



Legality

"A seminal publication of Şengün Group"

Q3 2026 | E-Bulletin

The 12th Judicial Reform Package

New Era in Advertising under the Amendment to the Regulation on Commercial Advertising and Unfair Commercial Practices

Algorithmic Liability in Smart Terminals: Damage Involving AI-Assisted Crane and Handling Systems

Merger And Acquisition Regime Under the Updated Competition Authority Guidelines

New Obligations Imposed on Gaming Companies under Law No. 5651

Guest Sector:
Logistics

Special Day:
30 August - Victory Day

News to the World
World News

News from Şengün
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Third Quarter 2026

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Legality Editor's Note

Dear Readers,

Şengün Group is pleased to share the latest issue of its newsletter that covers recent local and global developments.

Our articles include “The 12th Judicial Reform Package”, “New Era in Advertising under the Amendment to the Regulation on Commercial Advertising and Unfair Commercial Practices”, “Algorithmic Liability in Smart Terminals: Damage Involving AI-Assisted Crane and Handling Systems”, “Merger and Acquisition Regime Under the Updated Competition Authority Guidelines”, and “New Obligations Imposed on Gaming Companies under Law No. 5651”.

This month's guest sector examines the general outlook of the logistics sector and highlights key developments.

Our content on 30 August Victory Day explores its significance, the mark it has left on our history, and the value it continues to hold today.

In our “News to the World” section, we compile the latest regulations, decisions, communiqués, laws, arrangements and amendments regarding national and international relations.

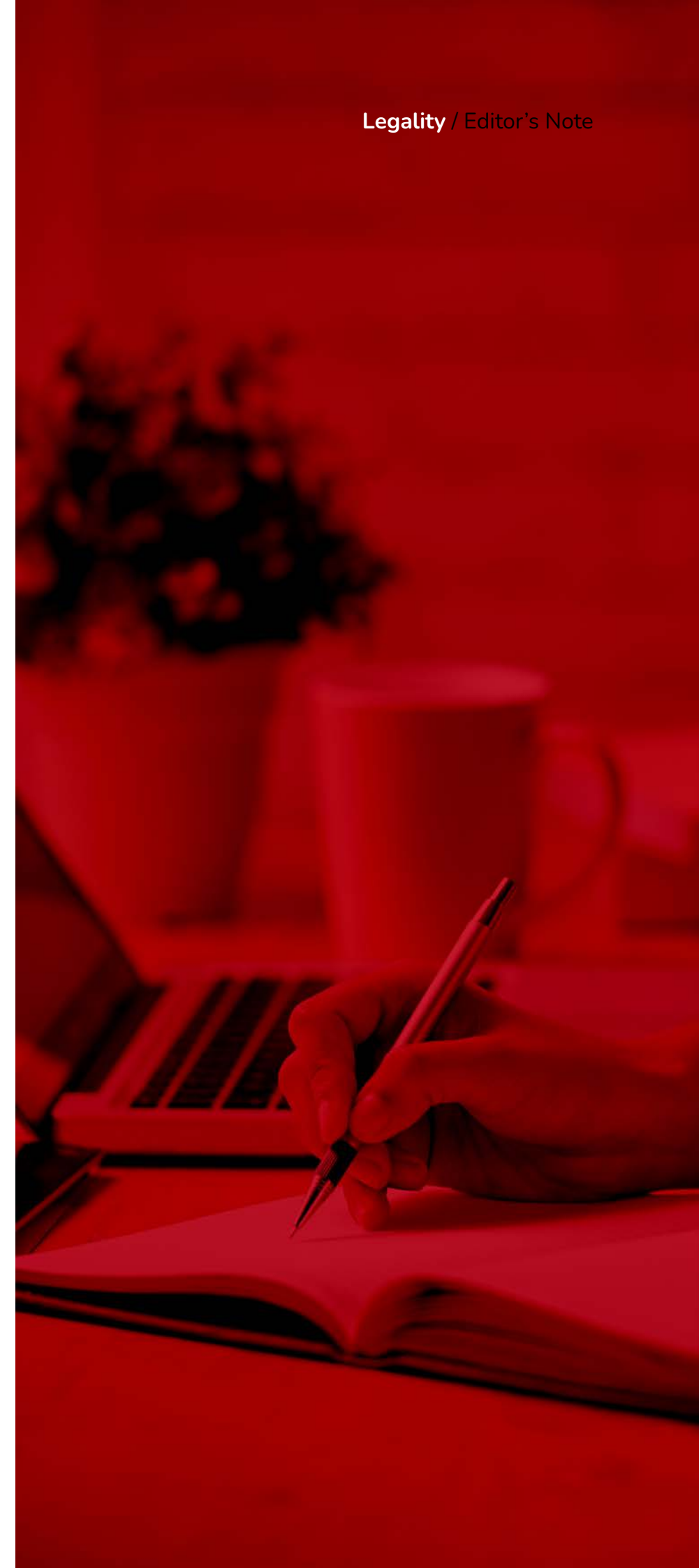
In “World News”, we present global events with transparency as our guiding principle.

“News from Şengün” reveals the latest developments, events and announcements involving our team.

Finally, under “Şengün Academy Highlights” and “Şengün Competition Law Institute Highlights”, we continue to feature content from Şengün Academy and Şengün Competition Law Institute.

Enjoy reading!

Istanbul, Third Quarter 2026
Şengün Group



Articles



Article

The 12th Judicial Reform Package

Law No. 7589 on the Amendment of Certain Laws for the Effective and Efficient Operation of the Judiciary, commonly referred to as the 12th Judicial Reform Package (“Judicial Reform Package”), was adopted by the General Assembly of the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye on 16 July 2026 and entered into force upon its publication in the Official Gazette dated 31 July 2026. The Law introduced significant amendments to criminal law, criminal procedure, the law on the enforcement of sentences, and various special laws.

This article examines, under separate headings, the laws amended by the 12th Judicial Reform Package and assesses the purpose of each amendment, how it differs from the previous practice and its potential implications in practice.

I. Amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure (“HMK”) No. 6100

As part of the Judicial Reform Package, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure concerning the action for an unquantified claim, which has long been the subject of debate in legal doctrine and practice, have been reconsidered. In addition, various procedural provisions concerning electronic hearings and the acceleration of judicial proceedings have been amended.

a. The action for an unquantified claim has been abolished.

Under the new provisions, the action for an unquantified claim has been abolished. Where the full amount of a claim cannot be determined at the time the action is brought, the claimant may bring an action for a partial claim. However, in proceedings commenced and pending as actions for unquantified claims prior to this amendment, the provisions governing such claims will continue to apply.

b. Where only part of a claim is brought before the court, the subject matter of the claim may be increased once in the same proceedings until the conclusion of the examination phase, without being subject to the prohibition on the extension of the claim. The limitation period will be deemed to have been interrupted as of the date on which the action was brought.

c. As a general rule, it has been stipulated that the interval between hearings will not exceed three months.

Under the new provisions, the interval between hearings may not exceed three months. However, where mandatory circumstances arising from the nature of the case require a longer period, such as a prolonged expert examination or the conduct of examination proceedings by way of judicial assistance, an interval exceeding three months may be set, provided that the judge states the reasons for doing so.

d. The provisions requiring handwritten signatures will not apply to persons attending hearings remotely by means of audio and video transmission (“SEGBİS”), except in cases involving an admission, the taking of an oath, consent to the withdrawal of an action, waiver of an action, acceptance of a claim or settlement.

e. The provisions governing legal remedies have been amended. In this context, a separate right of appeal has been introduced against decisions to consolidate proceedings, while the binding effect of such decisions has been made conditional upon their becoming final.

It has been stipulated that decisions to consolidate proceedings pending before civil courts of the same level and type within the same judicial district may only be challenged by way of appeal. The same provision further stipulates that decisions of first-instance courts to separate proceedings may be challenged by way of appeal, while decisions of Regional Courts of Appeal to consolidate or separate proceedings may be challenged before the Court of Cassation, in each case only together with the judgment on the merits. It has also been stipulated that this issue alone does not constitute grounds for the Regional Court of Appeal to set aside the judgment and conduct a review on the merits, or for the Court of Cassation to quash the judgment.

f. Where an appeal is accepted in whole or in part and the Regional Court of Appeal renders a new decision on the merits, that decision may be appealed if the amount or value of the part accepted or rejected exceeds the monetary threshold set out in Article 341(2) of the HMK.

The amendment further provides that where a new decision on the merits rendered by the Regional Court of Appeal falls below the monetary threshold for appeal and concerns only litigation costs or attorneys' fees, that decision may not be appealed.

II. Amendments to the Administrative Procedure Law ("İYUK") No. 2577

a. Where, upon appellate review, a Regional Administrative Court sets aside a decision of a first-instance court and renders a new decision, an appeal may be lodged against that decision.

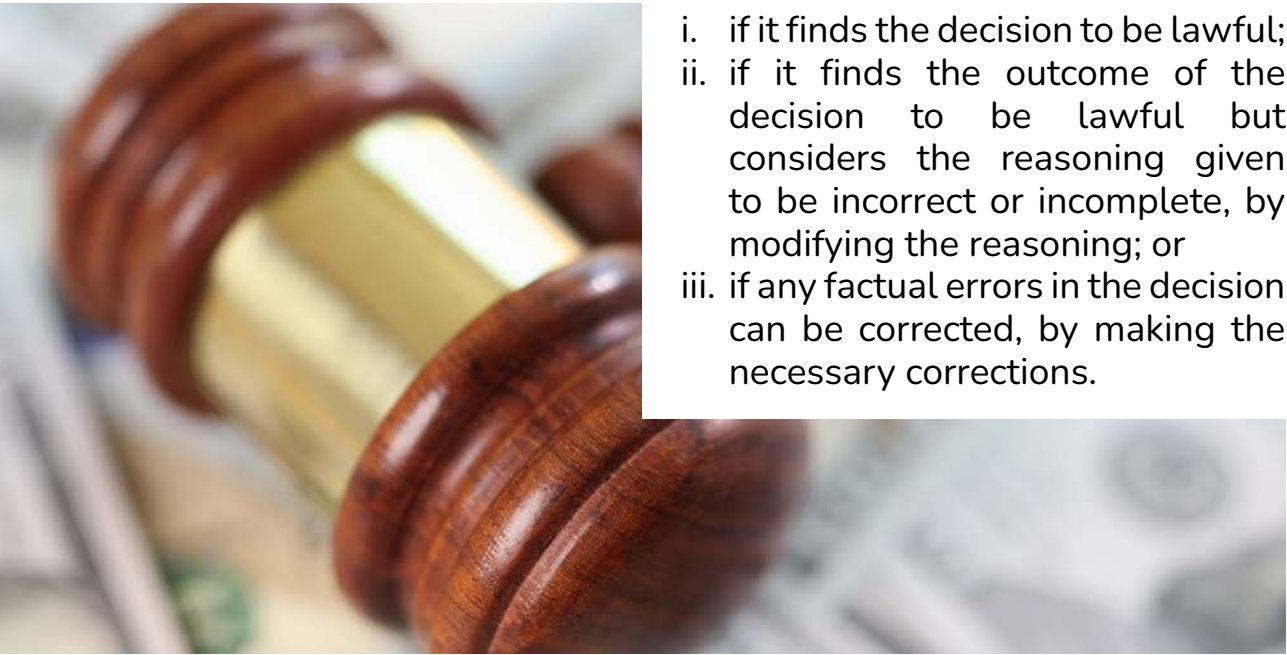
However, no appeal will be available in certain cases, including cases heard by a single judge before administrative and tax courts, cases

arising from the application of the Law on the Protection of Farmers' Property, the Law on the Prevention of Encroachments upon Possession of Immovable Property and the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, as well as decisions concerning only attorneys' fees and litigation costs.

b. Regional Administrative Courts, acting as appellate courts, have been granted the authority to reject an appeal by modifying the reasoning of the decision without setting it aside. In addition, the grounds for remitting a case to the first-instance court have been expanded.

Following its review of a first-instance court decision, the Regional Administrative Court will reject the appeal:

- i. if it finds the decision to be lawful;
- ii. if it finds the outcome of the decision to be lawful but considers the reasoning given to be incorrect or incomplete, by modifying the reasoning; or
- iii. if any factual errors in the decision can be corrected, by making the necessary corrections.



The Regional Administrative Court will issue a final decision accepting the appeal, setting aside the first-instance court decision and remitting the case to the court that rendered the decision where:

- i. it finds an appeal against a decision rendered following preliminary examination or another final procedural decision to be justified;
- ii. the case was heard by a court lacking subject-matter or territorial jurisdiction, or by a judge who had been recused or was disqualified;
- iii. a decision on the merits was rendered even though the petition should have been rejected;
- iv. a decision was rendered after the case file had been completed with a missing or incorrect opposing party;
- v. no decision was rendered in respect of a claim, or the judgment was incomplete;
- vi. a decision was rendered without conducting an on-site inspection or obtaining an expert examination where either was required; or
- vii. a decision was rendered without holding a hearing where a hearing was required.

However, the Regional Administrative Court may remedy the deficiencies referred to in subparagraphs (vi) and (vii) itself and render a decision. A decision setting aside the judgment and remitting

the case to the court that rendered it may not be issued on grounds other than those listed in this paragraph.

III. Amendments to the Enforcement and Bankruptcy Law ("İİK") No. 2004

a. Where an immovable property has been acquired by all of its owners through inheritance and no third party other than the heirs holds an ownership right in the property, if the dissolution of co-ownership by way of sale is ordered, the first auction will be held exclusively among the heirs who are owners of the property.

It has also been stipulated that this auction procedure, conducted exclusively among the heirs who are owners of the property, will apply only once.

b. New provisions have been introduced concerning bids and security deposits in sales conducted through the electronic sales portal.

It has been stipulated that, for bids submitted through the electronic sales portal, the applicable threshold will be fifty per cent of the appraised value of the seized property or, where the first auction in proceedings for the dissolution of co-ownership by way of sale is held exclusively among the heirs who are owners of the property, one hundred per cent of the appraised value at the

first auction and fifty per cent at the second auction. Bids must exceed whichever is higher of this threshold and the aggregate amount of claims secured by the property that rank in priority to the claim of the party requesting the sale, together with the costs of realisation and distribution added to that amount.

c. Where a creditor who has requested the sale and wishes to participate in the auction applies to the enforcement office conducting the sale by the end of the last business day before the expiry of the auction period, no security deposit will be required to the extent that the creditor's claim covers the required security.



In addition, it has been expressly stipulated that the Treasury is exempt from the requirement to provide security in auctions.

d. An obligation to apply to the administrative authority before initiating enforcement proceedings has been introduced in respect of claims awarded against administrative authorities.

IV. Amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure ("CMK") No. 5271

a. Provisions have been introduced concerning the retention, destruction and use of molecular genetic examination results.

The results of genetic examinations will be recorded in the system after identifying information has been removed, and a copy will be sent to the investigation or prosecution authority to be retained in the case file as evidence. Information recorded in the system and retained in the case file as evidence will be destroyed in the presence of the public prosecutor:

- i. immediately upon expiry of the period for objecting to a decision not to prosecute, dismissal of such objection, or the finalisation of a decision of acquittal or a decision that there is no ground for imposing a sentence; or

- ii. in other cases, twenty years after the court decision becomes final.

The destruction of such information will be recorded in minutes to be retained in the case file.

A person whose information has been recorded in the system may, during this period, request the judge or court to delete such information where the purpose requiring the retention of the personal data has ceased to exist or where there are justified grounds for deletion.

Pursuant to Article 80 of the CMK, information recorded in the system may be used, by decision of a court, judge or public prosecutor, for the purpose of establishing the material truth in an ongoing investigation or prosecution. Decisions of a court or judge may be challenged by way of objection, while decisions of a public prosecutor may be challenged before the criminal judgeship of peace.

b. Amendments have been introduced concerning the pronouncement of judgments and the deferment of the pronouncement of judgments.

Paragraphs five to fourteen of Article 231 of Law No. 5271 have been amended as follows:

- (5) Where, at the conclusion of proceedings concerning the

offence with which the defendant is charged, the sentence imposed is imprisonment for a term of two years or less or a judicial fine, the court may decide to defer the pronouncement of the judgment. The provisions on reconciliation shall remain unaffected. With the exception of provisions concerning confiscation, deferment of the pronouncement of the judgment means that the judgment rendered produces no legal consequences for the defendant.

(6) In order for the court to defer the pronouncement of the judgment:

- a. the defendant must not have previously been convicted of an intentional offence;
- b. having regard to the defendant's personal characteristics and conduct during the hearing, the court must be satisfied that the defendant will not commit another offence; and
- c. the damage suffered by the victim or the public as a result of the offence must be fully remedied through restitution, restoration to the position existing before the offence or compensation.

(7) Where the pronouncement of a judgment is deferred, the sentence of imprisonment imposed by that judgment may not be suspended or, where it is of short duration, converted into alternative sanctions.

(8) Where the pronouncement of the judgment is deferred, the defendant will be subject to a probation period of five years. During the probation period, the pronouncement of another judgment against that person for an intentional offence may not be deferred. During this period, for a period not exceeding one year to be determined by the court, the defendant may, as a probation measure, be required:

- a. if the defendant does not have a profession or trade, to attend an educational programme designed to provide them with a profession or trade;
- b. if the defendant has a profession or trade, to work for remuneration at a public institution or under the supervision of another person privately engaged in the same profession or trade; or
- c. to refrain from visiting certain places, to attend certain places or to comply with another obligation determined by the court.

The limitation period for the proceedings will be suspended during the probation period.

(9) Where the defendant is unable to immediately satisfy the condition set out in subparagraph (c) of paragraph six, the court may also defer the pronouncement of the judgment on condition that the defendant fully compensates the damage caused to

the victim or the public by making monthly instalment payments during the probation period.

(10) Where no new intentional offence is committed during the probation period and the obligations imposed as probation measures are complied with, the judgment whose pronouncement was deferred will be set aside and the proceedings will be dismissed.

(11) Where the defendant commits a new intentional offence during the probation period or fails to comply with the obligations imposed as probation measures, the court will pronounce the judgment. However, having regard to the circumstances of a defendant who has been unable to comply with the obligations imposed, the court may render a new judgment of conviction by deciding that up to half of the sentence will not be enforced or, where the relevant conditions are satisfied, that the sentence of imprisonment will be suspended or converted into alternative sanctions. An objection may be lodged against the pronounced judgment or the new judgment rendered. The authority reviewing the objection may conduct an assessment only in respect of the conditions set out in this paragraph.

c. A decision to defer the pronouncement of a judgment may be challenged by way of appeal;

where the decision is rendered by a Regional Court of Appeal or the Court of Cassation acting as a court of first instance, an appeal may be lodged.

d. Decisions to defer the pronouncement of judgments will be recorded in a dedicated system. Such records may be used solely for the purposes specified in this article and only where requested by a public prosecutor, judge or court in connection with an investigation or prosecution.

e. Deferment of the pronouncement of the judgment will not be available for offences of torture and torment or for offences committed by public officials by reason of their duties that may constitute ill-treatment within the scope of Article 17 of the Constitution.

f. A fugitive defendant may be prosecuted. However, if the defendant has not previously been questioned, no judgment of conviction or decision that there is no ground for imposing a sentence may be rendered. Where a security measure is imposed, the fugitive defendant or their defence counsel may request a retrial by stating that they wish to exercise the right of defence.

V. Amendments to the Turkish Penal Code No. 5237

a. The regulation commonly referred to in Türkiye as the “IBAN Victims” regulation has entered into force.

It has been stipulated that the sentence to be imposed will be reduced by half where the act is limited to providing another person with the information or means necessary to enable the use of payment instruments such as bank or credit cards belonging to oneself or another person, or of an account held with a bank, intermediary institution, payment service provider or crypto-asset service provider, for the purpose of obtaining an unlawful benefit for oneself or another person.

VI. Amendments to Other Laws

a. Movable or immovable property belonging to persons under legal restriction may be sold through the electronic sales portal integrated with the National Judiciary Informatics System (“UYAP”).

b. The date from which interest accrues on compensation for loss of support and loss of earning capacity has been revised, and the method for deducting advance payments has been determined.

In respect of losses arising from a reduction in or loss of earning capacity and losses suffered by persons deprived of the support of a deceased person, statutory interest will accrue from the date of the tort or the event giving rise to the loss on the total amount of compensation calculated for the period during which the income of the person who suffered the loss or the person providing support is known. For the period during which such income is not known, statutory interest will accrue on the total amount of compensation calculated from the date of the decision.

Any amount paid for the purpose of performance before the commencement of the examination phase in respect of compensation for losses arising from a reduction in or loss of earning capacity or losses suffered as a result of the loss of support of a deceased person will be deducted proportionately from the amount of compensation determined as at the date of payment.

c. New provisions have been introduced concerning the examination of notarial documents and registers.

Under the new provisions, notarial documents and registers may be examined by:

- i. courts;
- ii. criminal judgeships of peace;
- iii. offices of the Chief Public Prosecutor; and
- iv. public authorities,

as well as by persons authorised to conduct investigations at notary offices, provided that the subject matter is expressly specified.

Where a court, criminal judgeship of peace, office of the Chief Public Prosecutor or public authority authorised to conduct an investigation requests a certified copy of a notarial document, the notary may scan the original document, create a certified copy by signing it with a secure electronic signature and transmit it electronically to the relevant authority. Where electronic transmission is not possible, the copy may be certified as conforming to the original and the certified copy may be sent to the relevant authority.

d. The maximum period envisaged for reducing the number of chambers of the Council of State to ten has been extended by a further four years. The reduction in the number of positions allocated to members of the Council of State will not be implemented until 23 July 2030.

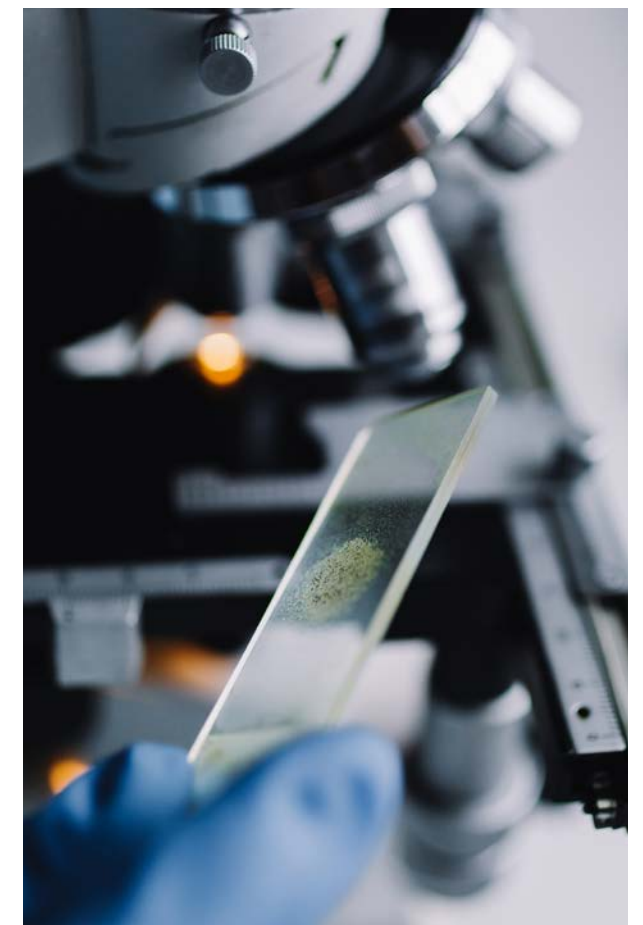
e. With the exception of actions brought against regulatory acts, the following cases will be decided by a single judge of the administrative court:

- i. actions for annulment and full remedy actions brought against administrative acts where the amount in dispute does not exceed TRY 486,000;
- ii. actions brought against disciplinary sanctions imposed on primary, secondary and higher education students, except those resulting in suspension or expulsion, as well as actions concerning grade progression, determination of grades, student accommodation, loans and scholarships;
- iii. actions brought against temporary assignment, travel allowance, official accommodation and leave-related measures concerning public officials;
- iv. actions brought against warning sanctions imposed on public officials;
- v. actions brought against disciplinary sanctions imposed by professional organisations having the status of public institutions on their members, except sanctions that temporarily or permanently prevent the exercise of a professional activity; and
- vi. actions arising from the application of Law No. 2022 dated 1 July 1976 on the Granting

of Pensions to Needy, Weak and Destitute Turkish Citizens Aged 65 and Over.

f. The provisions governing appointments to the chairmanship and membership of the specialised boards of the Council of Forensic Medicine have been amended.

Appointment as chair or member of a specialised board of the Council of Forensic Medicine will require at least a specialist qualification in medicine or dentistry or a doctoral degree in the relevant field.



The term of office of the chairs and members of the specialised boards of the Council of Forensic Medicine, as well as the heads of forensic medicine group offices and specialised departments, will be four years. Those whose terms have expired will continue to serve until newly appointed or assigned persons take office.

g. The statutory interest rate applicable to non-contractual obligations has been indexed to the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye ("TCMB") rediscount rate.

Where interest is payable pursuant to the Turkish Code of Obligations No. 6098 dated 11 January 2011 or the Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102 dated 13 January 2011 and the applicable rate has not been determined by contract, interest will be payable annually at eighty per cent of the rediscount rate applied by the TCMB to short-term credit transactions on 31 December of the preceding year.

Where the rediscount rate applicable on 30 June differs by five percentage points or more from the rate applicable on 31 December of the preceding year, eighty per cent of the rate determined on 30 June will apply for the second half of the year.

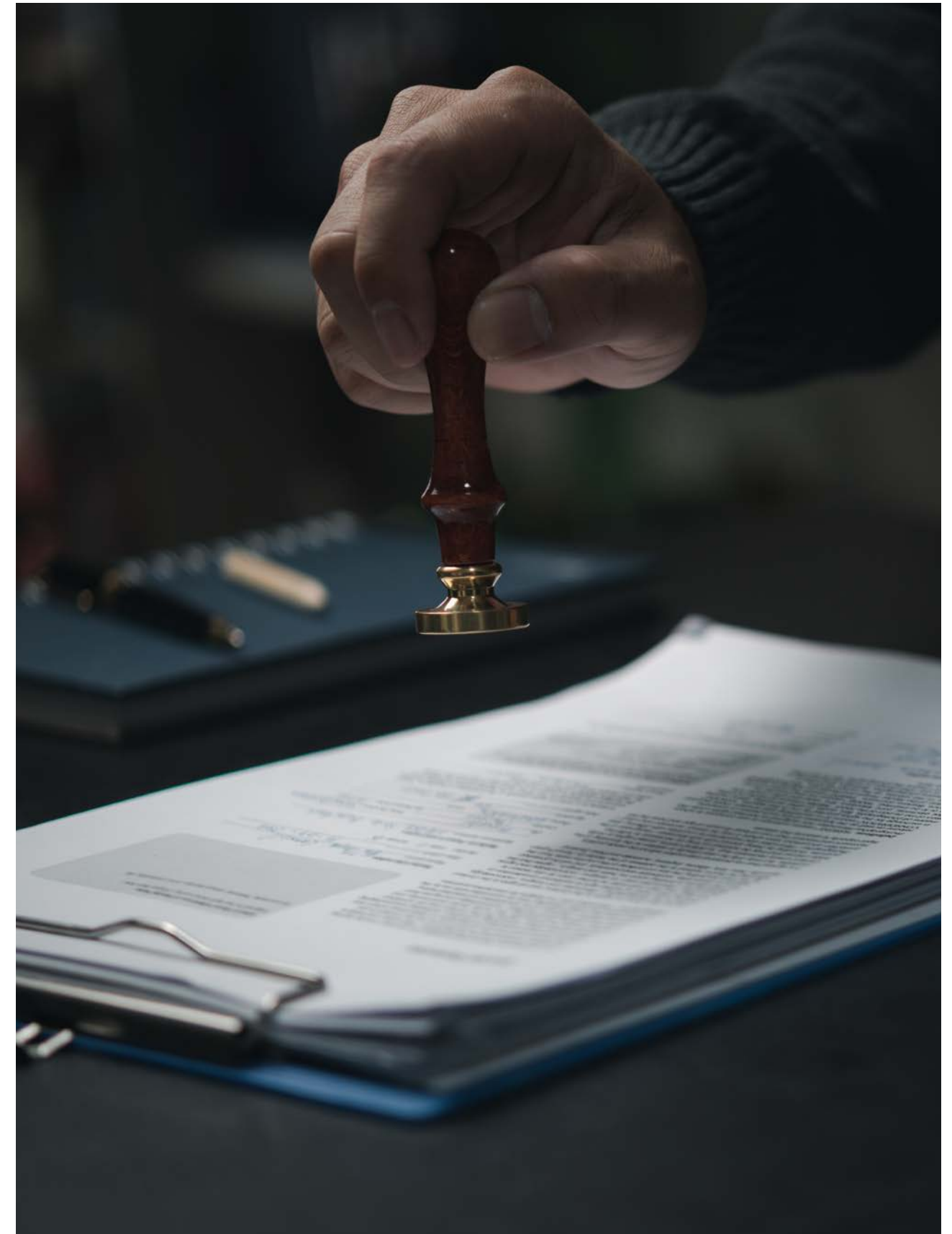
VII. Conclusion

Law No. 7589 on the Amendment of Certain Laws for the Effective and Efficient Operation of the Judiciary, commonly referred to as the 12th Judicial Reform Package, entered into force upon its publication in the Official Gazette dated 31 July 2026.

The 12th Judicial Reform Package has introduced significant amendments in the areas of procedural law, enforcement and bankruptcy law, criminal law and administrative procedure. In particular, the abolition of the action for an unquantified claim, the new provisions governing legal remedies and the amendments to various procedural rules are intended to make judicial proceedings more effective and predictable. In addition, the amendments to criminal procedure, enforcement and bankruptcy law and other special laws seek to address certain issues encountered in practice and expedite judicial proceedings.

Although a significant proportion of these amendments have already entered into force, their practical implications will take shape over time through judicial decisions. It is therefore important to closely monitor legislative developments, particularly when determining litigation strategies, assessing applications for legal remedies and applying the new procedural rules.

Betül Önal Payze, Senior Associate



Article

New Era in Advertising under the Amendment to the Regulation on Commercial Advertising and Unfair Commercial Practices

Introduction

Advertising has undergone significant transformation in the digital age. Personalised digital advertising, marketing through social media influencers and commercial content created using artificial intelligence technologies have begun to take the place of traditional media advertising. With the growing tendency to consume social media content rapidly and the use of artificial intelligence, consumers are often exposed to commercial communication techniques that are difficult to identify, making it necessary to update the existing legal framework. The amendment to the Regulation on Commercial

Advertising and Unfair Commercial Practices, prepared by the Ministry of Trade, was published in the Official Gazette No. 33297 on 1 July 2026, with the majority of its provisions entering into force on 1 August 2026. The amendments primarily concern the commercial communication activities of media influencers, advertising content generated using artificial intelligence, environmental claims, consumer reviews, advertisements for discounted sales and advertisements relating to illegal games of chance.



A significant proportion of the amendments do not introduce new rules but instead incorporate directly into the Regulation principles set out in sector-specific guidelines published by the Board of Advertisement in recent years (Guidelines on Social Media Influencers, Guidelines on Environmental Claims, Guidelines on Discounted Sales Advertisements and Guidelines on Consumer Reviews). As a result, rules that previously formed part of administrative practice have now been given an explicit regulatory basis.

The amendments give rise to extensive compliance obligations for not only advertisers but also

e-commerce platforms, social media agencies, content creators and media organisations.

I. Background to the Amendment

The principal rules governing advertising are set out in Articles 61–63 of Law No. 6502 on Consumer Protection and the Regulation on Commercial Advertising and Unfair Commercial Practices issued pursuant to that Law. The Regulation aims to establish the principles to be observed by advertisers, agencies and media organisations and to protect consumers against misleading advertising.

The fundamental principles of advertising law have remained largely unchanged for many years. The requirements that commercial advertisements be accurate and honest, not mislead consumers or misleadingly influence the economic behaviour of the average consumer, not contain claims that cannot be substantiated, and not give rise to unfair competition continue to form the fundamental principles of advertising law. A review of the decisions of the Board of Advertisement also shows that administrative sanctions have largely been imposed in cases involving breaches of these fundamental principles.

However, the nature of advertising has changed, with social media content, online consumer reviews, personalised recommendations and artificial intelligence-generated images now directly influencing purchasing decisions. As the distinction between advertising and user-generated content has become increasingly blurred, questions have arisen as to whether the existing rules are adequate for digital advertising. As the binding nature of the guidelines published by the Board of Advertisement in this area has been subject to debate in legal scholarship, these principles were incorporated directly into the Regulation through the 2026 amendment.

II. Key Changes Introduced by the Amendment

A. Targeted Advertising and Transparency Obligations

Targeted advertising has been expressly regulated for the first time under the Regulation. Where personalised, targeted advertising is displayed, consumers must be provided with information that allows them to understand the key parameters on which the advertisement is based and must be given the opportunity to modify or restrict the criteria used. The amendment expressly sets out obligations to inform consumers

in relation to targeted advertising practices. Accordingly, where targeted advertising is displayed, consumers must be given clear information on the key parameters on which the advertisement is based and the opportunity to modify or restrict the criteria used where necessary. This makes clear that legal scrutiny extends not only to the content of an advertisement but also to the method by which it reaches the consumer. This approach is intended to increase transparency in digital advertising and ensure that consumers have at least a basic understanding of the algorithmic processes that influence their economic behaviour.

This provision must also be considered independently of the obligations relating to the protection of personal data. In other words, the fact that advertising activities are carried out lawfully under Law No. 6698 on the Protection of Personal Data does not mean that the transparency obligations arising under advertising law have been fulfilled. Advertisers will therefore need to consider both the provisions of the KVKK in relation to their data processing activities and advertising legislation in relation to commercial communications.

In this respect, the amendment is also consistent with the approach to advertising transparency adopted

by the European Union, particularly under the Digital Services Act. Although Turkish legislation does not directly adopt the relevant European Union provisions, similar transparency expectations appear to be emerging in relation to the activities of digital platforms.

B. Rules on Targeted Advertising to Children

One of the most notable consumer protection measures introduced by the amendment concerns targeted advertising to children. While children are considered to have a more limited ability than adults to assess commercial messages and to be more susceptible to the persuasive effects of advertising, targeted advertising to children through profiling based on their personal data has been prohibited.

This provision is expected to have significant implications particularly for social media platforms, mobile applications and online gaming services. Restrictions on advertising models based on the behavioural data of child users will also require platforms to undertake technical compliance measures in relation to their advertising infrastructure.

C. New Approach to Consumer Reviews

The Board of Advertisement had treated the use of consumer reviews that were inaccurate or unverified as a misleading commercial practice; this approach has now been incorporated into the Regulation. Necessary measures must be taken to verify that published reviews have actually been submitted by persons who purchased or used the relevant product. The principal practices subject to scrutiny are listed as follows:

- arranging for persons who have not made a purchase to submit reviews;
- employees posting reviews as though they were consumers;
- artificially generating positive reviews; and
- systematically filtering out negative reviews.

This amendment will have particularly significant implications for online marketplaces. It will no longer be considered sufficient for platforms merely to host reviews; they will also be expected to establish verification mechanisms to ensure the reliability of those reviews.

D. Environmental Claims and Combating Greenwashing

As sustainability has gained importance in commercial life in recent years, many businesses have begun promoting their products as environmentally friendly, carbon neutral, recyclable or harmless to the environment. This is commonly referred to in the literature as greenwashing.

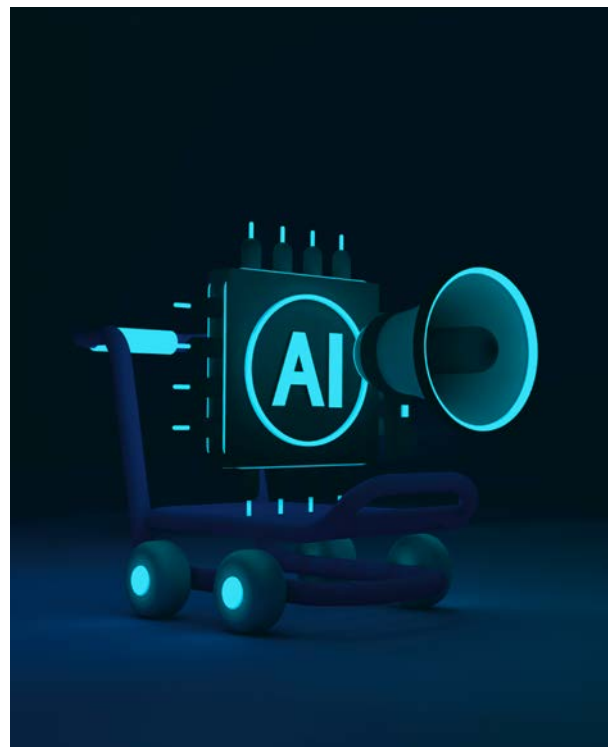
In its decisions following the publication of the Guidelines on Advertisements Containing Environmental Claims in particular, the Board of Advertisement has consistently emphasised that environmental claims must be supported by concrete and verifiable information. This approach has now been incorporated directly into the legislation through the amendment.

E. Rules on AI-Assisted Advertising Content

The ability to generate highly realistic visual, audio and video content using artificial intelligence tools has increased the persuasive power of advertisements while also creating a need for new legal assessments of the accuracy and transparency of such content and the risk of misleading consumers.

The Regulation does not prohibit the use of artificial intelligence but

aims to prevent its use in a manner that misleads consumers. Whether content complies with the law will be assessed on the basis of the perception the advertisement creates in the consumer, rather than the technology used. The fact that an advertisement has been created using artificial intelligence does not relieve the advertiser of its liability under Law No. 6502 on Consumer Protection. AI-generated images depicting features that a product does not possess, videos that do not reflect its actual performance or fabricated user experiences generated using AI may render an advertisement misleading. Companies need to establish internal control mechanisms for conducting legal compliance reviews before publication.



F. Rules on Discounted Sales Advertisements

Discount campaigns continue to be one of the areas most closely scrutinised by the Board of Advertisement. In particular, advertising high discount rates that are not actually offered, creating the impression of a discount based on prices that were increased shortly beforehand, or presenting campaign conditions in a manner that is not readily visible to consumers have frequently been found unlawful in the Board's decisions.

The Regulation now sets out these principles expressly: discount rates must be genuine, reference prices must be determined in accordance with the applicable legislation, and information such as stock limitations and campaign periods must be clearly presented. Statements such as "discount at checkout", "up to seventy per cent off" and "last day" may give rise to a risk of administrative sanctions if they are not supported by specific conditions.

G. Importance of the Compliance Process for Advertisers

Regulatory scrutiny is no longer limited to advertising content; the method by which advertisements are prepared, the algorithms used, the verification of consumer reviews and the substantiation

of environmental claims are now also subject to scrutiny. Companies need to establish a comprehensive compliance process involving their legal, compliance, information technology, data protection and corporate communications teams and review their agreements with external service providers. Board of Advertisement decisions do not limit responsibility to advertisers; advertising agencies and media organisations may also be held responsible.



III. Assessment of Board of Advertisement and RTÜK Practices

The practical impact of the amendment will, however, largely be shaped by Board of Advertisement decisions. The Board is the administrative authority responsible for reviewing whether commercial advertisements comply with the law under Law No. 6502 and, where necessary, ordering the suspension of advertisements or imposing administrative fines. In recent years, the number of decisions concerning digital advertising, influencer marketing, consumer reviews and environmental claims has increased.

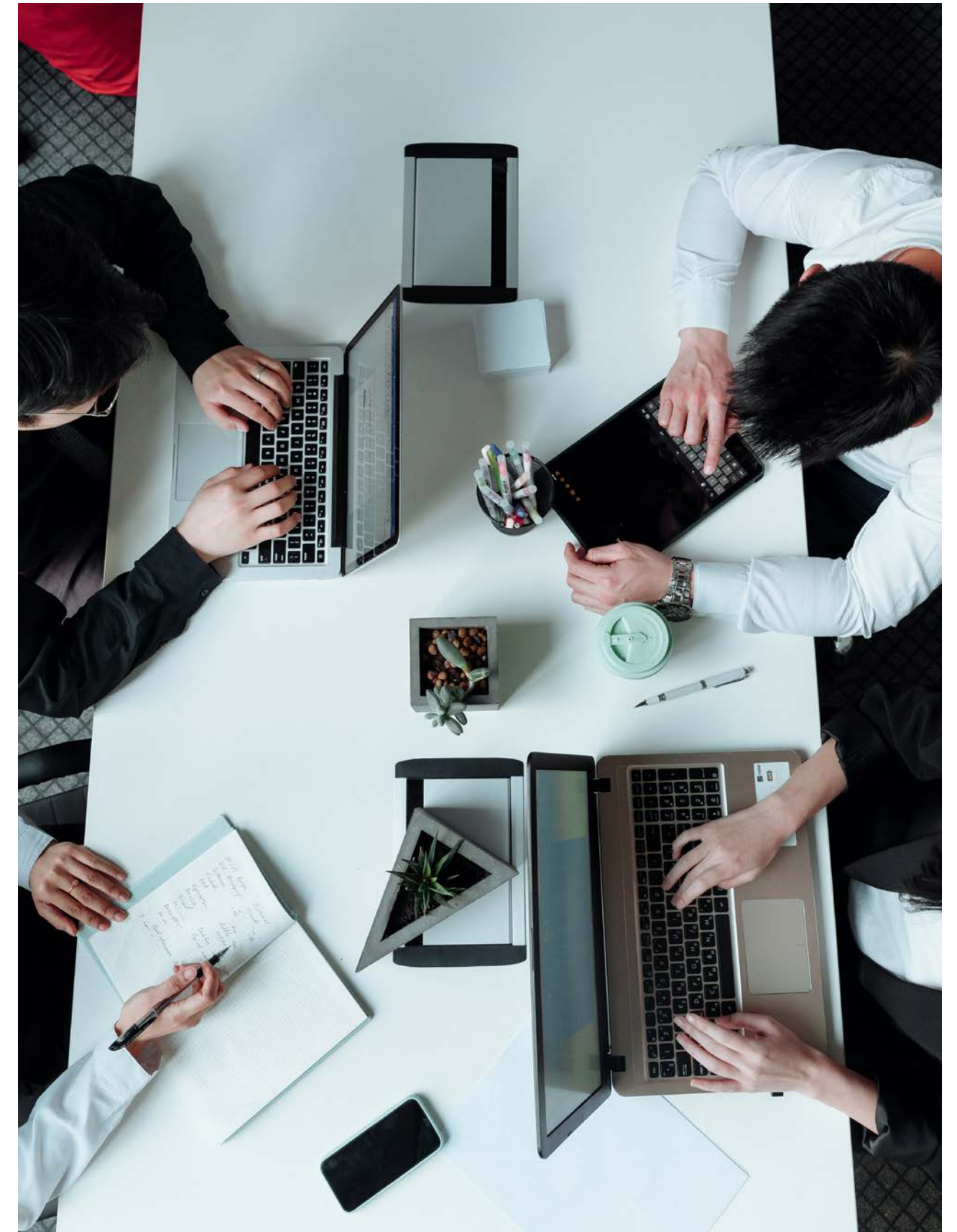
Meanwhile, RTÜK continues to exercise its supervisory powers over radio and television broadcasting services under Law No. 6112 on the Establishment of Radio and Television Enterprises and Their Media Services. Although RTÜK and the Board of Advertisement operate under different legislation, both authorities appear to adopt a common approach to protecting consumers and viewers in relation to commercial communications. Broadcasters must therefore take into account the relevant legislation applicable to both the Board of Advertisement and RTÜK in relation to surreptitious advertising, sponsorship and teleshopping.

Conclusion

The recent amendments to the Regulation on Commercial Advertising and Unfair Commercial Practices are intended to respond to the needs of an increasingly digitalised commercial environment. The rules concerning targeted advertising, consumer reviews, environmental claims, AI-assisted content and discounted sales advertisements share the common objective of ensuring that consumers are provided with accurate and transparent information.

In the coming period, Board of Advertisement decisions are expected to further clarify the scope of the new provisions, particularly in relation to AI-assisted campaigns and algorithmic targeting systems. Reassessing, from a legal compliance perspective, not only advertising content but also the processes through which advertisements are prepared and presented, and establishing coordinated oversight across marketing, legal, compliance and data protection teams will reduce the risk of administrative sanctions.

Ayça Buse Kendir, Associate



Article

Algorithmic Liability in Smart Terminals: Damage Involving AI-Assisted Crane and Handling Systems

1. Introduction

The transformation towards “smart ports” in maritime transport and port operations is shifting quayside handling activities away from human control and entrusting them to cyber-physical systems. At these new-generation terminals, which are replacing conventional ports, autonomous quay cranes, automated stacking cranes and automated guided vehicles (smart crane and vehicle systems that lift and transport cargo autonomously using artificial intelligence, sensors and camera systems without the need for human control) operate continuously as an integrated system throughout the port area. The most concrete example of this transformation in Türkiye is the AI-

assisted grab ship-unloading cranes commissioned at İsdemir Port and the AI-Based Predictive Maintenance Project integrated with these cranes. Although these technological investments increase operational efficiency and continuity, they also entail significant legal risks.



Liability regimes under maritime commercial law and the law of obligations have historically been structured around human volition and conduct, as well as fault-based liability arising from such conduct. In a conventional port accident where a container is dropped due to the negligence of a crane operator, the dispute can be resolved relatively easily under the rules governing fault and employer’s liability. However, where decision-making authority is transferred from humans to autonomous systems and Terminal Operating Systems, there is no longer an individual who can be held at fault or subject to legal sanctions.

This article aims to analyse, within the framework of Turkish and international maritime law, how liability may be allocated among the terminal operator, shipowner and software developer where damage to a vessel, cargo or port facility results from algorithmic errors in smart terminals where human control has been reduced to a minimum, and to propose practical solutions.



2. Contractual and Tortious Liability of the Terminal Operator

The legal relationship between the terminal operator and parties with an interest in the vessel or carriers is based on a mixed contract referred to in legal doctrine as a port services agreement. This agreement combines elements of a contract for work relating to loading and unloading services (Article 470 of the Turkish Code of Obligations [“TBK”] No. 6098) and a contract of deposit covering temporary storage within the port area (Article 561 of the TBK). Where an AI-assisted quay crane causes damage to a vessel or the containers on board through faulty operation, the terminal operator’s liability may arise on both contractual and tortious grounds (Article 49 of the TBK).

Legal doctrine takes two main approaches to characterising autonomous systems in cyber-physical accidents of this kind:

- The “Person Assisting in Performance” Approach under Article 116 of the TBK: The traditional view argues that autonomous software and algorithms used in the performance of an obligation should be regarded as “persons assisting in performance” (ifa yardımcısı). However, as Article 116 of the TBK governs the acts of natural or legal persons capable of holding rights and obligations, it is not legally possible to characterise autonomous software or an algorithm directly as a “person”.

- The “Enterprise Risk and Work Equipment” Approach under Article 66(3) of the TBK: The modern trend in liability law is to regard these systems not as independent persons assisting in performance, but as high-risk “work equipment” and a source of “enterprise risk” through which the port undertaking conducts its operations. On this basis, the terminal operator should be subject to the aggravated employer’s liability regime under Article 66(3) of the TBK due to the risk created by integrating cyber-physical systems into its operations.

Under Article 66(2) of the TBK, the terminal operator may seek to avoid liability by proving that it “exercised

the degree of care required by the work” or that “the damage could not have been prevented even if due care had been exercised”, thereby establishing what is known as the due-care defence. As might be expected, however, satisfying this standard of care in a smart port is particularly demanding. At a minimum, the operator may be required to prove that the autonomous crane’s software updates were performed on time, cybersecurity protocols were fully implemented, sensors were periodically inspected as part of predictive maintenance and personnel at the remote operations centre had received adequate training. If an organisational failure relating to these cyber-physical standards of care is identified within the undertaking, reliance on this defence will no longer be possible.



3. Algorithmic Fault and Manufacturer / Software Provider Liability

Damage caused by autonomous cranes generally results not from operational human negligence, but from coding errors in an algorithm’s deep-learning processes, biases in datasets or sensor blind spots caused by hardware limitations. For example, where a sensor misjudges depth due to sunlight reflection, causing the crane to strike the container against the vessel’s hatch cover and cause it to break apart, the incident may no longer be characterised as a conventional tortious fault but instead as a “product defect”.

Although it remains debatable whether software in itself constitutes a “product” for the purposes of the law of obligations, it is inevitable that cyber-physical system providers will be held liable under the principles of strict product liability. Where damage is directly caused by a software or hardware design defect, the terminal operator, which is initially liable towards third parties such as cargo interests or the shipowner, may have recourse against the manufacturer that supplied the system or the AI developer. Such a recourse claim is based on the supply or licence agreement between the parties (contractual liability under Article 112 et seq. of the TBK). It should also be borne in mind that

broad exclusion-of-liability clauses included by software suppliers in their contracts may be deemed null and void under Article 115 of the TBK in cases of gross negligence or intent.

The requirements relating to causation in damage involving algorithmic systems are also of considerable importance in determining fault and liability:

- **Force Majeure:** Where sensors completely cease to function due to extraordinary natural events such as a tsunami or severe storm, the question may arise as to whether this breaks the chain of causation.

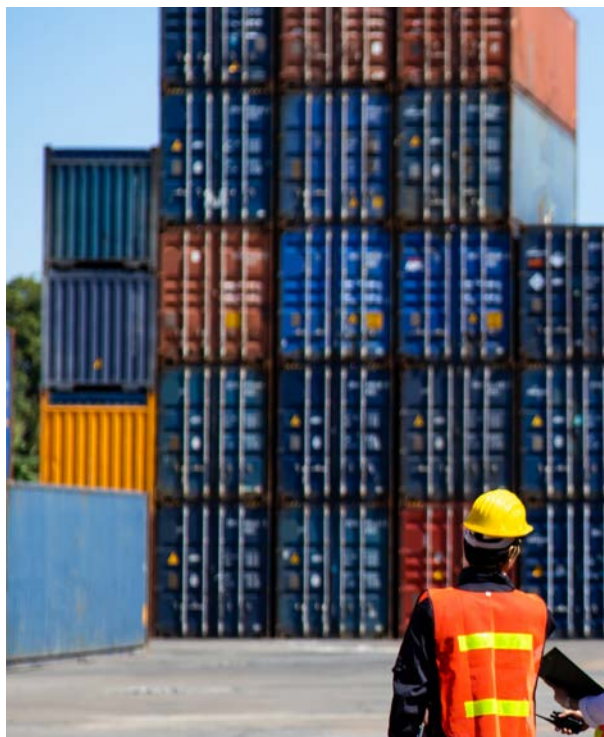
- **Cyberattacks:** A malicious external cyber intervention will be regarded as an act of a third party that breaks the chain of causation. In this context, however, it will also be important to establish whether the terminal operator had implemented the highest level of cybersecurity measures.

- **Unforeseeable Software Deviations:** Where an AI system engages in an unforeseeable autonomous action or deviation during its learning processes, no fault can be attributed to the human element if the remote operator has fully complied with all monitoring and intervention protocols. In such a case, the causal analysis may shift

away from organisational fault on the part of the terminal operator and towards the sphere of “technological/ cyber risk” inherent in the cyber-physical system itself. Liability may therefore arise not on the basis of conventional tortious fault, but under manufacturer liability for a defective product/design defect, or through a contractual right of recourse against the technology company that manufactured or licensed the system.

4. Maritime Law and Insurance Aspects

An accident at a smart port, such as an autonomous crane damaging a vessel or cargo, may give rise to a three-way legal dispute between the cargo interest, carrier and terminal



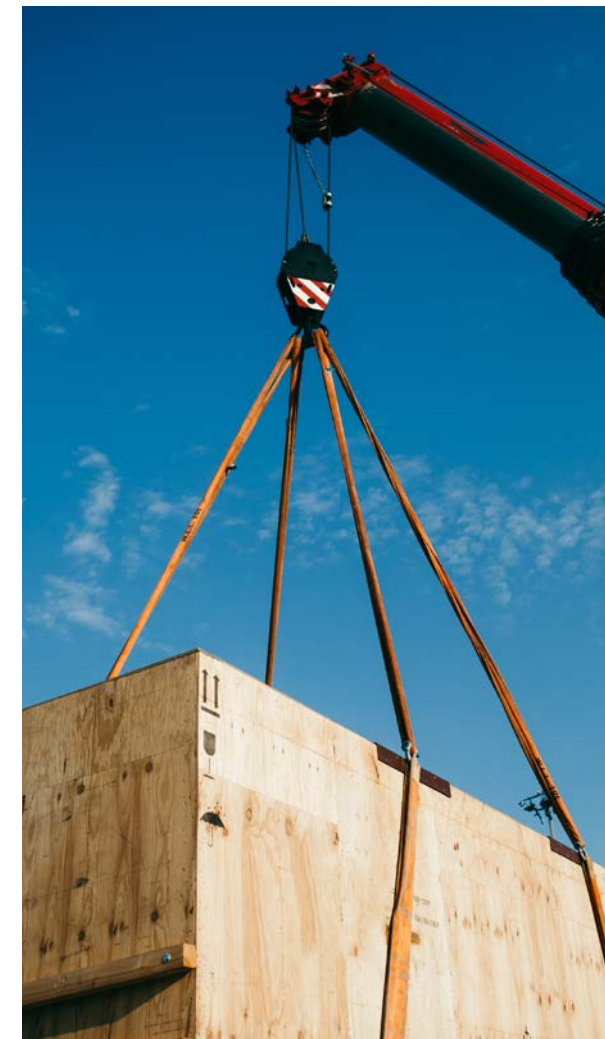
operator. Relying on its rights under the bill of lading, the cargo interest may bring a claim for damages against the carrier for breach of the duty of care in respect of the cargo under Article 1178 of the Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102 (“TTK”), which reflects the international bill of lading regimes in Turkish law.

4.1. Distinction between Nautical and Commercial Fault and Cargo Claims

The carrier cannot avoid liability by arguing that damage caused by an autonomous quay crane constitutes a “nautical fault” (fault relating to the navigation or other technical management of the vessel) within the meaning of the Hague-Visby Rules (Art. IV Rule 2/a) and Article 1180 of the TTK, which was incorporated into Turkish law drawing on those Rules. Under maritime law jurisprudence, damage occurring during loading, stowage and discharge operations does not relate to the navigation of the vessel but instead falls directly within the scope of “commercial fault”; the carrier therefore cannot rely on this defence to escape liability. In cases of doubt, the presumption that the damage was not caused by a nautical fault (Article 1180(2) of the TTK) may apply.

In scenarios where the Rotterdam Rules apply, autonomous port handling operators are jointly and

severally liable with the carrier towards holders of bills of lading in their capacity as “maritime performing parties”. In this complex network of liability, the identification of cyber evidence is naturally of critical importance. An examination of data generated by autonomous systems provides the most important body of concrete evidence for determining whether an accident resulted from a remote operator’s failure to intervene or from a coding error in the AI system.



4.2. Marine Insurance and Coverage Gaps

From an insurance law perspective, there appears to be a gap in coverage. Cyber exclusion clauses commonly found in conventional marine insurance policies exclude damage caused by computer code, viruses or algorithmic deviations from coverage. The limits of additional cyber-risk coverage currently offered by P&I clubs also appear insufficient for large-scale port losses.

5. Current Regulatory Framework under Turkish and International Maritime Law and Comparative Assessment

While the integration of AI-assisted cranes and autonomous handling systems into smart terminals accelerates operational processes, it also creates a need to adapt the traditional, human-centred principles of fault-based liability under maritime law to modern technologies. Long-established rules under Turkish law, such as those governing the fault of seafarers (Article 1180 of the TTK), the liability of the master (Article 1112 et seq. of the TTK) and employer’s liability (Article 66 of the TBK), were essentially designed with operations based on human decision-making in mind. Where decisions are delegated to algorithms and accidents are cyber-physical in nature, this gives rise to

a need for new legal interpretations and adaptations as to how the existing legal rules should address technology-specific issues (such as the distinction between algorithmic deviation and human negligence).

Developments in international maritime and port law indicate that dynamic and forward-looking steps are being taken to manage cyber-physical risks in this area. For example, the MASS Code for autonomous ships, developed by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and planned to become globally mandatory in 2032, represents an important global reference point for establishing the legal framework governing artificial intelligence and remote control centres in the maritime sector. Although the MASS Code does not directly regulate port handling systems, its approach to liability in relation to autonomous technologies may also provide guidance for the development of national legislation applicable to smart terminals.

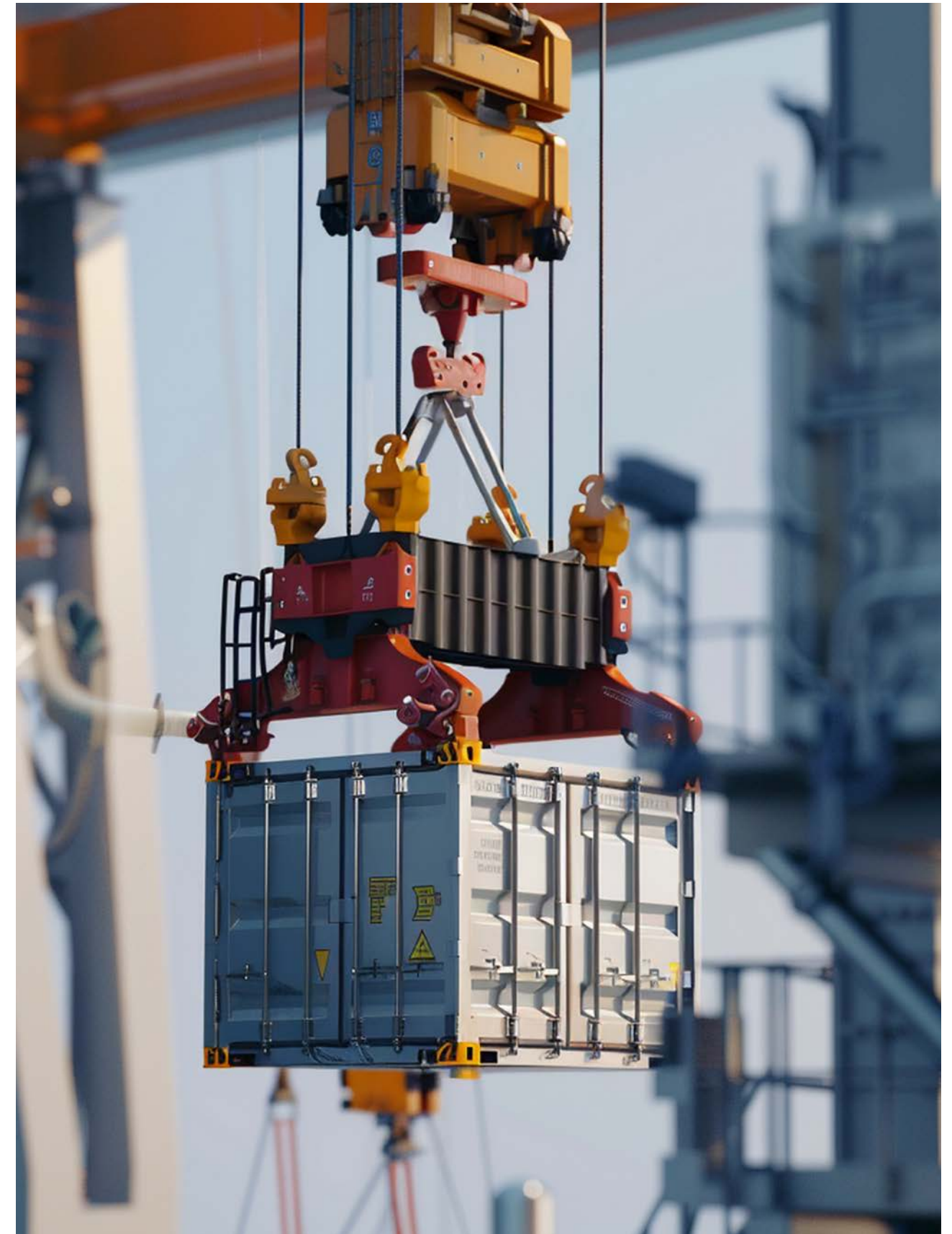
As the smart port concept and autonomous handling technologies begin to be implemented in Türkiye, new approaches in legal doctrine and practice are needed for Turkish maritime legislation to respond fully to this technological transformation. The existing TTK framework remains focused on physical navigation and crew-based operations. Accordingly, the characterisation of “algorithmic

fault” in damage caused by autonomous cranes or unmanned port vehicles, the legal status of new cyber-related concepts such as the “remote operator”, and the statutory limits of the duty of “cyber seaworthiness” remain dynamic issues that may be clarified through the interpretation of existing law and specific regulations that may be introduced in the future.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, liability regimes concerning matters such as cyber seaworthiness standards, safeguards relating to AI product liability and remote operator liability are rapidly taking shape at the global level in international maritime law. Turkish maritime legislation also provides a legal framework that remains open to further development in order to achieve full alignment with these global developments and address cyber-physical risks through a comprehensive approach. For Türkiye to enhance its global competitiveness in the age of autonomous maritime operations and ensure a fair allocation of risk in port disputes, it may be said that there is an unavoidable need for reform through the introduction of relevant definitions into the TTK, the codification of “cyber seaworthiness” as a statutory duty of care and the establishment of mandatory cyber/ AI insurance policies.

Kübra Zeren, Associate



Article

Merger And Acquisition Regime Under the Updated Competition Authority Guidelines

In free market economies, mergers and acquisitions that bring about structural changes in the market must be subject to effective ex ante review in order to preserve a competitive market structure. At the same time, it is essential to update the relevant legislation in response to changing market dynamics, increasingly digitalised market structures on a global scale and the growing complexity of relationships between undertakings.

As market conditions evolved and new needs emerged, the Competition Authority made certain amendments to Communiqué No. 2010/4 Concerning the Mergers and Acquisitions Calling for the Authorisation of the Competition Board and, in parallel, updated its

merger and acquisition guidelines. The updated guidelines introduce significant changes and clarifications on many fundamental aspects of the merger and acquisition regime, ranging from turnover calculation methods and the definition of technology undertakings to the rule under which a series of transactions is treated as a single transaction and the analysis of coordination effects that may arise in joint ventures.



I. Guideline on the Cases Considered as Mergers and Acquisitions and the Concept of Control

The first stage of merger and acquisition review is to determine whether a transaction constitutes a concentration within the meaning of competition law and whether a transfer of control has occurred. The principal amendment to the updated Guideline on the Cases Considered as Mergers and Acquisitions and the Concept of Control concerns clarification of the scope of application of the rule set out in Article 8(5) of the Communiqué. Under this provision, two or more transactions carried out within a three-year period between the same persons or parties, or by the same undertaking in the same relevant product market, are treated as a single transaction for the purposes of calculating turnover.

However, this three-year rule will apply not only to conventional share or asset transfers but also to transactions involving the establishment of joint ventures. The update is intended to prevent undertakings from attempting to remain below the notification thresholds and avoid review by splitting their transactions into separate legal transactions or staggering them over time. Accordingly, the cumulative effects of establishing joint ventures between the same parties or in the

same relevant product market have been brought within the scope of the review.

II. Guideline on Undertakings Concerned, Turnover and Ancillary Restraints in Mergers and Acquisitions

Turnover calculations and the identification of the parties to a transaction are particularly important in determining whether a merger or acquisition is subject to an authorisation requirement. The updates to the Guideline on Undertakings Concerned, Turnover and Ancillary Restraints in Mergers and Acquisitions have aligned the definition of transaction parties and the principles governing the updated notification thresholds with the Communiqué.

In this context, the Guideline clarifies that, for the purposes of the rule under which two or more transactions carried out within a three-year period between the same persons or parties, or by the same undertaking in the same relevant product market, are treated as a single transaction for turnover calculation purposes, the three-year period begins on the date the notification is entered into the Competition Authority's records.

Another point clarified in the Guideline is that the parties' worldwide turnover must include sales in Türkiye. Accordingly, sales

outside Türkiye will not be taken into account when calculating the parties' turnover in Türkiye, whereas sales in Türkiye will naturally be included when calculating their worldwide turnover.

The Guideline also provides new explanations as to which undertakings will be regarded as "undertakings concerned" in the assessment of joint venture transactions involving the establishment of joint control.

Finally, the amendment to the Guideline introduces an activity-based limitation on the application of the TRY 250 million exemption relating to the target undertaking's turnover for technology undertakings. Accordingly, for a target undertaking to benefit from this exemption and qualify as a technology undertaking, only revenues generated from, and activities carried out in, specified fields such as software, digital platforms, financial technologies, biotechnology, pharmacology, agrochemicals and health technologies will be considered.

As the previous version of the Guideline did not contain detailed rules on this issue, the total turnover generated from all activities of entities regarded as technology undertakings under the Board's decisional practice was taken into account. The new approach adopted in the Guideline has narrowed the scope of the exemption and reshaped the concentration analysis, particularly for undertakings operating across multiple sectors. In this context, excluding turnover and activities in non-technology sectors from the assessment of whether an undertaking qualifies as a "technology undertaking" reduces the likelihood of undertakings with multiple lines of business being incorrectly brought within the scope

of the exemption and helps ensure that the notification regime operates in accordance with its intended purpose.

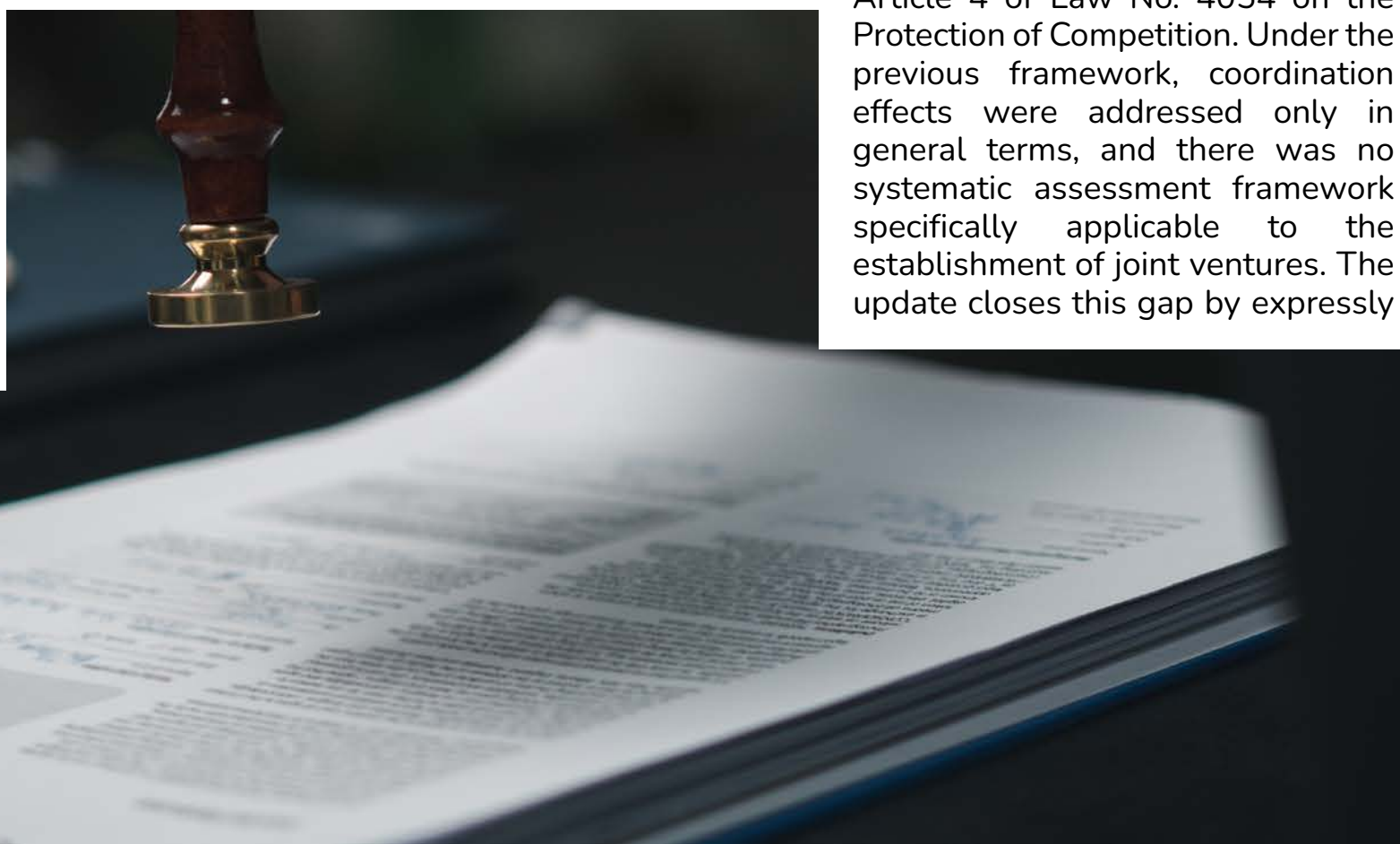
III. Guidelines on the Assessment of Horizontal and Non-Horizontal Mergers and Acquisitions

The most significant amendment to both Guidelines is the introduction of further guidance on assessing the coordination effects that may arise between parent undertakings as a result of a joint venture, in addition to the assessment of the transaction as a concentration. Where a joint venture, by its object or effect, gives rise to cooperation between the parent undertakings that restricts competition, it is assessed under Article 4 of Law No. 4054 on the Protection of Competition. Under the previous framework, coordination effects were addressed only in general terms, and there was no systematic assessment framework specifically applicable to the establishment of joint ventures. The update closes this gap by expressly

setting out in the Guidelines the review standards applied in practice.

Accordingly, in line with the Board's decisional practice, the Guidelines now include further details on the analysis of coordination effects and identify the following circumstances in which the risk or likelihood of coordination is considered high:

- two or more parent undertakings have significant activities in the relevant market in which the joint venture operates;
- structural or contractual links, such as minority shareholdings or long-term supply or licensing agreements, exist between the parent undertakings prior to the transaction;
- the joint venture is a key supplier or customer of the parent undertakings; or
- the parent undertakings have significant activities in markets that are vertically related to, or in neighbouring markets closely related to, the market in which the joint venture operates.



It is also stated that, where considered necessary, the analysis may extend to overlaps in other markets.

Conclusion

The updated Guidelines published by the Competition Authority provide greater clarity on fundamental principles such as the scope of transactions, turnover calculation methods and the identification of undertakings concerned, thereby allowing merger and acquisition assessments to be conducted on a considerably more transparent and legally predictable basis.

These amendments demonstrate the Authority's proactive approach to changing market dynamics while also clearly reflecting its growing focus on technology-driven acquisitions, increasingly complex transaction structures and potential coordination risks arising in joint ventures. In light of the more detailed and comprehensive guidance now provided by the Authority, it is particularly important for parties to notifiable transactions to carefully reassess their existing risk analyses and notification strategies against the updated standards.

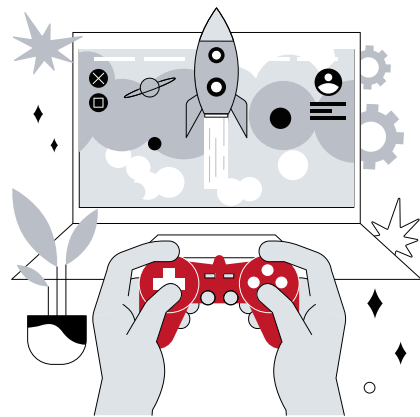
Elif Bengü Aydın, Associate



Article

New Obligations Imposed on Gaming Companies under Law No. 5651

Pursuant to Law No. 7578 on Amendments to the Social Services Law and Certain Other Laws, published in the Official Gazette No. 33240 on 1 May 2026, new provisions of significant relevance to the gaming sector entered into force under Law No. 5651 on the Regulation of Publications on the Internet and Combating Crimes Committed by Means of Such Publications (“Law”).



1. New Definitions Added to the Law

First, in view of the amendments introduced, four new definitions relating to the digital gaming sector have been added to the Law. Under the new definitions, a game means a digital game distributed or updated via the internet and capable of being played online or offline in an electronic environment. A game distributor is defined as a natural or legal person that manages relations with sales channels for the purpose of delivering digital games produced or published by a content provider to end users, coordinates the generation and management of licence keys, uses digital rights management systems, and provides financial or technical intermediary services in this process. A game developer is defined as a natural or legal person that designs a digital game or game content, develops the relevant software or manages the development process. A game platform, on the other hand, is

defined as a natural or legal person that provides software or technical infrastructure for the display, sale, distribution, downloading or playing of digital games and related additional content over the internet, and enables or coordinates users' access to games or content, licence management or interaction between users. Through these definitions, the legal framework applicable to the relevant persons in the gaming sector has been established at the legislative level.



2. New Obligations Introduced under the Law

a. New Provisions on Age Restrictions and Ratings

Under the amendments, new obligations have been imposed on social network providers pursuant to Additional Article 4 of the Law. Accordingly, within the scope of the Law, natural or legal persons that enable users to create, view or share content such as text, images, audio and location data on the internet for the purpose of social interaction may not provide services to children under the age of 15 and must take the necessary measures to prevent the provision of such services. Social network providers are also required to offer differentiated services tailored to users aged 15 and over. The amendments further require the measures in question to be published on the social network provider's website.

For game platforms, a ratings-based model has been adopted instead of an access restriction based on age criteria. Pursuant to Additional Article 5 added to the Law, game platforms may not offer games that have not been duly rated. In addition, without prejudice to their responsibilities arising from their status as content providers or hosting providers, game platforms are required to remove from the platform content

that has not been duly rated. The criteria and procedures for ratings will be determined by a regulation to be issued by the Information and Communication Technologies Authority (“BTK”).

b. Principles Governing Control Tools

The new paragraph 20 added to Additional Article 4 of the Law and the new Additional Article 5 introduce new obligations for both social network providers and game

platforms in relation to control tools. Accordingly, the relevant persons are required to provide parental control tools that are clear, comprehensible and fit for use.

As regards the scope of these tools, game platforms are required to provide mechanisms for controlling account settings and making fee-based transactions, such as purchases, rentals and paid memberships, subject to parental permission or approval. In addition

to these requirements, social network providers must provide further mechanisms for monitoring and limiting usage time.

c. Obligation to Appoint a Representative in Türkiye

Pursuant to Additional Article 5 added to the Law, foreign-based game platforms that receive more than one hundred thousand accesses per day from Türkiye are required to appoint a natural or legal person as their representative in Türkiye in order to ensure compliance with notices, notifications or requests sent by the BTK, the Access Providers Association and judicial or administrative authorities, as well as with their other obligations under the Law. The representative’s details must also be notified to the BTK, and the representative’s contact details must be made available on the platform’s website in an easily visible and directly accessible manner.

d. Obligation to Provide Information and Documents

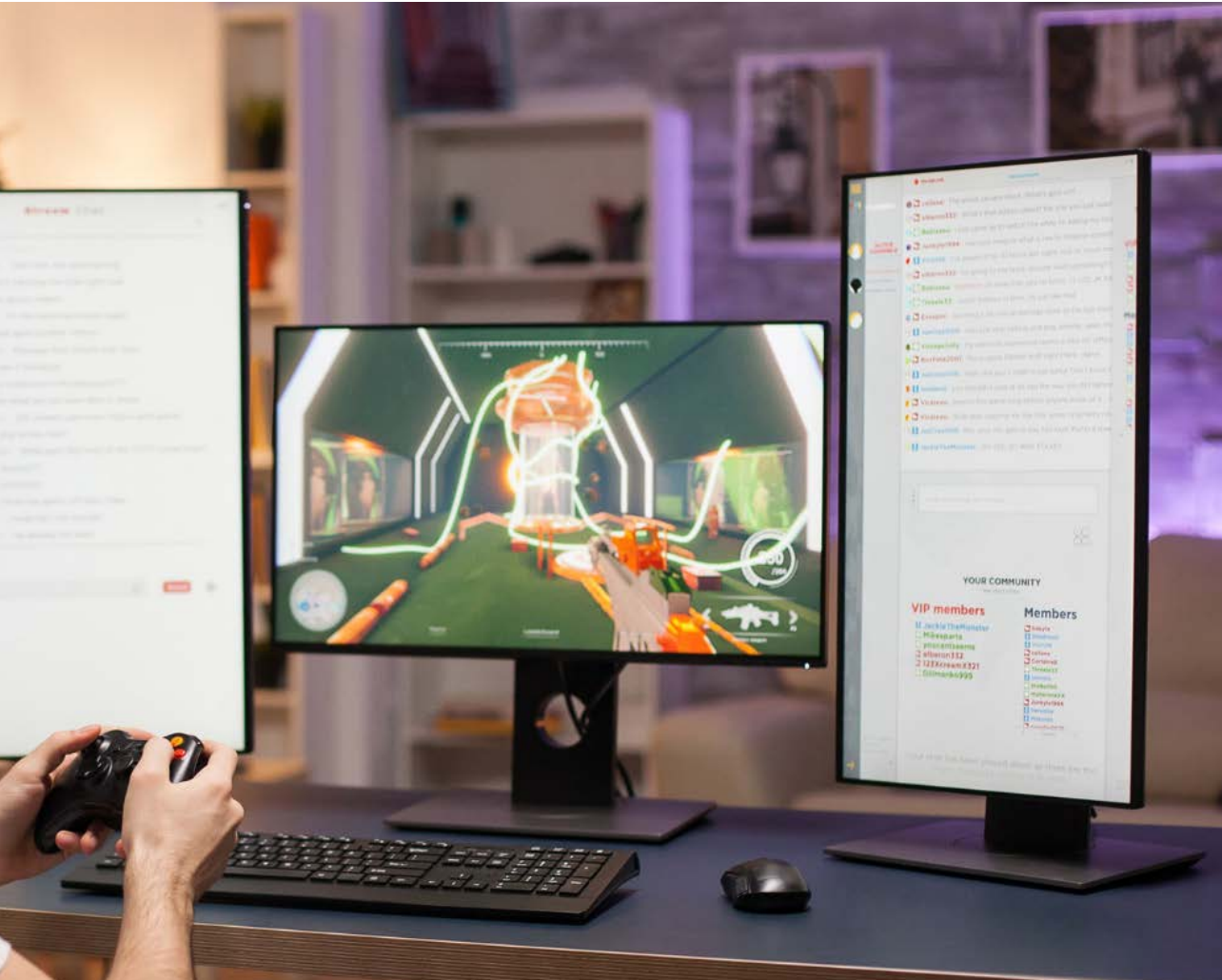
The Law authorises the BTK to request explanations directly related to the implementation of the Law, including those concerning corporate structure, information systems and data processing

mechanisms, in relation to a game platform’s compliance with the Law. Game platforms are required to submit the requested information and documents immediately and within a period to be determined by the BTK, which may not exceed fifteen days.

The same approach has been adopted in respect of social network providers. The maximum three-month period previously stipulated under Additional Article 4 for the provision of information and documents has been amended to require their provision immediately and within a period to be determined by the BTK, which may not exceed fifteen days.

e. Other Obligations Imposed on Social Network Providers

The amendments also provide that social network providers are required to take measures to prevent misleading advertisements. In addition, social network providers that receive more than ten million accesses per day from Türkiye are required to implement immediately, and in any event within no more than one hour, decisions issued pursuant to Article 8/A of the Law in circumstances where delay would be detrimental. Social network providers are also required to take all necessary measures to prevent publications that are subject to



decisions ordering the removal of the relevant content or the blocking of access under the Law from being published on their own websites.

3. Sanctions

a. Sanctions Applicable to Game Platforms

The Law provides for a graduated sanctions regime in the event that game platforms fail to comply with their obligations. Accordingly, a game platform that fails to fulfil its obligations under Additional Article 5 or the obligations to be set out in the regulation to be issued by the BTK will first be notified by the BTK. If the obligation specified in the notification is not fulfilled within thirty days of the notification, an administrative fine of between one million and ten million Turkish liras may be imposed on the game platform. If the non-compliance continues for thirty days following notification of the administrative fine, a further administrative fine of between ten million and thirty million Turkish liras may be imposed. In determining the amount of the administrative fine, discretion will be exercised taking into account the nature and severity of the infringement, its impact on users or the damage caused.

If the obligation remains unfulfilled for thirty days following notification

of the second administrative fine, the bandwidth throttling process will be initiated. However, if the obligations are subsequently fulfilled, only one quarter of the administrative fines will be collected and the bandwidth throttling measures will be lifted.

b. Sanctions Applicable to Social Network Providers

In respect of social network providers, the newly introduced obligations concerning parental control tools, measures to prevent misleading advertisements and the prevention of publications subject to access-blocking decisions from being published on their own websites have been brought within the scope of the sanctions regime set out in Additional Article 4.

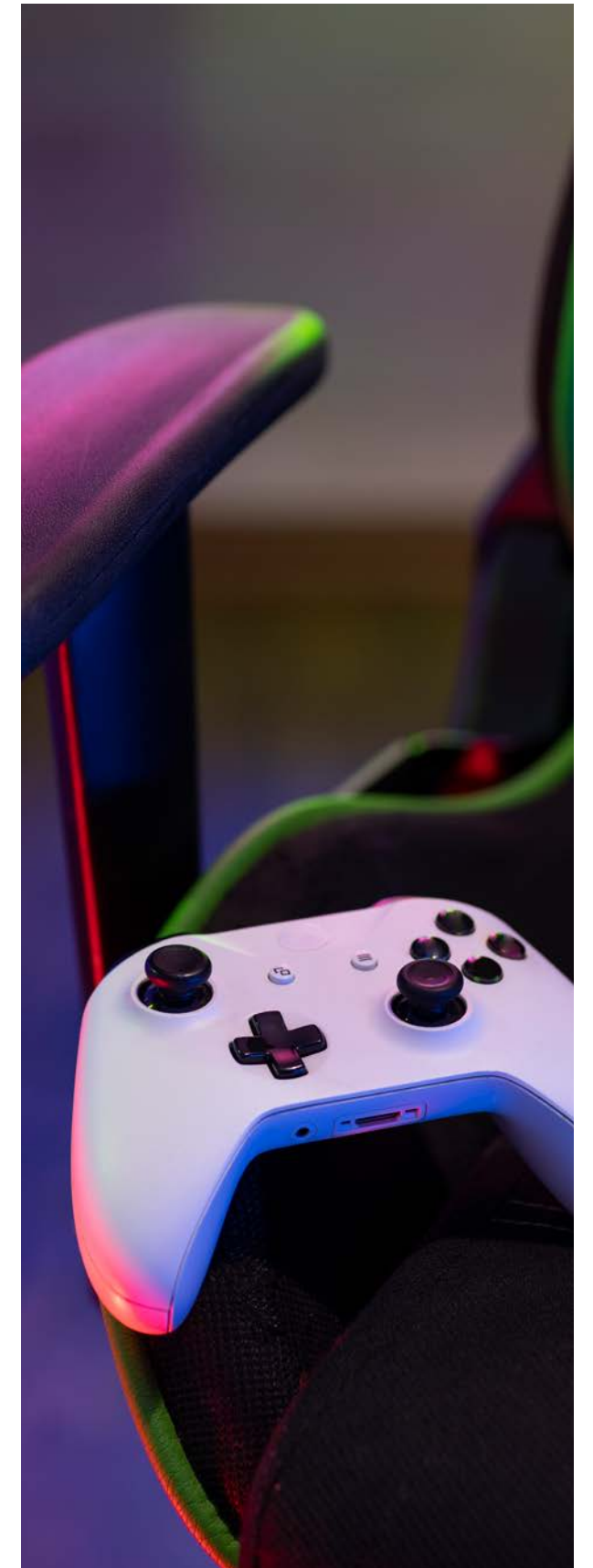
The sentences added to the relevant paragraph provide that, if the obligation is not fulfilled within thirty days following notification of the administrative fine, natural and legal persons that are resident taxpayers in Türkiye will be prohibited from placing new advertisements with the relevant social network provider, no new contracts may be concluded within this scope, and no related money transfers may be made. If the obligation is not fulfilled within three months from the date of the advertising ban decision, the Presidency of Cybersecurity may apply to the judicial authorities

for the provider's bandwidth to be throttled by fifty per cent. If the non-compliance continues for thirty days despite this decision, an application may be made for the bandwidth to be throttled by up to ninety per cent. Once the obligation is fulfilled, the advertising ban will be lifted, and the court decisions will automatically cease to have effect.

4. Conclusion

The amendments introduced by Law No. 7578 on Amendments to the Social Services Law and Certain Other Laws establish a comprehensive and sector-specific regulatory regime for the digital gaming sector. The new provisions distinguish at the legislative level between the various actors operating within the digital gaming ecosystem and establish a range of obligations for game platforms, extending from age ratings and parental control tools to the appointment of a representative and the provision of information and documents. The underlying purpose of the provisions appears to be to reduce the risks that children may encounter in digital environments and to strengthen parents' ability to exercise oversight.

Ahmet Oğul Aksoy, Associate



Guest Sector



Guest Sector

The Logistics Sector: The Journey from Antiquity to the Globalized World

Historical Process and the Journey of Humanity

Dating back to the earliest human civilizations, the logistics sector connected some civilizations with one another and contributed to the development and spread of certain inventions. It brought many cultures closer together and played an important role in the development of humanity. Throughout the linguistic development of historical civilizations, it brought people closer together and contributed to the development of languages. It was one of the factors that enabled many of the languages used around the world to spread; many wars were fought for these routes, and many civilizations united for the sake of these routes. It is one of

the cornerstones that brought the world to its present developed state, compelling many hostile civilizations to reach agreements with one another while turning many friendly civilizations into eternal enemies.

Throughout history, trade routes connecting Asia and Europe were established. The exchange of goods between these different regions was facilitated. The Silk Road, the most prominent trade route, remained one of the main routes between East and West for centuries. Many civilizations left traces of their footsteps along this route. Humanity, in turn, built the routes of logistics in the globalizing world by following these traces. In fact, the only thing that has changed is technology; humanity still continues on this path by following the traces of the footsteps left on the routes whose foundations were laid by civilizations. The shadow of past civilizations is still upon us and continues to shed light on our path.

From pack animals to steam engines, and from RFID technology to artificial intelligence, this sector has survived from past to present, placing human welfare at its core and serving the needs of a society that develops through a strong supply chain.

The Globalizing World and Logistics

The competitive environment among businesses has increasingly led to the growth of the logistics sector. With the continuously increasing need for consumption and the accelerating flow of products, the logistics sector is a field that should be at the forefront in every country. Today, with the popularity of e-commerce, logistics has also become global and has brought the borders of countries closer together. Businesses that have had to act strategically and economically as a result of globalization have taken

action regarding the production process, which is one of the most important factors affecting costs, and have moved their production to locations where labor is less expensive. For this reason, the distance between the place of production and the location of the target customer group has increased, and logistics has become an effective tool for bridging this distance.

Logistics is a sector that connects businesses and customers and, while connecting them, aims to provide high-quality service to both sides and respond to their needs. By ensuring that the service is provided to the customer correctly, quickly, and transparently, while also opening a door for businesses to minimize costs and increase their customer potential, logistics is one of the sectors that stands at the very center of competition in the globalizing world and constitutes



a primary need. The logistics sector, which maintains the balance between supply and demand, provides transportation from the supplier to the final consumer, and enables businesses to use their resources efficiently, covers a broad spectrum ranging from procurement to marketing and from marketing to distribution.

From Traditional Logistics to Developing Logistics

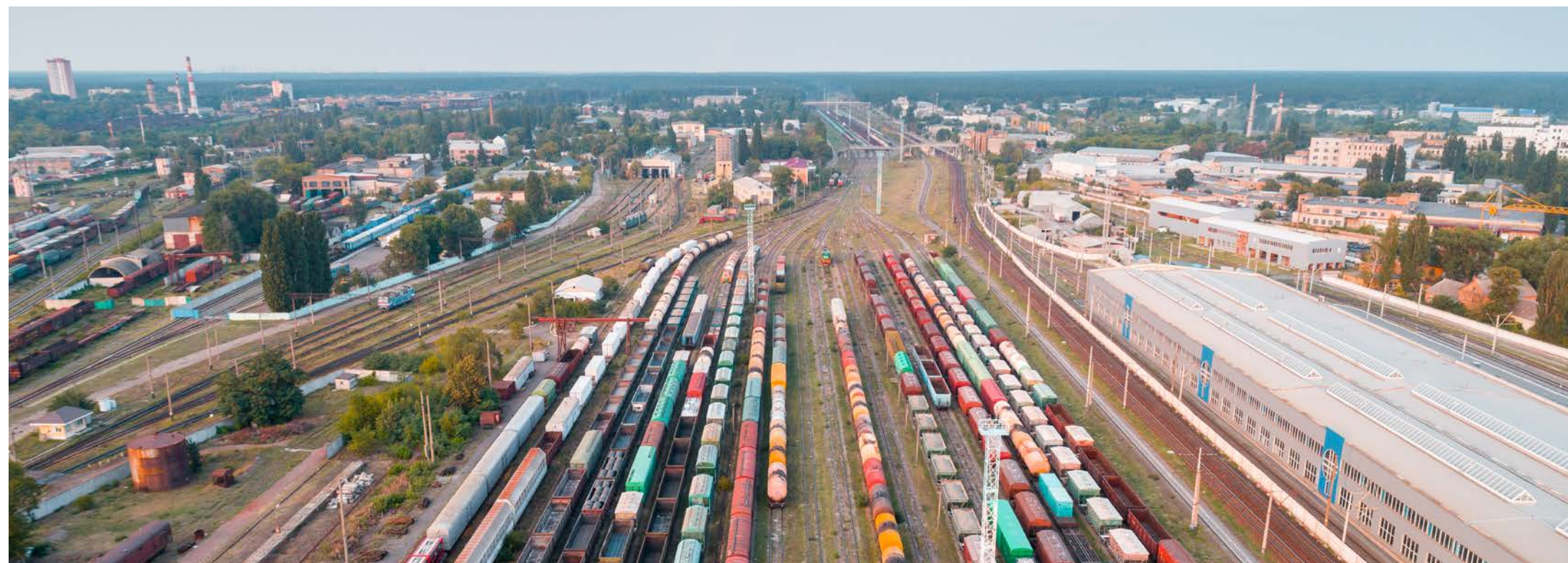
Traditional logistics focuses more heavily on labor, and its primary purpose is to transport a product from one point to another. The flow of information is limited, and relationships with suppliers are short-term. The use of technology is

quite limited compared with today's developing conditions. Delivery times are long, and the physical movement of products is at the forefront. Environmental impacts are secondary, and therefore risk management is limited. There is no planning or Plan B to mitigate future risks; therefore, any adverse event may lead to negative consequences and financial losses. The best example of this is the COVID-19 pandemic period. During the pandemic, many businesses that continued to adopt a traditional understanding of logistics either suffered major financial losses or came close to bankruptcy due to inadequate risk management and supply chains. Due to the closure of national borders, the suspension of activities at production facilities,

and restrictions on international transportation during the pandemic, businesses that did not have flexible supply chains and had no proactive risk management approach toward global risks were unable to withstand the difficult conditions, and production and trade volumes declined across many sectors. As a result, the inadequacy of the traditional understanding of logistics was revealed through painful experiences, and experience demonstrated that a new system now needed to be adopted in logistics.

It is precisely for this reason that the smart logistics system has increasingly begun to be adopted: a system capable of keeping pace

with the globalized world while remaining strong in a competitive environment and, in the event of any potential risk, turning to alternative supply chains and overcoming that risk with minimal impact through its flexible structure and adaptation to technology. The fundamental principle of this smart, newly developing modern logistics system is to deliver the right product to the right place at the right time. At the same time, efforts are made to deliver products at a very low cost. While strategic methods and management approaches are adopted, the focus is on creating total value and gaining a competitive advantage. Technology is used extensively. Digital systems and artificial intelligence are utilized. Through the use of artificial intelligence and various software solutions, logistics information systems meet the internal planning and managerial organizational needs of each company within the supply chain. In this way, a more detailed working system in which possibilities can be identified is created. This system is better prepared for changing market conditions. It provides better conditions in terms of sustainability. Information, financial, and product flows are managed together. Data analytics systems provide opportunities such as demand forecasting, monitoring inventory levels, controlling the resources required for transportation, managing warehouse space, and



conducting customer analysis. In this way, they provide the opportunity to foresee multiple factors within a short period of time and through clear data. To operate more quickly and functionally in such areas, technologies such as ERP, WMS, TMS, RFID, IoT, artificial intelligence, and blockchain are also used, and their transparency and traceability make it possible to take highly targeted actions. For example, through WMS Smart Warehouse Systems and the use of robots and artificial intelligence, the burden of human labor has been reduced. The greatest examples of this are Alibaba and Amazon warehouses. With their extensive supply chains and customer bases, these large companies, which have adopted the modern logistics system, have been able to overcome risks and reach their present positions.

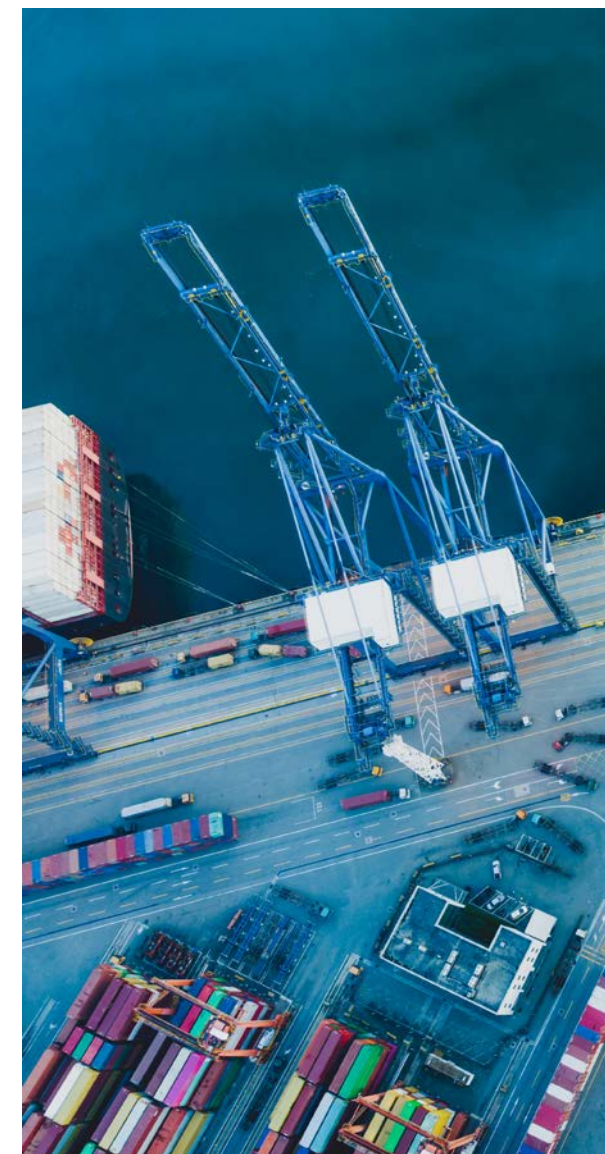
The Importance of Logistics in Türkiye

Due to Türkiye's significant geopolitical position, the logistics sector is one of the country's leading sectors and has a major impact on the national economy. In Türkiye, the logistics sector reached an international dimension in the early 2000s and became a continuously developing and dynamic structure. The increasing number of companies in the private sector and the corresponding increase

in employment are in harmony with Türkiye's young and dynamic structure. In this way, uninterrupted activity is ensured in many sectors such as industry, textiles, food, and healthcare, and Türkiye is moving closer to its goal of becoming a regional logistics hub. Through maritime, air, road, and railway transportation routes, Türkiye possesses important infrastructure for achieving this goal. Due to the security crises experienced by global supply chains in the Red Sea and bottlenecks in the Suez Canal, global supply chains have turned their attention toward Türkiye, which serves as a bridge along the East-West and North-South axes.

Türkiye's position within logistics corridors is equally noteworthy. The Middle Corridor is a predominantly railway-based trade route that begins in China, passes through Kazakhstan, the Caspian Sea, Azerbaijan, and Georgia, reaches Kars in Türkiye, and from there connects to Europe. Compared with the Suez Canal maritime route and the Northern Corridor, it offers a much faster supply opportunity. Due to political tensions and geographical conditions, global transportation companies have therefore turned their attention toward this route. Another example is the Development Road Project. It is a vast corridor that begins at the Grand Faw Port in Basra, Iraq,

enters Türkiye through Ovaköy via an approximately 1,200-kilometer railway and motorway network, and extends from there to Europe. This railway line, which has not yet been completed, has the potential to become one of the important alternative routes to the Suez Canal. Türkiye's 2026–2028 objectives aim to increase the sector's service exports and ensure the integration of ports with railway lines.



Logistics and Law

Law comes into play here, as it does in every sector. For logistics activities to be carried out securely, businesses will seek to receive support from both national and international sources when setting out on their journey. Law creates a source of security for both consumers and businesses operating in the sector and serves as a mechanism to which they can resort in the event of any dispute. Businesses with a legal infrastructure will be able to achieve their objectives comfortably without encountering obstacles. The legal areas involved in the sector include transportation agreements, customs procedures, insurance procedures, and consumer protection, making law one of the essential factors required from beginning to end. At a point where global trade is becoming increasingly complex, ensuring that the plans and processes to be carried out in the sector are structured in compliance with the law and that rights are protected accordingly will create breathing space for all parties. In this way, both a sustainable and secure network can be established. Logistics and law continuously follow one another, and as both fields continue to develop day by day, it is extremely important that they operate in harmony.

Miray İnci Kılıç, Student Intern

Special Day



Special Day

The 100th Anniversary of the Proclamation of 30 August as Victory Day

Between 1918 and 1922, our homeland was effectively occupied, and the occupying powers began devising plans to divide the country among themselves. However, neither the Turkish people nor their heroic commanders and soldiers were willing to live under oppression and persecution. On the contrary, the Turkish people began painstakingly preparing for a struggle against the imperialist powers and their domestic collaborators, putting their lives, property, honour, faith and will on the line.

Over time, this struggle came to be known as the “War of Independence”, a glorious nation’s fight for freedom and independence. It left an indelible mark on history and, through a series of honourable victories etched in collective memory, laid the foundations of Turkish national

consciousness. This process began on 19 May 1919, when Mustafa Kemal Pasha arrived in Samsun with the aim of establishing a new Turkish state based on full independence and national sovereignty. The opening of the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye on 23 April 1920, followed by the First and Second Battles of İnönü, the Battles of Kütahya-Eskişehir and the Battle of Sakarya, brought the nation step by step closer to independence.

The Great Offensive and the Field Battle of the Commander-in-Chief, fought between 26 and 30 August 1922, marked the final stage of a victorious campaign that, under the leadership of Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and through the extraordinary efforts of the Turkish nation and its army, was inscribed in golden letters in history. This battle represented a decisive step towards driving out the forces seeking to deprive the Turkish people of their independence and bringing the country closer to laying the foundations of the Republic of Türkiye.

closer to laying the foundations of the Republic of Türkiye.

Although this battle may appear to have lasted only five days, the reality was quite different. Months beforehand, Mustafa Kemal Pasha had begun drawing up plans for the Great Offensive, convinced of the need to launch an offensive and drive back the enemy forces. He shared these plans only with İsmet Pasha, Commander of the Western Front, Kazım Pasha, Commander of the Eastern Front, and Marshal

Fevzi Pasha, consulting closely with them on the preparations. Logistical and military support for the battle, which was planned for late August, was organised under strict secrecy. Finally, on the night of 26–27 August, Turkish soldiers launched the offensive, capturing, one by one, the positions that the Greek forces had fortified over the previous year, before taking Afyon. Five days later, the occupying forces had been routed and taken prisoner. As the demoralised occupying forces scattered, news of the Turkish army’s



victory began to spread throughout the country.

Having achieved a victory that would go down in history, the Turkish army and people began to sense that independence was drawing near and experienced immense joy. Indeed, the news that Afyon had been taken by the Turks was greeted with great jubilation in Ankara and other parts of the country. Ali Fuat Cebesoy described the scene in the following words: "...the people, young and old, poured into the streets in indescribable joy and sweet excitement. Shots were fired into the air. At every turn, cries of 'Long live the Nation! Long live the national army! Long live our Gazi!' could be heard..."

Following this glorious victory, Commander-in-Chief Mustafa Kemal Pasha uttered the famous words that would go down in history: "Armies, your first goal is the Mediterranean. Forward!", ordering the armies to ensure that no trace of enemy occupation remained anywhere in the country.

Following the glorious Great Offensive, the occupying forces, their resistance broken and morale shattered, were driven from the homeland one by one. Acting on the orders of Commander-in-Chief Mustafa Kemal Pasha, our troops advanced towards İzmir and liberated the city from enemy occupation on 9 September, thereby securing the unity and territorial

integrity of the homeland. The Turkish people and army, who had fought against successive enemy occupations despite countless hardships, gave everything they had to win their independence and leave us this beautiful homeland as their legacy. It must be remembered that every citizen should keep in mind Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's words: "There are no hopeless situations, only hopeless people. I have never lost hope." We must continue to work at all times for our country and our history, marked by glorious victories; and our Victory Days, won through the sacrifice of our countless martyrs, must always be celebrated with great enthusiasm.

Looking back at the history of our 30 August Victory Day celebrations, the first commemoration was held two years after the victory, on 30 August 1924, in Çal Village, Dumlupınar, with a ceremony celebrating the victory and commemorating the martyrs. In his speech at the ceremony, Gazi Pasha stated: "The victory of 30 August is the most important turning point in Turkish history. Our national history is filled with great and glorious victories. Yet I cannot recall a pitched battle as decisive as the victory won here by the Turkish nation, one that had such a profound impact in giving a new direction not only to our history but also to world history. It is clear that the foundations of the young Republic of Türkiye were consolidated here and its immortal existence crowned here." These

words demonstrate the importance of 30 August to our nation.

Although no official ceremony could be held in 1923, it is remarkable that, as early as 1924, the newly established Republic gave such importance to commemorating 30 August. In the years that followed, ceremonies continued to be held modestly, to the extent permitted by the circumstances and financial constraints of the Republic's early years, with the participation of Mustafa Kemal Pasha and his comrades-in-arms, including İsmet Pasha, Fevzi Pasha, Ali Fuat Pasha and İzzeddin Pasha.

Following the first celebration in 1924, 30 August was proclaimed a holiday of the Turkish army under Law No. 795, enacted in 1926. The Victory Day Law, adopted on 1 April 1926, stipulated that the day of the "30 August Battle of the Commander-in-Chief" would be the "Victory Day" of the Republic's army and navy and that it would be celebrated each year by the land, naval and air forces. Under Article 35 of the regulations of the Turkish Aeronautical Association, 31 August was designated as "Aviation Day" in 1925. On 25 August 1926, the Council of Ministers decided, in view of the importance of the Air Force to national defence, that from 1926 onwards, 30 August would be celebrated as "Victory and Aviation Day". The young Republic produced numerous domestically manufactured aircraft between

1925 and 1945 under the motto "The future is in the skies." From 1950 onwards, domestic aircraft production was abandoned and aircraft factories were closed. During this period, "Aviation" was also dropped from the name "Victory and Aviation Day".

As of 2026, we mark the 100th anniversary of the enactment of the law proclaiming 30 August as Victory Day. Although the name and content of the celebrations have changed over time, none of the enthusiasm surrounding 30 August Victory Day has diminished since 1924. On the contrary, particularly from the 1960s onwards, the celebrations have been enriched with aerobatic displays, military ceremonies and various events. Their growing spirit and enthusiasm have continued to demonstrate our national unity and solidarity. 30 August Victory Day continues to pass on to future generations the shared spirit of struggle that forms the foundation of our independence, national sovereignty and Republic. On this occasion, we commemorate with respect, mercy and gratitude all the heroes of the National Struggle, our revered martyrs and veterans, foremost among them Gazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, and hope that, as generations drawing strength from the noble blood that runs through our veins, we will continue to celebrate 30 August with enthusiasm and excitement for many years to come.

Şebboy Deren Güçlü, Student Intern



News to the World

Legality
News to the World



Amendments to the Regulation on Personal Health Data

An amendment published in the Official Gazette No. 33300 dated 4 July 2026 introduced certain changes to the Regulation on Personal Health Data. The title of Chapter Four of the Regulation was amended to read “Concealment, Rectification, Reassessment, Destruction and Transfer of Personal Health Data”.

The second paragraph of Article 13 of the Regulation was also amended. Under the new provision, and limited to the application concerned, an action taken by the General Directorate will also be reflected in the healthcare provider’s database. Whether the same action should also be reflected in the databases of other institutions and organisations processing the relevant data will be assessed by the institution or organisation concerned in accordance with the applicable legislation.

A new provision on the reassessment of personal health data was also added after Article 13 of the Regulation. Accordingly, individuals may apply to healthcare providers for a previous diagnosis to be reassessed on the basis of their current health status. Where the diagnosis was made by a single physician, the reassessment will be carried out by a medical board comprising three physicians; where the diagnosis was made by a three-physician medical board or a fully equipped medical board, the reassessment will be carried out only by a fully equipped medical board, which will issue a medical board report stating the individual’s current health status. This provides that personal data must be accurate and up to date and retained only for as long as necessary, in accordance with the principles set out in Article 4 of the KVKK. In addition, taking into account concerns regarding the consequences of diagnoses made by a single physician,



requiring a report to be issued by a three-physician or fully equipped medical board is a measure capable of reducing the risk of error and meeting the requirement of objectivity.

It has also been stipulated that, where a medical board report stating the individual's current health status establishes that a previous diagnosis is no longer present, any acts and procedures that would otherwise be based on that diagnosis must be carried out in accordance with the report, and previous diagnoses may no longer be relied upon in any process, particularly recruitment processes. Through this amendment, the Regulation has been brought into line with the rights protected under Article 20 of the Constitution, including the right to request the protection of one's personal data, to request the rectification or deletion of personal data concerning oneself and to ascertain whether such data are being used for their intended purposes, thereby supporting individuals' right to work, one of the fundamental rights protected by the Constitution.

Going forward, particularly in recruitment processes, assessing individuals on the basis of previous medical reports will be contrary to the applicable legislation and, as this has led to unfair outcomes in practice, assessments will be carried out objectively on the basis of current medical reports.



See the full Regulation at:

<https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2026/07/20260704-9.htm?utm>



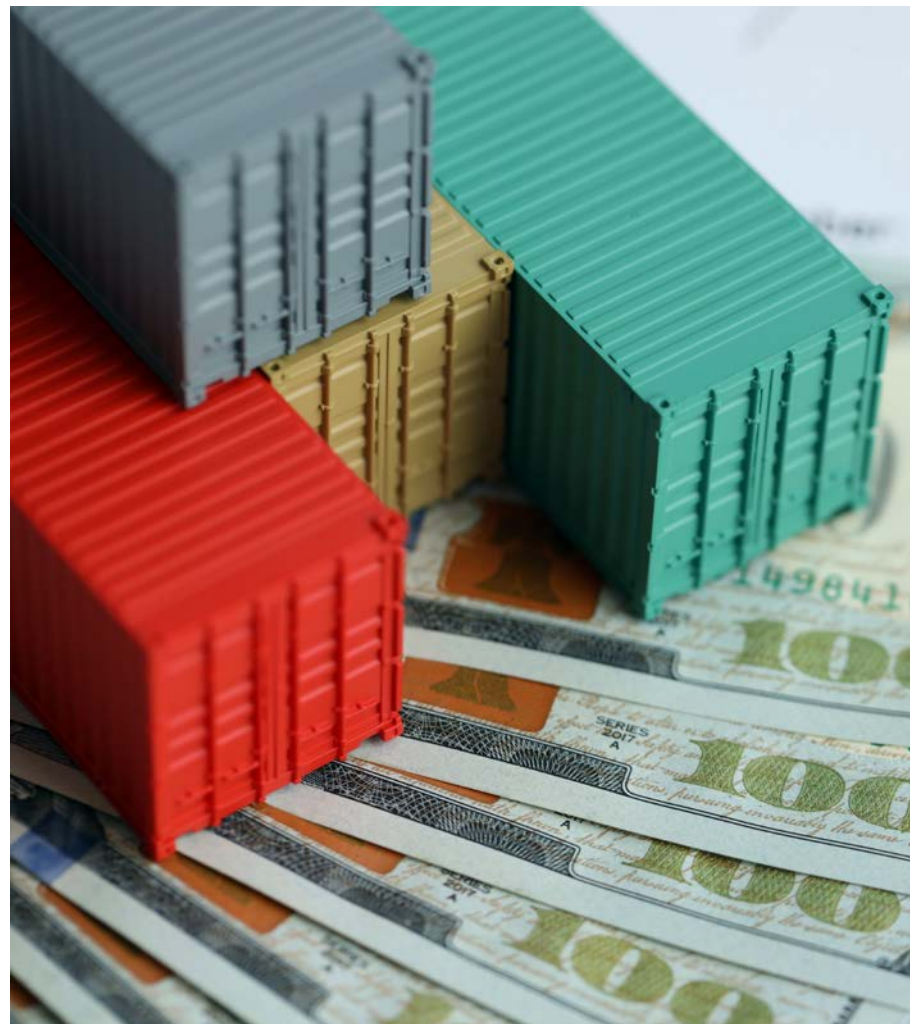
A Public-Sector Step towards International Financing under the New Framework for the Extension of Foreign Currency Loans

The amendments made by the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye to the Circular on Capital Movements have introduced an alternative framework for the extension of foreign currency loans. Under the previous framework, this possibility was largely limited to subsidiaries of public institutions. With the introduction of Article 54/A, the subsidiary requirement has been removed, paving the way for a broader range of legal entities to access these financing sources. Accordingly, foreign currency loans may now be extended under two different arrangements.

Under the amendments introduced by Article 54/A of the Circular on Capital Movements, public institutions and organisations may now extend foreign currency loans through banks not only to their own subsidiaries but also to legal entities resident in Türkiye. The intermediary banks will be responsible for verifying compliance with the rules applicable to these loans, while procedures such as the submission of documents to the bank and notification to the Risk Centre, as referred to in Article 54, will also apply within the scope of Article 54/A.

In addition, under the new paragraph 6 added to Article 50, which complements Article 54/A, non-cash loans denominated in foreign currency may be made available to legal entities resident in Türkiye in connection with foreign currency loans extended by public institutions and organisations using external financing obtained from international organisations. Payments may also be made in foreign currency at the request of the relevant public institution or organisation.

The principal change introduced by the amendment is the extension of the possibility of obtaining foreign currency loans, previously available only to subsidiaries of public institutions, to other legal entities resident in Türkiye. By facilitating access to financing for legal entities with public-sector support, the amendment aims to contribute to economic growth. At the same time, the process remains within the existing banking supervision framework, thereby preserving the traceability and transparency of credit flows.



See the full Circular at:
<https://tcmb.gov.tr/wps/wcm/connect/d58bd2eb-b966-4765-a0cc-626c507449d8/Sermaye+Hareketleri+Genelgesi+.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE-d58bd2eb-b966-4765-a0cc-626c507449d8-nzE.EHW>



Presidential Decision on Unlicensed Electricity Generation Facilities That Have Completed the 10-Year YEKDEM Support Period

Presidential Decision No. 11415, published in the Official Gazette No. 33279 dated 13 June 2026, sets out for the first time in detail the price at which surplus electricity generated by facilities that continue unlicensed generation activities after completing the ten-year support period under the Renewable Energy Resources Support Mechanism (YEKDEM) may be sold, as well as the procedures governing such sales. The Decision has thus resolved the uncertainty that arose in practice following the annulment decision of the Constitutional Court and established a permanent legal framework in place of the temporary tariff introduced by the Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EPDK). In this respect, the new framework aims to enhance predictability and ensure consistency in practice in the energy market.



Under the previous framework, EPDK was authorised to determine the amount and principles of the licensing fee payable by unlicensed electricity generation facilities that had completed the ten-year YEKDEM support period in order to transition to licensed generation. The Constitutional Court annulled this provision, holding that the matter was required to be regulated by law and that otherwise it would be contrary to the principle of legality. As a result of the annulment, the mechanism for transitioning from unlicensed to licensed generation became inapplicable, while the authority of the President to determine the price applicable to surplus electricity generated by facilities continuing their activities without a licence remained in force.

Presidential Decision No. 11415 has established a new framework for the sale of electricity supplied to the grid by facilities that have completed their ten-year period and will continue operating without a licence. Accordingly, all electricity generated by unlicensed electricity generation facilities located at the same metering point as the consumption facility may be sold, whereas facilities located at a different metering point from the consumption facility may sell only surplus electricity. The amount of surplus electricity eligible for sale will be determined by EPDK, and any electricity supplied to the grid in excess of that amount will be treated as a contribution to YEKDEM free of charge. Where electricity generated by an unlicensed electricity generation facility in excess of its needs is supplied to the transmission or distribution system, the purchase price applicable to the electricity supplied to the grid following hourly settlement will be determined by rounding, to two decimal places, 90% of the current YEKDEM price applicable to licensed generation facilities by facility type under the Renewable Energy Law. This amount may not exceed the hourly Market Clearing Price, and electricity eligible for sale must be purchased by the relevant incumbent supply company.

In conclusion, the Presidential Decision has established the procedure and pricing framework for the sale of surplus electricity generated by unlicensed electricity generation facilities. Going forward, producers will need to determine their energy generation and strategic sales management carefully, taking into account hourly generation and consumption levels and the Market Clearing Price. As the framework governing the transition to licensed generation was annulled by the Constitutional Court, this route will cease to be available after 10 December 2026 unless a new regulation is introduced. Producers should therefore exercise greater care in planning their future financial risk management. Whether the resulting legal gap will be addressed through new legislation remains an important issue for market participants.



See the full Decision at:

<https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2026/06/20260613-3.pdf>



New Regulation on Refurbished Products

The “Regulation on Refurbished Products”, prepared by the Ministry of Trade, has been published in the Official Gazette and entered into force on 1 August 2026, with the Regulation on the Sale of Refurbished Products dated 22 August 2020 repealed as of the same date. The new Regulation aims to promote more effectively the refurbishment and resale of second-hand technological products under specified standards and with warranties, while making the process of returning such products to the economy faster, more transparent and safer. The range of products eligible for refurbishment and resale has also been expanded, and consumers are now provided with a means of tracking refurbished products. The minimum requirements applicable to refurbishment centres have been raised and administrative sanctions have been introduced.



One of the noteworthy changes introduced by the new Regulation concerns the right of withdrawal. The 14-day right of withdrawal now applies not only to second-hand products purchased online but also to those purchased from physical stores. This extension strengthens consumer protection by enabling consumers who purchase second-hand products from physical stores to exercise the right of withdrawal without providing any justification.

Through the Refurbished Product Information System (YÜBİS), a digital registry record is created for each device, giving consumers access to information on the parts replaced and the procedures performed, records of checks concerning lost, illicit or stolen products, information on the relevant refurbishment centre and all businesses operating on its behalf, as well as product certificates accessible through YÜBİS. By allowing information to be obtained and reviewed through a single system, YÜBİS strengthens oversight and traceability within the sector.

The scope of refurbishment, which already covered mobile phones, tablets, smart watches, games consoles and modems, has now been expanded to include televisions.

The minimum capital requirement for refurbishment centres has been increased from TRY 30 million to TRY 100 million. As a result, the paid-up capital requirement for obtaining a refurbishment authorisation certificate is now subject to a higher threshold, with the aim of strengthening institutional capacity within the sector.

Businesses that fail to comply with the new Regulation will be subject to administrative sanctions. The authorisation certificates of refurbishment centres whose activities adversely affect consumers’ economic interests, may cause harm to consumers or thereby

endanger their safety may be suspended or revoked by the commission established for this purpose. Furthermore, a centre whose certificate has been revoked will not be issued a new certificate for one year. The Regulation thus introduces changes aimed at safeguarding consumer rights and interests.

Electronic verification, registration and control mechanisms, including digital registry records maintained through YÜBİS, have been introduced with a view to preventing potential abuse of benefits such as instalment advantages available for refurbished mobile phones and the reduction of the VAT rate to 1%. These mechanisms provide a more reliable process for the application of such benefits.

The Regulation is expected to accelerate sustainable consumption practices in a predictable and transparent manner. It strengthens consumer rights, enhances digital oversight mechanisms and supports the circular economy. By facilitating the reuse of resources and the creation of a reliable ecosystem in the second-hand technology sector, the Regulation is expected to have significant economic and environmental implications.



See the full Regulation at:

<https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2026/06/20260627-5.htm>



A New Development on Legal Certainty and Investor Protection in Capital Markets

The Capital Markets Board (SPK), through its Weekly Bulletin No. 2026/39 dated 17 June 2026, published two important regulatory measures concerning overseas investment transactions in capital markets. The first is Principle Decision No. i-SPK.37.9, which regulates banks' activities involving the transmission of orders relating to shares traded abroad and derivative instruments based on shares and share indices. The second is an announcement clarifying the legal framework applicable to exchange-traded funds (ETFs) listed on foreign exchanges.

SPK added a new provision to the Guidelines on Investment Services and Activities and Investment Firms under the heading of brokerage activities, regulating banks' activities involving the transmission of orders abroad. Under the new provision, deposit and participation banks are prohibited from engaging in order transmission activities in relation to shares traded abroad and derivative instruments based on shares and share indices. Banks may therefore no longer transmit orders received from their customers directly to foreign markets or act as intermediaries in such transactions.

However, the new framework does not entirely preclude banks from operating in this area. Banks may facilitate the opening of accounts on behalf of their customers with intermediary institutions authorised by SPK to conduct brokerage activities abroad and may transmit their customers' orders to those authorised intermediary institutions. Rather than acting as a party to the investment transaction, banks will serve as a link between investors and authorised intermediary institutions. By ensuring that investment services are provided by investment firms holding the relevant authorisations, the new framework aims to protect investors and more clearly delineate the scope of

authorised activities in the capital markets. In this way, an existing grey area in practice has been addressed and clearer boundaries have been established.

An announcement issued by SPK on the same date also resolved the longstanding uncertainty surrounding exchange-traded funds (ETFs) traded on foreign exchanges. By amending its 2015 principle decision, the Board expressly stated that transactions in ETFs traded on foreign exchanges fall outside the scope of the relevant Communiqué, without prejudice to the existing restrictions applicable to spot and derivative transactions based on crypto-assets. It further stated that such transactions may be carried out by investment firms within the scope of order transmission or brokerage activities pursuant to Communiqué No. III-37.1. This has both clarified uncertainties regarding the scope of activities of investment firms and established a more predictable framework offering greater legal certainty for investors seeking to invest in ETFs traded on foreign exchanges.

In conclusion, SPK appears to be seeking to clarify the allocation of roles and powers in overseas capital market transactions. In particular, the grey areas between the scope of banks' activities and the powers of investment firms have been clarified, with direct brokerage in transactions involving foreign shares and derivative instruments being reserved for intermediary institutions holding the necessary authorisations, thereby establishing a clearer and more transparent framework. At the same time, clarification of the legal status of exchange-traded funds traded on foreign exchanges may significantly reduce uncertainties that could arise in practice. This will create a more predictable and secure investment environment for both investors and investment firms.

See the full SPK Bulletin at:
<https://spk.gov.tr/data/6a3300ca8f95db19fcfc205f/2026-39.pdf?utm>



Important Amendments under Law No. 7582 to Promote Foreign-Sourced Income

Law No. 7582 on the Amendment of Certain Laws was published in the Official Gazette No. 33270 dated 4 June 2026. The Law amended various laws, most notably introducing significant provisions aimed at promoting income from abroad.

Article 4 of the Law introduced a tax exemption for income and earnings derived from abroad by adding a new provision after repeated Article 20/C of Law No. 193. Accordingly, provided that natural persons deemed to be resident in Türkiye had neither a residence nor tax liability in Türkiye during the three calendar years preceding the date on which they became resident in Türkiye, their income and earnings derived outside Türkiye will be exempt from income tax for twenty years. It has also been stipulated that no annual tax return will be required for income and earnings falling within the scope of this exemption. The amendment is intended to encourage income earned abroad to be channelled into Türkiye, thereby accelerating the flow of capital into the country, encouraging the return of a qualified workforce to Türkiye and enhancing Türkiye's position as a preferred destination in international competition. The amendment is also expected to encourage natural persons earning income abroad to choose Türkiye as an investment hub.

Article 6 introduced the concept of a "qualified service centre" into Law No. 4875 on Foreign Direct Investments for the first time. Under the new provision, capital companies that derive at least 80% of their annual revenue from affiliated companies abroad and carry out activities such as finance, strategic management, technology, human resources, data analysis, R&D and after-sales support are defined as qualified service

centres. In connection with this, Article 7, which sets out the related tax incentives, provides for a 95% corporate income tax reduction on qualifying income derived from abroad outside the Istanbul Financial Centre and a 100% reduction within the Istanbul Financial Centre for holders of a participation certificate or in industrial zones approved by the President. In addition, Article 5 of the Law provides that, in respect of the remuneration of qualified service personnel employed at qualified service centres, the portion up to three times the gross minimum wage will generally be exempt from income tax, while at certain qualified service centres operating in Industrial Zones and the Istanbul Financial Centre, the portion up to five times the gross minimum wage will be exempt from income tax. Documents issued in connection with remuneration paid to qualified service personnel will also be exempt from stamp duty. The exemption will reduce the documentation costs associated with employment contracts, payroll records and related employment documents in such operations, thereby encouraging international companies to choose Türkiye as a regional management and service hub. Through these provisions, the Law aims to encourage the provision of high-value-added services to foreign markets from Türkiye, thereby increasing service exports and bringing foreign-sourced income into the Turkish economy.



See the full Law at:

<https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2026/06/20260604-1.htm>



Regulation Amending the Planned Areas Zoning Regulation

The Regulation Amending the Planned Areas Zoning Regulation, prepared by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change, was published in the Official Gazette No. 33297 dated 1 July 2026 and entered into force on the same date. The amendment aims to improve access to social services, address the needs of older persons and children in urban planning, facilitate alteration works in existing buildings and revise certain principles governing development.

One of the changes introduced by the Regulation requires areas designated as common areas to be allocated for day-care centres and family health centres in residential projects exceeding certain thresholds. Accordingly, residential projects with a total construction area exceeding 15,000 m² and more than 150 independent units will be required to allocate an area of a specified size for a day-care centre. Projects combining residential and commercial uses with a total construction area exceeding 25,000 m² and more than 250 independent units will be required to allocate an area of a specified size for a family health centre.

The permitted uses of park areas have also been expanded with the aim of contributing to public services. Accordingly, where necessary, parks of a specified size may accommodate publicly owned healthcare facilities, integrated ambulance stations and helicopter landing areas for use in disasters and emergencies.

Handrails have been made mandatory in halls and corridors of elderly care facilities. Building entrance doors for older persons must also be made distinguishable from the façade through differences in materials, colours or patterns, with a view to ensuring that older persons can access buildings safely and easily.

The Regulation also introduces a significant facilitation for certain alterations to buildings with an occupancy permit or to independent units within such buildings. Provided that the alterations do not change the building's external outline, footprint, floor area ratio, construction area, eaves level or intended use, and that the necessary measures are taken in relation to the building's structural system and fire safety, the alterations may be carried out irrespective of whether the zoning plan is in force. This is intended to allow necessary alterations to existing buildings to be carried out more quickly.

The amendments to the Regulation demonstrate that the development process is being reshaped not only in terms of technical rules but also with regard to the provision of social infrastructure and meeting the needs of society. By integrating urbanisation policies with social services, these amendments emphasise the principle of the social state guaranteed under Article 2 of the Constitution.



See the full Regulation at:

<https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2026/07/20260701-7.htm>



World News





The EU Began Implementing the Artificial Intelligence Act as of August 2

The European Commission announced that the implementation of new rules under the Artificial Intelligence Act (“AI Act”) officially began on August 2, 2026. Under the new transparency obligations that took effect on the same date, certain artificial intelligence systems are now required to inform users that they are interacting with artificial intelligence, and content generated or modified by artificial intelligence must be clearly labeled.

The Commission’s AI Office, together with national competent authorities, has begun overseeing the implementation of the AI Act, while providers developing general-purpose artificial intelligence (“GPAI”) models, in particular, will be subject to new obligations. Under the new regulation, chatbots and other interactive artificial intelligence systems will be required to clearly inform users that they are communicating with artificial intelligence rather than a human. Visual, video, and audio content generated or modified by artificial intelligence, as well as content referred to as “deepfakes,” will also need to be appropriately labeled. In addition, machine-readable digital markings will be added to such content to facilitate its detection.

The European Commission stated that these rules aim to prevent deceptive and manipulative practices, enable users to make informed decisions, and establish clearer compliance obligations for businesses. The Commission also published the initial list of more than 180 organizations that signed the Code of Practice implementing transparency rules for AI-generated content.

Under the AI Act, supervision of general-



purpose artificial intelligence models capable of performing a wide range of tasks and being used across different services has also begun. Companies developing advanced models that may pose systemic risks will be subject to additional obligations aimed at mitigating risks such as chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear risks, cyberattacks, threats to fundamental rights, harmful manipulation, and artificial intelligence operating beyond human oversight. In this context, all general-purpose artificial intelligence model providers will be required to prepare detailed technical documentation concerning training data, establish copyright policies, and publish sufficiently detailed summaries of the content used to train their models.

Three different authorities will be responsible for enforcing the transparency rules and prohibitions on prohibited artificial intelligence practices. The AI Office will oversee systems based on general-purpose artificial intelligence models developed by the same provider, as well as artificial intelligence systems integrated into very large online platforms and search engines designated under the Digital Services Act. The supervision of other artificial intelligence systems will be carried out by national competent authorities. Meanwhile, the Commission has also introduced various digital reporting mechanisms for individuals and companies to report violations of the AI Act. These include a submission system through which complaints concerning violations can be filed, a platform enabling whistleblowers to submit reports securely, and dedicated reporting channels for developers using general-purpose artificial intelligence models.



The European Union Imposed Obligations on Google to Share Search Data with Competitors and Open Android to Competing AI Assistants

The European Union adopted binding decisions requiring Google to fulfill its obligations under the EU's Digital Markets Act ("DMA"). Accordingly, Google will share its search engine data with competing services and open its Android operating system to third-party artificial intelligence assistants.

Under the decision, Google will be required to share search data with competing search engines that meet the eligibility criteria starting in January 2027. By July 2027, through a software update to be released, Android users will be able to use third-party artificial intelligence assistants on their devices with full functionality as alternatives to Google's Gemini AI assistant. The Commission stated that third-party artificial intelligence assistants on Android devices cannot fully access the operating system's core features, which gives Google's Gemini service an unfair competitive advantage. For this reason, Google has been required to open eleven core Android features to competing developers, including launching an AI assistant through voice commands and seamless integration with other applications.

The Commission also imposed an obligation on Google to share raw search data with competing search engines and AI chatbots that have internet search capabilities. The European Union considers that this measure will increase competition, taking into account Google's approximately 90% share of the European search engine market. Multi-layered anonymization methods will be applied to the data to be shared, and Google will be able to conduct a review before sharing information that it considers to pose serious cybersecurity or personal data protection risks.

Google, meanwhile, reacted to the European Commission's decision, arguing that the regulation would weaken user privacy. The company's President of Global Affairs claimed that the decision would result in European users' search data being shared with companies with which they had not previously interacted.

The decisions were adopted following the completion of the regulatory process initiated by the European Commission in January, which aimed to determine how Google would fulfill its obligations under the DMA. Through this measure, the EU aims to increase competition in digital markets and facilitate users' access to alternative services.



Anthropic Reached a Record \$1.5 Billion Settlement in Copyright Lawsuit

Anthropic reached a \$1.5 billion settlement in a class-action copyright lawsuit filed over allegations that it used pirated books to train its Claude artificial intelligence model. The agreement, approved by a federal judge in the United States, was recorded as the largest copyright class-action settlement in the country's history and became the first major concluded case among copyright lawsuits filed against artificial intelligence companies.

On July 20, a judge of the Federal District Court in San Francisco approved the settlement, also rejecting objections that the settlement amount was insufficient. The lawsuit had been filed in August 2024, and the plaintiffs alleged that Anthropic had used pirated books to train its Claude chatbot. Under the agreement, authors and publishers will receive \$3,000 per work for approximately 500,000 works. According to the company, more than 91% of rights holders have already submitted compensation claims.

During the proceedings, in June 2025, the judge presiding over the case had ruled that the use of legally obtained books to train an artificial intelligence model could be considered fair use. However, the judge had determined that Anthropic's storage of millions of pirated books in a centralized digital library constituted copyright infringement. This decision exposed the company to the risk of paying up to \$150,000 in damages per work, and it was estimated that the total liability could reach hundreds of billions of dollars if the case proceeded to trial.

Anthropic's Vice President of Legal, Aparna Sridhar, stated that they were pleased with the settlement, while the plaintiffs' lead attorney, Justin Nelson, described the agreement as the largest publicly disclosed copyright damages settlement.



German Court Issues Copyright Ruling on AI-Assisted Music Production

The court ruling issued in a case heard in Germany is considered a significant development in the legal debates concerning the use of copyrighted works as training data by generative artificial intelligence systems. The Munich Regional Court ruled in a lawsuit filed by the German music licensing organization GEMA that Suno, a US-based artificial intelligence-powered music generation platform, had processed works represented by GEMA without obtaining the necessary licenses and had thereby infringed copyrights. It is stated that the decision is not yet final and may be subject to appeal before a higher court.

In its decision, the court determined that the musical works subject to the lawsuit had been reproduced and processed without authorization within the scope of the artificial intelligence model. Accordingly, it is stated that the company was ordered to disclose the revenues obtained from such use and provide information for the purpose of determining the damages to be awarded. However, it is reported that the amount of compensation to be paid will be determined at subsequent stages.

At the heart of the dispute lies the allegation that the artificial intelligence model was trained using copyrighted musical works and that some of the generated outputs showed a high degree of similarity to the relevant works. While the plaintiff, GEMA, argues that not only the outputs but also the reproduction activities carried out during the training process constitute copyright infringement, Suno has stated that its artificial intelligence system does not store the original works, that it cannot be held directly responsible for content

generated by users, and that it will evaluate the available legal remedies against the decision.

The decision is considered capable of setting a precedent for the ongoing regulatory debates in Europe concerning the legal status of training data used by generative artificial intelligence systems, licensing obligations, and the protection of intellectual property rights. Furthermore, assessments have been made that the decision could accelerate negotiations between artificial intelligence developers and rights holders regarding licensing models, data use, and cross-border copyright disputes. However, since the decision has not yet become final, it is expected that the legal approach in question will ultimately become clearer in light of the appeals process and the outcomes of other cases of a similar nature.



US Court of Appeals Issues Precedent-Setting Ruling Concerning Social Media Platforms

It is reported that a US federal court of appeals has ruled that more than 3,000 lawsuits based on allegations that social media platforms were designed to be addictive, particularly for young users, may continue to proceed. The decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals is considered a significant procedural development in lawsuits involving various technology companies, including Meta Platforms, Alphabet's Google unit, ByteDance's TikTok, and Snap.

At the heart of the disputes are the plaintiffs' allegations that the companies incorporated features into their platform designs that encourage prolonged and intensive use, particularly among children and young people, and that these design choices have caused various harms. The companies, on the other hand, argued that Section 230 of the US Communications Decency Act provides them with protection. It is reported that the court of appeals determined that the provision in question does not grant the companies absolute immunity at this stage and that the appeals were premature in terms of examining the merits of the cases.

It is argued that the decision could lead to a reassessment of social media companies' practices concerning product design, user safety, and the protection of children within the framework of increasing litigation risks in the United States. Furthermore, the progression of the lawsuits to the merits stage could have significant implications for the companies' legal liabilities, product development policies, content and algorithm designs, as well as risk management and

compliance processes. In this context, it is considered that the decision could also have indirect effects on technology companies' future investment and product strategies.

The development forms part of a broader series of ongoing disputes concerning the obligations of social media platforms regarding the protection of children and young users. Indeed, it is also reported that Meta's request to postpone a separate proceeding brought by the attorneys general of 29 states, addressing allegations concerning the use of children's data and platform design, was rejected. The final outcomes of these lawsuits are expected to be closely monitored in terms of determining the boundaries of technology companies' legal responsibilities regarding product design and user safety.

News from Şengün



Legality News from Şengün



Şengün & Partners expanded its coordination network across Europe, the Nordic region and the Balkans as part of its efforts to strengthen its international structure. Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Madrid, Lisbon, Stockholm, Copenhagen and Belgrade were incorporated into the network as contact points, while international cooperation and coordination efforts were also initiated in relation to the Turkic States, particularly Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Work relating to North America is also ongoing.



Şengün & Partners announced the student interns joining its office as part of its 2026 Summer Internship Program. Aimed at supporting their professional development, the program is designed to provide the interns with a successful and productive internship filled with valuable learning opportunities.

Legality News from Şengün



Founded in 2024 by Şengün & Partners Founder, Attorney Nedin Korhan Şengün, the Şengün & Partners Competition Law Institute (CLI) announced that it would continue its work under the leadership of Partner Gülşah Güven, LL.M.

Commenting on the appointment, Partner Gülşah Güven, LL.M. stated: "The competition law initiatives we have been actively advancing at Şengün & Partners will continue in close alignment with the CLI throughout this new phase. Going forward, we will prioritise national and international competition law projects while maintaining an active presence in the global competition law community. We believe this new chapter will pave the way for impactful and collaborative initiatives."



Şengün & Partners Founder, Attorney Nedin Korhan Şengün, shared his views on the strategic advisory approach offered to organisations by Şengün Stratejik Yönetim Hizmetleri A.Ş. Şengün noted that the company brings together different areas, including strategy, economics, international relations, technology and risk management, to contribute to the strategic decision-making processes of companies, investors and institutions.

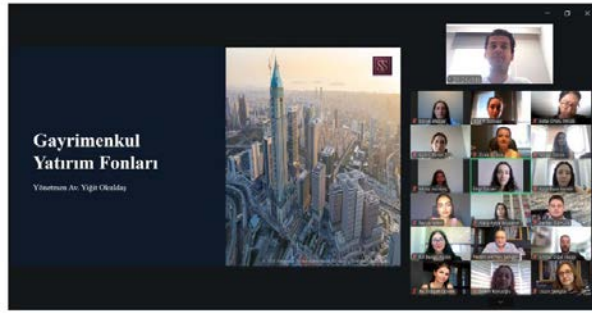


An interview was held with Birgi Kuzumoğlu, Head of Management and Coordination at Şengün Art Atelier and Partner at Şengün & Partners, on Şengün Art Atelier's work, its goals for the coming period and the network of collaboration it aims to build between art and the business world. The interview explored Şengün Art Atelier's activities in the field of art and its vision for the coming period.



Şengün & Partners Founder, Attorney Nedin Korhan Şengün, shared his views on the independent approach to risk management adopted by Şengün Risk Yönetimi ve Sigorta Danışmanlık A.Ş. Şengün stated that the company analyses organisations' risk structures from an independent perspective and regards insurance as a strategic tool that supports corporate confidence, business continuity and sustainable growth.

Legality News from Şengün



As part of Şengün Academy, Executive Associate Yiğit Okuldaş delivered an internal webinar for Şengün & Partners titled “Real Estate Investment Funds”.

The webinar offered a comprehensive overview of the establishment and issuance of real estate investment funds, the advantages they offer to investors and project developers, the safeguards built into fund structures and the potential legal and financial risks involved. Recent developments in practice and key points to consider were also shared with the participants.

We would like to thank Yiğit Okuldaş for his valuable contribution and presentation.



Şengün & Partners Attorneys at Law announced that Att. İlayda Yetkin and Att. Selin Ceren Canbulut Dursun have joined the firm.

Based in the Istanbul office, Att. İlayda Yetkin has joined the firm to contribute to corporate advisory services and matters addressing clients’ legal needs. Based in İzmir, Att. Selin Ceren Canbulut Dursun has joined the team to focus on corporate advisory and project development initiatives.



As part of Şengün Academy, Associate Ayça Buse Kendir delivered an internal webinar for Şengün & Partners titled “Considerations for Contracts and Department-Specific Risks in Competition Law Compliance Processes”.

The webinar offered a comprehensive overview of the potential legal and financial consequences of competition law infringements, the primary purpose of competition law compliance and the fundamental prohibitions on practices that restrict competition. The key steps to be followed when reviewing contracts from a competition law perspective, as well as the main risks that may arise in the context of horizontal

and vertical relationships, were also discussed. In addition, participants were briefed on the competition law risks that different departments may encounter depending on their areas of activity and the key considerations for preventing such risks.

We would like to thank Ayça Buse Kendir for her valuable contribution and presentation.

Legality News from Şengün



The Risk, Compliance and Regulation Department of Şengün & Partners conducted a comprehensive study for a leading company in the paper and packaging industry as part of its “Corporate Legal Risk Management and Compliance Programme for Workplace Accidents”.

As part of the programme, the company’s occupational health and safety practices, as well as its processes for workplace accidents and near-miss incidents, were examined from a legal risk perspective. Existing practices and processes were assessed through on-site inspections and interviews with the relevant departments. In addition, the roles, authorities and responsibilities of the human resources and administrative departments in occupational health and safety and workplace

accident processes were reviewed, and interdepartmental processes were examined from a legal risk management perspective. The study aimed to identify legal risks associated with workplace accidents, strengthen existing processes and support sustainable compliance with applicable legislation.

The study was carried out on site by Partner Gülşah Güven, LL.M., Senior Associate Betül Önal Payze, Executive Associate Öykü Gülsen and Associate Ayça Buse Kendir.

In all our work, we aim to contribute to the effective management of legal risks arising from workplace accidents, the improvement of occupational health and safety processes and the strengthening of a corporate culture of compliance.



As part of Şengün Academy, Associate Kübra Zeren delivered an internal webinar for Şengün & Partners titled “The Duty to Give Notice under Transport Law and the Consequences of Non-Compliance”.

The webinar covered the law applicable to contracts of carriage, the responsibilities of the parties and the legal risks that may arise in multimodal and intermodal transport. Liability regimes, time limits for giving notice and the relevant legal provisions under the CMR for road transport, COTIF/CIM for rail transport and the Montreal Convention for air transport were also discussed. In addition, participants

were briefed on recourse between the parties, insurance and guarantees, as well as the key considerations for preventing risks that may arise in transport operations.

We would like to thank Kübra Zeren for her valuable contribution and presentation.

Legality News from Şengün



The Risk, Compliance and Regulation Department of Şengün & Partners conducted its second on-site study within a one-month period as part of the “Corporate Legal Risk Management and Compliance Programme for Workplace Accidents”. Conducted for a leading company in its sector, the study assessed occupational health and safety practices and processes relating to workplace accidents and near-miss incidents from a legal risk perspective, with the aim of strengthening existing processes and

supporting sustainable compliance with applicable legislation.

The study was carried out on site by Partner Gülşah Güven, LL.M., Senior Associate Betül Önal Payze, Executive Associate Öykü Gülsen and Associate Ayça Buse Kendir.



We congratulate our student interns Nil Eriş, Efe Yürekten, Esin Duru Kaya, Müge Özcan, Sinem Koroğlu, Berkay Özmutlu, Alara Fulya Beşkanat, Şebboy Deren Güçlü and Miray İnci Kılıç on successfully completing their internships at Şengün & Partners. We thank them for their dedication and motivation to learn throughout their internships and wish them continued success in their academic and professional lives.



Şengün & Partners Attorneys at Law announced the promotion of Öykü Gülsen and Yiğit Okuldaş to the position of Senior Associate.

Şengün & Partners congratulated Gülsen and Okuldaş on their professional development and valuable contributions to the firm and wished them continued success in their new roles.

Legality News from Şengün



Şengün & Partners Attorneys at Law conducted a comprehensive workshop on “Supply Agreements and Risk Management” at one of the leading companies in the automotive industry, with the participation of its Sales, Procurement, Marketing, and Information Technology (IT) departments.

The interactive program addressed the legal and commercial framework of supply agreements, national and international obligations, key contractual risks, and risk-based contract management. With the active participation of attendees, the roles of different departments in contract processes and the risk

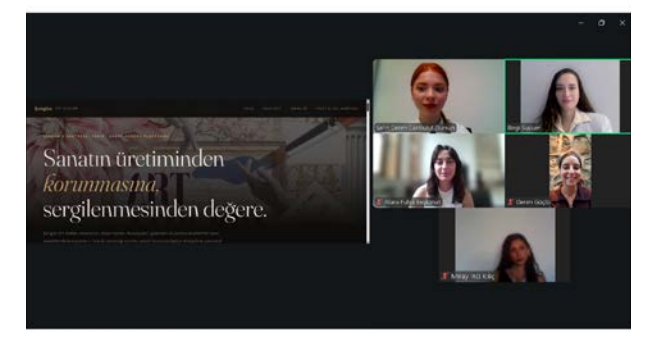
matrix approach to effective risk management were explored through practical examples.

The workshop was delivered by Şengün & Partners Partner Gülşah Güven, Att. Ayça Buse Kendir, and Att. İlayda Yetkin.



As of September 20, Şengün & Partners Attorneys at Law celebrated its 37th anniversary.

Building on the experience and expertise gained since its establishment and carrying this legacy forward through an innovative approach and entrepreneurial vision, Şengün & Partners expressed its sincere gratitude to all its colleagues, clients, and friends who have been part of its 37-year journey.



Şengün Art Atelier held its monthly meeting.

During the meeting, new participation requests and feedback received regarding Şengün Art Atelier's activities were evaluated, while expectations and objectives for the new period, as well as activities planned for implementation in the coming period, were shared.

Discussions were also held on further developing the structure, which brings together different artistic disciplines and focuses on sharing and creative production, through new participants and projects.

Şengün Academy Highlights

Legality Şengün Academy Highlights

Şengün Academy is a Global Knowledge Center.

AKADEMİ



Şengün Academy Highlights

Şengün Academy is a thought and analysis institution that examines and interprets global legal knowledge and harmonizes it with Turkish law to make meaningful contributions.

We offer special legal reports for industries and organizations and, upon request, hold briefing sessions and strategic evaluation meetings.

Our Academy acknowledges that law evolves not merely by being studied, but by being actively guided.

With its work on global, comparative and Turkish legal frameworks, our Academy seeks to advance law as a discipline.

We remain steadfast in pursuing our research and engagement within this framework.

Şengün Institute Highlights



Legality Şengün Institute Highlights

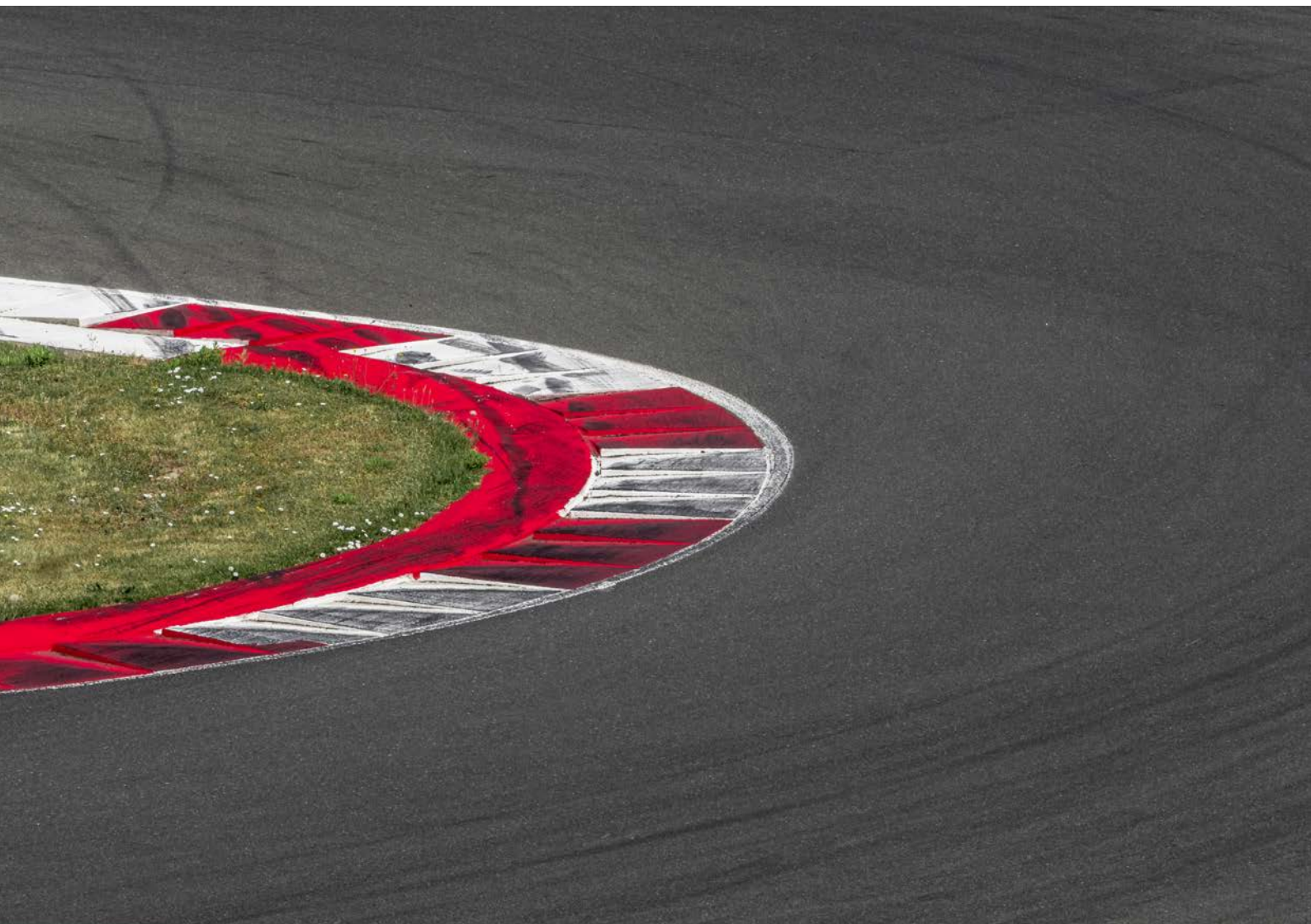


Şengün Institute Highlights

Şengün Institute is a specialized institute that closely monitors national and international legislation and processes on the protection of competition, opposes digital monopolization through legal means and analyzes the intersections between unfair competition practices and competition law.

The Institute follows the work of leading competition institutes worldwide, engages in dialogue and offers legal commentary and strategic assessments on current judicial developments.

With an unwavering commitment, the Institute pursues all forms of research, analysis, advocacy and action for the protection of competition.



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