



Legality

"A seminal publication of Şengün Group"

October - November 2024 | E-Bulletin

CMR Convention on International
Carriage of Goods

Board Members' Liabilities
in Work Accidents

Guest Sector:
Historical Development,
Importance and Impact of the
Transportation and Logistics Industry

Special Day:
Atatürk Memorial Day
on November 10th and Atatürk Week

News to the World
World News

News from Şengün



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OCTOBER - NOVEMBER 2024

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Legality Editor's Note

Dear Reader,

Şengün Academy presents its October-November newsletter that covers the latest local and global developments.

Our articles include CMR Convention on International Carriage of Goods and Board Members' Liabilities in Work Accidents.

As the guest sector of the month, we will trace the development of the transportation and logistics industry.

In honor of Atatürk Memorial Day on November 10th and Atatürk Week, we will explore the establishment and importance of the Turkish Language Association.

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, October-November 2024
Şengün Academy



Articles



Article

CMR Convention on International Carriage of Goods

CMR Convention and Its Purpose

The Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road ("CMR Convention") was drafted by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe ("UNECE") in 1956 and entered into force in 1961 to establish a set of rules for solving the problems relevant to the international carriage of goods.



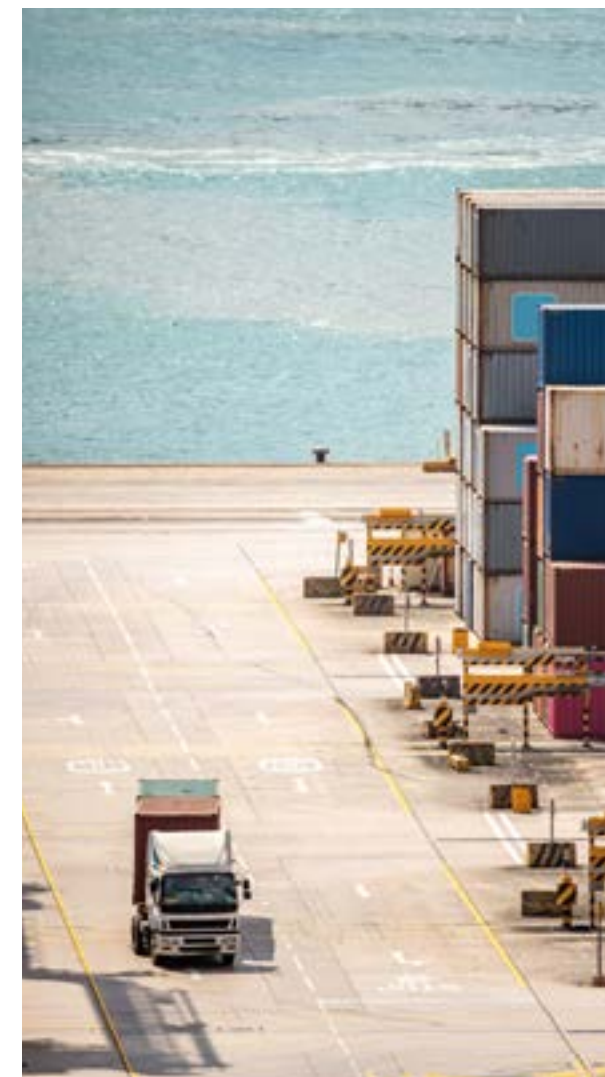
The CMR Convention aims to standardize the rules for international carriage by road and set forth the carrier's liability for loss of, damage to or delay in the carriage of goods and the limits of claims for compensation. The purpose is to reduce the costs of carriage and the related trade by identifying the risks that can be insured for the parties to a carriage contract in advance. The CMR Convention also clarifies the function of a consignment note and the obligations of the parties to a carriage contract. However, it does not provide definitive provisions on some issues such as the establishment of a contract, the subject of carriage, the officials that will be liable for loading, unloading and stowage, as well as carriage fee, pledge, lien, termination and withdrawal. Therefore, the carriage regulations of the relevant country will complement the CMR Convention for the issues not provided therein.

The CMR Convention reduces legal uncertainty in international carriage by road and promotes order and security in trade.

Countries Enforcing the Provisions

There are 56 signatories to the CMR Convention, including Türkiye.

The CMR Convention applies to any contract involving the carriage of goods by road for a fee where at least one of the places of receipt and delivery of the goods is a Contracting Party to the Convention. Thus, the international carriage of goods by road beginning or ending in one of the Contracting Parties to the CMR Convention and performed for the account of another party will be bound by the Convention, with some exceptions.



Contracts Bound by the Provisions

The CMR Convention does not concern all aspects of carriage contracts since it was not drafted to cover all problems relevant to international carriage. Its main purpose is to determine the carrier's liability for loss of, damage to or delay in the carriage of goods and to regulate the preparation of transport documents, which is stated clearly in its preamble.

The carriage of goods and the carriage contract are different concepts, and the CMR Convention is only applicable to the latter. For the provisions of the CMR Convention to be applicable, there must be a carriage contract, the carriage must be performed with certain vehicles by road for a fee, and the transported cargo must be goods that are carried internationally. Thus, the CMR Convention does not cover the transportation of other cargo, such as carriage under international postal agreements, the transportation of the deceased, or the packing and transportation of household goods.

The applicability of the CMR Convention is not influenced by the place of conclusion of the contract and the nationality or domicile of the parties since the Convention is binding when any of the countries where the carrier receives or delivers the goods is a party to it. Moreover, the lack of a consignment note does not prevent the application of the CMR Convention, even if it is an important document in terms of the burden of proof.

Relevance of the CMR Convention to Turkish Law

Türkiye ratified the CMR Convention and its additional protocols by Law no. 3939 published in the Official Gazette on December 14, 1993. After the text of the CMR Convention was published in the Official Gazette of 4 January 1995, the country submitted its participation document to the United Nations Secretariat, and the Convention entered into force. Therefore, the CMR Convention and its Additional Protocol have the effect of law under the last paragraph of article 90 of the Constitution.

The Court of Appeals rules that the CMR Convention has the force of law, being duly put into force, and will be applied to every carriage contract governed under article 1 of the Convention, and in case of a conflict between the provisions of the CMR Convention and the Turkish Commercial Code, those of the former will take precedence since they entered into force later with regard to international carriage and became a rule of domestic law.

Thus, the CMR Convention will be prioritized in matters of international carriage, pursuant to article 90 of the Constitution. If a dispute under the CMR Convention is brought before the Turkish Courts, the judge will resolve it as per the Convention without resorting to the rules pertaining to the conflict of laws.

As such, the carrier's liability is determined by the CMR Convention for international carriage of goods by road, and by Turkish Commercial Code no. 6102 for domestic carriage of goods by road.

Yiğit Okuldaş, Associate



Article

Board Members' Liabilities in Work Accidents

Work accidents are incidents that occur while an employee is working or serving an employer and that cause physical harm to the employee, especially due to negligence of measures set forth in the occupational health and safety legislation. Law no. 5510 on Social Insurance and Universal Health Insurance and Law no. 6331 on Occupational Health and Safety impose different obligations on employers for work accidents. Thus, Law no. 5510 addresses work accidents more broadly, defining it as an incident that occurs **i)** for an insurance holder at times when he/she is not carrying out his/her main work due to the reason that he/she is sent on duty to another place out of the workplace, **ii)** for a nursing female insurance holder at times allocated for nursing her child as per labor legislation, and **iii)** during insurance holder's going to or coming from the place,

where the work is carried out, on a vehicle provided by the employer. The origins of work accidents can be easily traced at businesses with few employees working directly under the orders and instructions of an employer, whereas the process might be more difficult when the employer is a large enterprise, and the operations are carried out by the employer's representatives.

Criminal liability applies solely to natural persons; therefore, employer liability rests with the board of directors as the body responsible for an enterprise's management and representation. Since a legal entity's will is expressed through its organs, it acts as an employer in name only; thus, the legal entity of a company holds no criminal liability. For criminal liability arising from work accidents, the inquiry focuses on who holds specific powers and responsibilities for occupational health and safety within the workplace, as the "de facto" employer, and on the responsibilities of natural persons managing the company, based on the nature of the accident.



Another important issue in terms of liability is to make a distinction between a de facto employer and an employer's representative. Accordingly, while the board of directors is the highest authority to give orders and instructions as the de facto employer, the persons who exercise certain powers on behalf of the employer, such as the general manager, unit manager, leader, head of workers, etc., are the employer's representatives. Article 3/2 of Law no. 6331 on Occupational Health and Safety states, "*Employer's representatives who act on behalf of the employer and are involved in the work and the management of the workplace are considered as employers as far as the implementation of this Law is concerned.*" Article 2/4 of Labor Law no. 4857 also stipulates, "*Employer's representatives who act on behalf of the employer and are involved in the work and the management of the workplace are considered as employers as far as the implementation of this Law is concerned.*" Thus, employer representatives are recognized as employers, and they are

required to ensure the occupational health and safety of employees, just like the de facto employer, under the pertinent laws.

Another issue is the importance of identifying duties and powers of board members for the liability of the employer's representatives in work accidents. The liabilities of employer representatives are administrative and criminal rather than civil.

In practice, if the employer assigns its representative based on the necessary criteria, the representative will bear the criminal liability arising from a work accident. If the employer's representatives are appointed by the chair of the board of directors, the chair is required to show due diligence in the appointment of the employer's representatives to the workplace, to fulfill the obligation to employ occupational safety experts, workplace physicians and other health personnel, if the necessary conditions are available, and to perform the relevant



controls after appointing the employer's representatives, for the determination of criminal liability. In other words, bodies or persons who delegate a duty or power arising from the law or the articles of association to another person as per the law will not bear criminal liability if they prove that they have exercised due diligence in the appointment of the persons taking over such duties and powers.

In case of a work accident, if the employees have been provided with the necessary occupational health and safety equipment and a safe work environment, the first step is to determine the liabilities of full-time employees with a certificate to work as an occupational physician and an occupational safety specialist. Then, it should be investigated whether the employer's representatives have fulfilled their supervision and control obligations. Finally, the liabilities of the board of directors and the chair should be addressed.

As for legal liability, pursuant to the Turkish Commercial Code in force, the inalienable powers of the board of directors include the supervision of whether the persons in charge of management comply with the law, articles of association, internal directives and written instructions of the board of directors. The employer is obligated to ensure the occupational health and safety of employees, which is a duty that cannot be delegated to another person. Delegation of this duty is only possible through division of labor. As such, the board of directors may delegate this duty to a person by division of labor. In case of violations of the pertinent regulations, the board of directors will bear legal liability; however,

the employer's representatives will not be directly liable for lawsuits, including compensation and recourse claims, and the liability will rest with the legal entity. The employer's liability arising from a work accident or occupational disease has the nature of fault liability; therefore, legal liability will be eliminated if there is no causal link between the employer and the harm incurred, or a force majeure event happens, or the fault lies entirely with the injured employee.

In conclusion, establishing liability in work accidents first requires an investigation into the internal organizational network and the relevant responsibilities of the organization's authorized persons from the lowest positions to top management and the identification of their powers and duties, followed by an assessment of the liabilities of the management in proportion to their faults and the damage inflicted on the company.

İremnur Ocak, Associate

Guest Sector



Guest Sector

Historical Development, Importance and Impact of the Transportation and Logistics Industry

1. Historical Development of Transportation and Logistics Industry

The transportation and logistics industry traces its origins to ancient times. Over time, the sector has grown and transformed, leading to its current strategic position.



a. Birth and Development: From Traditional Transportation to the Industrial Revolution

Ancient Civilizations: Ancient Egyptians, Mesopotamians, Greeks and Romans transported goods via caravans and sea routes in ancient times.

Middle Ages: Major land routes, such as the Silk Road, along with the newly discovered sea routes promoted trade between Asia and Europe, increasing the importance of the transportation and logistics industry.

Railway and Canal Construction: The Industrial Revolution led to the construction of major infrastructure projects such as railways and canals, which played a key role in advancing logistics and transportation. These developments facilitated the simultaneous transportation of larger volumes of goods, thus saving time.

b. 20th Century: Globalization and Technological Innovations

Air Transport: After the Second World War, investments were made in air transport, and airlines became a key component of international logistics.

Containerization: In the 1950s, Malcolm McLean invented modern shipping containers, which revolutionized maritime transport and accelerated the growth of global trade. Containerization facilitated the transportation of cargo at reduced costs.

Computer Systems: Following the 1970s, computer technologies started to be commonly used in logistics, promoting effective management of inventory, transportation planning and distribution processes.

Automation: Warehouse automation systems and robot technologies started to be used in storage and loading processes.

c. 21st Century: Digital Transformation and Sustainability

The Rise of E-Commerce: The rapid rise of e-commerce since the early 2000s has transformed the logistics industry. Demands for fast delivery and advanced logistics solutions have led to a major transformation in the sector.

Big Data and Artificial Intelligence: Big data analytics and artificial intelligence play a key role in optimizing logistics processes, demand forecasting and route planning. These technologies are used to ensure efficiency and accuracy.

Sustainable Logistics: Sustainability is a significant constituent of modern logistics strategies. Eco-friendly solutions such as electric vehicles, fuel efficiency and recyclable packaging aim to reduce the environmental impact of the sector.

Carbon Footprint: Companies are making greater efforts to reduce their carbon footprint and undertake eco-friendly operations.

Autonomous Vehicles: Autonomous vehicles and drones have the potential to increase the speed and security of transportation processes.

Blockchain Technology: Blockchain is used to increase supply chain transparency and security. The technology enables the secure exchange and tracking of data.

Intermodal Transportation: Intermodal transportation is the transportation of goods to multiple locations across different modes of transport without repeated handling of cargo. One of the major benefits of this type of transportation is the efficient use of time and resources.

The transportation and logistics industry plays a strategic role in sustaining an efficient global trade in today's world.

2. Importance and Impact of the Transportation and Logistics Industry

The transportation and logistics industry plays a strategic role in sustaining an efficient global trade in today's world. The sector is critical at every stage of the supply chain for goods and services, contributing significantly to economic growth and sustainable development.

Driver of Trade: The transportation and logistics industry is a cornerstone of trade. The sector enables the circulation of goods and services at home and abroad, thus eliminating any disruptions in trade.

Supply Chain Efficiency: The transportation and logistics industry directly affects the efficiency and success of the supply chain. Efficient management of logistics and transportation ensures a smooth process at all stages in a supply chain and helps companies to remain competitive, control costs and increase customer satisfaction.

Customer Satisfaction: Fast, reliable and innovative logistics and transportation services increase customer satisfaction.

Economic Growth: The industry supports economic development and growth by providing job opportunities for millions of people.

Efficiency and Cost Management: New technologies and effective process management contribute to reducing costs and enhancing efficiency, which helps companies build more sustainable and more competitive business models.

Sustainability: Modern logistics approaches aim to reduce environmental impacts. Thanks to electric and hybrid vehicles, fuel efficiency and eco-friendly packaging solutions, the industry makes significant contributions to environmental sustainability.

Global Network and Access: Logistics and transportation facilitate and accelerate access to international markets. Thus, local producers and large-scale companies expand their trade network and seize the opportunity to compete globally.

Dila Yıldırım, Associate



Special Day



Special Day

Atatürk Memorial Day on November 10th and Atatürk Week

Atatürk's Final Legacy: Turkish Language Association

The establishment of the Turkish Language Association was one of the final initiatives of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, which would eventually spark the language revolution. Founded as a society in 1932, the Turkish Language Association aimed to refine Turkish by distinguishing it from Ottoman Turkish, Persian and Arabic to reflect its authentic character.



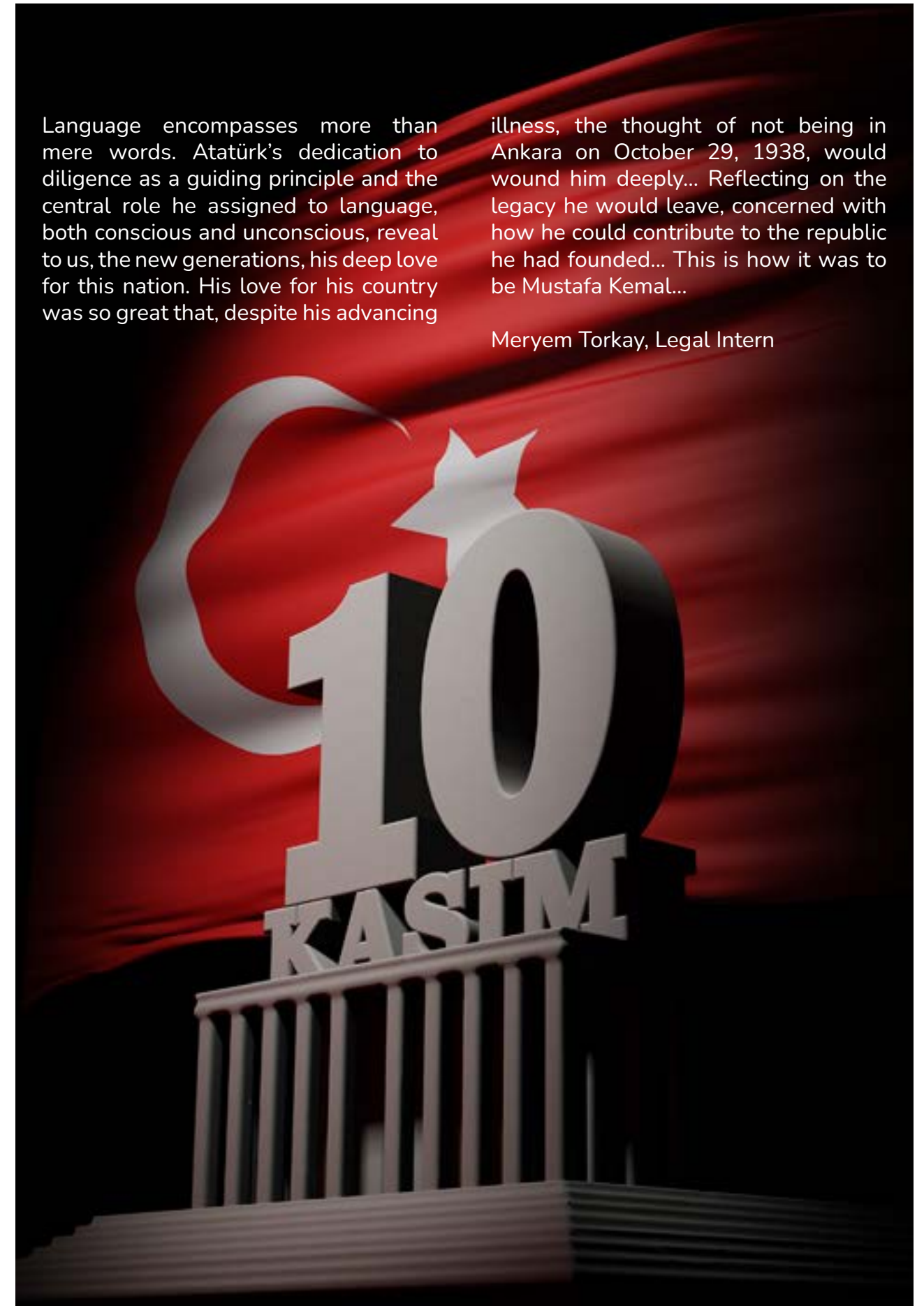
During 1937-38, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was suffering from serious health issues. Despite his continued dedication, his illness gradually impaired his efforts. One night, Atatürk, unconscious and struggling with an intense episode of illness, reportedly murmured to an attendant on night duty, "Language... language... language... is very important." This illustrates how deeply he valued language, regardless of the situation or circumstances.

In his will, handwritten on September 5, 1938, Atatürk stated: "Each year, the amount remaining from interest will be distributed equally between the Turkish Historical Society and the Turkish Language Association." This sentence, which Atatürk added to his will to preserve the Turkish Language Association after his death, demonstrates the significance he attributed to the Association and his desire for it to endure as part of his legacy for future generations. Atatürk valued language so highly that he included it in his will. He thought and showed that the survival and full independence of a nation was only possible if it used its own language. In conformity with Atatürk's will, the Turkish Language Association ceased to be a society in 1983 and became a state institution.

Language encompasses more than mere words. Atatürk's dedication to diligence as a guiding principle and the central role he assigned to language, both conscious and unconscious, reveal to us, the new generations, his deep love for this nation. His love for his country was so great that, despite his advancing

illness, the thought of not being in Ankara on October 29, 1938, would wound him deeply... Reflecting on the legacy he would leave, concerned with how he could contribute to the republic he had founded... This is how it was to be Mustafa Kemal...

Meryem Torkay, Legal Intern



News to the World



Legality News to the World



Decision no. 1426 on the Formation of a Parliamentary Research Commission to Define Steps for Utilizing Artificial Intelligence, Establish the Legal Framework, and Identify Measures to Mitigate Associated Risks

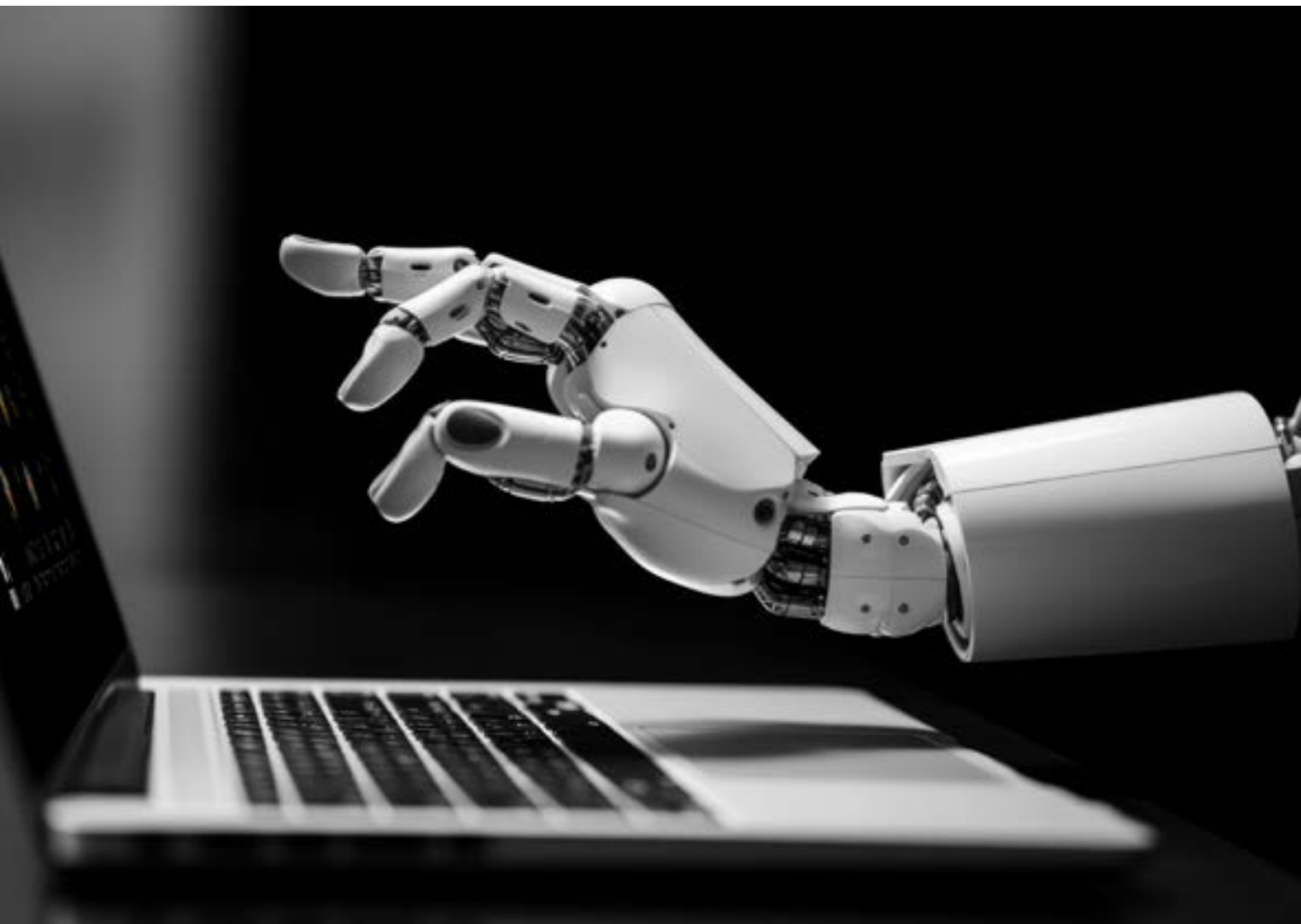
Decision no. 1426 on the Formation of a Parliamentary Research Commission to Define Steps for Utilizing Artificial Intelligence, Establish the Legal Framework, and Identify Measures to Mitigate Associated Risks was published in Official Gazette no. 32683 of 5 October 2024. As evident from its title, the Decision concerns the formation of a Parliamentary Research Commission to define steps for utilizing artificial intelligence, to establish the legal framework, and to identify measures to mitigate associated risks. The Parliamentary Research Commission will consist of 22 members. Following the election of a chairperson, deputy chairperson, spokesperson and clerk, the Commission will be active for 3 months and may perform its duties outside Ankara if necessary.

The Decision is a crucial and favorable step in establishing a policy on artificial intelligence, a current global priority, evaluating its pros and cons and addressing the associated risks, paving the way for the integration of artificial intelligence into Turkish Law.



See the full Decision at:

<https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2024/10/20241005-1.pdf>





The Communiqué (no. 2024/2) Amending the Communiqué (no. 2017/4) on Payments by Joint Stock and Limited Liability Companies Pursuant to Law no. 4054

The Communiqué Amending the Communiqué (no. 2017/4) on Payments by Joint Stock and Limited Liability Companies Pursuant to Law no. 4054 ("Communiqué") was published in Official Gazette no. 32679 of 1 October 2024. The Communiqué concerns the amendments to the regulations on payments of joint stock and limited liability companies pursuant to Law no. 4054. The main amendments are as follows:

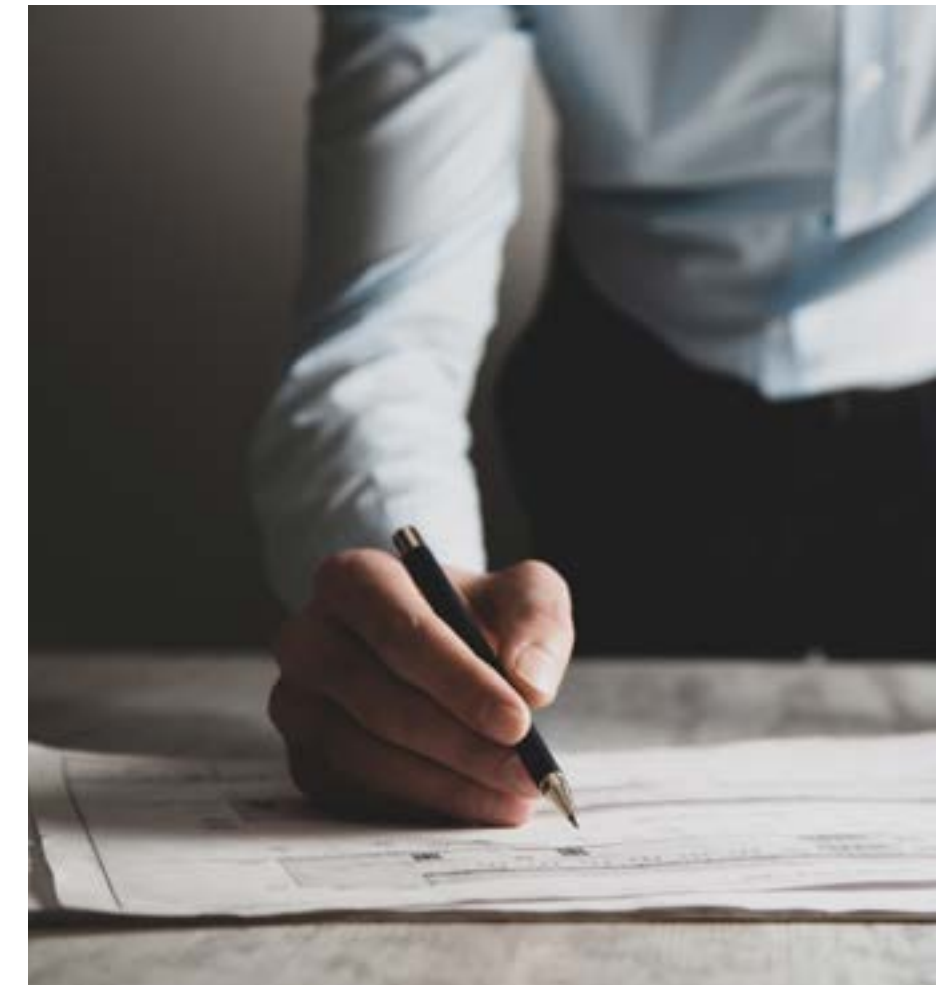
1. Expansion of the Definition of Receipt: The Communiqué has updated the definition of receipt. From now on, documents showing the collections made through the Fee Tracking System ("HTS") via MERSIS will also be recognized as receipts, in addition to the receipts issued by the units collecting trade registry fees or by banks on behalf of these units.

2. Capital Collection and Process: The future joint stock and limited liability companies will be required to pay a fee at the rate of four per ten thousand of their capital and of the increased portion of their increased capital. These payments will be collected by the authorized units of the Competition Authority ("Authority") or via HTS through MERSIS and transferred to the Authority's accounts by the close of business on the second business day of the following week at the latest. Collection units will issue documents containing the trade name of the partnership, the amount of payment and the information that the payment has been deposited on behalf of the Authority.

3. Obligation to Attach Receipt to Application Documents: While the former Communiqué required to submit a receipt of the payment for registration, the current Communiqué keeps this obligation and requires the payment of an Authority fee for registration procedures via MERSIS. Thus, the Authority fee must be paid in full to register business activities, such as company establishment and capital increase, to the trade registry via MERSIS.

4. Notification Obligation: Notification lists regarding the collections made in cash or via HTS using MERSIS must be submitted to the Authority via software created by the Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Türkiye within the specified period.

The Communiqué entered into force on the date of its publication, and its enforcement will be supervised by the President of the Authority. These amendments are significant for joint stock and limited liability companies to fulfill their financial obligations regarding the relevant payments and for the seamless completion of the associated procedures.



See the full Communiqué at:

<https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2024/10/20241001-4.htm>



Communiqué (no. 2024/20) Amending the Communiqué (no. 2021/16) on the Promotion of Conversion from Gold Accounts into Turkish Lira Deposit and Participation Accounts

The Communiqué Amending the Communiqué on the Promotion of Conversion from Gold Accounts into Turkish Lira Deposit and Participation Accounts was published in Official Gazette no. 32650 of 2 September 2024. The Communiqué amends the first paragraph of article 4 of the Communiqué (no. 2021/16) on the Promotion of Conversion from Gold Accounts into Turkish Lira Deposit and Participation Accounts, published in Official Gazette no. 31704 of 29/12/2021. Accordingly, “(1) As of 31/8/2024, real persons resident in Türkiye, and as of 31/12/2021, legal entities resident in Türkiye may convert their gold accounts in banks into Turkish lira at the applicable conversion rate upon their request.” The Communiqué became effective upon publication.



See the full Communiqué:

<https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2024/09/20240902-6.htm>



World News





Slowdown in the U.S. Job Market and Fed’s Interest Rate Decision Expectation

According to the news, only 12,000 new jobs were created in the U.S. job market in October, compared to 223,000 in September. The reasons for this disparity in job creation are attributed to the “Milton” Hurricane and the Boeing strike that occurred before the elections.

While the unemployment rate remains steady at 4.1%, the Federal Reserve might consider changing interest rates due to the stagnation in employment.

However, the decrease in inflation to 2.1% and the increase in public spending tendencies are seen as signals of economic stability. This situation is considered a significant development in terms of interest rate policies.





What Does Shell Winning the Historic Environment Case Mean for Investors?

The Hague Court of Appeal overturned a previous local court ruling requiring Shell to reduce its carbon emissions by 45 percent by 2030. The court ruled that there was insufficient scientific consensus on Shell's obligation to reduce CO2 emissions by a specific percentage. It also emphasized that reducing emissions from Shell's products would be ineffective because other companies would continue to buy the same fuels. However, the court also noted that the company has an obligation to protect against climate change and must exercise environmental due diligence.

Following the court ruling, Shell announced that the goal of net zero emissions by 2050 is central to the company's strategy and that it has made significant progress towards this goal. By 2023, the company announced that it had achieved 60 percent of its goal of reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50 percent by 2030. The majority of Shell's emissions, however, come from the use of its products, known as Scope 3. The company plans to accelerate progress in this area and has ambitious green investments, such as a target to quadruple its electric vehicle charging infrastructure by 2030.

The decision has led to disappointment for environmental groups. Friends of the Earth called the court decision "a setback for the climate movement", while analysts said Shell may be more cautious about green investments, prioritizing financial returns. Although Shell still plans to invest in renewable energy and low-carbon projects, capital expenditures are expected to remain below expectations. Experts say Shell's future growth prospects will be shaped by market forces and changes in demand.



€310 Million Fine Against LinkedIn for User Data Breach in Ireland

A complaint was filed against LinkedIn 6 years ago in Ireland over the use of user data. 6 years later, LinkedIn has been fined one of the largest fines in the history of EU regulation.

The Irish Data Protection Commission (DPC) fined LinkedIn €310 million for failing to tell users how their data was used for behavioral analytics and targeted advertising in violation of the European Union's (EU) General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). While it was required to fully comply with GDPR regulations, LinkedIn failed to meet the required standards when obtaining valid consents from users. In addition to the fine, LinkedIn was also reprimanded.

This is the sixth significant fine for GDPR violations. On the other hand, LinkedIn said to Euronews: "Today, the Irish Data Protection Commission reached a final decision on allegations relating to some of our digital advertising activities in the EU in 2018. While we believe we are compliant with the General Data Protection Regulation, we are working to ensure that our advertising practices comply with this decision by the IDPC's deadline."



Belgium Launched an Investigation into Telegram

The Belgian Federal Prosecutor's Office has launched an investigation into Telegram for its role in the criminal environment and its failure to cooperate with judicial files. This investigation is linked to an earlier French investigation into Telegram as part of an organized crime investigation. Belgium and France have established a joint investigation team and are sharing information and documents on Telegram with each other. The unrestricted use of Telegram by criminals around the world is considered a serious security threat by the Belgian authorities.

Telegram is widely used as a communication tool among criminals. The Belgian prosecutor's office found that suspects communicated via Telegram, especially in investigations into crimes such as arms trafficking. Telegram is also mentioned frequently in data theft operations carried out over the internet. In a recent operation conducted jointly by Belgium, the Netherlands and the United States, it was revealed that cybercriminals sold personal data over Telegram and provided malware support.

The investigation has led to calls for greater oversight of Telegram in the fight against crime, while also criticizing the vulnerability of the app. Although the Belgian prosecutor's office stated that Telegram does not cooperate with criminals, the fact that the app has become a communication tool for criminal organizations has led to further investigations and operations at the international level.



News from Şengün



Legality News from Şengün



The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Türkiye (TOBB) and Bandırma Chamber of Commerce organized the country's first "Geographical Indications Information Seminar" in Bandırma on 23 September 2024.

Aslı Parmak, Legal Professional, delivered the event's opening speech and provided detailed information, including the registration and sale of geographical indication products.

In the event, Nedim Korhan Şengün, Founder of Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership, addressed the audience with a speech on "National and EU Registration Processes of Geographical Indication

Products". Dr. Onur Yüksel, General Manager of TOBBUYUM Mediation and Dispute Resolution Center, underlined the importance of the legal aspects with a speech on "Inspection of Geographical Indication Products and Legal Disputes".

At Bandırma Geographical Indications Information Seminar, Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership was represented by Birgi Kuzumoğlu, Senior Associate and İzmir Office Coordinator, and Berfin Nida Gültekin, Senior Associate and Ankara Office Coordinator.

Nedim Korhan Şengün and other speakers answered the questions of the participants at the end of the seminar.

Legality News from Şengün



Gülşah Güven (Managing Senior Associate) and Öykü Güldürmez (Associate) of Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership provided training on “Industrial Relations and Life with Trade Unions” to a leading company in the paper industry on 26.09.2024. The company will continue to provide training sessions aiming at business continuity and labor peace.



Attorneys Nedim Korhan Şengün and Berfin Nida Gültekin of Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership wrote their opinion on the “Draft Guidelines on Competition Violations in Labor Markets” and delivered it to the Competition Authority.



As part of Şengün Academy activities, Gülşah Güven (Managing Senior Associate) and Dila Yıldırım (Associate) of Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership offered training on “Fundamental Labor Law Practice Principles” to a leading company in the packaging/corrugated cardboard industry on 27.09.2024.



Mondaq has published articles written by Betül Önal Payze (Senior Associate) and Hilal Yayla Özdemir (Associate) of Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership, titled “How to Prepare for an Initial Public Offering” and “The Duty to Inform Under Insurance Law” respectively.

mondaq
Connecting knowledge & people

Legality News from Şengün



We celebrated the birthday of our Founding Attorney Nedim Korhan Şengün, a steadfast advocate of law, justice and professional ethics and principles since establishing Şengün Law Group 35 years ago, with wishes for continued success and health, on 30.09.2024.



We welcomed new team members into our Group, namely Gizem Sadak and İremnur Ocak as associates and Meryem Torkay, Mirace Çoban and Ümmühan Sun as legal interns.



Sales Network Summit 2024 took place on October 2-3 at UNIQ Istanbul under the theme “CAPABILITY for a better world,” uniting prominent figures in the sales ecosystem.

The event's participants from Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership included Gülşah Güven (Managing Senior Associate), Birgi Kuzumoğlu (Senior Associate and Izmir Office Coordinator), Berfin Nida Gültekin (Senior Associate and Ankara Office Coordinator), Hilal Yayla Özdemir (Associate), Öykü Güldürmez (Associate), Selin Ünverdi (Associate), Dila Yıldırım (Associate), Meryem Torkay (Legal

Intern), and Gözde Yazgan (Financial and Administrative Affairs Coordinator). Nedim Korhan Şengün also dropped by the event and exchanged views with other participants.

Legality News from Şengün



Antalya Commodity Exchange and the Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Türkiye (TOBB) collaborated in the organization of YÖREX, one of the most important local products fairs in the country, on 9-13 October 2024. Receiving a special invitation from TOBB, Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership set up a stand at the event as a “National and EU Registration Consulting Center for Geographical Indications”.

Recognizing the national economic and developmental advantages of local products’ geographical registration in Türkiye, Europe and the United States and

creating strategies for critical registration processes, Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership imparted valuable insights on the legal protection of geographical indications and the relevant developments at the event which introduced geographical indication products from around Türkiye and revealed the richness of the country’s cultural heritage.



Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership announced that one of its associates, Betül Önal Payze, was granted the title of “Senior Associate” on October 1, 2024.



As part of Şengün Academy activities, Gülşah Güven (Managing Senior Associate) and Dila Yıldırım (Associate) of Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership offered training on “Fundamental Labor Law Practice Principles” to a leading company in the packaging/corrugated cardboard industry on 18.10.2024.

Legality News from Şengün



Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership's Founding Attorney Nedim Korhan Şengün's book "Uzaklık ve Zorluk" was exhibited at the stand of Cinius Yayınları at the 41st International Istanbul Tüyap Book Fair. The book consists of his lyrical writings inspired by politics, art and philosophy.



Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership set up Şengün & Partners Competition Law Hub to share the years of work of its team specialized in competition law with the stakeholders. The Hub will publish the latest developments and legislative amendments from a sectoral perspective and offer various insights, training programs and workshops.



As part of Şengün & Partners Competition Law Hub, our Founding Attorney Nedim Korhan Şengün, Managing Senior Associate Gülşah Güven and Senior Associate Berfin Nida Gültekin provided online training on "Competition Law" to a leading company in the packaging industry. During the training that took place on 13.11.2024 with nearly 150 participants, they delivered a presentation on basic principles of competition law, potential competition violations and counter measures, aspects to be noted by companies for routine operations and on-site audits, and practical examples of penalties imposed by the Competition

Board. At the end of the presentation, they answered the questions of company officials and employees as part of the Q&A session.

Legality Sources

- <https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2024/10/20241005-1.pdf>
- <https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2024/10/20241001-4.htm>
- <https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2024/09/20240902-6.htm>

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