



# Legality

"A seminal publication of Şengün Group"

May 2022 | E-Bulletin

Technologies and Software License  
Agreements in The Digital Age

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Industry in Focus: Fintech

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History Of The Legal Profession

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Events and News



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***Dear Reader,***

Şengün Academy is delighted to present to you our May newsletter. We continue to inform you about the latest national and international happenings in this issue while analyzing current trends with in-depth articles.

This issue's guest sector is the Fintech industry, subject to ongoing legislative changes, and is vital for underlining the importance of adhering to new rules. This industry has gained popularity with the acceleration of new technologies and business models in Turkey and elsewhere. Here, we share our experience, training sessions, and support provided to our clients in the Fintech industry. Our newsletter includes an article on remote identity verification laws, which are significant for regulatory compliance, and an article on issues relevant to software licensing agreements.

April was also significant for the legal community since it contained Lawyer's Day. We intend to highlight and celebrate our ancient profession with our article titled "The History of the Legal Profession," we intend to highlight and celebrate our old job.

The increasing digitalization, emerging technologies, and current risks result in new sustainability legislation and daily updates. In this framework, our global news section will inform you about the latest developments and legal news worldwide.

We also share the latest news from Şengün, including the events that we attended as part of our memberships and partnerships to follow the latest trends and improve our business network and our training sessions that reflect current developments worldwide. Moreover, we are glad to inform you that we have launched a news website, "Hukuk Çizgisi," to help you follow all the latest legal news.

In short, Legality's May 2022 edition will offer you a comprehensive and enjoyable selection once again while shedding light on the latest legal and sectoral trends.

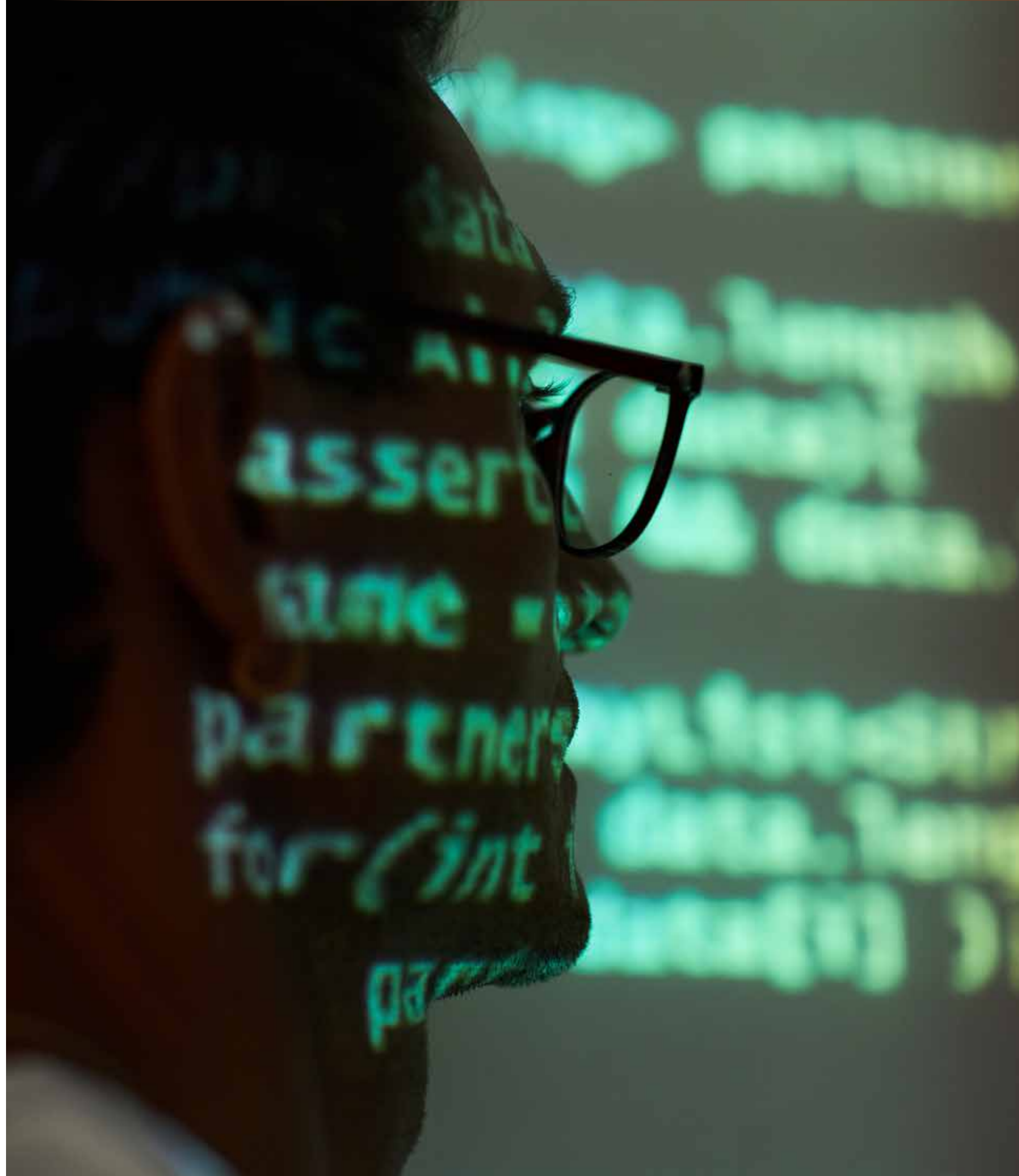
Enjoy reading!

İstanbul, 01 May 2022  
Şengün Academy



**ARTICLES**

TECHNOLOGIES AND SOFTWARE LICENSE AGREEMENTS IN THE DIGITAL AGE  
**Gazali Soysal, Managing Senior Associate**



These days, almost every article, speech, or conversation starts with a discussion of how technology and software development methods have improved over time. For instance, we all deal with software license agreements as part of our work. So, which aspects of software license agreements should be reviewed, and which issues should be highlighted in relation to other forms of agreements?

In any agreement, including software license agreements, the question is whether the advantage that the contractual parties will get matches to the benefit that they expect. This issue, however, primarily concerns whether the parties adequately describe their business expectations and if the provider duly explains its products or services. After determining whether the actual and expected benefits correspond to each other, we should analyze certain legal issues.

First and foremost, we must confirm whether the software specified in the agreement is provided to the software purchaser (“Licensee”) in compliance with the software provider’s (“Licensor”) legal rights. To determine this, we should use a distinct process for registered and unregistered software. Meanwhile, the Licensee should be safeguarded against third-party claims if the Licensor is not entitled to provide the product in question.



Secondly, we must determine if the software has been developed exclusively for the Licensee or is an already-existing software. In the first case, we should evaluate the contributions of all the parties involved in software development. Joint ownership of intellectual property may be applicable if the Licensee has made any contribution to the process. Even if the Licensor owns the relevant intellectual property, we should check that the product developed with the Licensee's data is secured in terms of personal data and trade secrets if only the Licensee's data and data infrastructure are utilized. Furthermore, we should analyze the contractual terms to see if the software will be supplied to third parties, including competitors of the Licensee.

In software license agreements, the Licensee should ensure that it not only obtains the object code but also has access to the source code to obtain the desired outcome from the product in the long run. This issue may be resolved with trust deeds. Similarly, we should keep in mind that a product developed only for the Licensee should be permitted to migrate to another server and be transferred to third parties by the Licensor.



The execution of software license agreements is also crucial. It is obvious that the party at fault will be held responsible for problems that may arise during the process; nevertheless, where a fault is committed by neither party, the party that will be held responsible should have been determined beforehand. Some argue that the Licensor should bear the responsibility in such cases since it is more knowledgeable about the positive and negative features of the product; however, others claim that the Licensee should be accountable for any systematic failures. Therefore, the parties must agree on who will be held accountable for any faults. The agreement should also specify the extent to which the Licensor will offer maintenance and improvement services for the flaws in the system.

Finally, the Licensee should consider the time it will take to switch to another software if the Licensor terminates the agreement for any reason, as well as the required notice periods before termination.

All these aspects are crucial for both parties to software license agreements, which are becoming more common day by day. Therefore, these agreements should specify a variety of subjects, including the ones stated above.

**Gazali Soysal, Managing Senior Associate**



## REMOTE IDENTITY VERIFICATION, KEY LEGISLATION AND RISKS

**Birgi Sucuer, Managing Associate**



Legality | Articles | Birgi Sucuer, Managing Associate

In the current age, we need support, possibly more than ever, from financial institutions to manage business mobility, needs for savings and loans, as well as individuals or companies through corporations, which inevitably affects the financial services sector. The financial services sector must follow and adapt fast to emerging technologies to meet such demands effectively. The recent challenges of customers and institutions in communicating face-to-face have necessitated following and adopting digital developments across the world. In this framework, remote identity verification has emerged as a viable option for such demands, saving time and effort and providing a practical alternative to face-to-face communication.

So, what is remote identity verification, and how is it used? Remote identity verification refers to an online video call between an employee of an authorized institution and a customer, which is made when a physical meeting is impossible to complete transactions specified in the applicable legislation. Institutions that can offer remote identity verification to customers include banks, non-bank financial institutions, brokers, portfolio management companies, and bitcoin trading/exchange service providers.

Remote identity verification was regulated for the first time on 1 April 2021 with the “Regulation on Remote Identity Verification Methods to be Used by Banks, and the Establishment of Contractual Relations in Electronic Environment,” which defined the scope, application, and requirements of remote identity control.

Then, the “Regulation Amending the Regulation on Remote Identity Verification Methods to be Used by Banks, and the Establishment of Contractual Relations in Electronic Environment” was published in the Official Gazette no. 31801 of 06.04.2022 to stipulate principles to be applied for the remote identity verification of non-resident Turkish citizens, regarding deposits and participation systems. This Amending Regulation expanded the scope of remote identity verification.

Regulation of 1 April 2021 prescribes how to apply the remote identity verification procedure, whereas the Amending Regulation of 06.04.2022 expands the application areas for non-resident Turkish citizens. Below, we provide an overview of the legislation and the new requirements of the amending regulation.

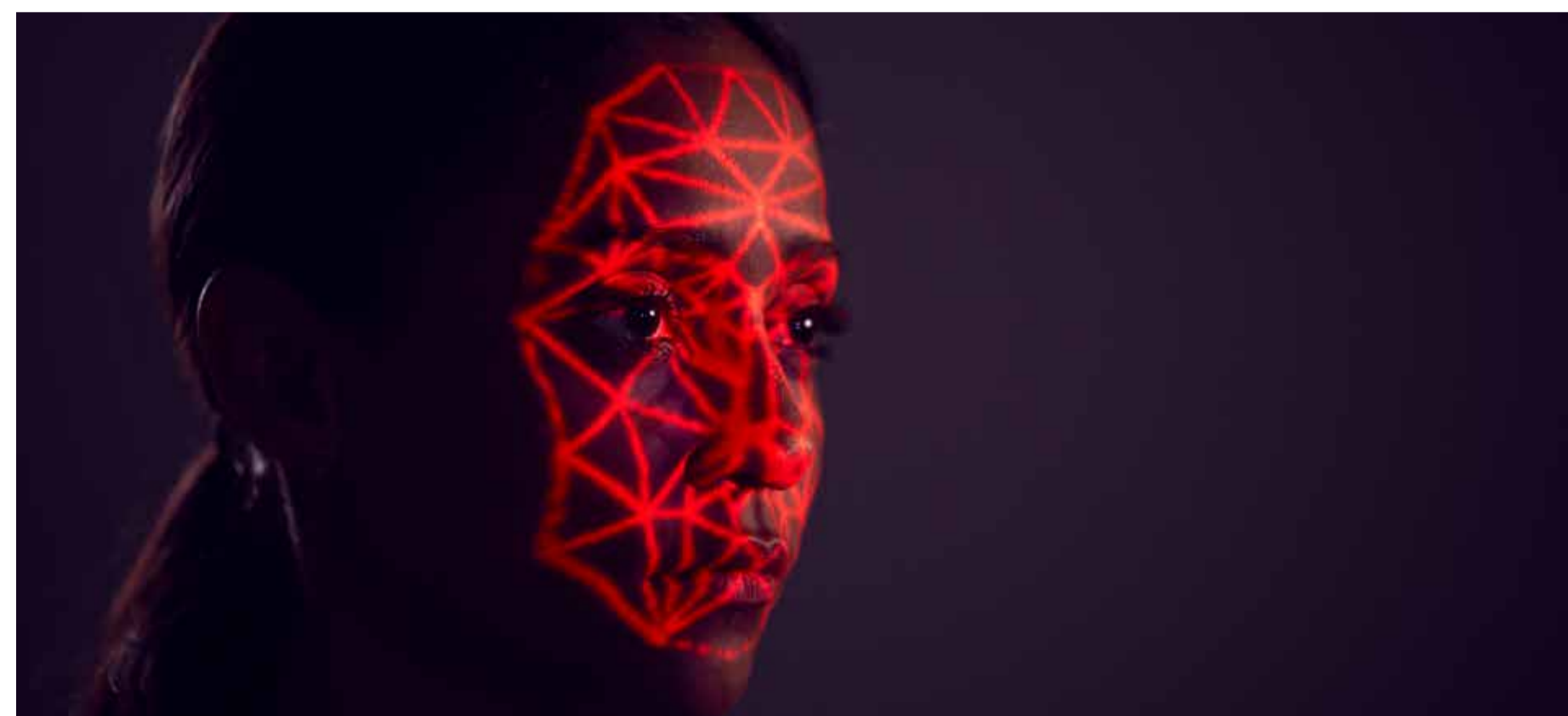
i) Legislation in general:

According to the relevant provisions, the remote identity verification procedure is carried out as follows:

- Before initiating the process, the authorized institution should draft the relevant documents, test the process efficiency, report the findings, and if everything is ready, start the procedure
- Remote identity verification is carried out via online, live and uninterrupted means with end-to-end encrypted communication resembling face-to-face identity verification.
- The video call is made by a customer representative trained in this field, who receives training, including on personal data protection legislation, at least once a year and after each update.
- The identity verification process starts with a person's application ("the applicant"). At the beginning of the interview, the customer representative obtains the applicant's explicit consent to protect personal data.
- During the identification process, the customer representative should believe that the information provided by the applicant is reasonable, sufficient, and convincing by way of psychological inquiry and observation.
- If the customer representative is sure that the applicant is telling the truth, they send a one-time password to their mobile phone for identity verification. The process is completed when the applicant enters the password into the interface.
- If the customer representative has doubts about the transaction, they may either end the conversation or apply additional controls and another approval mechanism.

ii) New Regulations, Foreign Persons, and YUVAM Account:

The Amending Regulation of 06.04.2022 allows non-resident natural person citizens who have a T.R. Identity Card or Blue Card, to open a YUVAM account (i.e., Non-Resident Deposit Account) and make transactions via this account. To this end, banks welcome new customers via passports with near-field communication as per ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) standards. As a result, remote identity verification mainly benefits non-resident citizens whose physical participation is difficult.



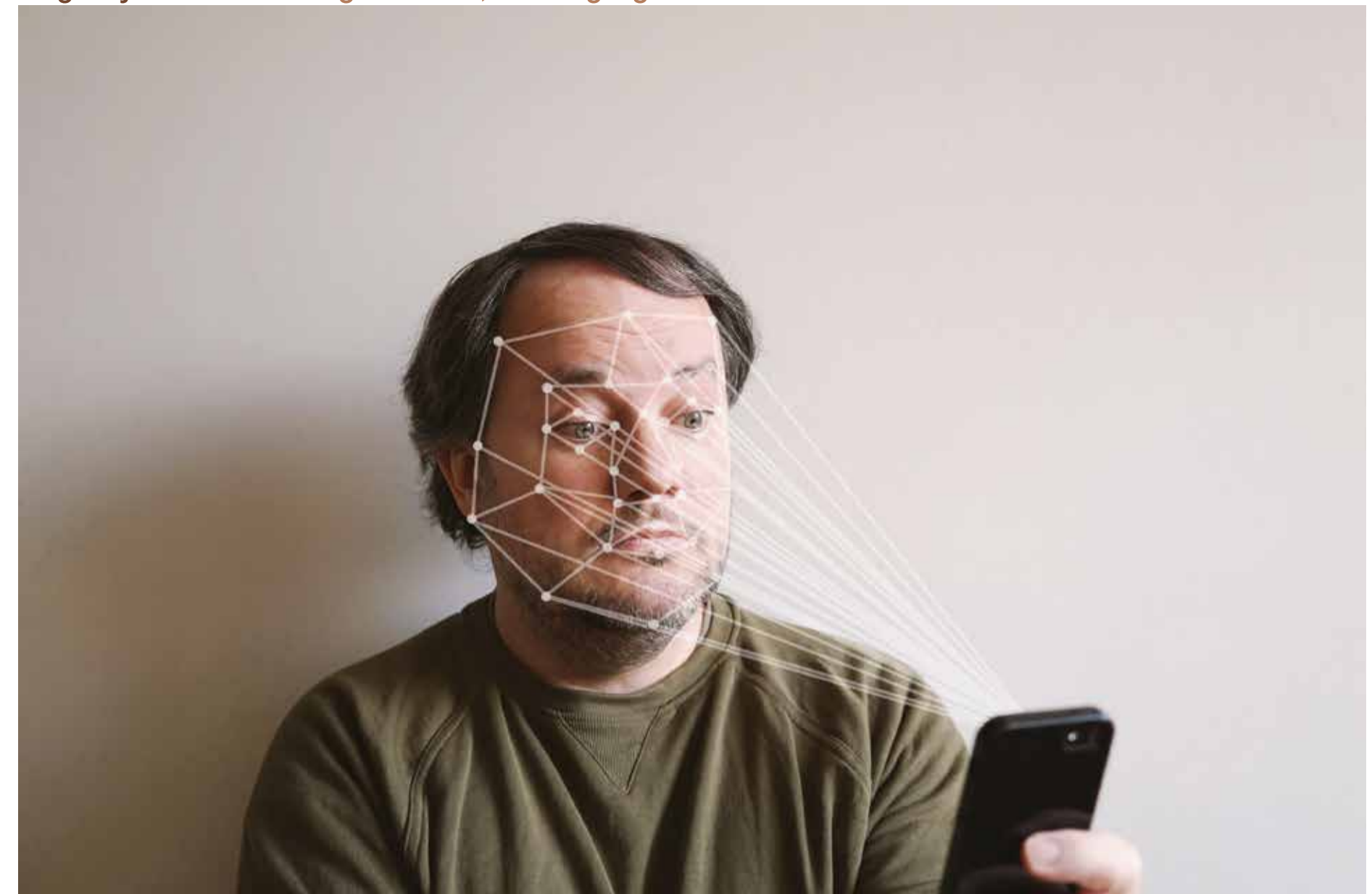
**Liabilities and Risks in Remote Identity Verification**

The authorized institution generally carries the responsibility of verifying the applicant's identity by mitigating the relevant risks. The institution should employ techniques to minimize the risks as per the applicable legislation. If the applicant and third parties make a claim, the burden of proof will be on the broker or the portfolio management company. In case of a complaint or notice, the Capital Markets Board of Turkey determines the compliance of a transaction and authorizes the institution to take the necessary measures.



Remote identity verification is a practical and efficient alternative driven by digital transformation; however, it is also a sensitive procedure entailing various risks. Therefore, this process can mitigate or increase the possibility of financial crimes such as forgery, fraud, and money laundering based on whether it is conducted properly. The authorized institutions should take measures under the applicable legislation to avoid such problems.

During identity scanning and verification, along with the video call, the institution should take the necessary security measures given technological, operational, and other risks. These procedures are considered critical by the relevant institutions. Therefore, the institution should know about the assets subject to the transaction, the applicant's funds and their source, the applicant's average income, the approximate size of the account opened or opened, and the number of transactions. The institution should also obtain detailed information about the applicant and update their data frequently. It can also increase the frequency of training, controls, and audits required per the applicable legislation. Moreover, the institution should observe applicants' actions and scrutinize transactions that do not comply with their financial profile and regular activities. It should report risky transactions and take adequate measures, including limiting the amount and number of transactions and suspending transactions in case of reasonable doubt. This whole process should be recorded. The records should be stored by the requirements for keeping transparent and auditable information and documents and personal data protection principles.



Remote identity verification technology signifies a new era, especially in the financial services sector, as an emerging technology offering a practical process that strengthens the relationship between the customer and the institution when applied duly and effectively. Like any digital innovation, we can only benefit from this new system if we follow secure, systematic, and sustainable principles. Considering the sensitivity of the process, we recommend receiving professional legal advice to observe the requirements, controls, and measures outlined in the legislation

**Birgi Sucuer, Managing Associate**



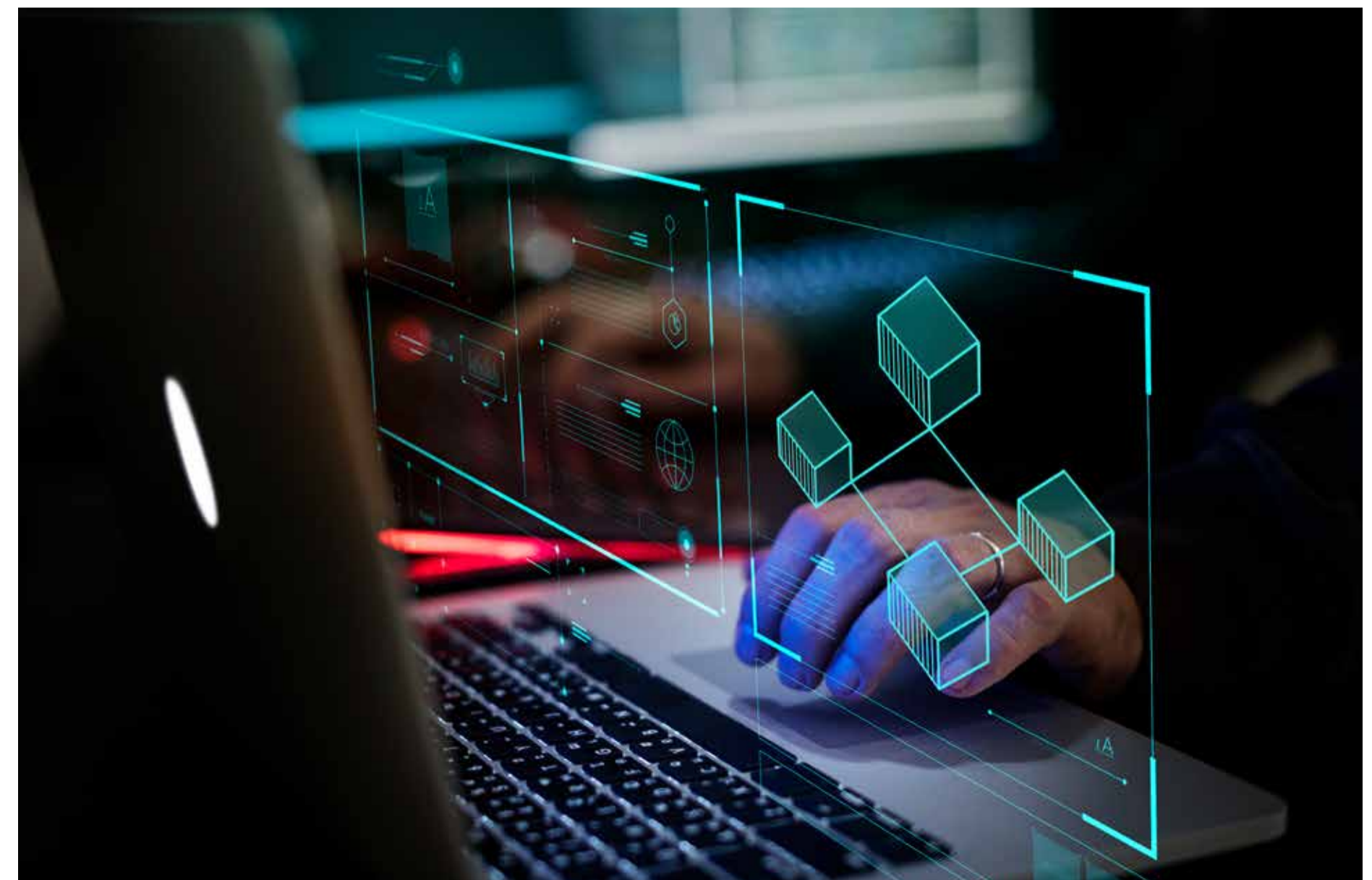
**INDUSTRY IN FOCUS**

## OVERVIEW OF THE FINTECH INDUSTRY Özge Okay, Associate

Legality | Overview of the Fintech Industry | Özge Okay, Associate

“Fintech” may appear to be a new concept, yet the link between finance and technology has existed for years. However, the industry has boomed recently with the pandemic and transformed the industry players with practical and consumer-oriented solutions. In this ecosystem, companies and other stakeholders have integrated cutting-edge technology into their existing systems to broaden their offerings in today’s competitive marketplace.

Now, old solutions that cannot fulfill current demand are being replaced by new business models, such as startups, which promote the adoption of emerging technologies. Especially in the banking industry, companies regularly collaborate with Fintech startups and mutually benefit from this partnership. Both established companies and startups with new business models need to stay competitive to retain their current customers and market shares in this nascent industry.





## Global Industry Outlook

The Fintech industry made a record number of deals worldwide in 2021. According to reports, the industry completed 5,684 transactions worth \$210 billion worldwide last year.<sup>1</sup> As Fintech investments grow, cryptocurrencies, blockchain, and cybersecurity are becoming increasingly important, resulting in the global transformation of industries and financial services. This transformation is happening worldwide since the FinTech industry has also gained speed in developing regions such as Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America.

According to “the Global Fintech Ecosystem Report 2020” by Startup Genome, the top 5 global Fintech ecosystems are Silicon Valley, New York City, London, Singapore, and Beijing, two meaning that Europe and North America no longer dominate the leading hubs as a result of the rise of the Asia-Pacific region.

The Report suggests that digital-only banking is growing with new services such as wealth management, while the artificial intelligence market is expanding with customized solutions.

Moreover, investors’ interest in early-stage funding, international mergers & acquisitions, and public offerings drive worldwide Fintech collaborations with the emergence of new opportunities.

## Latest Trends in Turkey

Turkey has also experienced a boom in Fintech activities and investments in line with global trends. Companies have integrated their systems into new technologies to improve their services, particularly in the banking industry. With online and contactless payment options demonstrating the need for new technologies, Fintech startups have enjoyed more significant investment opportunities.

In Turkey, money transfers and bill payments using digital means are the most common financial services. In addition to Fintech, the Turkish video game industry also started growing after acquiring Peak Games by Zynga in 2020. The country currently boasts three unicorns (Peak Games, Getir, Trendyol) in the industry. Last year, startups received \$523 million in 78 deals, with the video game industry obtaining \$65 million of that total.<sup>3</sup> The Fintech industry is likely to keep increasing with new investments and trends, especially in gaming markets.



## Fintech Risks and Forecasts

Global and local risks accompany the rapid rise of Fintech. For instance, labor is expensive due to the scarcity of qualified employees. At the same time, well-established businesses lose money because of their inability to adapt to changes in this highly competitive market. Moreover, new business models do not have the financial expertise of the traditional financial services sector.

Still, the Fintech industry is projected to grow with significant investments in the upcoming periods. KPMG's "Pulse of Fintech H2'21" report forecasts the following for the next year:

- More banks will offer embedded solutions.
- Regulatory scrutiny of embedded finance will increase.
- Payment institutions or other financial service providers will be data providers to attract investors and market players.
- ESG-focused Fintechs will be more likely to grow.
- More deals will be made with under-developed countries.
- Becoming a unicorn will lose its significance in developed countries while remaining key in emerging markets.

In conclusion, financial service providers, particularly those engaged in banking, are likely to collaborate with various Fintech companies with increasing opportunities in this field. Investors and businesses should obtain legal advice to guarantee regulatory compliance in relevant operations in such an environment.

**Özge Okay, Associate**

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- 2) <https://assets.kpmg/content/dam/kpmg/xx/pdf/2022/02/pulse-of-fintech-h2-21.pdf>
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**SPECIAL DAYS**

Article on Lawyers' Day (April 5)  
HISTORY OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION  
**İlayda Mohan, Associate**



Legality | Article on Lawyers' Day (April 5) | İlayda Mohan

The legal profession, representing and defending individuals, dates to ancient times. It first emerged in early civilizations such as Sumer, Egypt, and Ancient Greece. Initially, ancient Greeks had to represent themselves in criminal trials. However, since not everyone possessed outstanding public-speaking skills, others gradually began to defend the accused in court. During those times, advocates helped resolve disputes by defending the accused in court in exchange for a fee or for free. In the Roman Republic, the Lex Cincia law forbade lawyers from charging fees for their services to keep them from partnering with their clients and compromising their independence. However, the Roman emperors later lifted this prohibition, which facilitated the joining of lawyers and the emergence of the modern-day legal profession. Lawyers were not authorized to defend the suspect in court during the Middle Ages (especially during the Inquisition period) because, at that time, religious authorities wielded enormous power over individuals and courts, and evidence was obtained through torture with widespread fear of advocacy, which restricted the right to defense. Later, the Renaissance and Reformation challenged such limitations by encouraging free and innovative thought, thus improving law practice.

A prominent figure in the history of law was Marcus Tullius Cicero, an ancient Roman born in Arpinum on 3 January 106 BC. He is renowned for his idea of “natural law.” He obtained a thorough legal education and pioneered the legal profession as we know it today. He was a prominent and successful lawyer with excellent public-speaking skills and a passion for literature and philosophy. His wisdom enabled him to be appointed to various positions, ranging from head of court to consul. During his time in the Senate, he successfully defended many people, which earned him worldwide recognition and respect to this day. Unfortunately, only 58 of his speeches have survived to this day. The most well-known is “In Verrem,” which was produced in 70 BC regarding Gaius Verres, a Sicilian Governor who was a corrupt aristocrat.

Lawyers have always aspired to unite their practices and arrange themselves into different activity groups. The earliest bars were born out of French lawyers' desire to connect and act independently of sovereigns. At the time, French lawyers were affiliated with guilds, and they had to be guild members to practice law. However, the guild system clashed with lawyers' desire to be independent, accessible, and connected to the public due to its hierarchical and limiting structure and taxes required for guilds' privileges. In this environment, the French Revolution, which embraced the concept of equality, aided lawyers in breaking free from guilds. In the 1800s, occupational groups replaced guilds and reunited lawyers in various organizations. Lawyers eventually gained the freedom to select their bar association presidents. In Turkey, the first bar association was Constantinople Bar Association, established by British, French, German, Greek, Belgian, Russian, and Italian lawyers in Istanbul in 1870. In 1876, capitulations' positive impact on the practice of law led to the foundation of the first Ottoman Bar Association with "Dersaadet Lawyers Association Regulation."

In Turkey, people performed legal work before the Tanzimat reforms. Petition-writers met society's need for a lawyer at the time of Sharia Law. In 1876, as part of Tanzimat reforms, the "Lawyers' Regulation" took effect as the first legal text to regulate the practice of law, the title of lawyers, and how to become a lawyer. In 1884, Abdülhamid II passed the "Law on the Legal Profession in the Eastern Rumelia Province" as the first legal text to use the term "avocat" (lawyer) during the Ottoman rule. The practice of law improved with the republic's foundation and became secular under "Muhamat Law" in 1924, which was the first law to regulate the Turkish legal practice. The importance of this law is that the terms "baro" (bar association) and "avocat" (lawyer) were recognized for the first time in the Turkish legal system. Still, the Muhamat Law was insufficient in a Republic that constantly evolved; therefore, the Legal Profession Act no. 3499 entered into force in 1938, which was significant because it recognized the practice of law as a public service. The new regulations arising from the constitution amendments led to the

enactment of Legal Profession Act no. 1136 in 1969, which prescribed the rules for lawyers to join based on their professional interests and formed a higher organization known as the Union of Turkish Bar Associations. The Act stipulated that the legal profession was a freelance public service and expanded the definition to function as a "profession for advocacy" and a "profession for claiming a person's rights," thus granting non-contentious jurisdiction to lawyers.

Following its foundation, the Republic of Turkey advocated for bar associations to be unified under a single body during the Lawyers' Congress in 1934. On 5 April 1958, the presidents of bar associations convened in the Izmir Chamber of Commerce conference room to discuss the formation of the Union of Bar Associations. They laid the foundation of the present Union. This meeting resulted in the designation of 5 April as the "Lawyers' Day," i.e., the day when the idea of unifying all bar associations became a reality.

Today, lawyers continue to practice their profession without compromising the rule of law; yet, the quality of lawyers is declining even though their number is increasing. To fight this problem, bar associations wish to assist lawyers in improving their professional, cultural, and social skills and their capacity to have better social interactions. To this end, they organize free training sessions, events, seminars, conferences, and trips to help lawyers who intend to improve their skills and expertise. Still, the Union of Turkish Bar Associations must make specific training courses obligatory for lawyers to have the same level of professional competence. As Victor Hugo says, "Being good is easy; what is difficult is being just." We celebrate Lawyers' Day with our colleagues who exercise their profession with the principles of justice, equality, integrity, and the rule of law.

**İlayda Mohan, Associate**





à me concentrer. Je tremble sous mes couvertures empilées. Mon ventre gargouille, à cause de la

**10h.** Le SIF me propose d'être un refuge pour sans-abri. Je suis à une heure de marche. Là-bas, m'explique-t-il, je pourrai recevoir une attestation de sans-abri, des vêtements chauds, un téléphone et un sachet-repas, que je donnerai à mes compagnons pour leur hospitalité.

**10h30.** Karim, je pourrais peut-être aller dormir cette nuit? D'habitude, ça va. Par exemple, je je lui

**GLOBAL NEWS**



## European Parliament Adopts Data Governance Act

The European Parliament adopted the Data Governance Act on 6 April 2022. This Act constitutes a crucial step for developing the European data strategy. It intends to exploit AI's potential and expand the data available to technology businesses and startups to create new products and services.

Similar regulations are anticipated across the Union with the European Council's approval of the Data Governance Act. The proposed system will prevent the public sector from reusing data through exclusive rights and encourage data owners to willingly share their data on the platform, conforming to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

In other words, the Act urges data owners to freely share data in initiatives and activities related to social concerns such as climate change, sustainability, health studies, and scientific research. The Act will result in a massive flow of data, most likely boosting the European entrepreneurship sector and startups in the EU nations. Startups should follow the relevant regulations to keep up with the developments in this area.

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## Green Deal: EU sets aside €1 billion to protect the ocean

The European Union announced that it would renew its commitments toward international Ocean governance at the “Our Ocean Conference” in Palau. The Union proposed 44 different commitments totaling nearly €1 billion for the 2020-2022 period, making it the Union’s most valuable proposition ever offered at the event.

The event is vital to urge communities and industries worldwide to protect the ocean. With worldwide cooperation initiatives, the 2022 theme “Our Ocean, Our People, Our Prosperity” aims to address sustainable use of marine resources, improving ocean resilience against climate change, and conserving the ocean for future generations.

The Union wishes to contribute to international Ocean governance with the opportunities offered by the European Green Deal in the face of ocean concerns.



**Sources**

[https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_22\\_2398](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_22_2398)



### Call for new European Bauhaus “NEB LAB.”

The Commission has launched the “NEB LAB,” which will function as a “think and do” tank. The tank aims to bring about beautiful, sustainable, and inclusive changes on the ground by connecting the startup’s growing community and sharing ideas.

New efforts are on the way with the “call for Friends,” which will ensure the active participation of companies and public actors, such as regions, villages, and cities, in the NEB.

The “NEB LAB” projects include the development of European New Bauhaus labeling tools, working on regulatory framework conditions, and developing a survey among construction companies, architects, urban planners, and other actors to identify barriers to the implementation of NEB projects in the construction and housing areas.

The New European Bauhaus is presented as an environmental, economic, and cultural project that combines design, sustainability, accessibility, affordability, and investment to help achieve the European Green Deal.

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### Data breach at Electronic Payment Service leads to a class-action lawsuit

In the US State of Delaware, plaintiffs whose personal cyberattack stole information and cryptocurrency portfolios filed a lawsuit against Shopify Inc. and TaskUs Inc. for allegedly failing to take the necessary measures to prevent data breaches.

The event in question took place in 2020 with the hacking of Leger SAS. This electronic payment service processes customer and cryptocurrency data under its contract with the relevant e-commerce companies. The attack affected 272,000 people’s cryptocurrency e-wallets, e-mail addresses, and phone numbers.

The e-commerce companies claimed that they were not involved in the data theft and that intermediary payment services were responsible for the security of the e-wallet and contact details.

Now, plaintiffs are seeking direct and indirect damages in the lawsuit while investigation and trial continue for the following allegations: negligence, unjust enrichment, violations of Florida’s Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, violations of the North Carolina Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practices Act, violations of the Arizona Consumer Fraud Act, and violations of the Kentucky Consumer Protection Act.

The court’s ruling will set a precedent for judicial evaluations of e-commerce enterprises’ relationships with digital payment services and identify the party’s respective obligations.

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## French court upholds the Competition Authority's fine against Google.

The French Competition Authority fined Google €150 million in 2019 for being anti-competitive with advertisers in search engines. The Paris Court of Appeals has upheld the fine. The company is accused of abusing its market dominance by imposing “opaque and obscure” rules on advertisers. In response to this decision, Google has announced that it will make certain adjustments to its policies to make them more transparent, noting that it will take some time to analyze the court’s ruling before taking any further action.

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## Green trademarks are on the rise.

Consumers have started to favor green trademarks to battle climate change, according to data released by the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) in September 2021. Research shows that the number of the filed green trademarks is reaching 16,000, the highest number since 1996.

Consumers and market participants will likely recognize that brands have begun to value environmental protection and sustainability problems with green trademarks. Most “green” applications concern energy saving and pollution control, with most applications coming from Chinese companies. At the same time, the UK is reported to be in the top three for biofuels, ecology, and environmental services.

With consumer worries about climate change increasingly influencing purchasing decisions, trademarks may be necessary for distinguishing environmentally friendly companies from others. As a result, governments note customers’ positive behavior changes and wish to satisfy those needs in the long run. The European Union’s draft directive on corporate sustainability due diligence is a good illustration of this, which indicates the advances that will occur soon.



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**EVENTS & NEWS**

## VISITS

### Economy Meeting: Potential e-Mobility Collaborations between Turkey and Germany

Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership Co-Founder Nedim Korhan Şengün and Head of Technology and Business Development Departments İclal Arguç Demirtaş joined an event titled “Potential e-Mobility Collaborations between Turkey and Germany” on behalf of Şengün Global Green Center. The event was held by the German and Turkish Chamber of Commerce on 07.04.2022 with the participation of TOGG CEO Mehmet Gürcan Karakaş as the main speaker and presentations by notable attendees. The event was home to meetings on e-mobility, sustainability, and future technologies.

### OMÜD Event on 21.04.2022



Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership Co-Founder Nedim Korhan Şengün attended the fast-breaking event of the Turkish Corrugated Cardboard Industrial Association (“OMÜD”) on 21.04.2022. OMÜD, the first professional association in the packaging business, represents the Turkish corrugated cardboard industry and comprises industrial companies operating locally and abroad.

## LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

- Startups can use alternative funding methods to meet their capital requirements to turn their ideas and projects into reality. Şengün Entrepreneurship Center analyzes the financing methods available to entrepreneurs and helps them identify the best methods as per applicable regulations. Please visit <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6919916857936252928/> to read our information note written in light of recent developments: “Funding Options for Startups”.
- We launched [www.hukukcizgisi.com](http://www.hukukcizgisi.com) in April 2022 as a legal news platform to compile the latest legal news and developments and share them with our readers from a worldwide viewpoint. In addition to the website, you can follow the social media accounts of Hukuk Çizgisi to keep up with the latest news and articles written by the platform’s team comprising the members of Şengün Academy.

## İÇ EĞİTİMLER

As part of the Inner Dialogue Series of Şengün Academy, our Head of Technology and Business Development Departments, İclal Demirtaş, hosted “Types of Writing Styles and Their Key Elements” on 15 March 2022. The training covered the basic elements and keywords to remember while writing articles, news, columns, and information notes.

## İSTANBUL

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