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Editor's Note

Dear Reader,

Şengün Academy presents our September newsletter, where you will find insights on recent national and international happenings.

In this issue, our articles will offer an unbiased outlook on technology and business topics, including surety bonds and technoparks' origins, evolution, and advantages.

This issue's industry-in-focus is insurance: here, you will find the current situation, trends, and forecasts regarding the industry.

A favorite of our newsletter since last month, the "News to the World" section will once again cover the latest regulations, decrees, communiqués, laws, and amendments concerning domestic and international trade.

This month's special day is Turkish Language Day. In our relevant article, we will discuss language, a crucial aspect of civilizations and societies, with a particular emphasis on the evolution of the Turkish language.

The "News from Şengün" section will announce the latest news from our team.

In this section, we provide information about the release of a report on the roundtable discussion, "Future Trends in the Insurance Industry," hosted by the Business World and Law Association ("IDHD"), of which our company is a member; the subjects and schedule of training to be organized by Şengün Academy; and Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership's recent membership in the Entrepreneurial Organizations Platform ("Girişimci Kurumlar Platformu").

As you can see, Legality September 2022 is packed with recent noteworthy events and our team's latest activities.

Enjoy reading!

Istanbul, 1 September 2022
Şengün Academy



Articles



Overview of Technoparks and Their Benefits

A technopark, a science park, is a manufacturing site where academic institutions and industrial businesses collaborate on various research, innovations, and cutting-edge products. In technoparks, academics and manufacturers with diverse expertise work together to develop new technologies and boost local economies.

Technoparks in Türkiye: Establishment and Progress

Inventing new technologies and producing high-value products are essential in today's competitive global market. As a result, technoparks play a significant role in their respective countries' economic and social development.

In Türkiye, efforts to create a science park first began in 1980. As a result of these intensive efforts, the first technoparks were built at Istanbul Technical University (ITU), Middle East Technical University (METU), Ege University, Anadolu University, and TUBITAK MAM Research Center. Afterward, Law no. 4691 on Technology Development Zones dated 6 July 2001 ("Law") was passed, where technology development zones were defined as follows: "a high tech cluster or a technopark where enterprises that focus on high/advanced technologies or technological innovations invent or improve new technologies or software and turn them into products, methods or services by leveraging the capabilities of a university, a high tech institute, or an R&D center & institute, which integrate academic, economic and social structures in

a way to foster the development of the surrounding area."

The Ministry of Industry and Technology ("Ministry") latest figures indicate that as of July 2022, Türkiye has 94 technology development zones, with 80 currently in operation and 14 still under construction.

According to the Ministry data, 8,020 businesses operate in these technoparks, with 12,613 ongoing and 47,079 completed projects. These operations have generated sales and exports totaling ₺177.8 billion and US\$7.3 billion, respectively. The sectoral breakdown of active technoparks shows that 48.08% are involved in computer programming. The overall number of projects, sales, and exports will likely rise when all planned technoparks have launched operations.

Benefits of Technoparks

To facilitate the exchange of know-how, capital, and labor, technoparks tend to be located where such resources are readily available. As indicated in the Law, technoparks seek the following goals: generating know-how that will help the national industry become globally competitive and export-oriented; inventing new products and production methods; raising product quality or standards; increasing efficiency; reducing production costs; turning know-how into profit; supporting technology-driven



production and entrepreneurship; helping small and medium-sized enterprises transition into new and advanced technologies; offering investment opportunities in technology-intensive industries; creating job opportunities for researchers and qualified personnel; facilitating technology transfer; and building the technological infrastructure that will attract foreign capital to finance high/advanced technologies.

Technoparks offer the facilities, and space entrepreneurs and business owners must engage in innovative efforts. If necessary, they can also

draw on the expertise of the university staff. Furthermore, they offer entrepreneurs access to funds, foreign partnerships, marketing services, and a space to develop ideas through incubation centers. Technoparks also contribute to their surroundings' social and cultural development, promote technological and economic progress, and directly influence regional and national development with high-value-added goods and services.

Technoparks emphasize the significance of innovation and R&D activities for maintaining global competitiveness. Countries should offer incentives and exemptions to businesses operating in these zones. In conclusion, technoparks that foster the sharing of expert knowledge via industrial and academic collaborations need to be encouraged to continue working to assist nations in advancing their economies and scientific and technological capabilities.

Özge Okay, Associate





Turkish Legislation on Surety Bonds

Türkiye is relatively new to the use of surety bonds, which are financial instruments covering a wide range of products, compared to other countries. The country formalized the use of surety bonds with the “General Conditions of Surety Bonds” publication by the Undersecretariat of Treasury on 01.02.2014. Surety bonds reduce some of the burden placed on the private sector in public tenders and enable the use of bank letter credit limits in other areas of need. Around the world, surety bonds have served as a type of insurance for quite some time. They are essentially an alternative to letters of guarantee issued by Turkish banks.

Since surety bonds are a recent addition to Turkish legal doctrine, the law makes no explicit reference. In general, they refer to a contract where, in exchange for a premium payment, an insurance company agrees to assume any obligations owed to an obligee resulting from the risk that the debtor fails to fulfill the obligations specified in the policy.¹ In a surety bond, the parties are the insurer, the insured or the debtor, and the obligee.

Even though the legality of surety bonds and the terms associated with them are still debated, these instruments obligate the insurance company to act as surety for the debtor’s potential failure to fulfill their contractual or legal obligations, including the payment for the surety bond issued for the creditor or the employer. This type of insurance differs from traditional insurance in that it replaces letters of guarantee used in the banking industry.

Legal Basis

In Türkiye, the first regulation concerning surety bonds was the “General Conditions of Surety Bonds” (“General Conditions”) published by the Undersecretariat of Treasury in 2014.² General Conditions specify the following bonds in the respective order: Advance payment bond, production/maintenance/repair bond, fidelity bond, customs and court bond, bid bond (temporary bond), payment bond, performance bond, contract bond, public tender bond, and public claims bond.

On 05.12.2017, the “Law Amending Certain Tax Laws and Some Other Laws”³ was published in Official Gazette No. 30261 and clarified the legal basis of surety bonds. The Law amended articles 4 and 34 in Public Procurement Law no. 4734, enabling businesses to submit surety bonds issued by Turkish insurance companies to tender authorities as a type of guarantee in any tender, including public tenders. The amendment formed the legal basis of surety bonds by adding the term “letters of guarantee” to article 34 and the following phrase to article 4 in the Public Procurement Law: “Letter of guarantee shall mean a letter of guarantee given by a bank, as well as a surety bond issued by a Turkish insurance company.”

¹ <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/1444534>

² https://tsb.org.tr/media/attachments/Kefalet_Sigortasi_Genel_Sartlari.pdf

³ <https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2017/12/20171205-12.htm>



Article 5 of Insurance Law no. 5684 requires insurance companies to obtain a license for each field in which they wish to provide services. Therefore, an insurance company with no license for providing surety bonds is not allowed to issue them. Across the world, the surety bond usage rate is highest in the United States, where insurance companies meet the demand for letters of guarantee. In applicable cases,

banks do not provide bank guarantees; instead, insurance companies issue surety bonds.⁴ In Türkiye, surety bonds were unavailable until recently due to a lack of supply from insurance companies and a legal basis. As a result, the recognized form of the bond was a letter of guarantee issued by a bank.⁵ Thanks to recent amendments, surety bonds can now be used in relevant transactions.

In 2021, Elvan, the Turkish Minister of Treasury and Finance at the time, underlined the government's efforts to stay current with global business trends and to introduce new products and services, stating: "For example, we must focus on promoting products that would increase our country's trading capacity, such as credit insurance and surety bonds. As state representatives, we are ready to enforce regulations that would pave the way for such changes."⁶ This statement proves the administration's support for the use of surety bonds.

Surety Bond vs. Bank Guarantee

The primary alternative to a surety bond is a letter of guarantee issued by a bank. The main distinction between them is in the fulfillment of obligations. While banks pay the amount specified in the guarantee in the event of non-performance of obligations, insurers prioritize the completion of a transaction.

The primary benefit of a surety bond over a bank guarantee is that it does not have the latter's limits. Therefore, surety bonds facilitate private sector operations. As a result, following the formation of a legal basis, the use of surety bonds has gained popularity and is likely to rise in the future. Another benefit of surety bonds is that the insurance company conducts risk analyses and performance evaluations before issuing a surety bond. When a risk materializes, it pays compensation and fulfills the necessary obligations.⁷



Using Surety Bonds in Public Tenders

In Türkiye, the most common use of surety bonds is in public tenders. The publication of the General Conditions in 2014 and the amendment in the Public Procurement Law in 2017 allowed for the use of surety bonds in public tenders, which generally require high investment costs. As indicated above, companies benefit from obtaining surety bonds for public tenders and using bank loans for other purposes. The private sector is increasingly turning to surety bonds for public tenders because they offer effective alternatives, particularly for businesses, such as the public tender bond and the production/maintenance/repair bond.

A surety bond typically serves the same purpose as a bank letter of guarantee. However, surety bonds are favored by the private sector because they offer an alternative method for performing obligations, allow for exceeding bank loan limits and provide insurance risk analyses. Surety bonds are commonly issued by insurance companies all over the world. Therefore, it is good news that this system has been recognized under Turkish law. Still, surety bonds must be subject to more stringent legal requirements to end debates over their legal basis.

Av. Çağla Karadağ

⁴ <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/571234>

⁵ <https://sigortacigazetesi.com.tr/banka-teminat-mektubuna-alternatif-kefalet-sigortasi/>

⁶ <https://www.hmb.gov.tr/duyuru/hazine-ve-maliye-bakani-bakan-lutfi-elvan-turkiye-sigorta-birliginin-genel-kuruluna-video-konferans-yontemiyle-katildi>

⁷ <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/1444534>



Guest Sector



Insurance can be defined as a safeguard against economic consequences of negative events that may befall natural persons and legal entities.¹ Its goal is to take measures against the consequences of chance or negligence.

Certain technical and scientific principles have been established for insurance policies to serve this function. The fundamental tenet of insurance is to gather the greatest number of natural persons or legal entities exposed to the same or similar risks, collect their premium payments in a pool, and then offer them coverage from that pool. The probability of risk occurrence can be estimated by applying science, such as statistics.

Insurance plays a significant role in both economic and social life with a substantial contribution to the latter. Its advantages include accumulating capital for investments, stimulating trade by encouraging domestic and foreign investors, ensuring equality in national income distribution, and achieving external payment balance.²

Insurance did not exist as a concept in ancient history, but its early examples were in use. For instance, the mutual aid funds of Roman merchants were akin to today's insurance policies.³ Modern insurance first appeared in the maritime industry with the use of fixed premium insurance in the form of a "maritime loan". In Europe, marine insurance emerged in Italy with the expansion of sea trade starting in the 14th century, and land insurance was first used in England following the Great Fire of London.⁴

¹ KENDER, Rayegân, Türkiye'de Hususi Sigorta Hukuku, 9th Edition (Revised), Arkan Yayınevi, İstanbul 2008, pp. 1; CAN, Mertol, Sigorta Hukuku Ders Kitabı, 1st Edition, İmaj Yayınevi, Ankara 2005, pp. 13; NOMER, Cahit / YUNAK, Hüseyin, Sigortanın Genel Prensipleri, 1st Edition, Ceyma Matbaacılık, İstanbul 2000, pp. 14.

² CAN, Mertol, pp. 14-16.

³ KENDER, Rayegân, pp. 14.

⁴ KENDER, Rayegân, pp. 14.



Top Trends in the Insurance Industry

Since the insurance industry plays a significant role in modern commerce, both personal and business insurance are highly developed in Türkiye and around the world. Today, insurance companies provide a wide range of services to their clients, including not only policy drafting but also consultancy such as strategic analysis, finding and solution services. Business insurance consultancy may include a variety of services such as policy management & consulting, policy analysis & reporting, analysis of business activities, determination of risks after analysis, and identification of a premium range.

Top insurance industry trends across the globe indicate that the global insurance market worth US\$5 trillion follows a path that can be referred to as a "game changer", with its cornerstone being the use of artificial intelligence ("AI").⁵ Coming into prominence with the globalization of FinTech firms, Insurtech⁶ companies employ new technologies and a better understanding of consumer expectations to boost efficiency in the insurance industry. While some insurtech companies assist incumbent firms in delivering better end products, others provide new opportunities to consumers and drive competition by transforming old players' portfolios.⁷

Another trend in insurance companies is a system called "CARE" (see below). Insurance companies are now making use of digital means for their distribution channels to enhance customer experience, but few companies can adopt this system on a corporate level. CARE refers to:

- Convenience: Facilitating purchase of insurance policies,
- Advice: Helping customers access to any information they need to make smart purchasing decisions,
- REach: Ensuring that customers reach products when they need them most.

It appears that insurance companies will need to make the switch to digital channels that meet CARE standards to compete in the market in the coming years.⁸

⁵ See: <https://www.wns.com/perspectives/articles/articledetail/595/top-5-trends-in-the-insurance-industry>.

⁶ The term refers to businesses that make use of cutting-edge technologies and business models to expand the market for insurance services.

⁷ See: <https://www.businessinsider.in/the-insurtech-report-how-financial-technology-firms-are-helping-and-disrupting-the-nearly-5-trillion-insuranceindustry/articleshow/60258913.cms>.

⁸ See: <https://earnix.com/blog/10-insurance-technology-trends-reshaping-the-industry-in-2022/>.



The Current State and the Future of the Insurance Industry

The insurance industry, like other industries, was affected by Covid-19's direct and indirect impact on people's daily lives, health, and economies in 2020, when insurers saw a drop in insurance premiums compared to 2019. Covid-19 disrupted traditional insurance policy distribution in some countries but served as a catalyst for further digitalization of insurance services in others.⁹

In the Turkish financial industry, the insurance and private pension segment generated ₺427 billion (4.1%) as of the end of 2021, following the banking industry, which brought in ₺9.2 trillion (89.7%). Other segments generated ₺634.6 billion in total, accounting for 6.2% of total revenue.¹⁰

Covid-19's impact on global trade has repercussions for all industries, including the insurance industry. In this context, market participants in Türkiye and elsewhere have taken action to reduce the negative effects of the pandemic and adapt to changes by utilizing cutting-edge technologies. Without a doubt, the insurance industry remains a haven for investors and keeps up with market trends despite all the negative economic effects of Covid-19.

N. Taylan Atlı, Associate

⁹ See: <https://www.oecd.org/finance/globalinsurancemarkettrends.htm>.

¹⁰ See: 2021 Industry Report by Insurance Association of Türkiye, https://tsb.org.tr/media/attachments/TSB_SEKTOR_TR21_2807.pdf (accessed on 23.08.2022).



Special Days



Language is a community's primary means of contact and communication as a pillar of national culture and a tool for information transfer from one generation to the next. Being the most significant social asset in society, language unites people, draws them together, and establishes a sense of shared destiny, thus transforming a community into a nation and producing a national heritage. It is an echo of life itself. As the mouthpiece of the mind, language is essential for healthy communication and independence.

Chinese philosopher Confucius famously observes thus:

"If language is not correct, then what is said is not what is meant; if what is said is not what is meant, then what ought to be done remains undone; if this remains undone, morals and art will deteriorate; if they deteriorate, justice goes astray; if justice goes astray, the people will stand about in helpless confusion. Hence there must be no arbitrariness in what is said. This matters above everything."

Turkish Language Day is celebrated on two dates based on two significant historical events. The official celebration is on 26 September, inspired by the opening date of the First Turkish Language Congress with the participation of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in 1932. The other festival takes place on 13 May, as suggested by the historian Mehmet Fuat Köprülü due to a decree communicated by Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey on 13 May 1277, which stated, "Starting from today, no language other than Turkish shall be used in the Imperial Council, the monastery, the assembly, and the public square."

Throughout history, languages, cultures, and communities have always influenced and transformed one another. The earliest written records of the Turkish language date back to Sumerian sources, which have a written and documented history of 1300 years. Before reaching its modern version, Turkish underwent various changes in sound, shape, and meaning over the centuries. The borrowing of French phrases during the Tanzimat era, influenced by solid connections with the West, caused a linguistic debate that lasted through the Second Constitutional Era until the proclamation of the republic, with demands for simplicity in Turkish.

The proclamation of the republic focused on "the individual" and sought to change people's mindsets to build modern civilization. Since language and cognition are intertwined, shifting one's mindset first requires a language change. A community can transform its mentality and style of living only through linguistic reforms. Acknowledging the need to revolutionize the language to reach a new level of civilization, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk abolished the Arabic alphabet, which did not suit the structure of Turkish. He replaced it with the Turkish alphabet, based on the Latin alphabet, on 1 November 1928. In this phenomenon recognized as the "Letter Revolution," Atatürk's goal was to liberate Turkish from the influence of foreign languages and restore its national quality. After the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye ratified the law on the new Turkish letters, the Nation's Schools were opened to teach the public to read and write using the Latin alphabet. This resulted from a solid commitment to enabling and enhancing a language to transform a nation's mentality.

The great leader Mustafa Kemal Atatürk underlined the significance of the Turkish language, stating:

"The Turkish people revere their language as a unique heritage. They recognize how their language preserves their moral principles, maternal values, childhood memories, interests, and everything else that has shaped who they are today despite the numerous setbacks they have experienced. Turkish is the embodiment of their hearts and minds."

Language is the only assurance of national independence and the only means by which national heritage and culture may be preserved. A shared culture and civilization produce a common language, and a society's cultural and social contexts determine the variety of words in its language.

For a while, certain media outlets have used "Türkiye" instead of "Turkey" to refer to the country in English. In connection with that, the government requested of the United Nations that "Türkiye" be used in place of its foreign names, which the latter approved on 1 June 2022. As a result of this decision, Türkiye will no longer be referred to as "Turkey" on a national and international level in any language. Since "Türkiye" embodies the Turkish culture, civilization, and values, its adoption will elevate the country's brand value and respectability.

Since preserving the Turkish language means protecting our history and culture, we should promote the correct usage of Turkish across generations and endeavor to expand the vocabulary of the Turkish colloquial to preserve and enrich our treasured language. Hopefully, the Turkish language and the expression of "Türkiye" will become more valuable daily.

Happy Turkish Language Day!

H. Özlem YILDIZ, Legal Intern



News to the World



Regulation Amending the Regulation on Distance Contracts Is Published

The Regulation Amending the Regulation on Distance Contracts (“Regulation”) was published in Official Gazette no. 31932 of 23.08.2022. The Regulation contains provisions on:

- Definitions for “intermediary service provider” and “platform”;
- Conditions, method, and proof for preliminary information;
- Exclusion of mobile phones, smart watches, tablets, and personal computers, as well as goods, installed

or assembled by the seller or authorized service, from the entitlement to the right of withdrawal;

- Exercise of the right of withdrawal, including notifications and declarations;
- Obligations of the seller, the supplier, the intermediary service provider, and the consumer;
- Amendments about the performance and delivery of a service contract, and the burden of proof; and
- Requiring the intermediary service provider to be jointly liable with the seller or the supplier for the obligations specified in the Regulation, including providing and proving preliminary information, if a distance contract is established via an online platform.

The Regulation will take effect as of 1 October 2022, except for the provision on payments to be refunded to consumers exercising the right of withdrawal if they have paid via a credit card (which will enter into force as of 1 January 2023).

See the full text on:

<https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2022/08/20220823-2.htm>



Decree on E-Export Subsidies Is Published

Decree no. 5986, published in the Official Gazette of 25 August 2022, specifies procedures and principles regarding the following: assistance to companies, marketplaces, and retail e-commerce websites for e-export activities; online promotion of Turkish products and brands in foreign markets and marketplaces; and subvention for e-export expenses as well as expenditure for operations relevant to e-Export Consortia and the Turkish e-Export Platform.

- The Decree provides definitions and coverage, including digital marketing, digital marketplace, B2B platform, marketplace, beneficiaries, trade delegation, and order fulfillment. As such, the beneficiaries of the subsidies defined in the Decree will be the relevant companies, e-export consortia, retail e-commerce websites, marketplaces, and B2B platforms.
- The upper limits of subsidies will depend on the beneficiary. Subsidies will be granted in TRY, and the annual upper limit will be TRY15,000,000 for companies (based on their specific level), TRY45,000,000 for consortia, retail e-commerce websites, and marketplaces, and TRY4,000,000 for B2B platforms.
- The subsidies will be as follows: Market Entry Report Subsidy, Digital Marketplace Promotion Subsidy, e-Export Promotion Subsidy, Order Fulfillment Service and Warehouse Rent Subsidy, Foreign Marketplace Integration Subsidy, Subsidy for the Opening of Online Stores and the Services Received from Target Country e-Commerce Stakeholders, and Marketplace Commission Expense Subsidy.

See the full text on:

<https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2022/08/20220825-16.pdf>



Personal Data Protection Authority Releases Guidelines on Good Practices for the Protection of Personal Data in the Banking Industry

The Personal Data Protection Authority released the Guidelines on Good Practices for the Protection of Personal Data in the Banking Industry (“Guidelines”) on its official website on 5 July 2022. Banks obtain immense personal data via different channels due to their banking operations and then process the data for various purposes. In this context, the Guidelines provide examples of good practices for procedures, principles, and obligations to be followed by banks that operate under banking regulations, by Personal Data Protection Law no. 6698, and any secondary legislation. The Guidelines include provisions on the relationship between the data controller and the data processor; personal data; special categories of personal data, primarily available in the banking industry; banks’ Information Systems and Electronic Banking Services; data security; explicit consent; and erasure of personal data.

See the Guidelines on:

<https://www.kvkk.gov.tr/Icerik/7421/Kisisel-Verilerin-Korunmasina-Iliskin-Bankacilik-Sektoru-Iyi-Uygulamalar-Rehberi>



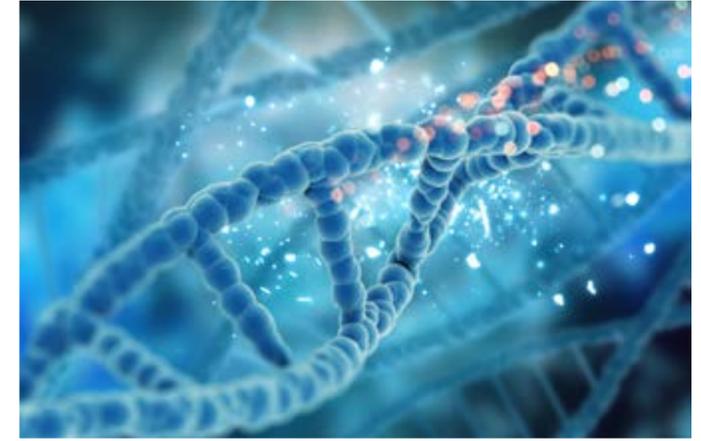
Communiqué (No:2022/23) on the Amendment to the Communiqué on the Maintenance of Turkish Lira-Denominated Securities for Foreign Currency Liabilities (No: 2022/20)

The Communiqué on the Amendment to the Communiqué on the Maintenance of Turkish Lira-Denominated Securities for Foreign Currency Liabilities was published in the Official Gazette of 20.08.2022. Accordingly:

- Securities to be maintained will be calculated using a calculation method specified by the Central Bank. The maintenance rate for the securities to be held will be 30%.
- The maintenance amount for the securities and liabilities to be maintained will be found by deducting TRY150 million from the total amount of securities to be held. If the result is negative, no securities will be maintained.
- Provisional procedures will apply for the maintenance of securities based on credit growth and credit interest/profit rate.

See the Communiqué on:

<https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2022/08/20220820-4.htm>



Turkish Patent and Trademark Office Provides Information on the WIPO Standard to Be Used in Applications Containing Biological Sequence Listings

On 1 July 2022, the Turkish Patent and Trademark Office announced that all biological sequence listings included in a patent application would be required to comply with the World Intellectual Property Organization (“WIPO”) Standard ST.26 as of 1 July 2022. The Office referred to the application “WIPO Sequence” to be used for creating sequence listings compliant with ST.26. Descriptions for nucleotide and amino acid sequences required to be included in a patent application can be found there.

See the announcement of the Turkish Patent and Trademark Office and the WIPO Sequence on:

<https://www.turkpatent.gov.tr/duyurular/biyolojik-dizi-listeleri-iceren-basvurularda-kullanilacak-wipo-standardi>

<https://www.wipo.int/standards/en/sequence/index.html>



News from Şengün



Business World and Law Association Has Released a Report on “Future Trends in the Insurance Industry”

The Business World and Law Association (“IDHD”), of which our company is a member, has released a report summarizing the topics raised during its roundtable discussion, “Future Trends in the Insurance Industry”. The meeting was moderated by İclal Arguç Demirtaş, (IDHD Board Member) and attended by Ferhan Ö. (AON Türkiye’s Co-CEO and President of the Insurance and Reinsurance Brokers Association), Orçun Şentürk, (Tofaş, Koç Fiat Insurance Leader), and Nedim Korhan Şengün (the Founding Partner of Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership). The report is available on the website of the Business World and Law Association.



Şengün Academy Has Announced Online Training Programs

Resuming its activities, Şengün Academy has announced its scheduled training sessions. The initial training topics will be the following: fundamental laws for entrepreneurs; the personal data protection law, and the board’s latest decisions; how IT law affects businesses; how companies should terminate their employment contracts; and the companies providing and receiving FinTech services adapt to the competition. Please visit the website of Şengün Academy to apply for any training or get information about our training content.



Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership Has Announced to Join Girişimci Kurumlar Platformu

Delivering legal advice and strategies to startups & scale-ups pursuing innovative ideas and to established companies looking to expand entrepreneurial activities, Şengün & Partners Attorney Partnership is excited to announce that it is now a member of the Entrepreneurial Organizations Platform (“Girişimci Kurumlar Platformu”), a group dedicated to fostering entrepreneurial activities in the corporate world.

Sources

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KENDER, Rayegân, pp. 14.

KENDER, Rayegân, pp. 14.

See: <https://www.wns.com/perspectives/articles/articledetail/595/top-5-trends-in-the-insurance-industry>.

The term refers to businesses that make use of cutting-edge technologies and business models to expand the market for insurance services.

See: <https://www.businessinsider.in/the-insurtech-report-how-financial-technology-firms-are-helping-and-disrupting-the-nearly-5-trillion-insuranceindustry/articleshow/60258913.cms>.

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