

*\* This English translation is for informative purposes only and not an authentic translation of the original Turkish texts.*

## **REGULATION ON THE EXAMINATION, REGISTRY AND DISCIPLINE OF PATENT ATTORNEYSHIP AND TRADEMARK ATTORNEYSHIP**

### **FIRST PART**

#### **Purpose, Scope, Basis and Definitions**

##### **Purpose and scope**

**ARTICLE 1 – (1)** The purpose of this Regulation is to regulate the procedures and principles regarding patent attorney and trademark attorney examination procedures, registration procedures, professional rules and disciplinary practices of patent attorneys and trademark attorneys.

(2) This Regulation covers the applicants for patent attorneyship or trademark attorney exams, real person patent attorneys and trademark attorneys, and legal person patent attorneys and trademark attorneys.

##### **Rest**

**ARTICLE 2 – (1)** This Regulation has been prepared on the basis of Articles 30 and 30/A of the Law on Patent and Trademark Attorneyship and Certain Regulations dated 6/11/2003 and numbered 5000.

##### **Definitions**

**ARTICLE 3 – (1)** In this Regulation;

- a) Candidate: Natural persons who apply for the patent attorney and/or trademark attorney exam,
- b) Disciplinary Board: Patent Attorneys and Trademark Attorneys Disciplinary Board,
- c) Law: Law on Patent and Trademark Attorneyship and Certain Regulations dated 6/11/2003 and numbered 5000,
- ç) Institution: Turkish Patent and Trademark Office,
- d) Trademark attorney: Real or legal persons who are authorized to provide consultancy on trademark, geographical indication and traditional product names, design issues and to act on behalf of applicants before the Authority on these issues,
- e) Patent attorney: Real or legal persons who are authorized to provide consultancy on patent, utility model, design, integrated circuit topographies and to act on behalf of applicants before the Office on these issues,
- f) Exam: Patent attorney proficiency exams and/or trademark attorney proficiency exams,
- g) Registry: The Patent Attorneys' Registry and the Trademark Attorneys' Registry kept separately for patent attorneys and trademark attorneys by the Institute,
- ğ) Attorney: Real person or legal person patent attorney or trademark attorney,
- h) Board of Directors: Turkish Patent and Trademark Authority Board of Directors, means.

### **SECOND PART**

#### **Admission Conditions, Legal Entity Proxies**

##### **Acceptance conditions for patent attorneyship or trademark attorneyship**

**ARTICLE 4 – (1)** In order to be a patent attorney or trademark attorney, real persons must meet the following conditions:

- a) Being a citizen of the Republic of Türkiye.
- b) To have the capacity to act.
- c) To graduate from one of the higher education institutions that provide at least four years of undergraduate education or from one of the higher education institutions abroad whose equivalence is accepted by the competent authorities.
- ç) Even if the periods specified in Article 53 of the Turkish Penal Code dated 26/9/2004 and numbered 5237 have passed, a prison sentence of five years or more due to an intentional crime or

even if pardoned, crimes against the constitutional order and this not to be convicted of crimes against the functioning of the order, embezzlement, extortion, bribery, theft, fraud, forgery, abuse of trust, fraudulent bankruptcy, rigging the tender, rigging the performance of the performance, laundering the assets arising from the crime or smuggling.

- d) Having a residence in Türkiye.
- e) To be successful in the exam.
- f) To be registered in the Registry.

#### **Legal person proxies**

**ARTICLE 5 – (1)** It is obligatory for a legal person patent attorney or trademark attorney to be established as a limited liability or joint stock company in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Türkiye, and the business subject must cover the patent attorney or trademark attorney activity.

(2) Legal entity attorneys must be represented by patent attorney or trademark attorney real persons.

(3) A real person representative can only use his power of attorney on behalf of himself or by representing a single legal person representative registered in the Registry. Those who use the power of attorney to represent a legal person representative cannot act as a proxy as a real person attorney. The real person attorney is jointly and severally liable to the person giving the attorney together with the legal entity attorney he/she represents, provided that personal criminal responsibility is reserved.

### **THIRD PART**

#### **Procedures and Principles Regarding the Exam**

##### **Exam, announcement of the exam and application conditions**

**ARTICLE 6 – (1)** Examination; It is done every two years, separately for patent attorney and trademark attorney.

(2) The exam consists of two stages, namely the general proficiency exam and the professional proficiency exam.

(3) The examination may be administered by the Institution, or the Board of Directors may decide to hold the examination by another institution, organization or university.

(4) Real persons who meet the conditions specified in subparagraphs (a), (b), (c), (ç) and (d) of the first paragraph of Article 4 can apply for the exam.

(5) On the Institution's website at least sixty days before the general proficiency exam, which is the first stage of the exam; application requirements, documents required for application, place of application, application method, exam application fee, deadline, date and form of the exam, exam subjects and weight scores are announced. The exam venue is announced at least seven days before the exam date.

(6) Candidates who are successful in the general proficiency exam are entitled to take the vocational proficiency exam, which is the second stage of the exam. The list of candidates who are entitled to take the vocational proficiency exam, the date, the form and the exam topics are announced on the Institution's website at least fifteen days before the exam date.

##### **Information and documents required for the exam application**

**ARTICLE 7 – (1)** Candidates who will apply for the exam;

- a) Statement indicating the exam to be taken and the notification address,
  - b) TR Identity Number statement,
  - c) Statement regarding criminal record,
  - ç) Statement regarding the educational status,
  - d) Biometric photograph,
  - e) Information regarding the payment of the exam application fee,
- must enter and/or upload the website specified in the exam announcement until the application deadline.

##### **Formation of examination commissions**

**ARTICLE 8 – (1)** The Exam Coordination Committee consists of at least three members appointed by the President of the Institution. The Exam Coordination Committee carries out all secretarial activities related to the exam process.

(2) The Examination Executive Committee consists of a chairman and at least four members appointed by the President of the Institution, separately for the trademark attorney proficiency exams and patent attorney proficiency exams. The same number of substitute members is determined for the Examination Executive Committees. Examination Executive Committees prepare exam questions and answer keys, and decide on objections to questions and exam results.

**The form, subjects and evaluation of the general proficiency exam**

**ARTICLE 9** – (1) The general proficiency exam is administered as a multiple choice test.

(2) The exam includes the following topics and weight scores:

a) The weight of national and international legislation and practices related to industrial property in the exam is 80%.

The weight of the questions in the exam consisting of the initial provisions of the Civil Law and the provisions of the law of persons, the provisions of the contract of attorney of the Law of Obligations, the provisions of the Commercial Business Law of the merchant, trade registry, trade name and business name, unfair competition is 20%.

(3) The exam is evaluated out of one hundred full points and the candidate who gets at least seventy points is considered successful in the exam.

**Announcement of general proficiency exam questions and objection to questions**

**ARTICLE 10** – (1) General proficiency exam questions are announced on the Institution's website within ten days at the latest from the date of the exam.

(2) The candidate, who claims that there are errors in the questions, submits his objection together with the reasons to the Institute within seven days at the latest from the date of the announcement of the questions.

(3) Objections to the exam questions are examined and resolved within fifteen days at the latest following the end of the objection period and announced on the website of the Institution. Objections that are not justified or not made within the time limit will not be considered.

(4) In case of cancellation of the question, it is accepted that the question that has been canceled is answered correctly by all the candidates participating in the exam.

**Announcement of general proficiency exam results and objection to results**

**ARTICLE 11** – (1) The results of the general proficiency exam are announced on the Institution's website within fifteen days at the latest, following the expiry of the periods specified in Article 10.

(2) The candidate who is deemed unsuccessful in the exam submits his objection to the Institute within seven days at the latest from the date of the announcement of the exam results. At this stage, objections to the exam questions are not taken into account.

(3) Objections to the exam results are finalized within fifteen days at the latest following the end of the objection period and the candidate is notified in writing.

**The form, subjects and evaluation of the professional proficiency exam**

**ARTICLE 12** – (1) The professional proficiency exam is made in written form.

(2) The exam includes the following topics:

a) For trademark attorneyship; brand, geographical indication and traditional product name, national and international legislation and practices related to design.

b) For patent attorneyship; national and international legislation and practices related to patents, utility models, integrated circuit topographies and design.

(3) The exam is evaluated out of one hundred full points and the candidate who gets at least seventy points is considered successful in the exam.

**Announcement of the results of the professional proficiency exam and objection to the results**

**ARTICLE 13** – (1) Vocational proficiency exam results are announced on the Institution's website within thirty days at the latest from the date of the exam.

(2) The candidate who is deemed unsuccessful in the exam submits his objection to the Institute within ten days at the latest, following the announcement of the exam results.

(3) Objections to the exam results are finalized within thirty days at the latest after the end of the objection period and the candidate is notified in writing.

(4) The candidate who is successful in the general proficiency exam but fails the professional proficiency exam can directly attend the professional proficiency exam in the first exam to be held in the next semester.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **Record**

#### **registration in the registry**

**ARTICLE 14** – (1) Those who are successful in the professional proficiency exam must be registered in the Registry in order to be able to act as a proxy.

(2) In order to be registered in the Registry, an application is made through the electronic application system of the Institution, together with the following information and documents:

a) A diploma or document proving that you have graduated from higher education institutions that provide at least four years of undergraduate education or from one of the higher education institutions abroad whose equivalence is accepted by the competent authorities.

b) Statement regarding criminal record.

c) Statement regarding the notification address.

ç) Information regarding the payment of the registration fee.

d) A policy showing that the amount of professional liability insurance determined by the Board of Directors has been taken out.

e) For legal person attorneys, the date and number of the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette showing that the company's subject includes patent attorneyship and/or trademark attorneyship activities.

f) The decision of the authorized body showing that the representative, who is a legal entity employee, is authorized to represent the legal entity before the Institution.

g) For real person attorneys, a document taken from the tax office to which it is affiliated, at most three months before the date of submission to the Institute, showing that its subject includes patent attorneyship and/or trademark attorneyship activities.

(3) A document proving that they are entitled to act as patent and/or trademark attorney is given to the attorneys registered in the registry for once free of charge. If the document is requested again, the fee determined in the relevant legislation must be paid.

(4) The date of registration in the Registry is the date that the documents specified in the second paragraph are submitted to the Institute in full, and the registration in the Registry ends as of the expiry date of the professional liability insurance policy.

(5) The exams of those who are found to have made false statements are deemed invalid, their registration is not made in the Registry and these people cannot claim any rights. Employees subject to the Civil Servants Law No. 657 dated 14/7/1965 are not registered in the Registry.

(6) It is obligatory for the attorney to notify the Agency of any change in the information recorded in the Registry.

#### **Registry renewal**

**ARTICLE 15** – (1) The registry is renewed every year, taking into account the expiry date of the professional liability insurance policy.

(2) For the renewal of the registry, an application is made to the Institute with the following information and documents via the electronic application system of the Agency:

a) Information regarding the payment of the registration renewal fee.

b) A policy showing that the amount of professional liability insurance determined by the Board of Directors has been taken out.

c) If there is any change in the content of the information and documents listed in subparagraphs (b), (c), (f), and (g) of the second paragraph of Article 14, these information and documents, otherwise a statement that there is no change.

(3) The attorney's rights and powers of attorney, whose registration is not renewed as of the expiry date of the professional liability insurance policy, are suspended until the registration is renewed.

#### **Change of address, title and type**

**ARTICLE 16** – (1) Change of address is carried out through the electronic application system of the Institution upon the declaration of the attorney.

(2) An application is made through the Institution's electronic application system for the registration of the title and type change to the Registry. When necessary, the Authority may request the date and number of the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette showing the change of title or type.

**Right to be deleted from the registry and re-registered**

**ARTICLE 17** – (1) In the event that it is subsequently determined that a representative registered in the Registry does not meet the requirements for registration in the Registry, the written request of the representative or the penalty specified in subparagraph (d) of the second paragraph of Article 30/A of the Law is applied, the registration of the representative is deleted from the Registry.

(2) The attorney who proves that the situations requiring deletion from the Registry have ended, gains the right to re-register in the Registry.

(3) The attorney who requests to be re-registered to the Registry makes an application to the Institute together with the information and documents listed in the second paragraph of Article 14.

**CHAPTER FIVE**  
**Disciplinary Provisions**

**General principles**

**ARTICLE 18** – (1) Attorneys act within the framework of the professional rules of attorneyship in order to protect the reputation of the profession, to ensure professional solidarity and to ensure the trust of the employers in the attorneyship profession.

(2) It is assumed that the attorney knows the rules of the profession. No attorney can claim that he does not know about the professional rules of attorneyship as an excuse and cannot justify the violation of professional rules by referring to the instructions he received from the client.

(3) The attorney is obliged to take the necessary measures to ensure that the employees working with him comply with the professional rules listed in the first paragraph of Article 19. Failure to take the necessary measures in this regard is considered a violation of the professional rules of the attorney.

**Acting professional rules**

**ARTICLE 19** – (1) The professional rules of attorneyship are listed below:

a) The attorney has to refrain from any attitude and behavior that will damage the reputation of the profession and cannot abuse his/her duty.

b) The attorney has to act in an objective manner in line with the interests of his clients, without considering his own personal feelings or interests.

c) The attorney cannot accept a job that he knows from the beginning that his time and abilities are not enough.

ç) The attorney cannot approach potential clients with an aggressive marketing method in order to provide business for himself without any request.

d) Agent; cannot include information that will mislead the public in the workplace, in correspondence and promotional tools or anywhere else.

e) Without prejudice to the provisions of the special legislation, the proxy; has the right to advertise in general, provided that it is truthful and impartial, and complies with basic principles such as honesty and compliance with professional secrecy. However, without the express consent of the client, the internet users may be redirected to their own site or another site, such as revealing their identity, using the name or logo of institutions and organizations in a misleading way, trading or negotiating industrial property rights without the client's instruction, and leading to unfair competition with their colleagues. Using the means of advertising is outside the scope of the right to advertise.

f) The attorney is obliged to inform his client in a timely, complete and accurate manner on matters stipulated by the legislation or which his client should know.

g) In case the attorney becomes unable to perform his profession, even for a temporary period, or if he wishes to withdraw his services, he must immediately inform his clients and take measures to protect the interests of his clients.

ğ) The attorney is obliged not to disclose the duties entrusted to him or the information about the client he has learned in any other way, and to keep secrets. This responsibility of the attorney

continues even after the proxy relationship ends. This responsibility of the attorney is not only against his client but also against those who have given information to him, although he does not represent them.

h) The attorney cannot demand any fee from his client other than his own service in addition to the fees and charges he will receive for the services to be rendered by the Agency.

i) The attorney may explain to his client his opinion on the work he has undertaken. However, it cannot make any commitment regarding the outcome of the work or transaction.

i) The attorney must refrain from behaviors that do not comply with professional solidarity and honor in all kinds of business relations.

j) No attorney can make a disparaging statement about a colleague.

k) No attorney can publicly disclose his opinion on the professional attitudes and behaviors of a colleague. The authority for complaints on this matter is only the Institution.

l) The attorney cannot exchange views with the file owner about a particular file that he knows or should know is already being handled by another attorney, unless the file owner has expressly stated that he wishes to get an independent opinion or change his/her representative.

m) In the case of a file followed by the attorney, if another attorney receives an instruction or a power of attorney regarding the file, the new attorney gives written information to the current attorney in charge of following the file without delay. The current attorney, on the other hand, transmits all the documents required for the follow-up of the file to the new attorney, upon request, without delay.

n) The attorney must undertake the duty of correct and appropriate training of an employee who will specialize in industrial property issues.

o) The attorney is obliged to act and behave in accordance with the rules of courtesy in his relations with the employees of the Agency, to convey the requests made by the Agency to his client and to establish the necessary contact.

ö) The attorney cannot make any written or verbal statement on behalf of the Institution.

p) Even if a real person attorney is a partner or employee of more than one legal entity attorney, he/she can use his/her power of attorney to represent only one legal entity attorney. Those who use their power of attorney in this way cannot act as a proxy as a real person.

#### **Disciplinary penalties and acts to be punished**

**ARTICLE 20 – (1)** The disciplinary penalties to be applied to those who behave and behave in violation of the professional rules of attorneyship listed in Article 19 and those who do not perform the duties required by the attorneyship are as follows:

a) Warning: It is a written notification that more care should be taken in the execution of the attorneyship and in professional attitudes and behaviors. A warning penalty is imposed on deputies who behave and behave in violation of the professional rules.

b) Reprimand: It is a written notification of fault in the execution of the attorneyship and professional attitudes and behaviors. A reprimand is imposed on those who receive a warning but commit an act requiring the same penalty within two years, or fail to fulfill the obligations required by the attorneyship, or act as attorneys for parties whose interests are opposite in any transaction carried out before the Institution.

c) Temporary detention from acting as an attorney: It is prohibited from acting as an attorney for not less than three months and no more than one year. A temporary suspension from the activity of attorney is applied to the attorneys who receive a reprimand but commit the same punishment within five years, or who use the rights and powers of attorneyship with an example contrary to the original of the power of attorney, or who use the title, internet domain name or other means of promotion belonging to the Institution in a way that causes confusion. .

ç) Removal from attorneyship: It is an indefinite ban from attorneyship activity. A penalty of dismissal from attorneyship is applied to those who are temporarily suspended from acting as attorneys and act within five years that require the same punishment. Those who are dismissed from patent attorneyship or trademark attorneyship as a result of a finalized disciplinary decision cannot be a patent attorney or trademark attorney again.

(2) The decisions taken by the Disciplinary Board can be published on the website of the Authority, and the explicit consent of the relevant party is sought for the disclosure of the identity information of the complainant or the person being made.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **Formation of the Disciplinary Board**

#### **Formation of the Disciplinary Board**

**ARTICLE 21** – (1) Disciplinary Committee; It consists of a total of seven people, including one member from the Ministry of Industry and Technology, three members from the Authority and three members from patent attorneys or trademark attorneys who have practiced their profession for at least five years and have not received one of the penalties specified in the second paragraph of Article 30/A of the Law with a decision taken by the Disciplinary Board. . Alternate members are determined in the same number and on the same basis. All members are appointed by the Minister for three years. While the President of the Institution proposes the members to be selected among patent attorneys or trademark attorneys to the Ministry, he receives the opinion of the two chambers of commerce with the highest number of members and the two associations with the highest number of members.

(2) Members elect a Chairman and a Vice-President from among themselves. The Vice-President chairs the Disciplinary Committee in the absence of the President. The Disciplinary Board convenes with the presence of at least four members to evaluate the complaints made to the Institution. Decisions are made by the majority of those attending the meeting. In case of equality of votes, the Chairman's vote counts double. A member whose term has expired can be re-elected. Members who leave the membership before the expiry of the term are replaced by substitute members. The task of the Disciplinary Board continues until the new Disciplinary Board is appointed.

(3) If a lawsuit has been filed against one of the members of the Disciplinary Board for a crime specified in subparagraph (d) of the second paragraph of Article 30 of the Law, this member cannot attend the meetings until the end of the lawsuit and an alternate member is appointed instead.

(4) A member who cannot attend the meeting due to a valid excuse must notify his/her excuse before the meeting date. A member who does not attend the meeting cannot be represented by proxy. The membership of the member who does not attend two consecutive meetings without an excuse or loses the eligibility for being elected ends and an alternate member is brought in his place.

(5) The alternate members representing the Institution and the alternate members representing the trademark and patent attorneys are grouped within themselves and sequentially. In case the full member cannot attend the meeting pursuant to the third paragraph or article 22, the first substitute member from the same group is called to the meeting instead of this member. In the event that the first substitute member cannot attend the meeting, the other alternate members are called to the meeting, respectively. In the event that the membership of the main member is terminated, the first substitute member in the same group is called to take part in the Disciplinary Committee instead of this member. If the first substitute member declares that he will not be able to take office in the Disciplinary Board within seven days following this call, or does not make any notification, the other alternate members are summoned on the same procedure and basis, respectively. In case the full member representing the Ministry cannot attend the meeting pursuant to the third paragraph or Article 22, the substitute member representing the Ministry is called to the meeting. In the event that the membership of the main member representing the Ministry expires, the substitute member representing the Ministry is called to serve in the Disciplinary Board instead of this member.

(6) Secretariat services of the Disciplinary Board are carried out by the Institution.

#### **Situations where the members of the Disciplinary Board cannot attend the meetings**

**ARTICLE 22** – (1) A member of the Disciplinary Board is a member of the Disciplinary Board, in case the subject of investigation is related to the complainant or the complainant himself, even if he is divorced, to his spouse, to a third degree, including this degree, by blood or in-law, or to someone with whom he has economic or managerial relations. cannot attend the meeting where the issue is discussed and substitute members are called instead.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **Complaint, Investigation and Timeout**

### **Right to complain and complaint**

**ARTICLE 23** - (1) Anyone who claims that the complained attorney has acted in violation of the disciplinary provisions set forth in this Regulation has the right to complain. However, only those whose rights have been violated can file a complaint on the grounds that they violate the professional rules written in subparagraphs (b), (f), (g), (ğ), (j) and (k) of Article 19.

(2) Complaints about attorneys within the scope of this Regulation are made together with the identification information of the complainant and the complainant, the reasons for the complaint and the evidence according to the nature of the event.

### **Investigation**

**ARTICLE 24** – (1) The petition and its annexes are examined by the Disciplinary Board.

(2) Complaint applications that do not comply with the application procedure, are without justification and do not contain any evidence according to the nature of the event, are rejected by the Disciplinary Board without opening an investigation.

(3) If, as a result of the examination carried out by the Disciplinary Board, it is determined that no unlawful act requiring punishment has taken place, it is decided that there is no need to open a disciplinary investigation.

(4) The Disciplinary Board is not bound by the legal qualifications of the complainant and may make an ex officio determination regarding the concrete incident subject to the complaint and expand the investigation.

(5) If it is decided to open a disciplinary investigation, the provisions of this Regulation are stated in the decision of the Disciplinary Board. The petition and its annexes are notified to the complainant and a period of not less than seven days is given from the date of notification in order to enable him to defend himself. The attorney who does not make his defense within this period shall be deemed to have waived his right of defense.

(6) If the Disciplinary Committee deems necessary, it may listen to the witnesses related to the complaint and may request additional information and documents from the parties.

(7) The fact that there is an ongoing lawsuit against the attorney in the civil court due to the same incident or that an investigation or prosecution has been initiated does not delay the disciplinary investigation. The fact that a penalty is imposed or not given to the attorney by the criminal court does not prevent the imposition of a disciplinary penalty.

(8) Penalties within the scope of the first paragraph of Article 20 must be given within thirty days following the completion of the investigation. Penalties imposed by the Disciplinary Board pursuant to the first paragraph of Article 20 are notified to the Institution without delay and notified to the parties.

(9) Disciplinary penalties take effect as of the date they are given. Administrative jurisdiction may be appealed against the decisions of the Disciplinary Board. In the lawsuits filed, the hostility is directed to the Institution.

### **Time out**

**ARTICLE 25** – (1) An investigation is not initiated within three months from the date on which the Disciplinary Board learns about the acts and situations listed in the first paragraph of Article 20, and in any case, disciplinary punishment is not given within two years from the date of the commission of the acts and situations that require punishment. Otherwise, the authority to impose disciplinary punishment will be time-barred.

## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **Miscellaneous and Final Provisions**

#### **Receiving applications and requests**

**ARTICLE 26** – (1) Applications and requests within the scope of this Regulation are made through the e-Government Gateway by performing identity verification within the scope of the Regulation on the Procedures and Principles Regarding the Execution of E-Government Services published in the Official Gazette dated 3/9/2016 and numbered 29820.

(2) It is accepted that the documents submitted in the annex of the application or request are in conformity with the original, upon receipt of the application or the requester's statement in this



regard. If the applicant or requester makes false statements or submits documents, he or she assumes all kinds of legal and penal responsibility.

(3) If the information and documents required for applications and requests can be verified by the Authority or can be obtained from different institutions, the relevant information and documents are not required.

**Repealed regulations**

**ARTICLE 27** – (1) Regulation on Turkish Patent and Trademark Office Patent Attorneyship and Trademark Attorney Examination and Registry Transactions published in the Official Gazette dated 27/6/2015 and numbered 29399 and in the Official Gazette dated 18/5/2017 and numbered 30070 Turkish Patent and Trademark Office Patent Attorneys and Trademark Attorneys Professional Rules and Disciplinary Regulations have been repealed.

**Status of submitted applications**

**PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 1** – (1) Applications made before the publication date of this Regulation for registration in the Registry or for Registry renewal are evaluated in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in force at the date of application.

**Validity of previous exam**

**PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 2** – (1) The fourth paragraph of Article 13 is also applied to those who pass the general proficiency exam held in 2019.

**Harmony of real person proxies working alongside real people**

**PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 3** – (1) A proxy who is registered in the Registry on the date of publication of this Regulation and exercises his power of attorney by working with another real person, has to submit the document in subparagraph (g) of the second paragraph of Article 14 to the Institute within 6 months from the date of publication of this Regulation. .

**Force**

**ARTICLE 28** – (1) This Regulation enters into force on the date of its publication.

**Executive**

**ARTICLE 29** – (1) The provisions of this Regulation are executed by the President of the Turkish Patent and Trademark Office.