

FIKRI MULKİYET HAKLARI KORUMA DERNEĞİ  
Turkish National Group of AIPPI

VICE PRESIDENT



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Sayın Gorbon,

UEFA'nın 2016 senesinde yapılacak olan futbol turnuvasına aday ülkelerden istemiş olduğu dosyanın yasal hususlara ilişkin Dernek çalışması ekte dikkatinize sunulmaktadır.

Bu çalışma Dernek üyelerimizden Esra Dündar Loiseau, Serra Coral, Banu Barbur, Önder Özden ve Ömer Dündar tarafından gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Saygılarımızla,

Kazım Dündar

## Sector 07: Legal Aspects

### 2. Intellectual property

**Question 07.2 Describe the existing laws and regulations in your country that are available to protect UEFA's intellectual property (including, without limitation, word, device and sound marks or copyright on live television footage and transmission (re. public viewing)), as well as the respective registration, opposition and enforcement procedures and their typical durations.**

Turkey benefits of the following laws and regulations available to protect UEFA's intellectual property:

-Decree Law no.556 pertaining to the Protection of Trademarks of 27 June 1995 (hereafter "DL 556") and Act no.5833 of 26 January 2009 replacing the Articles 9, 61 and 61A of the DL 556

According to Article 5, parag. 1 of DL 556, "all kinds of signs such as words, including personal names, designs, letters, numerals, the shape of the goods or (of) the packaging, capable of being represented graphically or by similarly descriptive means and capable of being published and reproduced by printing" can be registered as trademarks". Article 5, parag. 2 provides that "a trademark may be registered along with the product or the packaging. In such a situation, the registration of the product or packaging does not grant to the registrant any exclusive right on (the form of) the product or packaging". However, concerning the registration of three dimensional objects such as container/ bottle shapes, established case law of the Supreme Court provides that all such forms/ shapes are registrable as trademarks provided they are distinctive. This provision does not explicitly cite sound marks but since there is no numerous clausus as to the kind of signs which may be awarded as trademarks as long as they can be represented graphically, in practice melodies are accepted for registration in the form of musical notes representing them graphically.

In 2004, the Turkish Patent Institute (hereafter "TPI") was legally identified as the legal authority in charge of determining the criteria for well-known trademarks and for implementing such criteria. As a result, it is now possible to request the declaration of a trademark as a well-known mark in Turkey. However, it must be noted that the TPI is quite conservative in the acceptance of such request and requires that the trademark is extensively used and recognized in Turkey.

According to DL 556, it is possible to oppose any sign which is identical with a registered trademark in relation to goods and services which are identical as well or where there exists a likelihood of confusion by the public including likelihood of association between the sign and the registered trademark. A trademark application can be opposed upon publication on the basis of a non registered trademark where the latter benefits of prior longstanding and extensive local use and consists of a personal name or picture or copyright protection or any kind of industrial property right (hereafter "IPR"). It is possible to oppose a trademark application for differing goods and services where the use without due cause of trademark applied for would take unfair advantage of, or be detrimental to, the distinctive character or repute of the prior trademark registered in respect of different goods.

According to Article 9 and 61 of Act 5833, "affixing the sign to the goods or to the packaging thereof", "putting the goods on the market or stocking them for these purposes under that sign, or offering or supplying services there under", "entry of the goods with such sign into the customs region, being subject to a transaction or use approved by the customs", "using the sign on business papers and in advertising/promotion" etc. consist of trademark infringement and the IPR owner would have the right to institute an infringement action against the infringer before the Civil and Criminal Courts of Intellectual and Industrial Property Rights (hereafter "Specialized Courts in IPRs") and ask for the infringement to be stopped and prevented, the payment of compensation for material and moral damages sustained because of the infringement and request a preliminary injunction.

Trademark infringement is also a criminal offense according to article 61/A of Act 5833 and can be punished with up to 3 years of imprisonment and monetary fines. An IPR owner can request the cease and prevention of infringement through the criminal proceedings. In such case, an IPR owner has to file a complaint before the Public Prosecutor, who, if convinced of infringement, may obtain a decision from a competent court and accordingly order the police to raid the infringer's premises with a view to seize counterfeits. Any good that may be seized are placed under judicial custody until the end of the criminal proceedings. The Public Prosecutor has the discretion to initiate a criminal action as a result of the raid and the IPR owner can join the action.

The civil and criminal proceedings can usually take up to 2 years until the decision of first instance. However, where the plaintiff benefits of a local registration and the infringement is obvious, it might be possible to obtain a preliminary injunction within the scope of a civil action or prior to filing the civil action through a declaratory action with court whereby a request for the determination of facts/evidences to prevent all use of the infringing sign at the very initial phase of the action provided the payment of a guaranty determined by the Court. Furthermore, within the scope of the criminal action, if convinced of the existence of the infringement, the Public Prosecutor will order the seizure of the infringing goods upon complaint filed by the trademark holder.

In the absence of a locally registered trademark, it will be possible to pursue the same actions relying on the reputation of the trademarks registered and used worldwide in the view of Article 6bis of Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of which Turkey is a signatory.

It is also important to note that the Turkish Government has prepared a new draft of Trademark Act which is currently before the Turkish Parliament and is expected to enter into force in 2010. Unfortunately this draft, although generally in line with the International IP Laws (Paris Convention, Trademark Law Treaty, TRIPs, Community Trademark Directives etc.) is still lacking the level of foresight which would be expected of a new law and more importantly contain important legal uncertainties leaving more margin to interpretation. The draft has been commented by the interested parties such as the TPI, AIPPI Turkish National Group and other professional associations and entities and it is hoped that it will be enacted as amended in consideration of their comments.

-Articles 56 to 65 of the Turkish Code of Commerce (hereafter “TCC”) on Unfair Competition:

According to paragraph 5 of Article 57 of the TCC “trying to create confusion with another party’s goods, work products, activities or commercial operations or taking measures to such effect , especially using representation means such as names, titles, trademarks, marks which create confusion with another party’s rightfully used name, title, trademark, marks or selling these goods which create confusion whether knowingly or unknowingly and keeping them in possession for any other reason than personal obligation/necessity constitutes unfair act and unfair competition”.

Violation of the provisions of unfair competition is to be claimed before the Commercial Courts and they also constitute a criminal offense. The TCC stipulates various sanctions against these acts. The civil and criminal proceedings can also take up to two years. Although it is possible to request a preliminary injunction before the Commercial Court, they are rarely granted as the courts are generally rather conservative in ordering preventive measures on grounds of unfair competition alone.

On the other hand, in accordance with the provisions of the TCC, the merchants are liable with acting as a prudent merchant. It has been accepted that the persons with the title of merchant is liable with following up and being aware of the national and international developments related to their sector in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court.

-Copyright Act (Law on Works of Art and Intellect) No. 5846 of 5 December 1951 which was amended by Law No. 4630 of 21 February 2001:

According to the Turkish Copyright Act, copyright is born with the creation of the related work and simultaneously benefits the author without being subject to any other formality, ceremony or registration. The proof of simple prior use or registration in the signatory countries of the International Agreements and Treaties of which Turkey is a signatory would be sufficient evidence to support copyright. Nevertheless, Article 13 of the Copyright Act lastly modified by Law No. 5101 of 12 March 2004 provides a dual system of mandatory and optional recording and registration:

1-Authors of cinematographic and musical works and movie and phonogram producers have to record their cinematographic and musical works. The purpose of registration is to provide simplicity of evidence in the assessment of the copyright ownership without having the aim of creating any right and to follow up any authorizations the authors may have given in respect of the use of the economic rights of their works. According to Law No. 5224 on the Support of Cinema Films through Evaluation and Classification, cinema works which are produced within Turkey or subject to importation have to be evaluated and classified by the Council of Evaluation and Classification within the Ministry. They are recorded and registered and granted a certificate of operation prior to their wholesale, distribution and display to the public.

2-Authors of other types of work may apply to record and register their works protected within the scope of the law. Registration will provide simplicity of evidence in the assessment of their authorship without

having the aim of creating any right and will enable the follow up of any authorizations they may have given in respect of the use of the economic rights of the works.

Since the recording or registration of copyright based on declarations does not have a constitutive effect for the establishment of copyright and only serves to provide simplicity of evidence in the assessment of the copyright ownership, the copyright registration is not a condition for preventing an act of infringement even where such copyright registration is mandatory for the distribution and importation of such work.

Any kind of intellectual and artistic creation carrying the characteristics of its author and is considered as scientific, literary, musical, fine art (artistic) or cinematographic is a work of Art and Intellect qualifying for protection under the Copyright Act.

In accordance with Article 68 of the Act No. 5846 if a work is translated without the author's consent, published in the absence of a contract with the author, published in excess of the number agreed in an existing contract, adapted or broadcasted by radio or television, or performed without the consent of the copyright-holder, utmost up to three times the amount which the infringer would have paid the copyright holder if the parties had concluded a contract for use of the copyright may be claimed.

Furthermore, in accordance with Article 71 copyright infringement also consist of a criminal offense and those, by violating the commercial or associated rights related with the protected intellectual and art works, who process, represent, reproduce, modify, distribute, display to the public through means for transmission of sound and images, publish an art work without the written consent of the right holders, or introduce the art works processed or reproduced illegally for sale or sell, disseminate by renting or lending or similar means, purchase them for commercial purposes, import or export such works, hold or store such works other than for personal use, shall be sentenced to imprisonment between one year and five years or to judiciary fine.

It is provided for the acts mentioned in the first paragraph of annexed 4th Article of this Act that those who commit the abovementioned acts without authorization and those who provide information and contents to continue to infringe the rights granted by this Act shall be sentenced to imprisonment from three months and to two years, provided that such acts do not constitute a crime requiring a more severe sentence.

-Customs Act no. 4458 entered into force since 1999:

Customs Act empowers customs offices to act preventively against IPR infringement by suspending the release of potentially counterfeit goods bound for importation or exportation "either ex-officio in the existence of clear evidences evidencing that said goods counterfeit the trademark right or copyright or upon the request of the right holder or his representative". DL 556, the Decree Laws pertaining to other IPRs, as well as the Turkish Copyright Act include similar provisions empowering the customs authorities for "suspending the release" of the potentially counterfeit goods passing through customs.

More information on the operation of the customs is provided under Questions 7.9 and 7.11.

**Question 07.3 Identify the government departments or agencies (at any level of government) that are responsible for administering and/or enforcing the laws and legislation described in your response to the question above and describe their respective roles in such administration and enforcement.**

The government departments and agencies that are responsible for administering and/or enforcing the above legislation are as follows:

-The Turkish Patent Institute: It is the administrative authority in charge of the registration of trademarks, design patents, utility models, patents, geographical indications, breeder's rights, chip topographies located in Ankara operationally independent but depending from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry It also examines the third party oppositions against conflicting trademark applications on two levels. The applications are first screened and examined by the examiners of first instance whereby their decisions can be objected to before the Higher Council of Evaluation of Examination which is formed of a panel of 5 more experienced examiners. The decisions of the Higher Council can no longer be contested on an administrative level but before the Court of Intellectual and Industrial Property Rights of Ankara within two months upon the receipt of the Council's decision.

-The General Directorate of Copyright and Cinematography: It is a division of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture located in Ankara in charge of copyright registration.

- Specialized Courts in IPRs: These are the specialized courts that hear cases related to IPRs. Currently, there are seven civil courts and seven criminal courts in Istanbul, four civil and three criminal courts in Ankara, and one civil and one criminal court in Izmir. However, due to the overload of work of these courts, their numbers are expected to increase in the future.

-The 11th and 7th Chambers of the Supreme Court: The appeals against the decisions of the specialized civil courts mentioned above are examined by the 11th Chamber of the Supreme Court, whereas the appeals against the decisions of the specialized criminal courts mentioned above are examined by the 7th Chamber of the Supreme Court.

-The Commercial and Criminal Courts: These courts handle those cases that are related to IPRs but in areas other than the cities of Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir as well as the cases based on unfair competition alone.

-The Customs: The Official Body responsible for monitoring the import and export of unauthorized goods is the Directorate General of Customs which is located in Ankara. By the Implementing Regulations of Customs Law, which entered into force on 7 October 2009, the Directorate has recently been appointed as the central authority for accepting applications for monitoring potentially infringing goods. Enclosed is a

list of the customs ports located in different cities of Turkey and a map for a better understanding of their location. (Exhibit A).

### **3. Ambush marketing**

**07.7 Does your country currently have any laws and/or regulations which prohibit ambush marketing or other use of the goodwill associated with a sports event for commercial or other purposes without the approval of the organiser? If yes, describe such laws and/or regulations and the potential sanctions.**

There is no specific provision in the Turkish National Law which directly prohibits ambush marketing.

Nevertheless, there is a specific law in respect of the Olympic Games to be conducted in Istanbul City namely "Code of Olympic Games to be conducted in Istanbul City No.3796" which provides protection for the trademarks related to Olympic Games: However, this Law does not include any provision prohibiting ambush marketing or other use of the goodwill associated with that sport event. Besides, although ambush marketing is not explicitly forbidden as such, the Turkish legislation provides protection against it as of the unfair competition provisions of the TCC covering trademarks, designs, trade names as well even when they are not registered, inconsideration of the fact that any act of trademark, design, trade name infringement is deemed also to constitute an act of unfair competition.

Accordingly, in cases where trademarks identical or confusingly similar with the registered trademarks, well known trademarks (in the sense of the Article 6bis of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (hereafter "Paris Convention") and logos, emblems, alias, insignia, flags, badges related to the event are exploited without the approval of the organizer, the protection set in the DL 556 Pertaining to the Protection of the Trademarks and provisions of the Paris Convention shall be applicable.

Also, in cases where trademarks or personal status, establishment, reputation, services-goods, commercial activity and business are abused through deceiving or ill-willed acts, unfair competition rules stipulated under TCC shall be applicable. In Article 56 of the Code, unfair competition is first defined with a general/principle clause as "all forms of abuse of economical competition with manifestation of deceiving acts or acts contrary to the principles of good faith" and in the following Article some frequently presented forms of unfair competition among which the act of disparagement, false and deceiving statements regarding its own product, creating confusion with others' products, commercial activity and business, etc. are enumerated, without limitation, as examples of acts of unfair competition.

In the Turkish doctrine, it is generally accepted that to consist of an act of unfair competition, the form of ambush marketing must include the following characteristics:

-the association of the non-sponsor with the event,

- the unfair or deceiving character of such association,
- the danger/risk of damages for the official sponsor or event organizer.

As a result, some forms of ambush marketing such as consisting of creating the impression of being an official sponsor to the event (the so called ambush marketing by association) consist obviously of an act of unfair competition in the sense of the general clause and the clause of Article 57 as to false and deceiving statements. Although less obvious, most of the attempts of the non-official sponsors or third parties to be associated with the event by means of media and spectator exposure (the so called ambush marketing by intrusion) is expected to fall under the general clause (Article 56) on unfair competition.

Hereunder, the remedies applicable to infringement of trademarks relating to Major Sports events do not differ from the remedies applicable to other trademark infringements. According to Article 61 of DL 556, in case of trademark infringement, the IPR owner would have the right to institute an infringement action against the infringer before the Specialized Courts in IPRs and asks for the infringement to be ceased and prevented, the payment of compensation for material and moral damages sustained because of the infringement and request an interlocutory injunction.

Trademark infringement consists also of an act of unfair competition according to the Articles 56 and 57 of the TCC and, according to Article 58 of the Code, can be equally contested on such basis with similar claims as above. In such case, the IPR owner can additionally claim the restitution of the material status/facts resulting from the unfair competition or the retraction of false or deceiving statements, relevant also in case of ambush marketing.

Trademark infringement and unfair competition being also criminal offenses according to Article 61/A of the DL 556 and Article 64 of the TCC, an IPR owner may seek the cease and prevention of infringement through the criminal proceedings as well. In such case, the IPR owner must file a complaint before the Public Prosecutor, who, if convinced of potential infringement, is authorized to seek and obtain a decision from the Criminal Court of Peace for the seizure of infringing goods and institute the criminal action. The IPR owner has the opportunity to join the criminal action.

On the other hand, in the event that the non-official sponsors or third parties use the trademarks without registration before the Major Sports Events in a way that would also cause ambush marketing whereby the event organizers are assumed to have registered the said trademarks in the country where the event shall take place, event organizers or the persons authorized to use the trademarks may file civil and criminal actions for the prevention and/or stopping of trademark infringement including the demand for monetary sanctions against the non-official sponsors or third parties together with the request of preliminary injunction consisting of seizure and confiscation of the counterfeit products bearing the said trademarks. Moreover, in the assumption where the trademarks are not registered by the event organizers in the host country, they are entitled to pursue the same actions relying on the reputation of their trademarks registered and used worldwide in the view of Article 6bis of Paris Convention to which Turkey the signatory and pursuant to the rules in relation to trademark infringement of DL 556.



It is to be noted that under the above circumstances where the trademark is registered by the organizer and exploited by the non-official sponsors or third parties without registration, the precautionary measures, i.e. preliminary injunctions including the confiscation and keeping in judicial custody of the produced or imported goods on each and every site where they have been found including the borders of Turkey or the customs, free ports or free trade areas through civil and/or criminal proceedings and/or the restitution of the material status/facts resulting from the unfair competition or the retraction of false or deceiving statements are implemented more effectively, vigorously and promptly.

Additionally, since the acts of the non-official sponsors or third parties are likely to constitute confusion and misappropriation with the establishment, reputation, services-goods, marks and indication of the event organizers or the persons authorized to use the trademarks or the consumers prejudiced or likely to be prejudiced by the said act, they may ask for the prevention and/or stopping of those unfair acts within the trademark infringement action or within a separate action on ground of unfair competition.

In the event that the non-official sponsors or third parties use the trademarks registered in their own name before the Major Sports Events in a way that would also cause ambush marketing, the event organizers or the persons authorized to use the trademarks shall first initiate an invalidation action against the trademarks owned by the non-official sponsors or third parties since the prevailing decision of the Supreme Court in the Turkish jurisprudence is that the acts initiated by the trademark owner (even if he may not be the genuine owner) based on its registration during the protection period is found to be legitimate unless and until the registration is cancelled upon the invalidation action to be filed by the genuine trademark owner.

#### **4. Customs**

**Question 07.9 Identify the government departments or agencies that are responsible for administering your country's customs regulations and for monitoring the import and export of unauthorized goods which display UEFA or UEFA EURO 2016 marks.**

The Governmental Body responsible for administering Turkey's customs regulations is the Undersecretariat of Customs depending of the Turkish Prime Ministry.

The Official Body responsible for monitoring the import and export of unauthorized goods is the Directorate General of Customs, which operates as a body within the Undersecretariat.

**Question 07.11 Describe any legislation and regulations in your country, the responsibilities and practices of the departments and agencies identified in your response to the question above, the procedure in case of infringements of UEFA's rights and the consequences of such infringements.**

Turkish customs authorities are empowered to temporarily suspend the release of allegedly infringing goods, either ex officio, or upon the request of an IPR holder. The legal basis is the Customs Law No. 4458 entered into force on 4 November 1999, and Implementing Regulations of Customs Law, which entered

into force on 7 October 2009. Border measures are provided in Article 57 of Customs Law and Articles 100 to 111 of Implementing Regulations.

Each Customs Office in Turkey is authorized to ex-officio suspend the customs proceedings of potentially infringing goods.

In addition, an IPR holder may file an application for customs monitoring for the suspension of potentially infringing goods. The new regulations dated 7 October 2009 have implemented a centralized system, where an application can be filed with the Directorate General of Customs electronically. An application will cover a monitoring period of twelve months and will be valid for all customs offices in Turkey through an electronic database.

If and when counterfeit or potentially infringing goods are suspended by the customs (either ex officio or upon an application by an IPR holder), an IPR holder must take action, either through criminal or civil proceedings, within ten days upon receipt of the notice of suspension. An IPR holder may obtain a search and seizure order from a criminal court, which would be sufficient for the suspension of the goods by the customs authorities. The goods would be suspended and retained until the penal court issues a decision. Alternatively, An IPR holder may request and obtain a preliminary injunctive order from a civil court, which would again be sufficient for suspension of the goods by the customs. Again, the main civil action would have to be filed within ten days from the date of preliminary injunctive order, so that the customs can suspend and retain the goods until the end of the civil proceedings.

At the end of the criminal proceedings, the infringer may be imprisoned or may be ordered to pay a fine. Destruction of goods may be possible, but it is also possible that the goods are auctioned off. At the end of the civil proceedings, destruction of goods may be obtained, as well as compensation for material and moral damages as well as damages against the reputation.

It should be noted that Turkish customs are not empowered to destroy the goods in the absence of a court judgment, which would be issued only after full trial – either in, criminal or civil court – is completed or in the absence of the consent of the owner of the goods.

## EXHIBIT A

CUSTOMS OFFICE	TELEPHONE CODE	TELEPHONE	FAX
ANKARA		397 77 89-95 general 397 78 04 - secretary	397 78 00 397 78 01
Smuggled and counterfeit goods	0312	397 52 98	3975113
ANTALYA		<a href="mailto:ankin@gumruk.gov.tr">ankin@gumruk.gov.tr</a> 259 13 21 general 259 09 41 secretary	259 09 39
Smuggled and counterfeit goods	0242	259 14 40	259 14 41
BURSA		<a href="mailto:antkin@gumruk.gov.tr">antkin@gumruk.gov.tr</a> 243 37 98 general 243 67 00 secretary	243 42 44
Smuggled and counterfeit goods	0224	243 45 13	243 45 13
EDİRNE		<a href="mailto:burkin@gumruk.gov.tr">burkin@gumruk.gov.tr</a> 238 20 54- general 238 21 23 -general	For working hours 238 24 48
Smuggled and counterfeit goods	0284	238 22 22 - secretary 238 20 01-secretary 238 21 33	For non-working hours 238 22 26 238 22 26
GAZİANTEP		<a href="mailto:ednkin@gumruk.gov.tr">ednkin@gumruk.gov.tr</a> 338 78 84 - general 338 78 81 -82 - secretary	338 78 83
Smuggled and counterfeit goods	0342	336 11 19	3367998
GURBULAK		<a href="mailto:gazkin@gumruk.gov.tr">gazkin@gumruk.gov.tr</a> General/secretary 321 20 56	321 20 40
Smuggled and counterfeit goods	0472	321 24 08	321 21 24
HABUR		<a href="mailto:gurkin@gumruk.gov.tr">gurkin@gumruk.gov.tr</a> 528 10 17- general 528 70 10 – secretary	528 70 11
Smuggled and counterfeit goods	0486	528 70 02	528 70 20

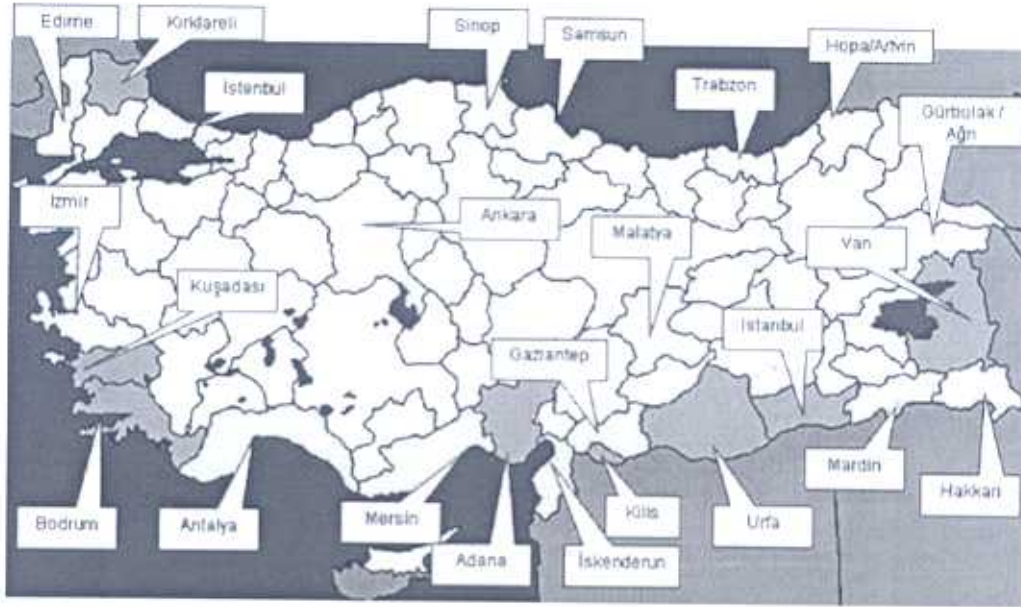
## EXHIBIT A

HAKKARİ		<a href="mailto:habkin@gumruk.gov.tr">habkin@gumruk.gov.tr</a>	
Smuggled and counterfeit goods	0438	211 64 50 -general For working hours 211 64 50	211 64 53 Fo working hours 211 64 53
		For non-working hours 361 21 16	For non-working hours 361 21 16
HOPA		<a href="mailto:hakkin@gumruk.gov.tr">hakkin@gumruk.gov.tr</a>	
Smuggled and counterfeit goods	0466	351 40 73 – secretary 371 52 18	351 22 60 3715243
İSKENDERUN		<a href="mailto:hopkin@gumruk.gov.tr">hopkin@gumruk.gov.tr</a>	
Smuggled and counterfeit goods	0326	614 00 29 – secretary 614 00 30 For working hours 613 93 69	614 00 21 For working hours 613 93 69
		For non-working hours 432 30 86	For non-working hoursı 432 30 75
İSTANBUL		<a href="mailto:iskkin@gumruk.gov.tr">iskkin@gumruk.gov.tr</a>	
Smuggled and counterfeit goods	0212	243 21 45 - general 243 20 43 - secretary 293 91 62 512 18 31	243 29 10 243 5056 512 68 45
İZMİR		<a href="mailto:istkin@gumruk.gov.tr">istkin@gumruk.gov.tr</a>	
Smuggled and counterfeit goods	0232	463 25 47-48-49- general 464 80 95 - secretary 464 10 60 For working hours 445 12 59	463 25 53 463 67 87 489 06 65
		For non-working hours 464 81 55	
İZMİT		<a href="mailto:izmkin@gumruk.gov.tr">izmkin@gumruk.gov.tr</a>	
		3210650-51-52- general 321 57 19 - secretary	3215348 3210652 32120746

## EXHIBIT A

Smuggled and counterfeit goods	0262	For working hours 322 49 65 <a href="mailto:iztkin@gumruk.gov.tr">iztkin@gumruk.gov.tr</a> 323 41 69 323 41 76	For working hours 3224967  323 41 44
MALATYA			
Smuggled and counterfeit goods	0422	For working hours 323 41 69 <a href="mailto:malkin@gumruk.gov.tr">malkin@gumruk.gov.tr</a> 238 24 68 - Santral 238 02 15 - Sekr.	For working hours 323 41 44  238 01 67
MERSİN			
Smuggled and counterfeit goods	0324	2326746  <a href="mailto:merkin@gumruk.gov.tr">merkin@gumruk.gov.tr</a> 435 88 70- Santral 432 28 37- Sekr.	237 8254  435 56 65 445 16 55
SAMSUN			
Smuggled and counterfeit goods	0362	445 15 80  <a href="mailto:samkin@gumruk.gov.tr">samkin@gumruk.gov.tr</a> 261 95 15-16- general 261 70 71	445 09 02  261 46 92 261 70 72
SİNOP			
Smuggled and counterfeit goods	0368	For working hours 260 03 03 <a href="mailto:sinkin@gumruk.gov.tr">sinkin@gumruk.gov.tr</a> 326 36 95 - general 323 09 52 - secretary 326 74 44	For working hours 261 46 92  326 77 99
TRABZON			
Smuggled and counterfeit goods	0462	For working hours 326 36 95  For non-working hours 321 58 73 <a href="mailto:trakin@gumruk.gov.tr">trakin@gumruk.gov.tr</a>	326 66

## CUSTOMS DIRECTORATE'S PROVINCE BRANCHES



Provincial Branches for Customs		
1	ANKARA	TCDDY Behiçbey Tesisleri Behiçbey / ANKARA
2	ANTALYA	Antalya Limanı
3	BURSA	Organize Sanayi Bölgesi Nilüfer / BURSA
4	EDİRNE	Kapıkule / EDİRNE
5	GAZİANTEP	Mühendisler Sokak /Kollejtepe / GAZİANTEP
6	GRBLAK	GRBLAK
7	HABUR	Silopi /SİRNAK
8	HAKKARI	Belediye Sarayı Kat : 3 / HAKKARI
9	HOPA	HOPA/ARTVIN
10	ISKENDERUN	Yeni vergi Dairesi Binası Kat: 12 ISKENDERUN
11	İSTANBUL	Rıhtım Cad. Çinili Han No: 45 Karaky / İSTANBUL
12	İZMİR	Atatrk Cad. No: 107 /A ALSANCAK / İZMİR
13	İZMİT	meraga Mah. Ankara Cad.No: 39 KOCAELİ
14	MALATYA	Belediye Karsisi Tas Magaza st MALATYA
15	MERSİN	MERSİN
16	SAMSUN	SAMSUN
17	SINOP	Sakarya Cad. Ttnc Sok. Kkdemirler Is Hanı Kat:5 SINOP
18	TRABZON	Liman Sahası / TRABZON