



Legality

"A seminal publication of Şengün Group"

July 2022 | E- Bulletin

**Competition Board's Decision
Concerning Yemeksepeti**

**How Foreigners Can Acquire
Citizenship by Purchasing
Real Estate in Türkiye**

**Guest Sector:
IT Sector**

World Law Day

News from Şengün



www.sengungroup.com

www.sengunpartners.com

www.sengunalsp.com

4

Editor's Note

8

Articles

Competition Board's Decision Concerning Yemeksepeti

M. Tuğçe Demirat, Associate

12

How Foreigners Can Acquire Citizenship by Purchasing Real Estate in Türkiye

Umut Demirel, Legal Intern

20

Guest Sector: IT Sector

Overview of Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality

Çağla Karadağ, Associate

28

Special Days

July 10th: World Law Day

Seda Berk Çifciler, Legal Intern

34

Global News

Russia may cut oil production by 30%

34

US Federal Reserve reacts to inflation with the most significant interest rate hike since 1994

35

European Parliament votes to ban combustion engine cars starting in 2035

36

A single-center to publish the Turkish Sustainability Report: Public Oversight, Accounting, and Auditing Standards Authority

37

Personal Data and Compliance: A Challenge for In

40

News from Şengün

“IFS Connect Day” event

40

“Midwood İstanbul Film Studio Complex” press launch

40

“Summer Welcome Party” event

41

Our meeting titled “Future Trends in the Insurance Sector”, hosted by the Business and Law Association (IDHD)

41

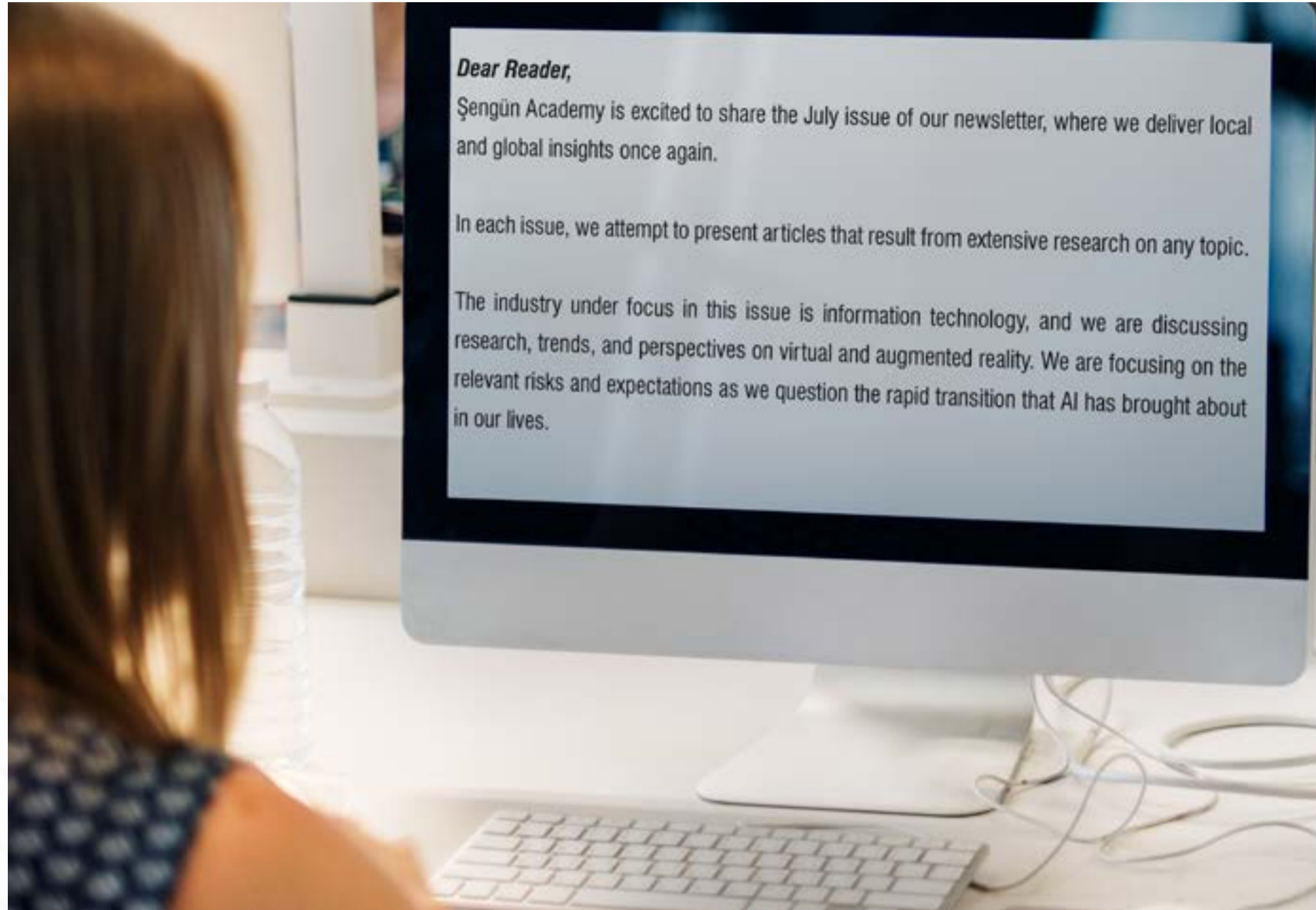
As Şengün & Partners, we are happy to take part in our client KT Portfolio's recent investment process of Fimpe

41

You can follow our Center on social media and take a glance newsletter about current developments in each relevant field

42

Sources

**Dear Reader,**

Şengün Academy is excited to share the July issue of our newsletter, where we deliver local and global insights once again.

In each issue, we attempt to present articles that result from extensive research on any topic.

The industry under focus in this issue is information technology, and we are discussing research, trends, and perspectives on virtual and augmented reality. We are focusing on the relevant risks and expectations as we question the rapid transition that AI has brought about in our lives.

Law has become increasingly important as individuals begin to enhance their practical communication abilities. In this framework, we will be celebrating “July 10th: World Law Day”, informing you about the history of law and legal events.

We continue bringing together the business and legal worlds in our “Global News” section, where we will report the latest national and local headlines transparently.

Our “News from Şengün” section will cover our team’s event participation and any updated information about our firm.

We will inform you of the activities of the Business World and Law Association, of which we are a member, and the latest initiatives and developments at Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership. We are pleased to tell you that you can follow our LinkedIn page and other social media accounts to keep up to date with the activities of our Insurance Center, Capital Markets and Finance Center, Intellectual Asset Management Center, Center of Risk Management and Regulatory Compliance, Antitrust Law Practices Center, Personal Data Center, Entrepreneurship Center, Global Green Center, and Arbitration, Peace and Mediation Center.

As you can see, we have assembled a curated collection of in-depth and relevant articles for the July 2022 issue of Legality.

Enjoy reading!

Istanbul, 1 July 2022

Şengün Academy

...y and max...
...defined as the pro...
...your market competitors...
...offer a high-cost, high-quality...
...foundation of your brand. All the pro...
...low, what, when, to whom and where your bra...
...y. Branding is defined as the process of coming up or making a...
...brand equity. The objectives will be based on how you gain sales by acqui...
...ches in order to have a good outcome of your sales and marketing activities. The...
...s on making good messages with the right twist of marketing approaches in order to ha...
...s to increase sales and achieve the company's target.

Articles





Competition Board's Decision Concerning Yemeksepeti

The Competition Board has concluded its inquiry into whether Yemeksepeti Elektronik İletişim Tanıtım Pazarlama Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi violated articles 4 and 6 in Act no. 4054 on the Protection of Competition. The Board reviewed all the facts, documents, the Investigation Report, and written and oral defense statements and met on 9 June 2016, adopting unanimous decisions no. 16-20/347-156. Accordingly, it was decided that:

I. Yemeksepeti Elektronik İletişim Tanıtım Pazarlama Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. was dominant in the online food delivery services market;

II. Yemeksepeti prevented competitors from offering better or alternative conditions (pricing, discounts, promotions, menus, payment methods, delivery sites, and delivery restrictions) with its Most-Favoured-Customer ("MFCC") arrangements, which led to exclusionary conduct in the relevant market. Therefore, the company violated article 6 in Act no. 4054 on the Protection of Competition;



III. Yemeksepeti Elektronik İletişim Tanıtım Pazarlama Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. would be required to pay a fine of TRY427,977.70 from its annual gross income determined by the Board for fiscal year 2015 under paragraph 3 of article 16 in Act no. 4054, as well

as paragraph 1 (b) and paragraph 2 of article 5 in "Regulation on Fines for Agreements, Concerted Practices and Decisions Limiting Competition, and Abuse of Dominant Position";

IV. Yemeksepeti would terminate any MFC arrangements that restricted competitors from providing better or alternative conditions, regardless of who paid for the discounts. Restaurants would not be coerced into denying better or alternative terms to other online food delivery services and providing the same terms to Yemeksepeti. As a result, Yemeksepeti would revise its agreements with restaurants and certify them with the Competition Authority in 120 days from the delivery of the detailed decision;

V. There was no evidence that Yemeksepeti prevented competitors from promoting by offering benefits to restaurants that refused to enter into any agreements with them, or that Joker discounts violated Act no. 4054. Remedy could be sought in Ankara Administrative Courts.

As seen in the above decisions, the Competition Board agreed on 9 June 2016 that MFC clauses were anti-competitive. The Board's goal is to ensure that restaurants are not reliant on a single platform and that competitors may freely enter the industry.

Since Yemeksepeti's MFN arrangements have an exclusionary effect on the market by

preventing other food delivery applications from delivering better or alternative services, it will be fined for abusing its dominant market position under Article 6 in Act no. 4054 on the Protection of Competition.

The Competition Board's decision marks the first time that the Most Favored Customer Clause ("MFCC"), which is commonly used worldwide, was deemed a violation of Antitrust Law. The decision calls for an end to the MFN arrangements and constitutes a major antitrust measure in the relevant markets.

The decision arising from the Competition Board's investigation of the matter underscores that MFN clauses prevent Yemeksepeti's competitors from receiving better terms, which constitutes an exclusionary conduct that restricts competition. The investigation clearly demonstrates that MFN clauses must be removed from relevant agreements to prevent anti-competitive practices that could give rise to a monopoly in a competitive environment.

As such, any ongoing MFN arrangement can be considered a violation of Antitrust Law, which means that online services other than Yemeksepeti may face similar problems. Therefore, the decision on Yemeksepeti will serve as a precedent in future disputes in this area.

M. Tuğçe Demirat, Associate





How Foreigners Can Acquire Citizenship by Purchasing Real Estate in Türkiye

Nowadays, “citizenship” reflects an increasingly global perspective due to globalization. As people feel less connected to their country now than ever before, governments are providing citizenship to foreigners who invest in their country to boost the economy.

In fact, foreigners who buy properties worth more than a certain amount may qualify for citizenship in many nations around the world, including Türkiye, which grants citizenship to foreigners who purchase real estate worth at least \$400,000 in six months from the date of purchase. The construction and real estate sectors are thriving in Türkiye, making the nation even more tempting to those considering real estate investments.



Until it was revised in 2018, article 20 of the Regulation on the Implementation of the Turkish Citizenship Law required foreigners to acquire real estate worth at least \$1,000,000 to become Turkish citizens. However, an amendment to the clause allowed foreigners to acquire Turkish citizenship by acquiring property valued at minimum \$250,000. With the latest revision, foreigners can now become Turkish citizens after acquiring real estate worth at least \$400,000. The applicants do not have to pay in USD to complete this transaction. Article 20 in the Regulation on the Implementation of the Turkish Citizenship Law provides that foreigners buying real estate worth at least \$400,000, or an equivalent amount, can become Turkish citizens as an exception if the real estate is registered with an annotation stating that it will not be resold for three years. The effective buying rates of the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye will be used as a reference while determining the exchange value of the real estate.

Following the purchase of real estate, specialists with a “Real Estate Appraisal License” recognized by the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye must write a “Real Estate Valuation Report” to indicate that the property meets the minimum price requirement (\$400,000) for citizenship. To be used as a reference, the report must have been produced maximum three months prior to the application date, being valid until the end of the applicable procedures. The valuation report must contain the current market price of the real estate in question.

The report will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, which will request the General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre (“TKGM”) to register the real estate with annotation that it will not be resold for three years. The annotation guarantees that the applicant for citizenship will own the property in question and will not resell it for three years. After all the required documents are submitted to the appropriate authorities, the application is evaluated, and if everything is in order, the applicant receives citizenship.

Foreigners who purchase several properties for a total amount exceeding the minimum price in the Regulation may apply for citizenship if all properties are annotated as not to be resold for three years.

An individual may not claim title to a property before it is registered with the land registry. Preliminary real estate contracts issued by notaries in the form of a preliminary contract do not represent a transfer of property because they contain a single commitment. The applicant might give a power of attorney to a third party to complete the real estate purchase transaction on their behalf. If the power of attorney is granted in a foreign country, it must, among other things, include a sealed and signed photograph and be issued by the relevant authorities.

Article 35 in the Land Registry Law was revised in 2012 to remove the reciprocity basis for foreigners buying real estate in Türkiye. Residents in countries where Turkish citizens are not allowed to own real estate can now buy property in Türkiye provided that the President permits it.

Moreover, foreigners do not need a residence permit to purchase real estate in Türkiye. According to Article 31 in Law no. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection, foreigners who own property in Türkiye are eligible for a short-term residence permit.

In this context, foreigners can purchase not just houses, but also offices, fields, workplaces, and stores. The exceptions to this are farmlands, and real estates with no buildings. Foreigners buying farmlands must provide an agricultural project in two years. In the case of an estate that does not have a structure, the buyer must submit a construction plan to the appropriate authorities within two years.

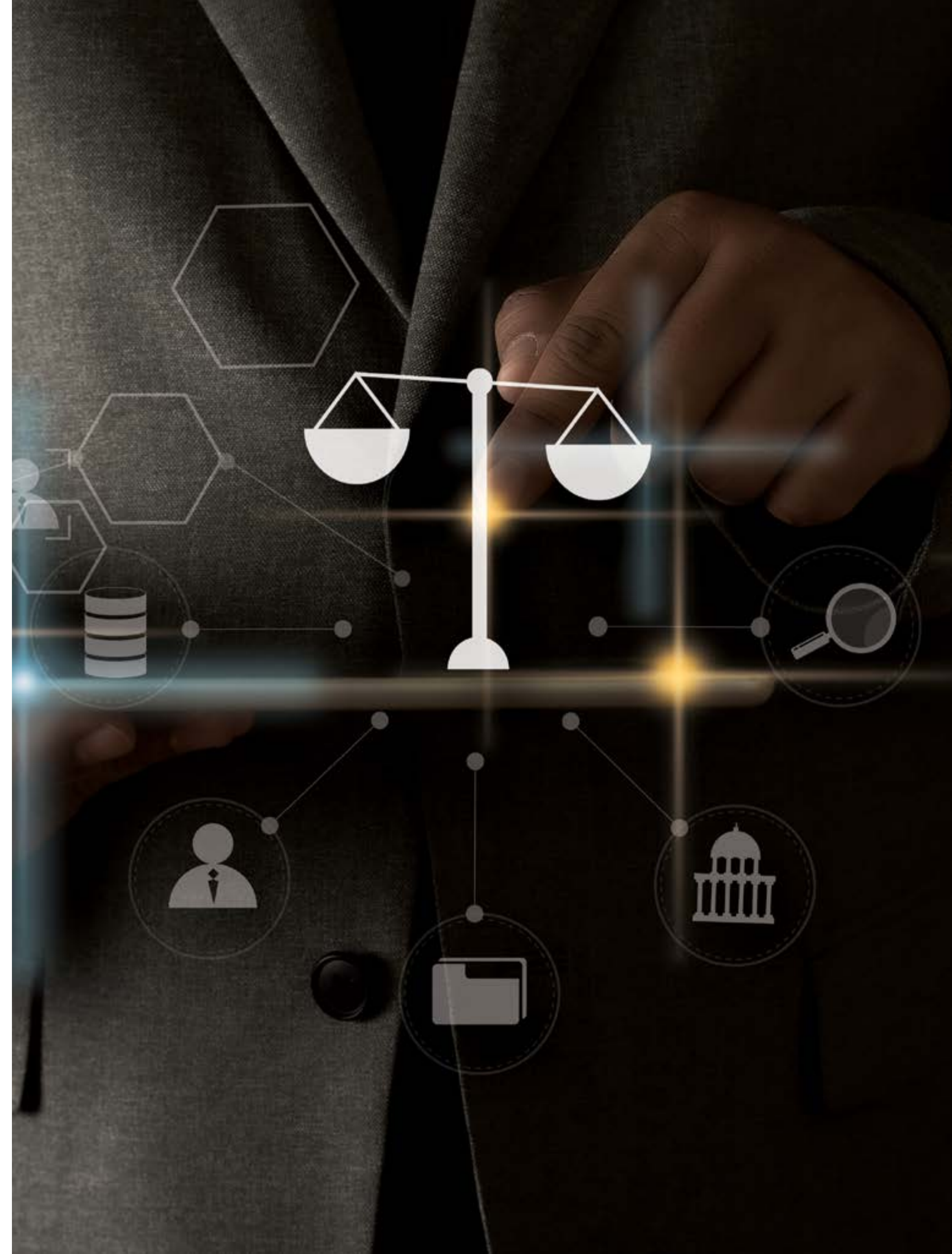
The liquidation rules will apply if there is any non-compliance in the usage of the properties, or if the projects are not completed. Foreigners are not allowed to buy property in restricted military areas. They can, however, buy real estate in special security zones if they obtain the permission of the governor. Foreigners can also purchase confiscated or encumbered real estate to acquire Turkish citizenship. According to article 35 in the Land Registry Law, a foreigner cannot buy real estate in Türkiye that encompasses 30 hectares, or ten percent of the relevant district’s surface area, unless the President specifically doubles that number.

Foreigners that can buy real estate in Türkiye include Turkish companies with foreign capital, and foreign natural and legal persons. Turkish companies with foreign capital wishing to purchase real estate in Türkiye must first file an application at the Provincial Directorate of Planning and Coordination via the governor's office at the property's address. After their application is approved, they must refer to the TKGM. Foreign natural and legal persons can directly apply to the General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre. Business firms are the only legal entities permitted to purchase real estate in Türkiye, and foundations or charities cannot buy property in this manner. Business firms incorporated in a foreign country under the laws of that country can only acquire real estate in exceptional circumstances. For this to occur, relevant provisions must exist in specific legislation or international treaties, including Law no. 2634 on the Incentivizing of Tourism, Industrial Zones Law no. 4737, and Turkish Petroleum Law no. 6491.

Many foreigners appear to be interested in owning real estate in Türkiye since this is a profitable investment, and acquiring Turkish citizenship is achievable in a short period of time for a fair amount of money.

Türkiye offers many opportunities in the real estate market. Foreigners who wish to obtain Turkish citizenship while making profit by taking advantage of such opportunities must seek legal advice from experienced lawyers to guarantee that they do not encounter any problems along the way.

Umut Demirel, Legal Intern





Guest Sector : IT Sector



Overview of Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality

Our lives are being transformed by cutting-edge technologies such as Virtual Reality (“VR”), Augmented Reality (“AR”), Metaverse, next-generation computing, smart contracts, and Artificial Intelligence (“AI”). Now, it is time to discuss the dangers and ramifications of VR and AR, which will become more pervasive in the future.

We can start by distinguishing between the two terms. Simply put, VR creates a simulated environment for users, whereas AR provides consumers with an enhanced version of reality. We can think of AR as an overlay over the natural world and VR as a whole universe.

Our imagination and perception have evolved in parallel with the advancement of technology. Previously, we would have said, “That’s impossible!” or “That’s not going to work!” while today, we instantly adapt, believe, and use any new technology without hesitation.

But what is it about VR and AR that we find so appealing? The answer is simple. VR promises us another world. We are all drawn to living in a different world as another person by just wearing a device resembling a pair of glasses. Our interest in VR, which is made possible by AI, grows as we enjoy the feeling of being somewhere else, removed from our everyday problems. Meanwhile, some people believe that AR is more fascinating because it provides a unique and realistic experience by fusing the actual world with a virtual world, using a camera, GPS, microphone, and speaker of just an imaging device.

Global Industry Outlook

With a projected market value rising from \$108 billion worldwide last year to \$162 billion by 2024, there is little question that VR and AR technologies will become more prevalent each day.¹ Several tech giants, including Microsoft, Google, Sony, and Epson, have already begun to invest in this field. In March, this can be seen from the \$60 million investment in AR glasses maker Nreal under the leadership of one of the biggest e-commerce companies in China, Alibaba.²

The enthusiasm for AR is increasing daily, with animals visiting our living rooms via Snapchat filters or Pokémon that we try to catch on the street via Pokémon Go. Our advertising and purchasing habits will have to keep up with the times when we can try on the dresses we find on online apps or see how the plates we want to buy will look on our table, eventually reshaping our business models.

¹ <https://theappsolutions.com/blog/development/augmented-reality-challenges/>

² <https://webrazzi.com/2022/03/30/artirilmis-gerceklik-gozlukleri-gelistiren-nreal-60-milyon-dolar-yatirim-aldi/>



Many companies around the world are already making changes to boost their sales.³ AR is now being used in the healthcare industry for training purposes, with some suggesting that this method is more effective than traditional methods such as reading or watching videos.⁴ In the defense industry, VR technology can help soldiers simulate their future settings. Therefore, investors will inevitably be involved in AR, Metaverse, and VR, which will surely be the future.⁵ Nike, which already has a solid market

position, has developed an AR app to remain competitive. The app asks users to bring their feet to the screen to determine their shoe size and helps them purchase the right shoes.⁶ We might give other examples: IKEA in the furniture industry, Audi in the automotive sector, Dulux in the paints industry, L'Oreal Paris in the cosmetics industry, and Amazon in the technology industry all use AR to provide customers with an interactive shopping experience.⁷

³ <https://www.wired.com/story/ikea-revamped-ar-app-design-entire-rooms/>

⁴ <https://vrscout.com/news/vr-surgery-training-might-be-more-effective-than-we-thought/>

⁵ <https://arvrnews.co/product-news/proximie-raises-80m-to-expand-its-ar-powered-remote-surgery-platform/>

⁶ <https://news.nike.com/news/nike-fit-digital-foot-measurement-tool>

⁷ <https://www.endustri40.com/artirilmis-gerceklik-kullanan-7-marka/>

Latest Trends in Türkiye

Interest in VR and AR has grown in Türkiye, as in the rest of the globe. We may give examples: AR used in medical training as part of distance learning during the pandemic; VR used in football matches with 4.5G, or Vodafone's sliding a dragon through the screen to demonstrate its 5G capabilities during April 23 events. The industry has accelerated: Türkiye's first VR laboratory was opened in 2017 by Crytek and Bahçeşehir University; in 2020, a Turkish enterprise, PulpoAR, built space in a mall that simulated the look of cosmetic items on customers' faces; and currently, Koç University's Mixed Reality Laboratory is getting ready for VR and AR technologies and the necessary human resources. However, the industry is still far from being fully established. It requires competent personnel, funding, and technology infrastructure; thus, it is impossible to become competitive overnight. Still, those who understand that this is the future keep making investments.



In Inventram, which manages Koç Holding's venture capital investments, contributed \$1 million to Augmency, the only company offering Turkish hardware and software for wearable AR technologies in June. Moreover, Artlabs, a 3D display and AR platform in the fields of e-commerce and Metaverse, obtained seed funding of \$700 thousand in May.⁸

⁸ <https://egirisim.com/2022/05/27/e-ticaret-ve-metaverse-icin-3d-ve-ar-deneyimi-saglayan-artlabs-700-bin-dolar-yatirim-aldi/>

Sectoral Risks and Forecasts

The most significant risk facing the sector relates to personal data and privacy, which can be addressed first and foremost by law. Being a system that safeguards fundamental rights, the law must be aware of potential violations brought on by cutting-edge technologies and regulate the industry as necessary. Regulators, lawmakers, legal experts, academics, and lawyers who will advise them on relevant issues must be knowledgeable in this field. There is no doubt that technology advances humanity, but we must also consider which of our rights will be sacrificed along the way, and what we can do to avoid this. By using the AR technology in particular, we offer access to much private information simply by pointing our phones anywhere. We share personal information that reveals a great deal about us, such as our present location, the items in our homes, the brands we use, the newspapers we read, the animals we keep at home, or the medications we use. This situation could lead to more severe issues than our data being shared with companies as statistical information for marketing or advertising purposes.

Individuals may be categorized based on data collected about them down to the smallest detail. Another issue is the system's security, even if the data is not collected and used for commercial purposes. People are expecting 5G technology to improve the speed and quality of AR and VR and enhance cyber security.⁹

Companies in various industries are bound to shape their marketing strategies based on data gathered from customer experiences via AR that simulates, for example, a video, a holiday vacation, or clothing. VR and AR appear to be the future technologies, with applications ranging from tourism to fashion, defense to education, and medicine.

Change and improvement are indispensable to human existence. In the future, we might only need a pair of lenses to view the news, watch our favorite movies, check the traffic, or monitor our health. Therefore, even as we celebrate technological advancements, we must consider and address problems that undermine our rights.

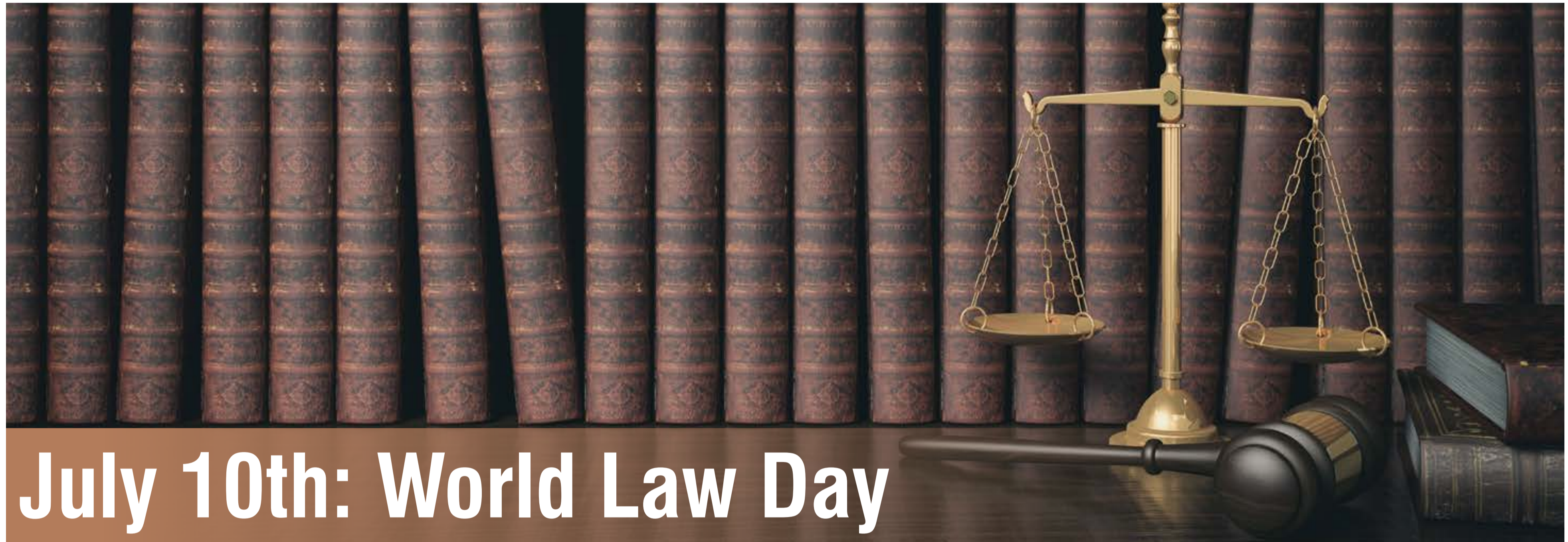
Çağla Karadağ, Associate



⁹ STM Teknolojik Düşünce Merkezi, Artırılmış Gerçeklik ve Gizlilik İlkeleri", 06.06.2022, <https://thinktech.stm.com.tr/artirilmis-gerceklik-ve-gizlilik-riskleri> (son erişim 16.06.2022)



Special Days



July 10th: World Law Day

The Turkish word for “law” is “hukuk,” which is the plural form of the Arabic word for “right.” The term “law” typically refers to a set of regulations that establish a society’s rules and a government’s authority. The concept of law has grown in significance since people started to learn how to communicate effectively because certain rights must be upheld to maintain even a simple discourse. When there is no law, violence, oppression, and other forms of injustice may occur.

Since the formation of the first communities, people have established and made an effort to abide by certain rules. They initially debated the specifics of these rules and the degree to which they must be followed. Eventually, the modern world’s crowded communities, multilateral relations, and intricate discourse with the “Other” prompted the establishment of laws around the globe.

In the years following the Industrial Revolution, the continuous battles in Europe and the occurrence of a calamity such as the First World War compelled the world to take some actions to avert the irreversible harm caused by wars throughout the globe. Forming the League of Nations was arguably the most significant step in this direction. However, a longer and more devastating world war broke out in the following years, requiring policymakers to think more seriously about the matter and causing resistance to war among citizens who were the actual victims of wars.

After the Second World War, there were global movements for freedom and equality, particularly against sexism and discrimination, with the United States and Europe taking the lead in the struggle against totalitarian regimes. Societies increasingly emphasized justice, equality, and freedom, among other things, and reached out to international platforms with a strong desire to break free from the chains of the past. It is against this background that World Law Day was proclaimed at the Geneva Conference.



World Law Day was declared on July 10, 1967, the first day of the Geneva Conference. On that day, judiciary members from across the world convened at the “Peace Palace” in Geneva to underline the importance of the rule of law in any community. Participants of this meeting emphasized the importance of global peace in preserving the rule of law, suggesting that communities’ expectations in this area are growing daily.

Since then, the 10th of July has been designated as World Law Day, with nations holding conferences worldwide. These conferences highlight the significance of the rule of law and international legal principles and concepts for fostering the growth of legal awareness and understanding.

World Law Day is marked by national and international events in this framework. National Committees of World Peace Through Law organize these events in countries, while members of the judiciary from those countries carry out local initiatives.

All of us, from individuals to states and international organizations, must advocate law and justice and fight for these fundamental principles, which are as crucial to our well-being as our physical health.

Happy World Law Day.

Sedat Berk Çifciler, Legal Intern



GLOBAL NEWS



Russia may cut oil production by 30%

According to Russian Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandr Novak, restructuring of oil refinery operations might reduce oil output to 200 million tonnes in 2022. Previously, the average refinery capacity was 280 million tonnes.

Novak suggests that this situation results from refineries being restructured to produce gas and diesel fuel at an optimal load with the reduction in the “queue,” or the number of consumers.

According to Novak, the capacity might be maintained or lowered to 200–240 million tonnes. These comments are perplexing and could have a negative impact on the market.



US Federal Reserve reacts to inflation with the most significant interest rate hike since 1994

On Wednesday, the Federal Reserve stepped up its efforts to control inflation by boosting the key interest rate by three-quarters of a point, the highest increase in almost three decades, signaling other rate hikes in the future.

The short-term benchmark rate, which impacts many consumer and business loans, will climb from 1.5% to 1.75% with the Fed’s announcement following its latest meeting.

Policymakers anticipate more rate hikes to push benchmark interest rates to a range of 3.25% to 3.5% by year’s end, which would be the highest level since 2008. In that case, many forms of borrowing would undoubtedly become more expensive.

The Fed is adopting new measures to fight credit restrictions and slow growth as inflation reaches 8.6%, the highest level in four decades, spreading to other sectors of the economy with no sign of abating.



European Parliament votes to ban combustion engine cars starting in 2035

As a significant step in cleaning up road transport, lawmakers in the European Parliament plenary have agreed to require all new car and van sales to achieve zero emissions from 2035.

The regulation, a crucial component of the “Fit for 55” package, mandates car manufacturers to cut their fleetwide emission averages by 100% from 2035, with incremental steps beginning in 2025. Discussions with the Council are expected to lead to the drafting of the final legal text.



A single-center to publish the Turkish Sustainability Report: Public Oversight, Accounting, and Auditing Standards Authority

Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards may now be established by the Public Oversight, Accounting, and Auditing Standards Authority, thanks to a law amendment published in Official Gazette no. 31856 on June 4, 2022. As a result of the amendment, the sixth paragraphs of Article 9 in the Law and Article 88 in the Turkish Commercial Code now include the following clause:

(6) The Public Oversight, Accounting, and Auditing Standards Authority is authorized to define and publish Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards by international standards to ensure consistency in practice and assist certain businesses and organizations in gaining global recognition for their sustainability reports. Provided that they adhere to the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards, institutions and boards that have been established to control and oversee specific sectors may define precise standards that would apply to their respective fields of operation.



The justification of the law amendment mentions that the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation announced the formation of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) at the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) to create a comprehensive set of international sustainability standards for financial markets in the public interest. In this framework, the amendment seeks to empower the Public Oversight, Accounting, and Auditing Standards Authority to create and publish these standards. The justification states that access to quality and comparable information about sustainability risks and opportunities is critical for investment decisions. Therefore, the envisioned standards will help investors understand how businesses respond to environmental, social, and corporate governance problems and access relevant information about sustainability in their investment decisions.

Personal Data and Compliance: A Challenge for International Groups

International groups face challenges because of the expansion of data protection laws. Still, certain situations may also impede digital transformation as the data controller must seek the subject's explicit consent before processing their data. The Secretary-General of CNIL ("Personal Data Protection Authority") and the Head of Data Protection of a large organization have offered insightful recommendations on how to proceed in the face of these legal challenges.

After four years of its entry into force, the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is now widely recognized. The GDPR has driven nations like Brazil, China, and even the United Arab Emirates to revise their relevant legislation.

In this context, Marine Giovannangeli has observed within the Servier group that adopting the GDPR is difficult in the presence of several local regulations. International groups must obey the



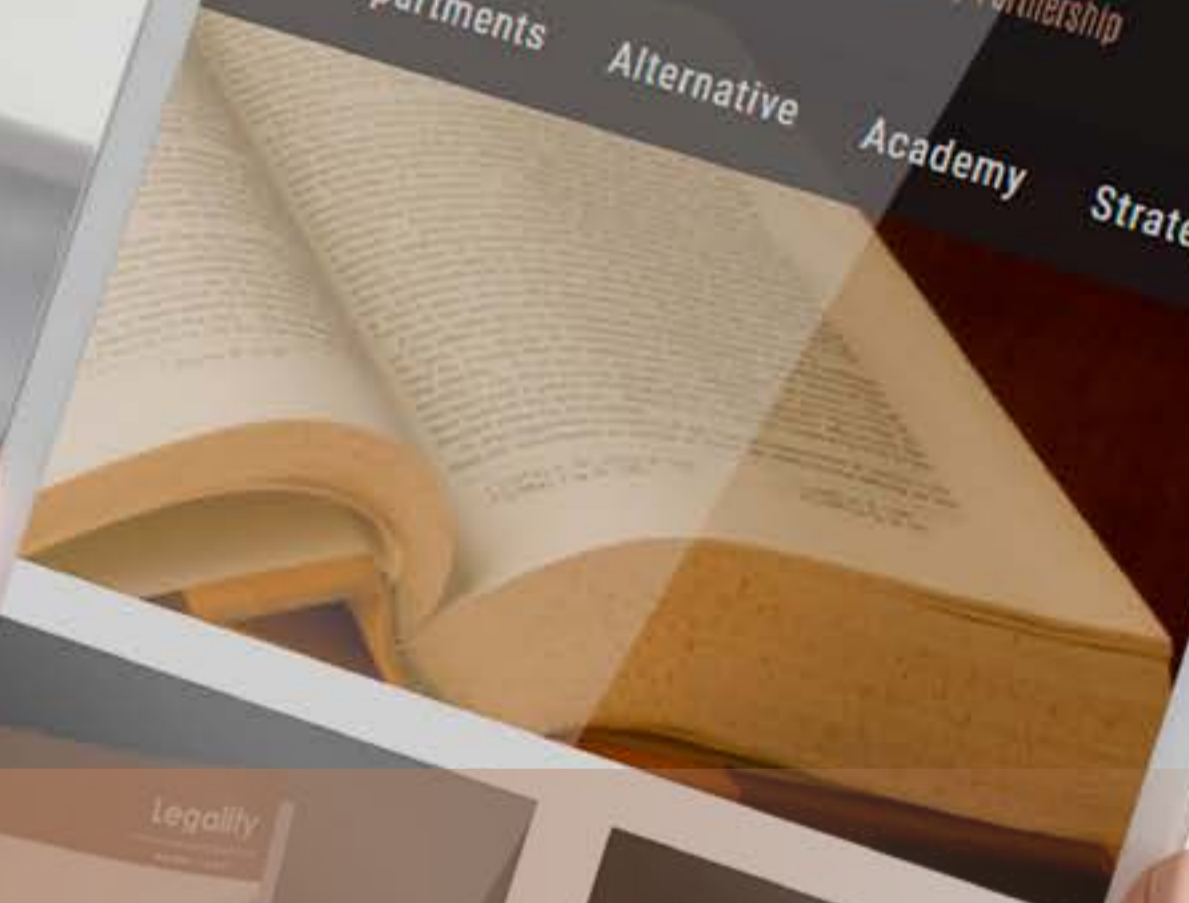
local data protection legislation. Still, the GDPR, designed as an extraterritorial regulation, must apply to Europeans' data even if stored in third countries.

Still, the Secretary-General explains that if enterprises face a conflict of laws, the CNIL Sanctions Commission will not sanction breaches resulting from this situation. He adds that companies can seek clarification from the CNIL if they have any doubts.



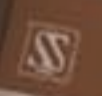
ŞENGÜN & PARTNERS
Avukatlık Ortaklığı | Attorney Partnership

Global Departments
Alternative
Academy
Strategic



Events News

legality



Le

İstanbul Barosu
Yürürlükte 2023-2024
Dereceli Üyesi
Kamusal & Kurumsal
Danışmanlık
2023-2024 Yılı
Yürürlükte 2023-2024
Yürürlükte 2023-2024

Events



IFS “Connect Day” event

Şengün & Partners Head of Technology and Business Development Departments İclal Arguç Demirtaş attended the IFS Connect Day event organized by IFS Türkiye. We have an opportunity to listen to inspiring speeches and to have valuable meetings on digitalization and sustainability.



“Midwood İstanbul Film Studio Complex” press launch

Şengün Group Media Coordinator Emre Eraslan and Associate Burak Batuhan from Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership were invited to the press launch of the big project, which brings together the key actors of the film industry in the national and international arena under one roof, at Soho House & Co in partnership with Midwood İstanbul Film Studio Complex and BG Film.



“Summer Welcome Party” event

Senior Associate Ayşe Gültekin Tibet and Associate Nihal Açıkgöz from Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership participated in the “Summer Welcome Party” event organized by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Türkiye.

News



Our meeting titled “Future Trends in the Insurance Sector”, hosted by the Business and Law Association (IDHD), which we represent, and which acts with the mission of providing and developing information exchange from different sectors in the field of business and law and aiming to transfer the knowledge that it has acquired to the Turkish business community, was held. The meeting has held under the attendance of Co-CEO of AON Türkiye and President of Insurance and Reinsurance Brokers Association S. Ferhan Ö. and Tofaş Insurance Leader Mr. Orçun Şentürk and our Founding Partner Nedim Korhan Şengün and moderated by IDHD Board Member İclal Arguç Demirtaş. You can follow the news and developments about IDHD on the website of IDHD (<https://isdunyasivehukuk.com/>) or on social media platforms.

As Şengün & Partners, we continue to walk together in the growth journeys of start-ups and support their investment processes. We were happy to take part in the recent investment processes of Fimpe, representing our client KT Portfolio which is one of the successful initiatives of the ecosystem.

You can follow our Insurance Center, Center of Capital Markets and Finance Arbitration, Intellectual Asset Management Center, Conciliation, and Mediation Centers, Center of Risk Management and Regularity Compliance, Competition Law Practice Center, Personal Data Center, Entrepreneur Center, Global Green Center on social media and take a glance newsletter about current developments in each relevant field.

Sources

<https://theappsolutions.com/blog/development/augmented-reality-challenges/>

<https://webrazzi.com/2022/03/30/artirilmis-gerceklik-gozlukleri-gelistiren-nreal-60-mily-on-dolar-yatirim-aldi/>

<https://www.wired.com/story/ikea-revamped-ar-app-design-entire-rooms/>

<https://vrscout.com/news/vr-surgery-training-might-be-more-effective-than-we-thought/>

<https://arvrnews.co/product-news/proximie-raises-80m-to-expand-its-ar-powered-remote-surgery-platform/>

<https://news.nike.com/news/nike-fit-digital-foot-measurement-tool>

<https://www.endustri40.com/artirilmis-gerceklik-kullanan-7-marka/>

<https://egirisim.com/2022/05/27/e-ticaret-ve-metaverse-icin-3d-ve-ar-deneyimi-saglayan-artlabs-700-bin-dolar-yatirim-aldi/>

STM Teknolojik Düşünce Merkezi, "Artırılmış Gerçeklik ve Gizlilik İlkeleri", 06.06.2022,
<https://thinktech.stm.com.tr/tr/artirilmis-gerceklik-ve-gizlilik-riskleri> (son erişim 16.06.2022)

İSTANBUL

Atatürk Mah. Sedef Cad. 31 Ada Ataşehir
Residance B Blok K4 D.17 D.18 D.92
34758 Ataşehir

Ofis 1. Yönetim, Ofis 2. İş ve Toplantı

Ofis 3. Kurucu, Ofis 4. İş ve Toplantı

Ofis 5. İş ve Toplantı

T: +90 216 456 94 02

ANKARA

Kızılırmak mah. 1450. Sokak Hayat Sebla
E blok No:7 Daire:2 Çankaya, Ankara

Ofis 7. İş ve Toplantı

T: +90 312 284 31 35

İZMİR

Adalet Mah. Manas Bulvarı Folkart
Towers B Kule K.37 D. 3702 3703
Bayraklı 35530

Ofis 6. İş ve Toplantı

T: +90 232 502 68 68

LONDRA

Berkeley Suite35 Berkeley
SquareMayfair , LondraW1J 5BF

Ofis 8. Toplantı

T: +44 20 7692 0717

VİYANA

Tuchlauben 7a A 1010

Ofis 9. Toplantı

T: +43 7 20775110

MİLANO

Via Santa Maria Valle 3, Milano, Milano,
20123, Italy

Ofis 10. Toplantı

T: +39 800 141 726

