose a danger, establishing animal shelters and placing those animals in animal shelters, sterilizing ownerless dogs and registering them in the database, and **"returning them to the place from which they were taken"** after taking measures to restore their health.

The Current Law has tasked local authorities as well as municipalities. Thus, provincial special administrations and villages have also been charged with the tasks that were only given to municipalities previously. The requirement of **"collecting ownerless animals"** added to the article has caused a lot of controversy. Thus, the Current Law has abandoned the previous regulation's principles of collecting and sterilizing ownerless animals and returning them to the place from which they were taken; instead, it requires ownerless animals on the streets to be collected and taken to animal shelters. However, this regulation has raised significant public concern due to the inadequate quality and quantity of animal shelters in Türkiye, as well as some of their practices that have been disclosed.

The current article is as follows:

*"In metropolitan municipalities, provincial municipalities and municipalities with a population exceeding twenty-five thousand, the mayor and council members who do not allocate the funds specified in the second paragraph of the provisional article 4, and the mayor and municipal officers who do not spend the allocated funds to establish animal shelters, **to collect**, rehabilitate or **care for ownerless animals until they are adopted**, or who spend these funds for other purposes, will be sentenced to imprisonment from six months to two years."*

Referring to provisional article 4, it is stated that municipalities will allocate funds at the rate of **five per thousand of their latest finalized budget revenues** to establish animal shelters, rehabilitate and care for ownerless animals until adoption until 31/12/2028, and this rate will be **three per thousand in metropolitan municipalities**, and the funds allocated as per this paragraph may not be used for any other purpose, and the mayor and councilors who fail to allocate these funds, as well as the mayor and municipal officials who fail to use the allocated funds for the relevant tasks, will be sentenced to imprisonment. Consequently, the mayor, councilors or municipal officials, depending on the relevant duty, who fail to comply with those tasks may be sentenced to imprisonment.

II. Opinion & Conclusion

The Current Law contains a number of ambiguous provisions, which is unsettling due to the presence of people who are unfamiliar with the concept of love for animals and even have malicious intentions. As per the Current Law, municipalities are required to collect animals classified as "ownerless", which live harmlessly on the streets, and to place them in shelters where they will be held for a certain period until adoption. However, the fate of animals that remain unadopted at the end of this period remains unclear.

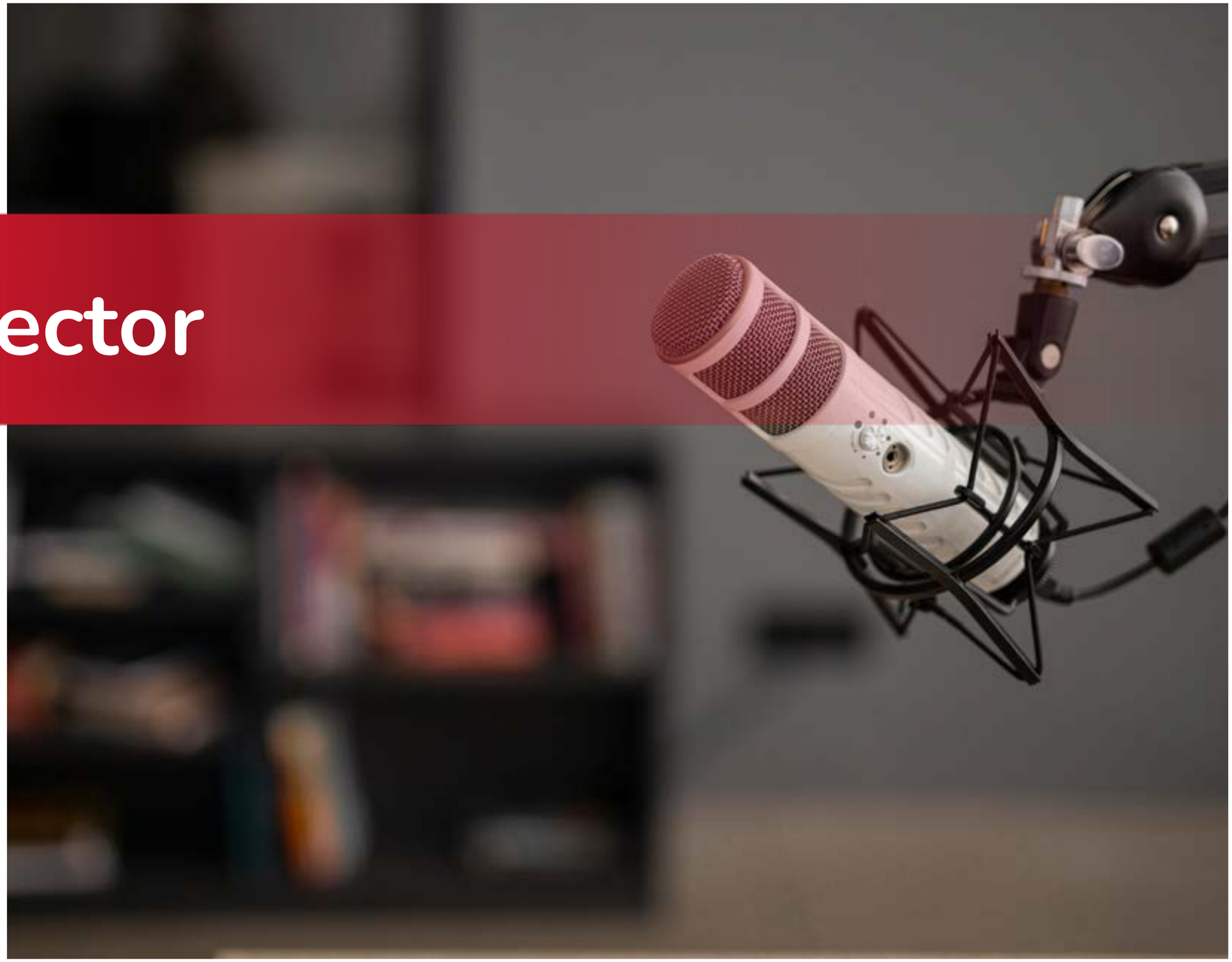
Thus, local authorities are tasked with collecting ownerless animals from the streets and taking them to animal shelters, and the measure specified in the third paragraph of article 9 of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law no. 5996 of 11/6/2010 will be applied for the sheltered dogs *"which pose a threat to the life and health of people and animals, whose negative behaviors cannot be controlled, which have infectious or incurable diseases, or whose adoption is prohibited."* It should be kept in mind that endowing local authorities with such extensive powers may lead to adverse and subjective decisions; therefore, if possible, a control mechanism should be created.

In conclusion, it is essential to address the ambiguities in the Current Law, which contains numerous open-ended and unclear provisions that have raised significant public concern and may encourage malicious practices.

Dila Yıldırım, Associate



Guest Sector



Guest Sector
The Broadcasting Industry

The broadcasting industry emerged from the human need for social life and communication, both visually and audibly, and continues to evolve alongside those needs.

The distinguishing feature of the industry is its greater impact on politics and society in comparison to other industries.

Türkiye was one of the first countries to start radio broadcasting and one of the last to start television broadcasting. In the country, the broadcasts were initially controlled by the state, similarly to other countries. In the early 1990s, the Turkish media industry entered a new era with the disruption of the state monopoly of TRT and the emergence of private radio and television stations. During those times, the media turned into an economic actor with a great influence on public opinion.

Television now shapes daily routines, with some people organizing their lives around TV programs. The public opinion surveys released by the Radio and Television Supreme Council ("RTUK") show that a significant portion of Turkish people watches more than 3 hours of TV daily. Meanwhile, a 2020 survey found that 66.9% of people were radio listeners, while 33.1% were non-listeners. These data suggest that the broadcasting industry has a greater influence on politics and society than other sectors.

The media's ability to reach a broad audience and to influence public opinion and perception accounts for investors' motivation to operate or plan to operate in the industry. Given Türkiye's rapid transformation into a consumer society, commercial interests and the desire for high profits seem to be the main drivers behind investors' entry into the industry.



Legality / Guest Sector

Thus, in an industry that plays such a critical role from various aspects, investors need to proceed strategically and lawfully. Indeed, the industry is controlled by the RTUK and subject to many regulations.

The RTUK has been regulating and supervising the radio, television and on-demand broadcasting services for thirty years as of 2024, while the relevant regulations aim at diversity of thought, especially freedom of expression and information, competition and the expansion of pluralism. The ongoing supervision of the RTUK for over thirty years is performed in cooperation with various ministries, including the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of National Education, where necessary, to maintain public order.

The RTUK also pays regard to complaints it receives, including those that concern broadcasts using defamatory, humiliating or slanderous expressions for organizations/individuals, beyond the limits of criticism, damaging human dignity and private life, disrespecting the characteristics and rules of Turkish, and using slang or curse words.

The global digital transformation has led to radical changes in the Turkish broadcasting industry. Traditional broadcasting has undergone a major transformation with the rise of the Internet and digital platforms. The transformation has also influenced the legal framework of sectoral activities and necessitated the enactment of new regulations.

Digitalization has driven the industry beyond traditional terrestrial broadcasting, enabling it to operate in different media such as satellite, cable and the Internet. The legal framework of digital broadcasting in





The broadcasting industry has a greater influence on politics and society than other sectors.

Türkiye is governed by Law no. 6112 on the Establishment and Broadcasting Services of Radio and Television Broadcasters, along with other relevant regulations, including those that concern content control, intellectual property rights, data protection and licensing.

However, given the quick pace of digital transformation across the world, the pertinent regulations are likely to be amended and/or expanded in the future as a response to the proliferation of rapidly advancing digital platforms. Therefore, legal developments regarding digital broadcasting should be closely followed, and all stakeholders should fulfill their legal obligations.

Hilal Yayla Özdemir, Associate



Legality / Guest Sector

Special Day


DOMINICA
Kingstown
ST.LUCIA
Bridgetown
BARBADOS
St.vincent and the grenadines
Port of Spain
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Georgetown
VENEZUELA
Caracas
COLOMBIA
PERU
BRAZIL
Guadeloupe (Fr.)
Martinique (Fr.)

Special Day

International Day of Peace, September 21

International Day of Peace is a special day first established by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 1981 and observed by the UN on 21 September each year. The day aims to raise global awareness for maintaining peace, ending violence and resolving conflicts. In 2001, the UN General Assembly designated the day as a "day of non-violence and ceasefire" that should be observed peacefully even during wars.



Purposes of Celebration

- **Promoting Peace:** International Day of Peace is observed to underline the importance of and promote global peace. It serves as a call to end wars, civil conflicts and other forms of violence.

- **Raising Awareness:** The day informs communities about the values of peace and social justice. Education, media and other means are used to increase public awareness of the significance of peace.

- **International Cooperation:** International Day of Peace supports the international community's goal of achieving peace through joint efforts and promotes global cooperation.

World Peace in National and International Legislation

Article 1 of the foundational treaty of the creator of the International Day of Peace, the Charter of the United Nations, stipulates the purposes and principles of the Charter to preserve world peace and security along with the relevant basic tasks of the UN. The article underlines the necessity to take measures to maintain international peace and security, prevent threats to the peace, and suppress breaches of the peace. It also envisages taking other appropriate measures for the settlement of international disputes in conformity with the principles of justice and international law and for the promotion of world peace. These goals underpin the UN's mission to maintain international peace and security.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted based on the belief that the recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world, as stated in its preamble.

Moreover, the preamble to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms states that democratic governments and observance of human rights are necessary for peace and justice in the world, and that European states, based on this belief, have decided to take the first steps to protect the rights asserted in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and thus drafted the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

Finally, the preamble to the Constitution of the Republic of Türkiye underlines that Turkish citizens have the right to demand a peaceful life, with a belief in fellowship and mutual respect and a desire for "peace at home, peace in the world."

Peace in Today's World

Humanity has witnessed countless conflicts and wars throughout history. Numerous solutions have been practiced for years to maintain peace and punish those who break the peace, with several nations signing treaties to create an atmosphere of peace. Despite various measures, world peace has not been sustained to this day.

The Russia-Ukraine war ongoing since 24 February 2022 and the Israeli–Palestinian conflict ongoing since 7 October 2023 have disrupted the peace environment and resulted in numerous war crimes.

The Geneva Conventions and the Hague Conventions are the main treaties addressing war crimes. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, adopted in 1998, defines war crimes and offers a mechanism to prosecute them. A war crime is essentially described as a violation of the rules of engagement governing a war. It is the most serious crime committed during a war, and there is no statute of limitations for its prosecution; therefore, those found guilty can be tried anytime.

A report published by the UN-appointed investigative body reveals that Russia has committed numerous war crimes in Ukraine, including deliberate killing, torture and deportation of children. The Independent International Commission

of Inquiry in Ukraine states that Russian forces have organized “indiscriminate and disproportionate” attacks on Ukraine, tortured people, killed civilians and failed to take measures to protect the Ukrainian population.

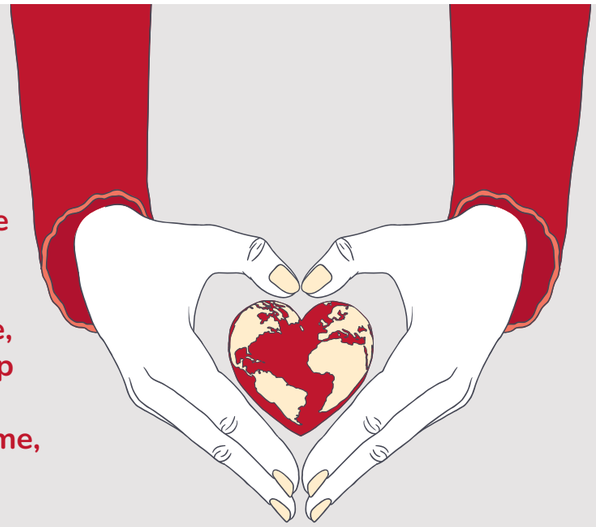
The United Nations claim evidence of torture and abuse of prisoners of war by both sides. Many Ukrainian soldiers have reported abuse, including harassment, prolonged beatings, dog attacks, electroshock, sexual violence, strip searches and threats, while there are strong accusations that Ukrainian soldiers have also mistreated Russian prisoners.

In the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, many civilian settlements have been destroyed and, according to official data, thousands of civilians have been killed and injured. Images and data released by the world’s leading media outlets show that civilians’ properties are being seized, indiscriminate attacks are being made using banned weapons and bombs, cities are experiencing water and electricity cut-offs, and access to food and healthcare is being denied. These incidents constitute a violation of international law.

The world will celebrate the International Day of Peace once again on 21 September 2024, hoping for a future when humanity will be free from discrimination based on race, language, religion or gender and enjoy lasting peace...

Yiğit Okuldaş, Associate

Finally, the preamble to the Constitution of the Republic of Türkiye underlines that Turkish citizens have the right to demand a peaceful life, with a belief in fellowship and mutual respect and a desire for “peace at home, peace in the world.”



Legality / Special Day



News to the World



Legality
News to the World



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Regulation Amending the Regulation of the Union of Turkish Bar Associations on the Prohibition of Advertising

The Regulation Amending the Regulation of the Union of Turkish Bar Associations on Prohibition of Advertising was published in the Official Gazette no. 32627 of 9 August 2024.

The new Regulation has amended **the Regulation of the Union of Turkish Bar Associations on the Prohibition of Advertising.**

BEFORE THE AMENDMENT	AFTER THE AMENDMENT
Purpose **ARTICLE 1** The purpose of this Regulation is to prevent those specified therein from engaging in any efforts or activities that may qualify as advertisements to attract clients. It aims to ensure that lawyers practice their profession with diligence, integrity and honor, act in a manner that suits the respect and trust expected from a lawyer and avoid behaviors that would undermine their place and functions in legal activities and the image of the judiciary.	**Purpose** **ARTICLE 1** The purpose of this Regulation is *to regulate the procedures and principles regarding the prohibition of advertising in the legal profession.*
Extent **ARTICLE 2** This Regulation concerns lawyers, attorney partnerships, law firms, lawyer's trainees and litigation attorneys.	**Extent** **ARTICLE 2** This Regulation concerns lawyers, attorney partnerships, law firms, *legal interns* and litigation attorneys.

BEFORE THE AMENDMENT	AFTER THE AMENDMENT
Legal Ground **ARTICLE 3** This Regulation respects article 55 of Attorneyship Law no. 1136 of 19/3/1969.	**Legal Ground** **ARTICLE 3** This Regulation respects article 55 of *the Attorneyship Law* no. 1136 of 19/3/1969.
Office **ARTICLE 4 -** **(Amended: OG-7/9/2010-27695)** Lawyers will welcome the clients into their offices. If this is not possible, the place to host the clients must be appropriate for the purpose and worthy of the profession's dignity. Lawyers' offices may not violate the legal profession's independence by being used for business and purposes other than professional services.	**Lawyer's Professional Meetings, Offices' Structure and Independence** **ARTICLE 4** *Pursuant to article 51 of the Attorneyship Law no. 1136 of 19/3/1969, the place, environment and content of the meeting with the client must be appropriate for the purpose of the meeting and the dignity of the profession and respect the prohibition of advertising. The meeting will be held in confidence.* *This article also applies to meetings with potential clients.* Lawyers' offices may not violate the legal profession's independence by being used for business and purposes other than professional services. Those bound by this Regulation may not have *multiple offices and set up a branch*. They may not refer to any lawyers, law firms and attorney partnerships operating in and outside the country as "liaison offices" *or "solution partners", which would create the impression of permanent and continuous collaboration.*

BEFORE THE AMENDMENT	AFTER THE AMENDMENT
Signboard **ARTICLE 5** Those bound by this Regulation may indicate their title, their first and last name, their academic title, if any, the floor and the number of their office/apartment, their telephone number, their website address and their e-mail address on their signboard. The signboard may not contain titles, phrases, figures, emblems, and expressions and other symbols in a language other than Turkish, as well as other shapes, signs, images, photographs and the like, other than those bound by this Regulation. In case of joint practice in the same office, the phrase "law firm" must be indicated next to the name(s) and surname(s) or only the surname(s) of one or more of the lawyers, and in case of a partnership, the phrase "attorney partnership" must appear next to the name and title of the partnership specified in the partnership agreement. **(Amended third paragraph: RG-7/9/2010-27695)** Signboards may be placed on building facades, office balconies and windows in case of physical impossibility. Except for physical impossibility, signboards may be placed near the entrance door of the office's building, in the entrance hall or corridor, or next to the door of the office. Multiple signboards may not be placed on building facades, in office balconies	**Signboard** **ARTICLE 5** Those bound by this Regulation may indicate their *title*, their first and last name, their academic t*itle in the subject of law*, if any, the floor and the number of their office/apartment, their telephone number, their website address, their e-mail address and their registered e-mail address on their signboard. The signboard may not contain *titles*, phrases, figures, emblems, and expressions and other symbols in a language other than Turkish, as well as other shapes, signs, images, photographs and the like, other than those bound by this Regulation. In case of joint practice in the same office, the phrase "law firm" must be indicated next to the name(s) and surname(s) or only the surname(s) of one or more of the lawyers, and in case of a partnership, the phrase "attorney partnership" must appear next to the name and *title* of the partnership specified in the partnership agreement. **(Amended third paragraph: RG-7/9/2010-27695)** *No more than one signboard may be used for the law office of a single lawyer.* Signboards may be placed near the entrance door of the office's building, in the entrance hall or corridor, or next to the door of the office. *In case of physical impossibility, signboards may be placed on the facade of the building, in the office balcony or on any of the windows.*

BEFORE THE AMENDMENT	AFTER THE AMENDMENT
and on windows, and similar texts may not be used. A light board may not be used instead of a signboard, and the signboard may not be decorated with lights. A maximum of two colors may be used on the signboard. Signboard may not exceed (70 cm x 100 cm) in size. However, this size may be increased up to (100 cm X 150 cm) if the signboard indicates several lawyers or an attorney partnership and is placed on a high floor.	Multiple signboards may not be placed on building facades, in office balconies and on windows, and similar texts may not be used. A light board may not be used instead of a signboard, and the signboard may not be decorated with lights. A maximum of two colors may be used on the signboard. *If a separate signboard is to be used for each lawyer at a law firm, its dimensions* may not exceed 70 cm x 100 cm. *If a single signboard is to be placed* for an office used by multiple lawyers or an attorney partnership, the size of such a signboard and of the ones placed on high floors *may not exceed* 100 cm x 150 cm. *In case of change of address, the signboard at the previous address will be removed within one week.*
Printed Material **ARTICLE 6** Letterheads, business cards and other printed materials may not appear excessive in a way to give the impression of advertising. Headed papers, business cards and other printed materials may only display the legal practice tıtle, academic tıtle, if any, name and surname, address, telefax numbers, website and e-mail addresses, registration numbers relating to the Bar Association and the Union of Turkish Bar Associations, tax office and	**Printed and Electronic Materials** **ARTICLE 6** Letterheads, *all types of* business cards and other printed and *electronic materials* may not appear excessive in a way to give the impression of advertising. Headed papers, *any types of* business cards and other printed and *electronic materials* may only display the legal practice *title*, the academic *title in the subject of law*, if any, name and surname, address, telephone and fax numbers, website and e-mail

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tax registration numbers (Added: RG-7/9/2010-27695), and the emblem of the Union of Turkish Bar Associations and/or the bar association to which the lawyer is registered. The materials will contain the phrase “law firm” in case of a joint practice, and the phrase “attorney partnership” along with the names and surnames of the partners in case of an attorney partnership. The partners of an attorney partnership will indicate their names and surnames along with the name of their office or partnership on their letterheads, business cards and other printed materials. Letterheads, business cards and other printed materials may only indicate the legal practice tıtle and academic tıtle and not display other titles such as retired judge, retired prosecutor, retired notary public, legal expert, trademark and patent attorney, actuary, expert, Minister, Member of Parliament, etc., and past and current positions in public and private institutions and organizations and political parties. Lawyers who served in a bar association and in the Union of Turkish Bar Associations previously may not use associated tıtles. Those who are still engaged in such positions may use their associated tıtles only for the performance of the relevant duties, being limited to those duties only.	addresses, *the registered e-mail address*, registration numbers relating to the Bar Association and the Union of Turkish Bar Associations, tax office and tax registration numbers *(Added: RG-7/9/2010-27695)*, and the emblem of *the bar association to which the lawyer is registered* and of the Union of Turkish Bar Associations. The materials will contain the phrase “law firm” in case of a joint practice, and the phrase “attorney partnership” along with the names and surnames of the partners in case of an attorney partnership. The partners of an attorney partnership will indicate their names and surnames along with the name of their office or partnership on their letterheads, *any types of* business cards and other printed and *electronic materials*. Letterheads, any types of business cards and other printed and electronic materials may only indicate the legal practice *title* and the academic *title in the subject of law* and not display other titles such as retired judge, retired prosecutor, retired notary public, legal expert, trademark *attorney*, patent attorney, actuary, expert, *m*inister, *m*ember of *p*arliament, etc., and past and current positions in public and private institutions and organizations and political parties. Lawyers who served in a bar association and in the Union of Turkish Bar Associations previously may not use associated *titles*. Those

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Letterheads, business cards and other printed materials may not display any texts, phrases, and images that would go beyond stating the name and title of the lawyer or the attorney partnership, as well as any emblems other than those of the bar association to which the lawyer is registered or of the Union of Turkish Bar Associations, and any other figures. Legal services may not be registered as a trademark under any title, and no application may be made to this end. (Additional last paragraph: RG-7/9/2010-27695) Those bound by this Regulation may not use stamps in the form of seals.	who are still engaged in such positions may use their associated *titles* only for the performance of the relevant duties, being limited to those duties only. Letterheads, *any types of* business cards and other printed and *electronic materials* may not display any texts, phrases, and images that would go beyond stating the name and *title* of the lawyer or the attorney partnership, as well as any emblems other than those of the bar association to which the lawyer is registered or of the Union of Turkish Bar Associations, and any other figures. *Legal services may not be registered as a trademark, and no application may be made for this purpose.* *Those bound by this Regulation may not use signs that may be confused with official seals.*
Telephone Directory **ARTICLE 7** Those bound by this Regulation may publish their name, surname, office address, telephone and fax numbers, website address and e-mail address on a telephone directory, provided that they are listed in alphabetical order in the "professions" section of the directory and that they do not use any expression, symbol, sign and the like to distinguish them from other lawyers, law firms and attorney partnerships.	***Use of Written, Audio, Visual and Online Media*** ***ARTICLE 7*** *Those bound by this Regulation will respect the following rules:* *a) They may announce their change of address, the opening of an office, their return to the profession after a break of more than six months, and their participation in and separation from an attorney partnership via written, audio, visual and online media for once, provided that the action does not have*

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	the characteristics of an advertisement. The registration or dissolution of an attorney partnership or the departure of one of the partners may be announced. *b) They may not share promotional posts about their lives, earnings and professional activities that would be associated with their professional identity. If they use the title of lawyer in written, audio, visual and online media, they will avoid behaviors that would damage the reputation of the legal profession in their posts regarding their private lives.* *c) They may not promote and highlight their past or current lawsuits or their current legal activities in written, audio, visual and online media. They may not make statements and share posts by acting as the spokesperson of the parties to a legal dispute. In cases of necessity, they may provide information and make explanations, provided that they remain within the legal limits of their past or current lawsuits. However, they may not publish general and abstract information that is publicly available and share written or visual posts about such information to attract clients.* *ç) They will avoid all kinds of behaviors that seem like an advertisement and all kinds of statements and posts that may damage the reputation of the legal profession in the publications they participate in or are a part of, in whatever capacity, in written, audio, visual and online media.*

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	d) They may not use domain names with content having the purposes of gaining fame, outpacing their colleagues, and attracting clients through advertising. The domain name cannot violate the dignity of the legal profession. They may launch a website that will only reveal the name(s) and surname(s) of the owner(s) of the website, their academic titles in the subject of law, if any, their photos, the names and surnames of other lawyers working in the office, their academic titles in the subject of law, if any, and if it is an attorney partnership, its registered title, and if it is a law firm, its firm title, and the lawyers' registration numbers with the Union of Turkish Bar Associations and other bar associations, dates of admission to the profession, universities of graduation, proficiencies in foreign languages, and the office's address, telephone and fax numbers, e-mail and registered e-mail address. They may not post information about their clients or the persons and entities to whom they give legal advice on their website under the title of "references" or any other name. They may provide information about their activity areas on their website, without suggesting expertise. *e) They may not use leading codes, keywords, sub-domains, page addresses or similar methods in online media and in the design of websites or in the codes that can be perceived by search engines to highlight their professional activities and to rank high in search engines in an effort to attract clients and surpass*

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	their colleagues. They may not engage in any activities or efforts that will draw attention to any content that they have prepared or ordered, or any other content about them, prepared for a fee or free of charge, on online media. They may not use or allow the use of website links that will direct Internet users to their websites or from there to another website, and may not place or take advertisements online. *f) Provided that they do not aim to attract clients and surpass colleagues, they may announce information about their candidacies for the organ and presidential elections of the Bar Association or the Union of Turkish Bar Associations and general or local elections via written, audio, visual and online media, on the condition that they start those activities at least 2 months before the election date and end them within 10 days following the election. These announcements will respect the purpose and the dignity of the profession.*
Media Relations **ARTICLE 8** Those bound by this Regulation will respect the following rules: a) They may announce their change of address, the opening of an office, their return to the profession after a break of more than six months, and their participation in and separation from an	**REPEALED**

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attorney partnership via newspapers and other printed media for once, provided that the action does not have the characteristics of an advertisement. The registration or dissolution of an attorney partnership or the departure of one of the partners may be announced, b) They may not publish anything about their lives, earnings and professional activities in the form of "advertisements"; they may not identify with a current or former or pending or concluded case represented by them and act as the spokesperson of the parties; they may not provide photos, information, speeches or statements to written, audio, visual and online media, except for obligatory situations where they still respect the legal limits of the case, c) If they decide to appear in interviews, conversations, speeches, discussions, etc., on written, audio, visual and online media, they must avoid any behaviors that have the characteristics of an advertisement and any statements that may damage the reputation of the legal profession, d) They may not prepare, present, manage, and participate in the preparation, presentation and management of series, regular publications and periodical or non-periodical programs on written, audio, visual and online media as directors, editors, advisors, etc., by using the title of lawyer,	

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e) They may not highlight themselves or their legal work in the form of an advertisement during their legal representation in court and in their relations with any written, audio, visual and online media.	
Internet **ARTICLE 9** Those bound by this Regulation are entitled to express themselves in any environment enabled by technology and science, including the Internet, provided that they abide by the honor and rules of the legal profession, the respect and trust required by the title of lawyer, and the "Rules of Legal Profession" established by the Union of Turkish Bar Associations. **(Amended second paragraph: RG -7/9/2010 -27695)** Those bound by this Regulation may launch a website to continue their professional activities, inform their clients, and publish their professional articles and scientific studies online. They may use the e-mail addresses they prefer on their signboards, printed materials and websites. While engaging in professional activities via their websites, they may use the specific tools of the Internet and applications similar to a personalized "virtual office" in the background of the website, protected by a password-algorithm that can only be accessed by the relevant person,	**REPEALED**

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provided that they abide by the honor and rules of the legal profession and the respect and trust required by the title of lawyer, taking the necessary security measures and respecting the obligation of confidentiality. These applications cannot be accessed by anyone other than the relevant person. Those bound by this Regulation will respect the following rules while launching a website: a) They will disclose information such as the name(s) and surname(s) of the website owner(s), their academic titles, if any, and if it is an attorney partnership, its registration title, and if it is a law firm, the firm title, and the lawyers' photos, registration numbers with the Union of Turkish Bar Associations and other bar associations, dates of admission to the profession, universities of graduation, proficiencies in foreign languages, and the office's address, telephone and fax numbers and e-mail address, (Added: RG-7/9/2010-27695), and other details to inform the members and delegates who will vote for the elections at bar associations and the Union of Turkish Bar Associations about them and other candidates, b) While registering their websites to search engines, they may not use any word or promotional phrase other than "name and surname", "title of attorney partnership", "title of law firm", "city and registered bar association", "lawyer, law, attorney, justice, defense, claim,	

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equality, right" as keywords, and they will avoid the purposes of attracting clients and causing unfair competition with colleagues, c) They may not use or allow the use of website links that will direct Internet users to their websites or from there to another website to attract clients and be involved in unfair competition with colleagues and may not place or take advertisements.	
Cooperation **ARTICLE 10** Those bound by this Regulation may not disclose or announce the lawyers, joint law firms and attorney partnerships with whom they cooperate in and outside the country and in other cities by using terms "Liaison Office", etc., in a manner to generalize and sustain the cooperation.	**REPEALED [Moved to article 4]**
Liabilities **ARTICLE 11** Those bound by this Regulation will avoid any attempts and actions to gain fame and advertise in order to attract clients and not allow any advertising by third parties on their behalf with the relevant actions and behaviors and will take the necessary measures to prevent them.	**Liabilities** **ARTICLE 11** Those bound by this Regulation will refrain from *any* attempts and actions to gain fame, *surpass their colleagues* and *attract clients by way of advertising* and not allow any advertising by third parties on their behalf with the relevant actions and behaviors and will take the necessary measures to prevent them.

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Violation of the Regulation **ARTICLE 12** **(Amended: RG-7/9/2010-27695)** If a violation of this Regulation is detected, the relevant bar association will send a warning letter to the person concerned to notify them that the violation must be remedied within 15 days, and that, otherwise, the bar association will initiate an investigation ex officio. If the violation is not remedied within 15 days from the notification of the warning letter to the relevant person, the bar association will initiate an investigation ex officio. No warning letter will be sent to those who violate the Regulation more than once, for whom a disciplinary investigation will be initiated immediately and ex officio.	**Violation of the Regulation** **ARTICLE 12** **(Amended: RG-7/9/2010-27695)** If a violation of this Regulation is detected in any way, the relevant bar association will initiate a disciplinary investigation ex officio. *The initiation of a disciplinary investigation will be notified to the relevant person with a letter that requests their defense.* *The notification will inform the recipient that if the investigation reveals the violation of the advertisement prohibition, the Board of Directors of the Bar Association may decide to start a prosecution, that the Disciplinary Board of the Bar Association may impose sanctions for violation of the advertisement prohibition at the end of the prosecution, and that if the violation of the advertisement prohibition is remedied immediately after the notification, this may be deemed as a discretionary mitigation at the end of the prosecution.* *Those bound by this Regulation will immediately cease the violation as of the notification of the finalized Disciplinary Board decision that has detected the violation of the advertising prohibition. If the violation is not immediately ended, a new investigation will be initiated, where the provisions on repetition will apply.*

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	Investigations and prosecutions under this Regulation will be resolved primarily by the Administrative and Disciplinary Boards of the Bar Association and the Union of Turkish Bar Associations.
Repealed Legislation **ARTICLE 13** The Regulation of the Union of Turkish Bar Associations on Prohibition of Advertising published in the Official Gazette no. 24583 of 14/11/2001 has been repealed.	**Repealed Legislation** **ARTICLE *10*** The Regulation of the Union of Turkish Bar Associations on Prohibition of Advertising published in the Official Gazette no. 24583 of 14/11/2001 has been repealed.
PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 1- **(Repealed: RG-7/9/2010-27695)**	
Pending Disciplinary Investigations **PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 2-** **(Added: RG-7/9/2010-27695)** Article 12 will also apply to the pending disciplinary investigations as of the effective date of this article.	
	Transition Obligation **PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 3-** *Those bound by this Regulation will fulfill their obligations under articles 5 and 6 and subparagraph (d) of article 7 within 3 months at the latest as of the publication date of this article.*

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Enforcement **ARTICLE 14** This Regulation will enter into force on its publication date.	**Enforcement** **ARTICLE *11*** This Regulation will enter into force on its publication date.
Execution **ARTICLE 15** The provisions of this Regulation will be executed by the Board of Directors of the Union of Turkish Bar Associations.	**Execution** **ARTICLE *12*** The provisions of this Regulation will be executed by the Board of Directors of the Union of Turkish Bar Associations.



See the full Regulation at:

https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2024/08/20240809-1.htm

Communiqué Amending the Communiqué on the Electronic General Assembly System to be Used in General Assemblies of Joint Stock Companies

The Communiqué Amending the Communiqué on the Electronic General Assembly System to be Used in General Assemblies of Joint Stock Companies was published in the Official Gazette no. 32611 of 24 July 2024.

The Communiqué has amended **the Communiqué on the Electronic General Assembly System to be Used in General Assemblies of Joint Stock Companies.**

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Duration of access to the electronic general assembly system: **ARTICLE 5** Access to the electronic system for participation in a joint stock company's general assembly meeting will be provided at 06.00 on the day of the meeting and be valid until five minutes before the start of the meeting.	**Duration of access to the electronic general assembly system:** **ARTICLE 5** Access to the electronic system for participation in a joint stock company's general assembly meeting will be provided one hour before the announced time of the meeting and be valid until five minutes before the start of the meeting.

See the full Communiqué at:

https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2024/07/20240724-3.htm

Regulation Amending the Regulation on House Renting for Touristic Purposes

The Regulation Amending the Regulation on House Renting for Touristic Purposes was published in the Official Gazette no. 32413 of 28 December 2023.

The Regulation has amended **the Regulation on House Renting for Touristic Purposes.**

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Permit Application **ARTICLE 5** (4) In the applications made for high-rise residential buildings and detached houses, the submission of a unanimous decision as stipulated in subparagraph (d) of the second paragraph and the fulfillment of twenty-five percent as stipulated in the fourth paragraph of article 3 of the Law are not required. Separate certificates may be issued for the administrative company and one or more marketing companies operating in the same high-rise residential building. (5) The applicant accepts and states that the documents submitted are original and reflect the truth, and that the information therein is correct. If it is detected that the application has been made with false documents, the application will be rejected, and if a permit has been granted for the house, the permit will be annulled, and a	**Permit Application** **ARTICLE 5/2/d** If the house is located in a building with multiple independent sections; 3) (Added: RG-26/7/2024-32613) *Pursuant to Condominium Law no. 634 of 23/6/1965, in the procedures regarding the short-term permits for touristic purposes for the apartments with timeshare rights based on a timeshare contract added to the declarations section of land registry, a notarized copy of the decision of the board of condominium owners/co-owners taken by the persons among co-owners or through the persons they have elected as representatives to the board of condominium owners for each building or independent section with a timeshare right in the title deed, as per article 61 of Law no. 634.*

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criminal complaint will be filed against those who have submitted the false documents, pursuant to the Turkish Criminal Code no. 5237 of 26/9/2004.	(4) In the applications made for high-rise residential buildings, ***(Added: RG-26/7/2024-32613)*** *houses with timeshare rights*, and detached houses, the submission of a unanimous decision as stipulated in subparagraph (d) of the second paragraph and the fulfillment of twenty-five percent as stipulated in the fourth paragraph of article 3 of the Law are not required. Separate certificates may be issued for the administrative company and one or more marketing companies operating in the same high-rise residential building. (5) *Pursuant to Law no. 634, in case of short-term rental for touristic purposes of houses with timeshare rights based on a timeshare or management contract added to the declarations section of land registry, the permit will be issued in the name of the management company authorized by the board of condominium owners (by the co-owners in detached buildings). High-rise residential building characteristics are sought in the certification of the real estates with timeshare rights. The following information and documents will also be submitted in the applications made under this paragraph:* *a) Timeshare or management contract.* *b) A copy of the zoning status certificate, and if it is determined that the parcel is allocated for touristic use, a letter to be obtained from the relevant municipality for the identification of vested rights, if any, as per the ninth paragraph of*

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	article 54 of the Planned Areas Zoning Regulation. *c) Notarized copy of the decision taken by the board of condominium owners/co-owners specifying that the short-term rental of the house for touristic purposes is allowed and the management company has been authorized in this regard.*
Regulatory Powers **ARTICLE 14** (2) In order to ensure the effective implementation of subparagraph (e) in the first paragraph of article 4 of the Law, the Ministry may notify the intermediary service providers via online systems for them to remove any promotional and marketing content on houses without a permit.	**Regulatory Powers** **ARTICLE 14** (2) In order to ensure the effective implementation of subparagraph (e) in the first paragraph of article 4 of the Law, the Ministry may notify the intermediary service providers via online systems for them to remove any promotional and marketing content on houses without a permit (***Added: RG-26/7/2024-32613)*** *and may share data with relevant public institutions and organizations, travel agencies and intermediary service providers.*

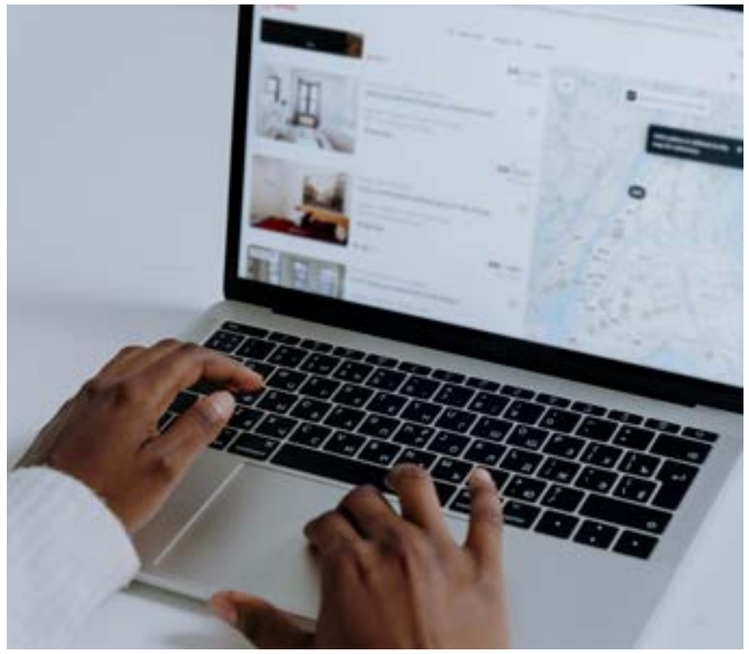
See the full Regulation at:

https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2024/07/20240726-11.htm

Communiqué on Notifications to the Ministry by Intermediary Service Providers Renting Houses for Touristic Purposes

The Communiqué on Notifications to the Ministry by Intermediary Service Providers Renting Houses for Touristic Purposes was published in the Official Gazette no. 32613 of 26 July 2024.

The Communiqué regulates the procedures and principles regarding the notifications to be made to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism by intermediary service providers that place online advertisements relating to the activities of real persons and legal entities renting houses for touristic purposes to real persons and legal entities.



See the full Communiqué at:

https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2024/07/20240726-15.htm

World News



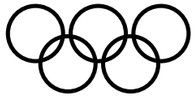
Legality
World News



Legality / World News

US Judge to Google: Expect Major Changes to Anti-Competitive App Store

A US judge has given Google a serious warning that it needs to make significant changes to its Android app store “Google Play”. The warning is based on the claim that Google is preventing competition and harming other tech companies by abusing its dominance over app stores. The judge says that Google has consolidated its market dominance by imposing high commissions on developers and forcing users to use its payment system, thus making it difficult for other app stores and developers to compete. The judge’s warning is part of a wider investigation to prevent tech giants from abusing their market dominance. Now, Google is preparing to defend itself against these claims and, if necessary, to appeal.



J.K. Rowling and Elon Musk Named in Cyberbullying Lawsuit Filed by Olympic Champion Khelif

J.K. Rowling, the author of Harry Potter series, and billionaire Elon Musk have been named in a criminal complaint filed by the Olympic champion Algerian female boxer Imane Khelif over alleged “acts of aggravated cyber harassment”.

Khelif, 25, has filed a complaint to French authorities for cyber harassment she experienced during the 2024 Paris Olympics. Nabil Boudi, Khelif’s attorney, confirmed that both Rowling and Musk were named in the complaint sent to the anti-online hatred center of the Paris public prosecutor’s office. Boudi added that the US presidential candidate Donald Trump could also become part of the investigation.

Khelif has been accused of being a man, even though she was born female, is listed as female in her passport, and has never identified as transgender. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has repeatedly stated that Khelif is qualified to compete in the women’s division. Khelif declared after winning the gold medal: “I want to tell the entire world that I am a female, and I will remain a female.”



Monopoly Lawsuit Against Google

A US judge plans to issue an order to force Google to provide Android users with more options for downloading apps, following a ruling in favor of Epic Games. The judge has rejected Google’s defense and said he is planning to issue an order that would maximize flexibility for users and developers. Earlier, Epic accused Google of monopolizing app access and in-app transactions, which led the jury to rule in Epic’s favor. Despite Google’s denial that its practices stifle competition, the judge has announced plans to set up a committee to impose an injunction. Google is also implicated in another lawsuit that accuses the company of abusing its search engine dominance.



Climate Protest at German Airports

In August 2024, two German airports suspended flights after climate activists breached their airfields as part of a larger protest targeting four airports across the country. The Last Generation campaign group said that eight activists gathered to disrupt traffic at Berlin, Cologne-Bonn, Nuremberg and Stuttgart airports. The activists blocked runways by glueing themselves to the tarmac. At Nuremberg airport, flights for a little over an hour were suspended, resulting in six delayed flights, one cancellation and one rerouted flight. The Cologne-Bonn airport resumed flight operations with some delays after an early morning halt. At Berlin-Brandenburg airport, the police intervention prevented flight operations from being affected.

Last Generation has announced plans for similar protests across Europe and North America and called for the German government to pursue a global agreement to phase out oil, gas and coal by 2030. Nancy Faeser, German Interior Minister, described the activists' protests as "dangerous and irresponsible" and announced that the ministry would impose strict penalties and increase airport security measures in response to these incidents.



Global Markets Continue to Recover

Swap traders have started pricing in expectation of rate cuts less than 100 basis points by the Federal Reserve in 2024, following the releasing of data regarding retail sales and unemployment insurance applications in the United States. A strong economic outlook has led to a rise in U.S. stocks and bond returns. The S&P 500 index has crossed the 5,500 level, while the Nasdaq 100 and Russell 2000 have gained 2.5%. Wall Street's "fear gauge" VIX has fallen from 65 to below 16.

The yield on the U.S. 10-year Treasury note has increased 8 basis points to 3.91%. The reduced possibility of an economic recession has also boosted Asian stock markets. Asia's major stock indexes have gained, while the MSCI Asia Pacific Index has recorded its best weekly performance in more than a year. Japan's Nikkei 225 has gained almost 3% on a weaker yen.

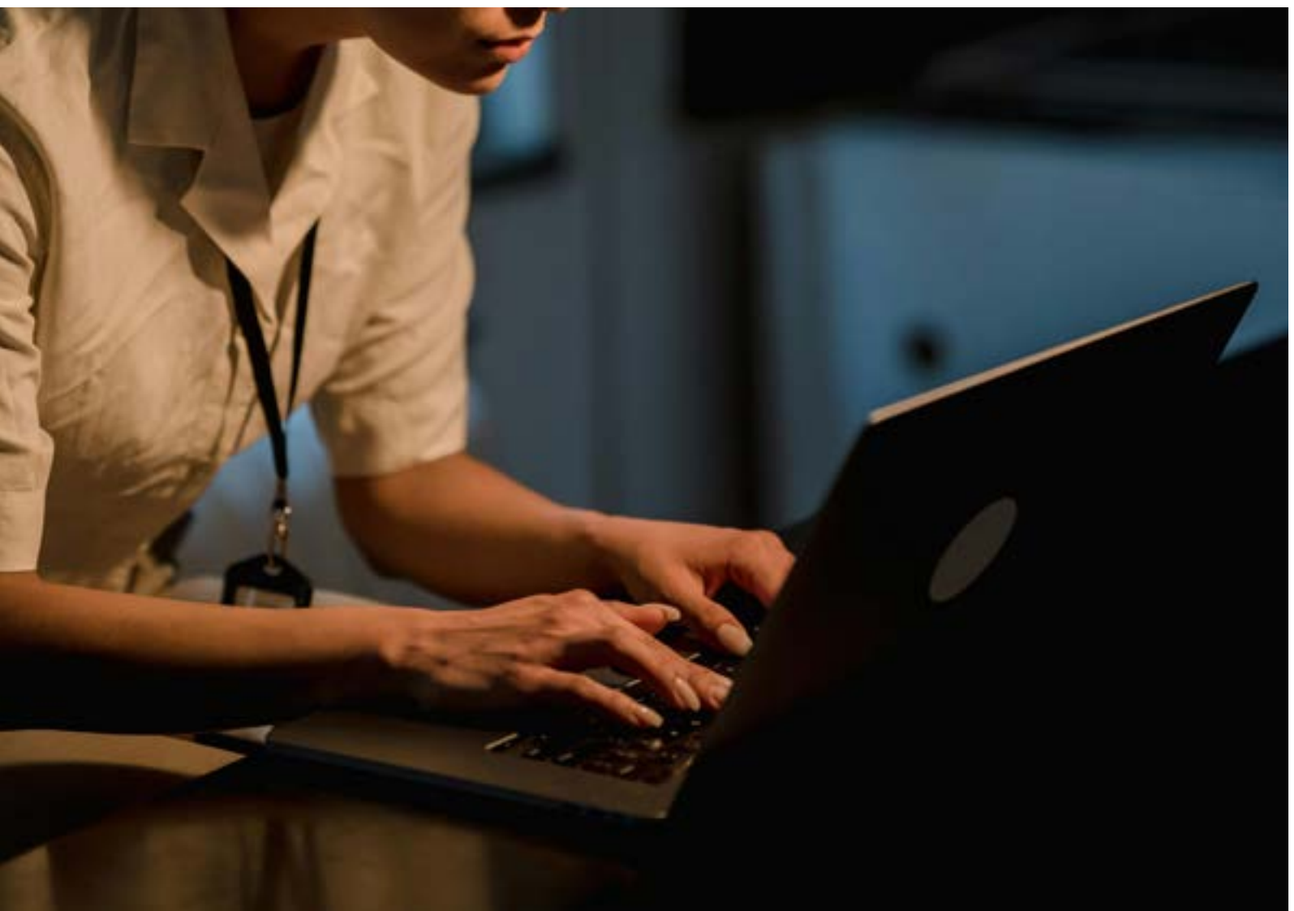
The Governor of the People's Bank of China has signaled plans to support the country's economic recovery, while indicating that no "drastic" measures will be taken. Following these statements, Chinese stocks have shuffled sideways, while the Hong Kong stock exchange has risen by 1.7%. In Türkiye, the markets also follow the statements of the Central Bank and the U.S. data.

News from Şengün



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Şengün & Partners has focused on internal training since the start of judiciary recess on 20 July 2024. The firm continues to organize internal training programs to support its team's professional development and streamline its business processes.

It has addressed the legislative changes in the first half of 2024 as part of its legal training with its team of attorneys and made in-depth presentations on time management and efficiency, client relationships management, technology, digital transformation, internal know-how and experience.

As a result of this training, a special series of bulletins, titled "2024 Yılı Özelinde KVKK'ya Genel Bakış" and "KVKK Otoriteleri Arasındaki Yeknesaklık Sorunsalı", has been prepared by Dila Yıldırım (Associate) and Ece Gülerman (Legal Intern) under the guidance of Gülşah Güven (Managing Senior Associate), as we have announced previously.

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The Business World and Law Association (IDHD), chaired by Attorney Nedim Korhan Şengün (the founder of Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership), successfully held its 2024 Ordinary General Assembly. The general assembly was held in Ataşehir, Istanbul with the active participation of the members of the association. At the meeting, the participants evaluated the association's activities in the previous period, approved financial statements and made strategic plans for the upcoming period.

The General Assembly started with the opening speech of IDHD President and Attorney Nedim Korhan Şengün. The President informed the members about the association's past projects and activities in the fields of business and law. He also underlined the association's actions and achievements aligned with its goals. Thus, the IDHD held a productive meeting as part of its 2024 Ordinary General Assembly, where the upcoming period's board of directors was formed and important decisions were made based on the association's future vision. Under its new board, the association will steadfastly pursue its activities in the fields of business and law.



Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership's Competition Law Working Group conducted a "competition law audit" for a food company and reviewed the company's current operations.

The audit was performed on-premises by Birgi Kuzumoğlu (Senior Associate and Izmir Office Coordinator), Yiğit Okuldaş (Associate), Öykü Güldürmez (Associate), Hilal Yayla Özdemir (Associate) and Dila Yıldırım (Associate) with the external coordination and communication provided by Gülşah Güven (Managing Senior Associate) and Berfin Nida Gültekin (Senior Associate and Ankara Office Coordinator).



Berfin Nida Gültekin, Senior Associate and Ankara Office Coordinator, met Dr. Onur Yüksel, General Manager of TOBBUYUM A.Ş., for a productive discussion on current collaborations.

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Gülşah Güven, Managing Senior Associate at Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership and Vice Chairperson of the Board of the Business World and Law Association, participated in a boat trip for the third Leaders Club meeting on September 5, 2024, and the Best of Sales Awards Celebration. During the trip hosted by the founder Ergün Güler, she connected with members of the Sales Network Leaders Club and HR leaders.

mondaq
Connecting knowledge & people

Mondaq has published several articles written by the members of Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership, namely "The Problem of Proving Concerted Practices" by Gülşah Güven (Managing Senior Associate), "Climate Change Litigation's Impact on Companies" by Öykü Güldürmez (Associate), and "A Historical Overview of Investment Advisory Regulations from Global and Local Perspectives" by Yiğit Okuldaş (Associate).



Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership has celebrated its 35th anniversary with the motto, "Tradition to Innovation, Entrepreneurship to Future, Driven by Deep Knowledge..." On this occasion, the firm has extended its gratitude to the colleagues, friends and clients whose invaluable contributions have shaped its journey over the years.

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Sources

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