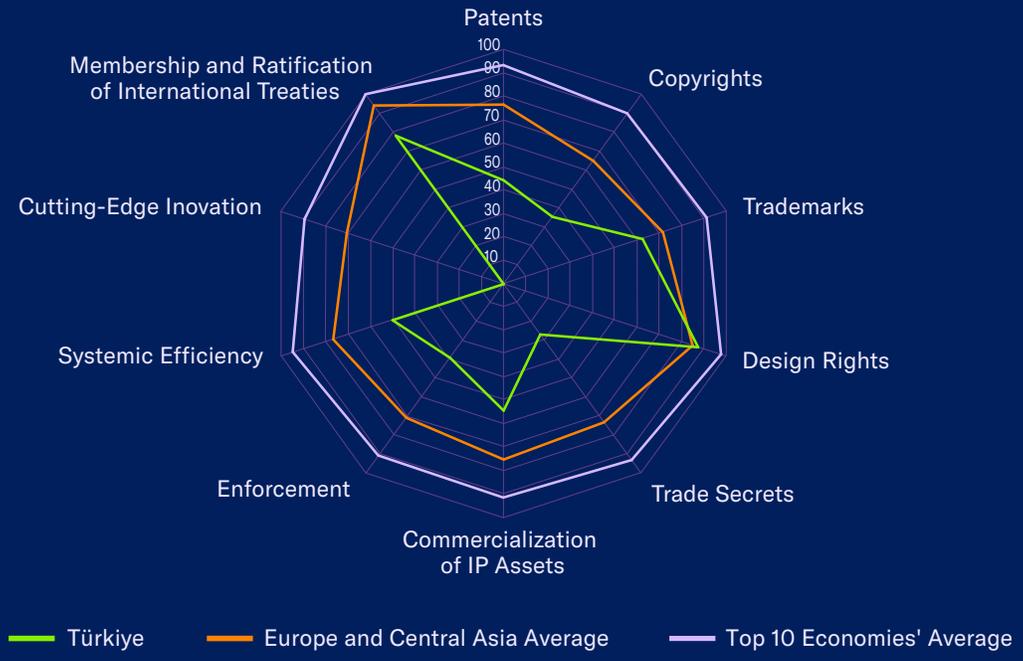
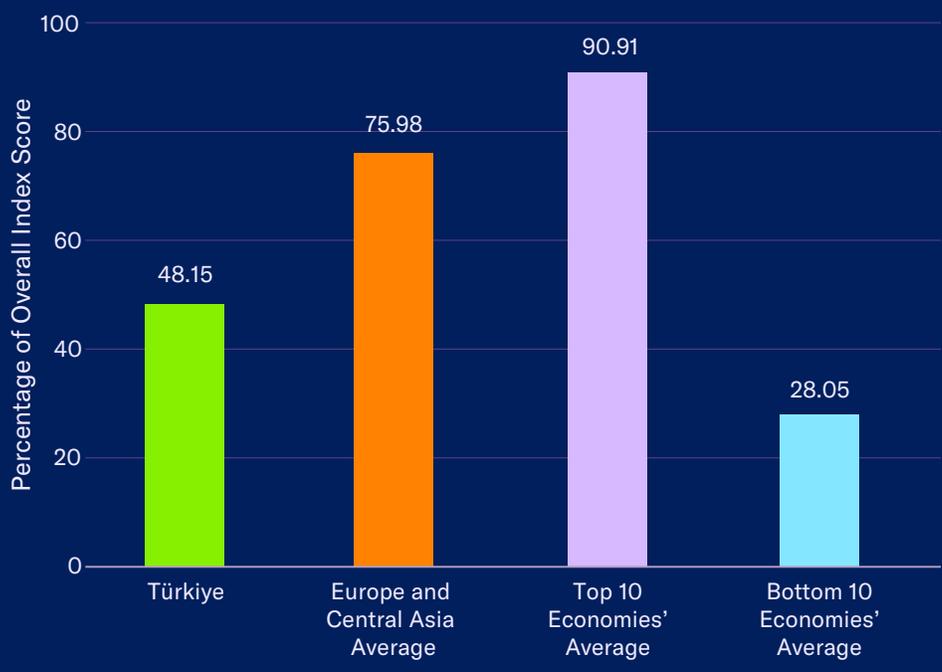




## Category Scores



## Overall Score in Comparison





## Key Areas of Strength

- Biopharmaceutical localization environment reformed following WTO ruling in 2023
- Efforts to align national IP environment with EU standards
- Active promotion of importance of IP protection and use as an economic asset among the public and SMEs
- Generous R&D and IP specific tax incentives in place

## Key Areas of Weakness

- No special IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development
- Localization policies targeting high-tech sectors becoming more prominent feature of industrial and economic policy
- RDP is not granted to biologics and starts from first authorization the EU-Türkiye Customs Union for small molecules
- Key gaps persist in copyright environment and patent protection and enforcement
- Industrial localization policies for biopharmaceuticals have fused together with IP policy and broader health policy on the pricing and procurement of medicines
- High counterfeiting and piracy rates with software piracy estimated at 56%

Indicator	Score	Indicator	Score
<b>Category 1: Patents Rights and Limitations</b>		<b>4.00</b>	
1. Term of protection	1.00	29. Direct Government intervention in setting licensing terms	0.50
2. Patentability requirements	0.50	30. IP as an economic asset	0.75
3. Patentability of CII	0.50	31. Tax incentives for the creation of IP assets	1.00
4. Plant variety protection	1.00	<b>Category 7: Enforcement</b>	
5. Pharmaceutical-related enforcement	0.00	<b>2.73</b>	
6. Legislative criteria and active use of compulsory licensing	0.00	32. Physical counterfeiting rates	0.29
7. Pharmaceutical patent term restoration	0.00	33. Software piracy rates	0.44
8. Membership of a Patent Prosecution Highway	0.50	34. Civil and procedural remedies	0.25
9. Patent Opposition	0.50	35. Pre-established damages	0.25
<b>Category 2: Copyrights and Limitations</b>		<b>2.49</b>	
10. Term of protection	0.74	36. Criminal standards	0.25
11. Exclusive rights	0.25	37. Effective border measures	0.50
12. Expeditious legal remedies disabling access to infringing content online	0.25	38. Transparency and public reporting by Customs	0.75
13. Cooperative action against online piracy	0.25	<b>Category 8: Systemic Efficiency</b>	
14. Limitations and exceptions	0.25	<b>2.50</b>	
15. TPM and DRM	0.25	39. Coordination of IP rights enforcement	0.50
16. Government use of licensed software	0.50	40. Consultation with stakeholders during IP policy formation	0.50
<b>Category 3: Trademarks Rights and Limitations</b>		<b>2.50</b>	
17. Term of protection	1.00	41. Educational campaigns and awareness raising	0.75
18. Protection of well-known marks	0.75	42. Targeted incentives for the creation and use of IP assets for SMEs	0.25
19. Exclusive rights, trademarks	0.50	43. IP-intensive industries, national economic impact analysis	0.50
20. Frameworks against online sale of counterfeit goods	0.25	<b>Category 9: Cutting-Edge Innovation</b>	
<b>Category 4: Design Rights and Limitations</b>		<b>0.00</b>	
<b>1.75</b>		44. IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development	0.00
21. Industrial Design Term of Protection	1.00	45. IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development, term of protection	0.00
22. Exclusive rights, industrial design rights	0.75	46. Restrictions on the effective use of existing IP incentives for orphan medicinal product development	0.00
<b>Category 5: Trade Secrets and the Protection of Confidential Information</b>		<b>5.50</b>	
<b>0.80</b>		<b>Category 10: Membership and Ratification of International Treaties</b>	
23. Protection of trade secrets (Civil Remedies)	0.25	<b>5.50</b>	
24. Protection of trade secrets (Criminal Sanctions)	0.25	47. WIPO Internet Treaties	1.00
25. Regulatory data protection term	0.30	48. Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks and Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks	0.75
<b>Category 6: Commercialization of IP Assets</b>		<b>3.25</b>	
<b>3.25</b>		49. Patent Law Treaty and Patent Cooperation Treaty	0.75
26. Barriers to market access	0.00	50. Membership of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, act of 1991	1.00
27. Barriers to technology transfer	0.50	51. Membership of the Convention on Cybercrime, 2001	1.00
28. Registration and disclosure requirements of licensing deals	0.50	52. The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs	1.00
		53. Post-TRIPS FTA	0.00

**Total Score: 25.52**

# Spotlight on the National IP Environment

## Past Editions versus Current Score

Türkiye's overall score remains unchanged at 25.52 out of 53 indicators.

## Copyrights and Limitations

### 14. Scope of limitations and exceptions to copyrights and related rights:

Like many other Index economies, the use of machine learning and AI-based technologies and applications is increasing in Türkiye. In response, over the last few years, various parts of the Turkish Government have announced new initiatives to establish a modern legal and policy environment for these technologies. For example, in 2021, the Ministry of Industry and Technology published the *National Artificial Intelligence Strategy 2021-2025*. This *Strategy* sets out the overarching policy objectives for developing and harnessing AI and machine learning technologies to create an AI ecosystem in Türkiye and improve national economic growth and development.

Similarly, over the past two years, the Turkish parliament — the Grand National Assembly — has considered several new AI laws. In 2024, a draft AI bill was first introduced, followed by another draft law in 2025. As noted in the Index, AI and machine learning are important areas of future economic activity, as advances in computational power and new technologies enable scientific research and innovation through the analysis of large volumes of data.

However, there are real concerns about how the development, application, and use of these technologies will affect creators and rights holders worldwide. Neither the *National Artificial Intelligence Strategy* nor the draft AI laws address IP issues or the interaction between AI and copyright protection. For example, while objectives 2.1M3 and 4.1M3 of the *Strategy* address IP aspects of AI development, neither falls within the scope of copyright. The draft parliamentary bills are entirely silent on these issues. Given the existing dynamics of the Internet and the volume of infringing content available online, it is essential that safeguards be adhered to, and that rights holders can appropriately enforce their rights. The Index will continue to monitor these developments in 2026.