

EGE ÇAKIRCA

Attorneys at Law

ENERGY LAW BULLETIN

July 2026



DEVELOPMENTS IN
TURKIYE



GLOBAL
DEVELOPMENTS



— BULLETIN OVERVIEW

In July 2026, the energy law agenda was shaped in Türkiye by the clarification of implementing details concerning transmission and unlicensed generation infrastructure and by a fundamental reform of zoning/permitting procedures, while in Europe it was shaped by two major structural reform proposals on electrification and emissions trading. The key headlines are summarized below. This bulletin covers the regulations and sector developments published in Türkiye, as well as the leading announcements and regulatory developments reflecting sector dynamics in the European Union and other jurisdictions at the global level.

TR DEVELOPMENTS IN TÜRKİYE

In July, the energy sector agenda in Türkiye focused on facilitating investment processes, streamlining permitting mechanisms, and clarifying implementing secondary legislation. In addition, notable developments on the sustainability and climate agenda also drew attention:

- !! The procedures and principles for the reimbursement of transmission investments were published.
- !! TEİAŞ announced updated capacity data for unlicensed electricity generation projects.
- !! The official registration process for COP31 began.
- !! New regulations on the EIA Competency Certificate entered into force.
- !! A new Regulation on zoning and permitting procedures for wind and solar power plant projects was published.
- !! Amendments were made to TSRS 2 regarding sustainability reporting.

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS

In July, the European Union's energy agenda saw an intensive period in which strategic policy steps aimed at accelerating the energy transition were rolled out alongside the technical regulations supporting their implementation. Developments concerning electrification, carbon pricing, energy efficiency, and renewable energy investments were particularly prominent:

-  The European Commission's quarterly energy reports were published.
-  A call was made for the transposition of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive into national law.
-  The 2040 Electrification Action Plan was announced.
-  A revision proposal for the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) was published.
-  Guidance to increase public participation in renewable energy projects was published.
-  The EPREL product comparison tool was launched.
-  Guidance on non-price criteria under the Net-Zero Industry Act was published.
-  New Ecodesign rules for industrial fans entered into force.
-  France's state aid programme for offshore wind energy was approved.

This bulletin, prepared by Ege Çakırca Attorneys at Law, addresses the legal and regulatory developments that occurred in July 2026 in the field of energy law and related matters, and is intended solely for general informational purposes. It does not, in any way, constitute legal opinion, advice, or consultancy services. As this content has not been prepared for application to any specific case, it does not give rise to an attorney-client relationship.

No express or implied representation or warranty is made as to the currency, accuracy, completeness, or fitness for a particular purpose of the information and assessments contained herein.

Before taking any action based on this content, professional support should be obtained from a qualified legal expert considering the specific circumstances of the matter at hand. Any risk or liability arising from actions taken otherwise shall rest solely with the person concerned.

Our firm, its partners, employees, and lawyers accept no liability whatsoever for any direct or indirect loss or damage that may arise from the use or interpretation of this content, or from decisions made in reliance thereon.

— DEVELOPMENTS IN TÜRKİYE

1 Update to the Reimbursement Methodology for Transmission Investments

PUBLICATION DATE: 18.07.2026



The Energy Market Regulatory Authority (“**EMRA**”) has updated the methodology for determining the reimbursable investment amount for transmission assets, including energy transmission lines, transformer substations and high-voltage power cables. The amendments introduce the following key changes:

- It was clarified that unit prices falling outside the period between the connection agreement date and the provisional acceptance date shall be escalated to the connection agreement date based on the Domestic Producer Price Index (“**PPI**”).
- The procedure for updating comparable transmission-line per-kilometre prices and item unit prices up to the provisional acceptance date using the Consumer Price Index (“**CPI**”) was detailed.
- It was provided that comparable transmission lines shall be selected among projects tendered and contracted under Public Procurement Law No. 4734, and that contracts containing multiple characteristics with undifferentiated work items shall not be taken into account.
- For the first time, a detailed method for selecting and updating comparables for transmission-line dismantling works was established (taking the average of the three nearest comparable transmission lines prior to the provisional acceptance date, updated using the CPI).

This regulation is an implementing detail complementing the CPI indexation mechanism (the amendment to Article 20 of the Connection and System Usage Regulation) discussed in a previous issue of our bulletin; it sets out the concrete methodology to be applied in calculating reimbursement amounts for users that have made or will make transmission investments.

It would be beneficial for investors who are self-financing transmission investments, particularly in connection with generation facility connections, to reassess their reimbursement calculations for ongoing and planned projects under the

new methodology. It is assessed that the new calculation principles may affect financial projections, particularly for renewable energy investments requiring costly transmission connections.

The full text of the decision is available [here](#).

2 TEİAŞ Announces Updated Remaining Capacity Data for Unlicensed Generation

PUBLICATION DATE: 16.07.2026



Türkiye Elektrik İletim A.Ş. (“**TEİAŞ**”), published an updated table of remaining capacity by transformer substation for unlicensed solar and wind energy projects eligible for connection at distribution level, on 16 July 2026. According to the data disclosed:

- Of 1,192 transformer substations, 598 no longer have any remaining capacity; the remaining 594 substations have a total capacity of 833.59 MW.
- Of these substations, 229 have less than 1 MW, 312 have between 1-5 MW, 44 have between 5-10 MW, and 9 have between 10-20 MW of capacity.
- Under the 2,000 MW (distribution) + 1,500 MW (transmission) allocation plan announced in March 2026, it had been reported that connection opinions would be issued in May for a total of 1,447.88 MW of capacity across 82 projects.

It is observed that capacity is largely concentrated in small and medium-sized substations (predominantly within the 1-5 MW band). The significant reduction in capacity at the transformer-substation level, in particular, increases the importance of technical feasibility studies in selecting the project location and connection point for new applications.

On the other hand, the uneven distribution of available capacity across the country and the fact that many transformer substations are fully saturated will require investors to more carefully evaluate alternative connection points and project structures. In this respect, the capacity tables regularly published by TEİAŞ should be regarded as more than mere technical data reflecting the current situation — they constitute one of the key reference sources for planning unlicensed generation investments and determining application strategies.

TEİAŞ's announcement is available [here](#).

3 Registration Process for COP31 Has Begun

ANNOUNCEMENT DATE: 21.07.2026

The Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (“**UNFCCC**”) announced the launch of the official online registration process for the 31st Conference of the Parties (“**COP31**”), to be held in Antalya between 9-20 November 2026, which Türkiye will host. With this, one of the most important administrative steps for international participants within the COP31 preparations has officially begun.

According to information notes published by the UNFCCC, Parties, observer States, and United Nations agencies may only notify their prospective participants through the Online Registration System (“**ORS**”). While the Secretariat emphasized that applications made outside this system would not be accepted, it recommended that delegations complete their applications as early as possible so that registration and approval processes can be finalized on time.

As it will be held in Türkiye, COP31 is of close interest to clients active in energy and climate law, both in terms of the local regulatory agenda and accreditation/participation processes; it is important for institutions planning to participate to follow the registration process closely.

UNFCCC's information note is available [here](#).

4 Documentation Requirements for EIA Competency Certificate Applications Increased

PUBLICATION DATE: 23.07.2026



Through the Communiqué Amending the Communiqué on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Competency Certificate (“**Amendment Communiqué**”), published in the Official Gazette dated 23 July 2026, the information and documents to be submitted by institutions and organizations authorized to prepare EIA application files, project description files, and EIA reports in their competency certificate applications were revised. With these amendments, the professional competency and corporate documentation requirements sought during the application process have been significantly strengthened.

Pursuant to the Communiqué:

- It has been made mandatory for the shareholders and board members of the applicant institution/organization, as well as all personnel to be assigned, to submit an engineering-consultancy certificate or office registration certificate obtained from the relevant professional chamber affiliated with Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects (“**TMMOB**”); where such certificate cannot be obtained, a chamber registry record will be requested instead.
- Public institutions and organizations are exempted from this new requirement.
- Transition period: Institutions and organizations that had already obtained an EIA competency certificate prior to the amendment are required to meet the new professional chamber documentation requirement within 90 days of 23.07.2026, the publication date of the Amending Communiqué.

Although the Communiqué does not directly regulate the energy market, it is significant due to its indirect effect on the permitting processes for energy investments. Taken together with the recent amendments to EIA legislation, it appears that the Ministry aims to enhance technical quality and institutional accountability in project development processes. Accordingly, investors active in large-scale renewable energy and infrastructure projects, in particular, are advised to verify whether the institutions from which they receive EIA consultancy services satisfy the updated competency requirements within the 90-day transition period, in order to avoid potential disruptions in EIA processes.

You may access the full text of the Amendment Communiqué [here](#).

5 Regulation on Zoning and Permitting Procedures for Wind and Solar Power Generation Facilities Published

PUBLICATION DATE: 24.07.2026



The Regulation on Zoning and Permitting Procedures for Wind and Solar Power Generation Facilities (“**the Regulation**”), published in the Official Gazette dated 24 July 2026 and numbered 33319, regulates for the first time, in a comprehensive manner, the procedures and principles for the zoning plan, parcelling, building permit, occupancy permit, and workplace opening and operating licence

processes for wind and solar power plants holding a pre-licence or generation licence, to be conducted by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources ("**the Ministry**"). The Regulation entered into force on the date of its publication.

Previous Regulatory Framework

Before the Regulation entered into force, zoning and building permit processes for licensed Wind Power Plant ("**WPP**") and Solar Power Plant ("**SPP**") investments were generally conducted within the framework of general zoning legislation. Under this framework, zoning plans were prepared and approved by relevant administrations such as the municipality/special provincial administration and, in part, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change; building permits and occupancy permits were issued by the municipality or special provincial administration; and workplace opening and operating licences were issued by the competent administration.

Key Provisions Introduced by the Regulation

The Regulation consolidates the zoning plan, parcelling, building permit, occupancy permit, and workplace opening and operating licence processes required in the investment process for licensed WPP and SPP projects under a single instrument specific to energy investments, providing that the administrative actions relating to these processes will largely be carried out by the Ministry and coordinated under a single administrative authority.

Detailed rules have been introduced for zoning plan processes (preparation of plans, obtaining institutional opinions, the Ministry's review/approval process, and posting and objection procedures); the master and implementation zoning plans may now be processed simultaneously; and where relevant institutions and organizations fail to submit their opinions within thirty days, they are deemed to have no negative opinion. For the building permit process, complete applications will result in the building permit/occupancy permit being issued within 30 days and the workplace opening and operating licence within 5 days; under certain conditions, a soil investigation report may not be required for SPP projects; and the turbine foundation area for WPP projects, and the ground area covered by panels and support structures for SPP

projects, will be accepted as the building construction area.

The Regulation also grants the Ministry authority over inspection and sanction processes under Zoning Law No. 3194 in cases of unpermitted/non-compliant construction, and provides that demolition decisions will be enforced by the relevant municipality/special provincial administration.



Rather than establishing an entirely new zoning regime for licensed WPP and SPP projects, the Regulation creates a more systematic and predictable structure by consolidating the permitting and licensing processes under existing zoning legislation into a single instrument specific to energy investments. The clear determination of application procedures, review periods, and the principles for obtaining institutional opinions; the fact that the processes will largely be coordinated by the Ministry; and the adoption of a tacit approval mechanism at certain stages, may all help reduce uncertainties in practice and accelerate permitting processes.

That said, the Regulation does not establish an independent system replacing Zoning Law No. 3194 and general zoning legislation; it explicitly provides that general zoning legislation will continue to apply where no specific provision exists. In this respect, the Regulation is complementary in nature, aiming to standardize permitting processes for energy investments under a single framework and to strengthen uniformity of application.

You may access the published Regulation [here](#).

6 Amendment to TSRS 2 — New Principles on the Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

PUBLICATION DATE: 28.07.2026



Pursuant to the Decision of the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("**the Authority**") dated 22.07.2026 and numbered 75935942-050.01.04-[01/44275], published in the Official Gazette dated 28 July 2026, amendments were made to Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standard 2 ("**TSRS 2**") — Climate-related Disclosures. The amendment aims to strengthen alignment with international practice by updating the disclosure obligations applicable to entities when reporting their greenhouse gas emissions.

The Authority's amendment to TSRS 2 (Climate-related Disclosures) introduces a number of flexibilities in entities' obligations regarding the disclosure of greenhouse gas emissions. The main flexibilities are as follows: in the emission measurement method, entities may comply with a different method where required by a competent authority or exchange; the definition of "financed emissions" has been narrowed and may be limited to items such as loans, project finance, and bonds; and in the sectoral classification of financed emissions for asset management, commercial banking, and insurance activities, entities are no longer required to use the Global Industry Classification Standard ("**GICS**") and may instead use a classification system of their own choosing, provided they disclose their reasoning.

The amendments will apply to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted; entities that have previously applied TSRS 2 will be required to restate comparative period information in accordance with the new provisions.



Although these amendments do not directly relate to energy market legislation, they may have significant consequences for the energy sector.

In this regard;

(i) energy companies that are required to prepare sustainability reports under TSRS 2 should review their reporting processes for Scope 3 emissions in particular, in line with the new provisions, and

(ii) banks and financial institutions providing loans or project finance to energy projects should take into account the narrowed definition of "financed emissions" and the flexibilities introduced in sector classification,

when updating their reporting processes. Given that the amendments will begin to apply from 1 January 2027, entities subject to these obligations are advised to bring their TSRS 2 reporting processes into line with the new provisions by that date.

The published Decision is available [here](#).

— GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS

1 EU Quarterly Reports: Record Growth in Solar Energy and Electric Vehicles

PUBLICATION DATE: 06.07.2026



The Quarterly Electricity and Gas Market Reports published by the European Commission, covering the last two quarters of 2025, reveal that renewable energy generation and the electrification process in the European Union ("EU") energy market continue unabated. According to the reports, solar energy generation and electric vehicle sales in particular reached historic levels in 2025, while significant progress was also made in terms of energy supply security and market integration.

According to the European Commission's report covering the last two quarters of 2025, solar power generation across the European Union reached a record 275 TWh, representing an 18% year-on-year increase. Offshore wind generation and the share of renewable energy sources in electricity generation also continued to rise, while fossil fuel consumption and carbon intensity declined. At the same time, electricity prices continued to normalize, accompanied by a marked reduction in market volatility.

In the transport sector, electric vehicle (EV) sales in the EU increased by approximately 24% in 2025, with the share of EVs in new vehicle registrations reaching record levels in several Member States. This growth was primarily driven by the expansion of charging infrastructure and advances in battery technologies.

The European Commission's quarterly reports demonstrate that investments in renewable energy and electrification policies are beginning to deliver tangible results across the European energy market.

In particular, the strong growth in solar energy indicates that demand for battery energy storage systems and flexibility mechanisms is expected to increase. Meanwhile, the wider adoption of electric vehicles continues to reshape the structure of electricity demand.

From Türkiye's perspective, this transformation of the EU energy market constitutes a key development that should be closely monitored, particularly with regard to carbon border adjustment measures, clean technology investments, and the integration of electricity markets.

The full text of the announcement is available [here](#).

2 Commission Launches Infringement Procedure Against 27 Member States for Failure to Transpose the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

ANNOUNCEMENT DATE: 15.07.2026



The European Commission decided to launch an infringement procedure against all 27 EU Member States by sending formal letters of notice, on the grounds that they had not fully transposed the provisions of the revised Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EU) 2024/1275 (EPBD) ("the Directive") into national law. The Directive was adopted in 2024, and Member States were required to notify transposition by 29 May 2026; the deadline for Article 17(15), concerning the ban on financial incentives for fossil-fuel boilers, was earlier, expiring on 1 January 2025. The Member States concerned have 2 (two) months to respond, complete the transposition process, and notify the Commission. If no satisfactory response is received within this period, the Commission may proceed to the reasoned opinion stage.

The delay in the transposition of EU building energy efficiency legislation is a process that should be monitored not only as an internal EU compliance issue, but also from the perspective of regulatory predictability for Turkish companies exporting building materials/equipment to the EU market.

The relevant announcement is available [here](#).

3 Commission Announces "Electrification Action Plan" — 46% Electrification Target for 2040

PUBLICATION DATE: 17.07.2026



With the Electrification Action Plan published on 17 July 2026, the European Commission has set out a comprehensive roadmap for accelerating electrification of the energy system in order to help the European Union achieve its 2040 climate targets.

Key highlights:

- An indicative electrification target of 46% by 2040 is proposed; a further assessment for the post-2030 period will

be carried out within the Energy Union Package.

- Although 70% of the EU's electricity generation already comes from clean sources, the share of electricity in final energy consumption has remained at 23% over the past 10 years.
- If the target is achieved, an annual reduction of 70% in natural gas imports and 40% in crude oil imports is projected, along with annual savings of €260 billion in fossil fuel imports by 2040.
- The Plan includes measures such as reducing grid fees for certain consumer groups, expanding smart meter rollout, and ensuring the tax burden on electricity is not increased relative to natural gas.
- Targets of 200 GW by 2030 and 500 GW by 2040 have been set for long-duration energy storage (over 8 hours).
- Rapid adoption of the Grids Package by the co-legislative bodies by the end of this year is targeted.



This plan is aligned with the same policy direction as the EU Grids Package and the tripartite storage agreement discussed in previous issues of our bulletin; the 500 GW storage target for 2040 signals that regulatory interest in storage investments will continue to grow across the EU. Investment needs are expected to increase in particular for renewable energy projects, electricity storage systems, grid investments, and electric transport infrastructure.

The full announcement is available [here](#).

4 Commission Presents Comprehensive Revision Proposal for the Emissions Trading System (ETS)

PUBLICATION DATE: 17.07.2026

On 17 July 2026, the European Commission published a comprehensive revision package to align the EU Emissions Trading System ("ETS") with the 2040 climate targets. The key points of the proposal, which envisages significant changes to the EU ETS, are as follows:

- Linear Reduction Factor (*LRF*): updated to 3.7% for 2031-2035 and 1.7% for 2036-2040; the use of high-quality international credits of up to 2% will be permitted.

- EU ETS Investment Incentive Programme: as the first phase of the Industrial Decarbonisation Bank, it will become operational before 2030 and support more than €100 billion in investment by 2030.
- Member States will be required to spend 50% of their national ETS revenues on investments aimed at decarbonizing ETS sectors.
- Free allocations will continue beyond 2030; free allocations for industrial installations will be increased by €6 billion for 2026-2030. It is proposed that the phase-out of allocations for sectors covered by the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism ("CBAM") be slowed down and that the full removal date be postponed to 2038.
- Companies that publish an approved decarbonisation investment plan will receive 80% of free allocations upfront; the remaining 20% will be released once the emission reductions are achieved.
- The Market Stability Reserve is being reformed; municipal waste incineration facilities will be gradually included in the ETS from 2031.
- Aviation: from 2029, certain international flights (including private jets) arriving at airports within 5,000 km of Frankfurt will be included in the system.



It is noted that the ETS has generated more than €270 billion in revenue since its launch in 2005 and has contributed to a 50% reduction in emissions in the sector it covers. The slowing of the allocation phase-out for CBAM-covered sectors and the extension of free allocation until 2038 may mean that CBAM costs for energy-intensive Turkish exporters to the EU will increase more gradually than previously anticipated. Accordingly, for Turkish companies operating in CBAM-covered sectors, it is important to closely monitor the ETS reform process given its potential impact on carbon costs and reporting obligations.

The full text of the announcement is available [here](#).

5 Commission Publishes Guidance to Increase Public Participation in Renewable Energy Projects

PUBLICATION DATE: 17.07.2026

The European Commission has published a Toolbox to support more effective participation of local communities and public authorities in decision-making processes for renewable energy projects. The Toolbox includes recommendations on timing, stakeholder engagement, and trust-building in project development processes, as well as practices for local benefit-sharing, such as reducing household energy bills, establishing community benefit funds, and offering investment opportunities. It also sets out eight core principles for effective public participation, together with good practice examples.

The Toolbox brings together EU-level good practices for increasing local stakeholder participation in renewable energy projects. It is particularly instructive for developers and investors in relation to delayed or cancelled projects and includes practices that could also serve as a reference for renewable energy projects carried out in Türkiye.

The relevant announcement is available [here](#).

6 European Commission Launches EPREL Comparison Tool

PUBLICATION DATE: 20.07.2026

The European Commission has added a new feature to the European Product Registry for Energy Labelling (“EPREL”), the central database for energy-labelled products, allowing similar products to be compared directly. With this new function, users can filter and sort energy-labelled products by up to 3 (three) criteria to compare similar models side by side, making it easier to assess their energy performance and technical characteristics. The EPREL database currently contains more than 2 (two) million registered product models.

This development aims to facilitate decision-making processes for selecting highly energy-efficient products. For businesses implementing sustainable procurement and purchasing policies, in particular, the comparison feature offered by EPREL can contribute to an objective assessment of the technical and energy performance of energy-labelled products, and can be used as a reliable reference source in corporate purchasing processes. In this respect, the update is a practical tool supporting the implementation of energy efficiency targets and sustainability policies.

The announcement is available [here](#).

7 Guidance on the Application of Non-Price Criteria under the Net-Zero Industry Act Published

PUBLICATION DATE: 22.07.2026

The European Commission has published two guidance documents under the Net-Zero Industry Act concerning the application of non-price criteria in public procurement procedures and renewable energy auctions. The guidance clarifies how non-price criteria should be assessed in public procurement procedures for net-zero technologies and in renewable energy tender processes.

Under the guidance, contracting authorities are expected to take into account minimum requirements relating to environmental sustainability and contributions to the resilience of the European Union’s clean energy supply chains when conducting procurement procedures for net-zero technologies, with the aim of diversifying the supply of clean technologies. With respect to renewable energy auctions, the guidance explains that Member States should incorporate non-price criteria—such as responsible business conduct, cybersecurity, and the capacity to complete projects on time and in full—into their pre-qualification and evaluation processes.

The published guidance documents give concrete form to the increasingly sustainability- and resilience-focused evaluation approach in EU public procurement and renewable energy auctions, for companies operating in the net-zero technology sector. Accordingly, it is important for Turkish companies that supply net-zero technology to the EU market, or that plan to participate in renewable energy auctions held in EU Member States, to review their compliance not only with price competition but also with non-price criteria such as environmental sustainability, supply chain security, cybersecurity, and project delivery capability. The guidance documents offer a practical roadmap for how these criteria will be applied in tender processes.

The relevant guidance is available [here](#).

8 New Ecodesign Rules for Industrial Fans Enter into Force

ANNOUNCEMENT DATE: 24.07.2026

New harmonized EU rules aimed at reducing the energy consumption of industrial fans and facilitating their repair entered into force on 24 July 2026. Under the Regulation, for fans with

motor power between 125 W and 500 kW, minimum energy efficiency requirements have been raised, and manufacturers are now required to provide more comprehensive product information, including partial-load performance. The new rules are expected to reduce the EU's electricity consumption from industrial fans by approximately 31 TWh/year by 2030. The Regulation also introduces new requirements regarding spare parts availability, maximum delivery times, and professional repairers' access to repair/maintenance information.



This regulation introduces direct compliance obligations regarding the production, importation, and use of industrial fans used in industrial facilities. For fans incorporated into integrated systems such as HVAC, a transition period until 24 July 2027 has been provided. Accordingly, it is important for the relevant businesses to review their product and compliance processes in line with the new regulation.

The announcement [here](#).

9 €63 Billion State Aid Approved for France's Offshore Wind Energy

DECISION DATE: 27.07.2026



The European Commission has approved a €63 billion state aid scheme to support France's offshore wind energy. The scheme was approved in line with the objectives of the Clean Industrial Deal and under the Clean Industrial Deal State Aid Framework ("CISAF"), adopted on 25 June 2025.



This is an important example of how the EU's state aid regime enables large-scale national support programmes for net-zero technologies; it would be useful for actors planning or evaluating offshore wind investments in Türkiye to follow EU financing models on a comparative basis.

You may access the details of the news [here](#).

CONTACT

EGE ÇAKIRCA ATTORNEYS AT LAW



Esentepe Mahallesi Harman 1 Sokak Harmancı Giz Plaza No: 5 Kat: 5 – İstanbul 34394



info@eclawtr.com



+90 212 352 3318



eclawtr.com



EGE • ÇAKIRCA



Founding Partner
Özlem EGE POLAT



Associate
Doğaç KARAKURT



Legal Trainee
Ceren TUNÇAY