

TURKISH REPUBLIC
TURKISH PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
Trademarks Department

**PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE MADRID AGREEMENT CONCERNING
THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF MARKS**

**Notification of a refusal of protection not based on an opposition pursuant to Rule
17(2) of the Common Regulations.**

Our Reference : 2019/126118 / SD

E.2020-OE-56708

06.02.2020

I- Name and address of the Office making the notification:

TURKISH PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Telephone:+90 312 3031000

Trademarks Department

Telefax :+90 312 3031333

Hipodrom Caddesi No: 115

06330 Yenimahalle ANKARA

TURKEY

II- The international registration which is the subject of the refusal:

1500187

III- Name and address of the holder of the international registration which is the subject of the refusal:

SCALE AVIATION MANAGEMENT DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY

IV- Industrial Property Code No: 6769: 5/1 (b) 5/1 (c)

(The relevant provisions of the Turkish Trademarks Act are enclosed.)

V- Grounds for provisional refusal:

5/1 (b) Signs which are devoid of any distinctive character.

5/1 (c) Signs which consist exclusively or includes as an essential element of signs or indications which serve in trade to designate the kind, type, characteristics, quality, quantity, intended purpose, value, geographical origin, or the time of production of goods or of rendering of the services or other characteristics of goods or services.

VI- Goods and Services Effected by the Refusal

Provisional refusal for some of goods and services

All the services in CLASS 36 and CLASS 39.

Evrak bilgisine <http://www.turkpatent.gov.tr> adresinden, "nsgg3EBFCFC3" DYS No ve Evrak tarihinden erişebilirsiniz.

"e-imza" ile onaylanmıştır

VII- GENERAL INFORMATION:

Appeals may be lodged against the refusals of the Office.

The holder of the international registration may lodge an appeal against this provisional refusal. The appeal has to be lodged through the intermediary of a representative who must be registered as a trademark agent at TURKPATENT and who is domiciled in Turkey. The appeal must be received by the Turkish Patent and Trademark Office no later than 2 months after the notification date of this provisional refusal by WIPO to the applicant or his representative. If no appeal is received within this time limit, the designation will be considered as refusal of protection in Turkey in accordance with this provisional refusal.

If the designation is accepted subsequent to an appeal, the designation will be published in Turkish Official Trademark Bulletin. This allows -2 months from the date of publication – a party to file an opposition, which means that the designation may be the subject of a further refusal.

Regarding oppositions filed in the scope of the first paragraph of Article 6, (An application for trademark registration shall be refused upon opposition if there exists a likelihood of confusion on the part of the public, including the likelihood of association with the earlier trademark, due to identity with, or similarity to, the earlier trademark and the identity or similarity of the goods or services covered.) provided that the trademark, which is the ground for opposition, has been registered for at least five years at the date of application or date of priority of the application for which the opposition is filed, upon the request of the applicant, it shall be requested from the opponent to submit evidence proving that he had genuinely used his trademark on the goods and services relating to the opposition during the five-years period before the date of application or the date of priority of the latter application or whether he has a proper reason for not using his trademark during that period. In case the opponent fails to prove the aforesaid, opposition shall be refused. If it is proven that the trademark, which is the ground for opposition, has been used only for some of the goods or services which are covered by registration, then the opposition shall be examined taking into account the goods or services whose use is proven.

VIII- Notification Date of Refusal : 10.03.2020

IX- Signature by the Office:

Turkish Patent and Trademark Office
Trademarks Department

Sevgi KAPUCU DÜNDAR
Trademark Examiner

2019

**RELEVANT SECTIONS OF THE
INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY CODE NO: 6769**

**SECTION ONE
Trademark Right and Scope**

Signs that a trademark may consist of

ARTICLE 4- (1) Trademarks may consist of any signs like words, including personal names, figures, colors, letters, numbers, sounds and the shape of goods or their packaging, provided that such signs are capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one undertaking from those of other undertakings and being represented on the register in a manner to determine the clear and precise subject matter of the protection afforded to its proprietor.

Absolute grounds for refusal in trademark registration

ARTICLE 5- (1) The following signs set out below shall not be registered as trademark:

- a) Signs which may not be trademark according to Article 4;
- b) Signs which are devoid of any distinctive character;
- c) Signs which consist exclusively or includes as an essential element of signs or indications which serve in trade to designate the kind, type, characteristics, quality, quantity, intended purpose, value, geographical origin, or the time of production of goods or of rendering of the services or other characteristics of goods or services,
- ç) Signs which are identical to or indistinguishably similar to a trademark, which has been registered or which has been applied for registration, relating to identical goods and services or to goods and services of the identical type,
- d) Signs which consist exclusively or includes as an essential element of signs or indications used by everyone in the trade area or which serves to distinguish members of a particular professional, vocational or commercial group from others.
- e) Signs which consist exclusively of the shape or another characteristic which results from the nature of the goods themselves or the shape or other characteristics which is mandatory to obtain a technical result or gives substantial value to the goods;
- f) Signs which would deceive the public, for instance, as to the nature, quality or geographical origin of the goods or service;
- g) Signs which shall be refused pursuant to Article 6ter of the Paris Convention;
- ğ) Signs other than those covered by Article 6ter of the Paris Convention but which are of public interest, and which contain historical, cultural values, and emblems, badges or escutcheons for which the consent of the competent authority has not been given,
- h) Signs that contain religious values or symbols;
- ı) Signs which are contrary to public policy or to accepted principles of morality;
- i) Signs which consist of a registered geographical sign or which contain a registered geographical sign.

(2) If a trademark has been used before the application, and through this use, has acquired distinctive character in respect of the goods and services subject to the application, the registration of this trademark may not be refused in accordance with subparagraphs (b), (c) and (d) of the first paragraph.

(3) A trademark application may not be refused according to subparagraph (ç) of the first paragraph if a notarial document indicating the clear consent of the prior trademark

proprietor for the registration of the application is submitted to the Office. Procedures and principles regarding the letter of consent shall be determined by regulation.

SECTION TWO

Application, Opposition and Appeals

PART ONE

Application, Priority Right and Examination

Application conditions, classification and division

ARTICLE 11- (1) Trademark application consists of;

(3) Goods or services for which application is filed shall be classified in accordance with Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, which was ratified pursuant to the decision of the Council of Ministers dated 12/7/1995 numbered 95/7094. The Office may perform necessary corrections on classes and class numbers belonging to goods and services in the application.

PART TWO

Observations of Third Parties, Oppositions and Appeals, and Examination of Oppositions and Appeals

Opposition against publication

ARTICLE 18- (1) Oppositions concerning a trademark application that was published in the Bulletin should not be registered in accordance with Articles 5 or 6, shall be filed by relevant persons within two months following the publication of the trademark application.

(2) The opposition shall be made to the Office in written and with justification. If the grounds for opposition are not submitted to the Office within the period set out in the first paragraph, the opposition shall be deemed as not made. In order for the examination of the opposition, it is mandatory that the opposition fee is paid within the period of the opposition and that the information regarding the payment of the fee is submitted to the Office within the same period.

Examination of the opposition against publication

ARTICLE 19- (1) The Office shall request the applicant to submit his observations concerning the oppositions within the prescribed period. The Office, if it considers necessary, may request the parties to submit additional information and documentation. If observations or requested additional information and documents are not submitted to the Office within the prescribed period, the opposition shall be examined in accordance with the existing information and documents.

(2) Regarding oppositions filed in the scope of the first paragraph of Article 6, provided that the trademark, which is the ground for opposition, has been registered for at least five years at the date of application or date of priority of the application for which the opposition is filed, upon the request of the applicant, it shall be requested from the opponent to submit evidence proving that he had genuinely used his trademark on the goods and services relating to the opposition during the five-years period before the date of application or the date of priority of the latter application or whether he has a proper reason for not using his trademark during that period. In case the opponent fails to prove the aforesaid, opposition shall be refused. If it is proven that the trademark, which is the ground for opposition, has been used only for some of the goods or services which are covered by

registration, then the opposition shall be examined taking into account the goods or services whose use is proven.

(3) As a result of the examination, if it is concluded that the trademark should not be registered for some or all of the goods or services for which application is filed, the application shall be refused concerning these goods or services. Otherwise, the refusal of the opposition shall be decided.

(4) If the Office considers necessary, it may encourage the parties to make a friendly settlement. For matters related to the friendly settlement, the provisions of Turkish Mediation Act on Civil Disputes dated 7/6/2012 numbered 6325 shall be applied.

(5) Procedures and principles relating to the opposition against publication shall be determined by regulation.

Appeals

ARTICLE 20- (1) Parties adversely affected from decisions taken by the Office within the context of this Book may appeal against the decisions before the Office.

(2) Appeal shall be made in written and with justification to the Office within two months from the notification date of the decision. In case the justification of the appeal is not submitted within this time, the appeal shall be deemed as not made. In order for the examination of the appeal, it is mandatory that the appeal fee is paid within the period of the appeal and that the information regarding the payment of the fee is submitted to the Office within the same period. After the expiration of the appeal period, the grounds for appeal may not be altered and new grounds may not be added.

Examination of appeals

ARTICLE 21- (1) Appeals, which do not have any formal deficiency, shall be examined by the Board.

(2) The Board shall request from the parties to submit their observations concerning the appeals within the prescribed period. If the Office considers necessary, it may request the parties to submit additional information and documentation. If requested additional information and documents or observations are not be submitted to the Office within the prescribed period, the appeal shall be examined in accordance with the existing information and documents.

(3) If the Board considers necessary, it may encourage the parties to make a friendly settlement in accordance with the fourth paragraph of the Article 19 for appeals against decisions based on the third paragraph of the Article 19.

(4) The Board shall give the final decision of the Office as a result of the examination and evaluation it shall conduct.

SECTION SEVEN

Collective and Guarantee Mark

Guarantee mark and collective mark

ARTICLE 31- (1) A guarantee mark is a sign that serves for guaranteeing the common characteristics of the undertakings, production methods, geographical origin and quality of those undertakings, under the control of the proprietor of the mark.

(2) The use of a guarantee mark for goods or services of the trademark proprietor or undertakings economically linked to proprietor is prohibited.

(3) Collective mark is a sign used by a group of undertakings of producers or traders or providers of services.

(4) Collective mark serves the purpose of distinguishing the goods and services of the undertakings from those of other undertakings.

Technical specifications for the guarantee mark or collective mark

ARTICLE 32- (1) It is mandatory to submit a technical specification indicating the procedures and principles for use of the mark when filing an application for registration of a guarantee or a collective mark.

(2) The technical specification of the guarantee mark shall indicate the common characteristics of the goods and services under guarantee, methods of using the mark, how and how often the inspections shall be made after the right concerning the use of the mark is granted and the sanctions to be imposed in case of use contrary to the technical specification.

(3) The technical specification of the collective mark shall specify the undertakings authorized to use the collective mark and the membership conditions for the community composed of these undertakings, terms of using the mark and, if available, the sanctions. All undertakings in the group shall act collectively for the registration of collective mark and the surrender from the collective mark right.

(4) Each undertaking in the group shall be authorized to file legal proceeding by itself.

(5) Amendments to be made in the technical specification shall not be applicable until they are approved by the Office.

(6) In case the technical specification does not contain the requirements set out in second and third paragraphs or it is contrary to public order or accepted principles of morality, the owner of the mark shall be notified by the Office to make required amendments in technical specification. If the owner of the mark does not make the required amendments and correct the technical regulation within six months following the notification, the request for the registration of the guarantee mark or the collective mark shall be rejected.

(7) In case of application of relevant persons, public prosecutors or the relevant public institutions on the grounds that the owner does not take necessary measures in order to prevent the continuous use of the collective mark or the guarantee mark contrary to the technical specification, the mark shall be revoked unless the said contrary use is corrected within the prescribed period.

(8) Procedures and principles regarding the technical specification are specified with a regulation.

BOOK FIVE
Common and Other Provisions
SECTION ONE
Common Provisions

Authorized representatives and notification

ARTICLE 160- (1) Natural or legal entities and the registered trademark or patent attorneys authorized by those persons may perform an operation before the Office.

(3) The persons whose domiciles are situated abroad shall only be represented by trademark or patent attorneys. Any operations conducted by such legal entity without being represented by an attorney shall be deemed void.

(4) When a trademark or patent attorney is assigned; all operations shall be performed by the attorney. The notification made to the attorney shall be deemed as made to the principal.