

The background of the cover is a grayscale photograph of a fencing mask and a foil. The mask is on the right side, and the foil is on the left side. The text is overlaid on this image.

**World  
Trademark  
Review**

# Trademark Litigation 2017

A Global Guide

**Turkey**

Gün + Partners

Uğur Aktekin, Hande Hançer Çelik and Mutlu Yıldırım Köse



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#### **Intellectual Property**

Patents and Utility Models  
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IP Prosecution

# Turkey

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### Legislative framework and causes of action

Turkey is a party to most major international treaties relating to intellectual property, including the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. Turkey is also a member of international organisations such as the World Trade Organisation that have a connection with intellectual property.

At national level, Decree Law 556 Pertaining to the Protection of the Trademarks (the Trademark Law) and the Implementing Regulations under the Trademark Law govern the principles, rules and conditions relating to the protection of trademarks. Turkey is in the process of enacting a new Industrial Property Code to unify into a single code the laws for the protection of trademarks, patents, geographical indications and industrial designs. The draft code is pending before Parliament. The draft code does not include major changes with regard to trademark litigation.

Trademark infringement is covered

by Article 9 of the Trademark Law, which provides the following grounds for action:

- the unauthorised use of:
  - a sign that is identical or confusingly similar to a registered trademark for identical or similar goods or services;
  - a sign that is identical or confusingly similar to a well-known trademark for different goods or services (dilution by blurring, tarnishment or free riding – that is, taking unfair advantage of the well-known reputation of the trademark); and
- the unauthorised transfer or expansion of licence rights by a licensee.

Unregistered trademarks are protected under the Commercial Code, which sets out the general provisions relating to unfair competition. Article 54 of the code defines ‘unfair competition’ as “behaviour or commercial practices that are deceptive or infringe in other ways on the honesty rule and that affect relations between competitors or between suppliers and their customers are unfair and illegal”. Article 55(a)(4) also

mentions as examples of unfair competition “taking measures to create confusion with the products, business products, operations or business of another party”.

With respect to cancellation actions, the main causes of action are:

- descriptiveness;
- deceptive character;
- confusing similarity ;
- unauthorised application by a trade agent;
- prior and genuine rights obtained via prior and extensive use of the sign;
- copyrights or other industrial rights (eg, trade name);
- personal rights (eg, the unauthorised use of a personal name or photograph);
- well-known trademarks (dilution by blurring, tarnishment or free riding); and
- bad faith.

Lastly, the main cause of action for revocation is non-use. Under the Trademark Law, if a trademark has not been put into use without a justifiable reason or if the use has been suspended for an uninterrupted period of five years, the trademark shall be revoked.

#### Alternative dispute resolution

Following the enactment in 2012 of Law 6325 introducing mediation into Turkish law, the courts now encourage the parties to a dispute to mediate. If the parties decide to apply mediation, a third-party mediator acting impartially can be appointed upon the parties' agreement. When the parties reach agreement through mediation, the court action can be stayed for three months. If the parties reach an agreement, it is possible to obtain approval of the agreement from the court; this gives the agreement the enforceability of a court decision. However, although the courts encourage the parties to mediate, in practice mediation is rarely used.

Turkey has no arbitral institutions that specialise in IP disputes. However, it is accepted that, regardless of their nature, trademark disputes that can be settled between the parties may be subject to arbitration. Trademark arbitration principally addresses contractual rights and obligations, breaches and infringements under licensing agreements. Similarly to mediation,

arbitration is not used as often as it could be to settle trademark disputes.

#### Litigation venue and formats

Specialised IP courts dealing with IP disputes exist in Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir. In other cities, the third chamber of the civil courts of first instance (or, if there are fewer than three chambers, the first chamber) deals with IP litigation actions.

The specialised IP courts have acquired a great deal of knowledge and experience since they were set up over a decade ago.

In trademark infringement actions, the competent court is:

- the court of the domicile of the plaintiff;
- the court of the place where the offence was committed; or
- the court of the place where the act of infringement produced an effect.

The plaintiff can choose where to file an action from among these three options.

In invalidation and revocation actions, the competent court is the court of domicile of the defendant. Where the plaintiff is not domiciled in Turkey, the competent court is the court of the location of the business premises of the registered agent; if the agent's entry in the register has been cancelled, the competent court is where the Turkish Patent Institute is located (ie, Ankara).

With regard to the civil litigation procedure, once the court action has been filed, the complaint petition is notified to the defendant together with the evidence in order to allow the defendant to present its response petition. The date of the first hearing on the merits is set following completion of this initial examination stage – that is, once the parties have filed their complaint and response petitions.

After hearing the parties' claims and defences, the court may appoint – ex officio or upon the parties' request – an expert or a panel of experts to consider the evidence. The experts are required by the court to provide an opinion merely on the technical points within their specialist area(s) and not on the merits of the case. If the court is dissatisfied with the experts' report or upon the parties' objection or request, it may request an additional



## Injunctions granted prior to the commencement of substantive proceedings will automatically lapse if the substantive proceedings are not commenced within two weeks of obtaining the injunction

report from the same expert(s) or different expert(s). Consequently, based on the parties' submissions, evidence and the expert review of the file, the court delivers its judgment at the last hearing. The reasoned decision must be published within a couple of months of the ruling being delivered in court.

Proceedings before the first-instance court take 18 months to two years.

### Damages and remedies

The Trademark Law provides for the following remedies in case of trademark infringement:

- determination of the infringement;
- prevention of the manufacture, sale and import of the infringing products;
- removal and destruction of infringing products and materials;
- claim for material and moral damages (in case of intentional infringement); and
- publication of the court's decision.

Third parties may also apply to the court for a declaratory judgment for a determination that their intended activities do not infringe the registered IP rights.

The court calculates damages taking into account not only the effective loss, but also the rights holder's lost profits. To calculate the lost profits, the mark owner can choose between:

- the profit that the trademark owner could have earned without competition from the infringer;
- the profit made by the infringer; or
- the royalty that the infringer would have paid for a licence.

In practice, the third method is usually preferred, as it translates into a higher amount and is easier to calculate, as long as the claimant can provide the court with a sample licensing agreement.

In addition, the Trademark Law contains special provisions to prevent ongoing or anticipated infringements of rights, as well as to preserve evidence. Where there is a likelihood of infringement and irreparable damages, the courts may issue a preliminary injunction.

Preliminary injunctions may be sought and granted before or during the substantive proceedings. The claimant must prove that:

- it is the rights holder;
- its rights are being infringed or there is a high likelihood of infringement; and
- it may suffer irreparable harm or damages.

It is possible to apply for a preliminary injunction *ex parte*, but the court is not bound by this request and may notify the defendant of the application. The court may even hold a hearing before making a decision on the application. The procedure usually takes one to four months.

Rights holders may apply for a preliminary injunction for cessation or prevention of the infringing activities, as well as for seizure of the infringing goods. Goods seized under preliminary injunctions are safeguarded in the court's custody until the final adjudication of the substantive proceedings. A reasonable amount of deposit in terms of cash, bank guarantee or government bond is usually required in order to secure the rights of the



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defendant and third parties whose rights and positions may be prejudiced by the preliminary injunction.

Rights holders may request a preliminary injunction at any stage of the civil proceedings. Injunctions granted prior to the commencement of substantive proceedings will automatically lapse if the substantive proceedings are not commenced within two weeks of obtaining the injunction. Preliminary injunctions can be maintained

until the final judgment becomes procedurally final and may be altered by the judge at any appropriate time during the trial.

#### Evidencing the case

In order to commence a trademark invalidation, revocation or infringement claim, the plaintiff should apply to the court with a petition setting out the grounds for the action, together with all evidence supporting the arguments. Any form of evidence can be used.





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Before filing an infringement action, the plaintiff may apply to the court for an order securing evidence. The application should explain the plaintiff's earlier rights and the material facts to be determined, usually in the absence of the counterparty. Subsequently, the court will appoint an expert to examine the evidence and prepare a report. The expert should not examine the dispute on its merits; he or she prepares a report only on his or her assessment of the evidence provided. This

procedure can secure any kind of evidence, including printed materials, websites and domain name details.

Another way of securing evidence is for the plaintiff to conduct a notarised purchase. To do so, the party demanding the evidence first applies to a notary, who goes to the other party's address and purchases or collects the evidence sought. Following the purchase, the notary prepares a statement confirming that he or she witnessed the collection of evidence.

However, expert evidence is the most important evidence relied upon in trademark litigation actions in Turkey. As explained above, the court usually appoints the official experts and these experts are asked to prepare a comprehensive report by reviewing the claims and replies of the parties and all evidence existing in the file. If the court is not satisfied with the report, it may request an additional report from the same expert(s) or from different experts. The parties are also allowed to work with their own private experts and submit the private expert reports to the case as party evidence.

The Turkish system does not recognise affidavits as concrete evidence, but these can be considered as discretionary evidence. Public surveys can also be used as discretionary evidence.

#### Available defences

Holding a valid trademark registration is one of the most common defences in trademark litigation. This is because, according to the precedents of the Turkish Court of Cassation, use of a registered trademark can constitute neither infringement of nor unfair competition against another party's trademark. Therefore, registration grants a de facto immunity against any infringement claims.

Defendants can also file a counterclaim for cancellation or revocation of the mark in dispute. Another defence arises out of the mark owner's tolerance of the defendant's use of the mark or similar sign, or co-existence of the trademarks for a long period. The Trademark Law does not specify a timeframe for passive behaviour for it to become a defence against infringement claims. However, Article 42(1)(a) of the Trademark



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Law provides a timeframe of five years for well-known marks. The Turkish Court of Cassation has thus accepted that the time limit set out in that provision should apply to all trademarks; consequently, if a mark owner has acquiesced to another party's use in Turkey of its mark for at least five years, the mark owner may lose its right. Under Turkish doctrine, however, acquiescence is determined by taking into consideration the circumstances of the case; thus, if the defendant acted in bad faith, the time limitation may not apply.

Private or non-commercial use, fair use, descriptive use and exhaustion of owner's right are also common defences in Turkey.

### Appeals process

The Code of Civil Procedure (6100) entered into force on October 1 2011. It provided for a three-level judicial system by adding a new second-instance level (district courts) to the existing first-instance civil courts and the Court of Cassation. The district courts opened on July 20 2016 in seven provinces.

Accordingly, after a first-instance court renders its reasoned decision, a party dissatisfied with the decision may appeal within two weeks before the competent district court. The district court has the authority to examine the case on both procedural grounds and the merits. Upon the parties' request, the district court may

appoint another expert or panel of experts to obtain a new expert report while the court examines the merits of the case. In principle, the district court should examine the appeal during a hearing, except in the cases stated in the Code of Civil Procedure.

A district court decision may be further appealed before the Court of Cassation if the conditions of the Code of Civil Procedure are fulfilled. The Court of Cassation is the third and final judicial authority in the new three-level system of civil procedure. As the new system started operating only recently, it is not yet known how and whether the length of proceedings will be affected. **WTR**

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