



REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF TRADE
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR PRODUCT
SAFETY AND INSPECTION

IMPORT STANDARDS CONFORMITY INSPECTION GUIDE

Handbook on Implementation Principles

2026

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1. SCOPE AND LEGAL BASIS

This Guide sets out the procedures and principles for carrying out and finalizing the inspection process of products falling within the scope of the Communiqué on Import Standards Conformity Inspection, prepared and administered by the Ministry of Trade pursuant to Article 455 of Presidential Decree No. 1 on the Organization of the Presidency, Law No. 7223 of 5/3/2020 on Product Safety and Technical Regulations, the Decision on the Technical Regulations Regime put into effect by Presidential Decision No. 6038 of 14/9/2022, and the Regulation on Technical Regulations in Foreign Trade published in the Official Gazette No. 32281 of 16/8/2023.

With respect to matters not covered in the inspection guides, instructions issued as a result of company applications, unless otherwise stated, are not case-specific and also apply to other companies in the same situation.

The principles and arrangements set out in this Guide may not be understood or interpreted outside the scope of the legislation on Product Safety and Technical Regulations.

2. IMPORT INSPECTION APPLICATIONS

2.1 Application by the Importer Company

Import inspection applications are made, before registration of the customs declaration, within the framework of Article 181(4) of the Customs Regulation, for products falling within the “List of Products Subject to Inspection” set out in Annex 1 of the Communiqué.

The arrangement set out in Article 5 of the Communiqué governs the application. Accordingly, the company user authorized to act on behalf of the company submits the application through TAREKS by entering the data relating to the import consignment, using the “Login to E-Signature Applications” section under “E-Signature Applications” on the Ministry's website. Upon application, TAREKS issues the company an application number solely for the purpose of tracking its transactions with the relevant inspection unit.

2.2 Exemptions and Exceptions

The characteristics of applications granted exemption or exception from import inspection are set out in Article 6 of the Communiqué. Accordingly, products bearing an A.TR certificate, a Production Input Exemption Certificate, an AQAP, GMP, Type Approval or Manufacturing Competency certificate, returned-goods consignments, TSE-marked product inputs, and products specified in Part Five of the Decision annexed to Council of Ministers Decision No. 2009/15481 of 9/9/2009 on the Implementation of Certain Articles of Customs Law No. 4458 are exempt from inspection process.

However, pursuant to the last paragraph of Article 6 of the Communiqué, applications bearing an A.TR, AQAP, GMP, Type Approval or Manufacturing Competency certificate, or a TSE-marked product input certificate, may, where necessary, also be directed to inspection process following assessment. In such assessments, in addition to risk analysis, account is also taken of the results of the review of documents submitted by the company in its previous applications, whether it has submitted documents not issued by the party purporting to have issued them, and whether it has made cancelled or duplicate applications.

2.2.1. Products to Be Used as Inputs in TSE-Marked Products

For the import of products to be used as inputs in TSE-marked products manufactured by the company, application is made to TSE. After the trademark-use agreement, capacity report, and product information and documents submitted by the company have been examined by the inspector, an exemption certificate is defined in the TSE Belge.net system in accordance with the table below, and the certificate number concerned is used in applications made through TAREKS.

In the table concerned, the following information is entered:

- Company Tax Number: the tax number of the importing company
- Company Name: the trade name of the importing company
- Exemption Certificate No.: the number of the exemption certificate issued by TSE pursuant to the trademark-use agreement
- HS Codes Covered by the Exemption Certificate: the HS codes for which exemption is granted under the exemption certificate issued by TSE
- Maximum Quantity Specified in the Capacity Report for the HS Code: the maximum quantity of product that may be imported exempt, among the HS codes covered by the exemption certificate, based on the company's capacity report
- Exemption Certificate Start and End Dates: the start and end dates during which the exemption certificate is valid

Sample Table:

No.	Company Tax Number	Company Name	Exemption Certificate No.	HS Codes Covered by the Exemption Certificate	Maximum Quantity Specified in the Capacity Report for the HS Code	Exemption Certificate Start and End Dates
1	1234 56789	ABC Ltd. Co.	1002 50400*	7211.23. 20.10.00 7218.10. 00.00.00 3813.00. 00.00.13	250 320 180	01/01 /2013– 31/12/2013

** Provided as an example. The actual exemption certificate number format may differ.*

For subsequent exemption applications made by the company for HS codes for which an exemption has been defined, if the analysis carried out by TAREKS establishes that the HS code of the product to be imported falls within the scope of the trademark-use agreement issued by TSE and that the application date falls within the validity period of the agreement, a TAREKS reference

number is generated directly; otherwise, the application is directed to risk analysis. For TSE-marked input exemption applications directed to inspection process as a result of risk analysis, the company's exemption certificates are checked and the application is concluded as “TSE-Marked Product Input Exemption.”

2.3 Submission of Application Documents

For every application, the documents specified in the first and second items of Annex 2 of the Communiqué must be uploaded to the system. The documents must be uploaded to TAREKS in full, electronically, within twenty working days including the day of application. If such documents are incomplete and the company wishes to continue with the application, the system will grant the company an additional period. If the required documents are not uploaded within the additional period granted, the application will be automatically concluded by the system as “Rejected: Missing Documents.” Where an application has been concluded by the system as “Rejected: Missing Documents” due to missing documents specified in Annex 2, and the company wishes to have it reopened for inspection, the application may be reopened for inspection once only, through the additional-time-request button available in the system.

Where documents that must be uploaded in respect of applications made by users through TAREKS that are subject to inspection process cannot be uploaded to the system owing to a technical problem, the documents concerned are submitted to the inspection unit in person. Where an application is submitted in person, the accompanying documents may be delivered by persons authorized under a power of attorney. In that case, a power of attorney evidencing authority to carry out the relevant transactions on behalf of the importer must be submitted. Where no power of attorney is submitted, inspection procedures will not be carried out.

For products covered by a single customs document and subject to a single application made through TAREKS, in application files where:

- more than one HS code is involved;
- products of different kind, origin, brand or model are involved under the same HS code; or
- products with different manufacturers are involved,

it is sufficient to upload documents such as the customs document, invoice and declarations of conformity to TAREKS once, provided that these documents are common to and applicable for each application file concerned.

3. INSPECTION PROCESSES

The inspection process begins when the application made by the user authorized to act on behalf of the company through TAREKS is directed to the inspection process. The import inspection process, referred to as the inspection process, is carried out so as to cover some of the following steps, in the order listed:

- Verification of Application Information
- Scope Check
- Document Check
- Physical Inspection

- Laboratory Testing

First, the TAREKS application information is verified and the scope check is carried out. Once it has been established that the products fall within the scope of the relevant legislation, the information and documents relating to the product are examined within the framework of the relevant legislation. As a result of the risk analysis carried out by TAREKS, products may be directed to testing. Where the inspection unit has reasonable grounds to suspect that products are risky, the inspection may be escalated to a higher stage of review.

3.1 Verification of Application Information

The relevant inspection unit checks the consistency between the information declared in the TAREKS application and the documents submitted through TAREKS. Where application information has been declared incorrectly, the application must be cancelled by the inspection unit and resubmitted to the system. However, where the brand or model has been inadvertently declared incorrectly, the necessary corrections may be made through the system, without cancelling the application, following consultation with the relevant inspection unit.

3.2 Scope Check

In applications directed by TAREKS to the inspection process, it is checked whether the product falls within the scope of the relevant technical legislation. Applications relating to products found to be out of scope are concluded as “Out of Scope: Inspection Result.”

Where a company representative declares a product as out of scope through TAREKS, the product is directed to inspection process on its first import; if it is found to be out of scope, the import is concluded as “Out of Scope: Inspection Result.” For subsequent imports of products previously found to be out of scope following inspection, whether the products are directed the inspection process is determined on the basis of risk analysis.

3.3 Verification of Application Documents

In order to determine whether the products subject to the application comply with the relevant technical legislation, the information and documents submitted by the company are checked.

Documents must in principle be submitted in Turkish. However, documents submitted in English are also accepted. Where deemed necessary, notarized translations of documents may also be requested.

3.4 Physical Inspection

In inspections, any domestically mandatory standard is, where applicable, taken into account first. Where a standard applied domestically on a mandatory basis is subsequently updated by a version that is not adopted as mandatory, testing continues to be carried out according to the mandatory standard. Where a mandatory standard is amended, so as to avoid prejudice to the importer during the period until the amendment is announced in the Official Gazette, the provisions of the amended standard that are more favourable to the importer may be applied at the importer's request.

In inspections relating to standards that are not applied domestically on a mandatory basis, the current version of the standard is taken into account.

During physical inspection, the products are examined as to their structure and characteristics, and the details of any findings must be recorded in the Physical Inspection and Sampling Record set out in Annex 1.

For applications directed to physical inspection, persons accompanying the inspection and sampling carried out in the customs-controlled area are required to submit a power of attorney evidencing their authority to carry out the relevant transactions on behalf of the importer. Where a valid power of attorney is not submitted, inspection procedures will not be carried out.

All communications with the inspection unit regarding products to be subject to physical inspection must be conducted through the system. Where company representatives are not present at the scheduled physical inspection time, or the products are not ready, the inspection schedule will be rearranged without regard to the original application date. Where the products are not present at the inspection site, the application will be concluded as “Rejected: Inspection Result.”

Photographs of the product must be taken during physical inspection and archived for use where necessary.

Products giving rise to serious, well-founded doubt as to their safety may be sent to a laboratory for testing, and action is taken according to the test result. Where the importer company does not accept testing and instead requests, by petition, that the product be deemed non-compliant, the application is concluded as “Rejected: Inspection Result.” Where the importer company objects to the decision to test or to the non-compliance decision made by petition, the matter is referred to the Directorate General..

3.4.1 Marking Check

Information such as the brand or model must appear on the product in the manner required by the relevant standard, and this information must be consistent with the information contained in the documents accompanying the product (invoice, test certificate, etc.).

3.4.2 Handling Permits

For products whose non-compliances can be remedied in the customs-controlled area without altering the content of the product, and which fail to conform to their standard only in respects such as labelling, marking or packaging, provided that other inspections and tests yield satisfactory results, requests for correction that pose no concern from the standpoint of health, safety, environmental protection or the accurate information of consumers (other than requests specifically identified as having been made during manufacture in the standard for the goods, and requests for correction requiring technical intervention on the product such as impact, notching, or laser marking) are found appropriate, following the opinion of TSE, provided the relevant customs authority approves, and provided it is established and documented, under the supervision of TSE personnel, in an area under the control of the customs directorate, that the correction has been carried out in the manner required by the relevant standard, and this is recorded in a formal record.

Handling ensures that the markings required by the standard for the specific product are completed, taking into account the provisions of the inspection guide and the standard.

For products imported as a set, where certain parts within the set are non-complying under the standard, it is possible for the non-compliant parts to be separated from the set by handling.

3.5 Laboratory Testing Procedures

For applications directed to testing, samples are taken from the products by inspectors and sent for testing, with the courier and testing costs borne by the importer. Inspections are concluded according to the test result. The result of a sample taken is valid for all items it represents. The number of samples taken must be kept to a minimum. The number of samples to be taken is determined according to the product's technical legislation; additional samples may be taken where deemed necessary.

During sampling, the necessary information must be recorded on the Physical Inspection and Sampling Record set out in Annex 1, which is signed both by the inspector concerned and by the company's authorized representative. At this stage, the representative's power of attorney is checked, and photographs of the samples taken are taken by the inspection unit. Samples retained by the inspection unit are recorded in the sample register.

Counter-samples are retained by the inspection unit. The period for objecting to test results is 15 working days. At the end of the objection period, the samples are handed over in person to the company's authorized representative against signature. Where an objection is raised to the test results, the counter-samples are retested. Where such samples cannot be tested domestically, requests for such products to be tested abroad are forwarded by the inspection unit to the Directorate General.

For files that the system directs to testing but that cannot be tested owing to testing capacity, product characteristics or the quantity of the product, the process must continue as a review of the test report, and such situations must be reported promptly to the Directorate General together with the relevant HS code and the reason testing could not be carried out.

Where the importer company does not agree to the product being sent for testing, the application will, on the basis of the company's written declaration, be concluded as “Rejected: Inspection Result.”

3.5.1 Equivalent Products

In applications where a large number of items are directed to testing, not all items are sent for testing. Within the same application, one of the products sharing a common type, kind or class is selected as the reference model and sent for testing to represent the equivalent products.

Even where the application items concerning products that may be considered equivalent to an item directed to testing have not been directed to testing by the system, the applications are not closed until the test of the model in the application item directed to testing has been concluded.

Where the reference model fails the test, the company has the right to object to the test result through the system within 15 working days. Where the company objects to the test result and the product passes a second test carried out solely in respect of the matter found non-compliant, the application concerned is concluded through TAREKS as “Accepted: Inspection Result.”

Where the reference model fails the test, and the company either does not object to the test result, or objects but the product also fails the second test, the reference model must be concluded as “Rejected: Test Result.” In that case, all equivalent models must also be sent for testing. Where the importer company requests, by petition, that the application be concluded unfavourably without

testing, the application is concluded as “Rejected: Inspection Result” on the basis of the petition submitted.

3.5.2 Precedent Application — Assessment of Subsequent Imports

For products previously subjected to testing or examination under the relevant standard(s) within the scope of the Communiqué on Product Safety and Inspection No. 1 and found satisfactory, in respect of subsequent imports of such products, the inspection may, where the following conditions are met, be concluded on the basis of the result of the initial conformity assessment (without carrying out testing or examination).

- the product subject to the subsequent inspection has the same origin, manufacturer and brand information as the product previously imported and found conforming;
- it is established that the product subject to the subsequent inspection is identical, in terms of descriptions such as type, kind or class under the relevant standard, to the previously imported product.

Subsequent imports of products within the scope of this procedure are subjected to testing where doubt arises. TSE does not issue a document certifying that a subsequent import within the scope of the precedent-application procedure is exempt from inspection. Precedent reports are valid for a period of 1 year.

3.5.3 Acceptance of Test Reports Obtained from Accredited Bodies

For products covered by a TAREKS application made by a company representative, in cases where:

- testing cannot be carried out domestically;
- testing must be carried out on the product's raw material;
- testing must be carried out during the production stage;
- long-duration performance and life tests are required (tests lasting more than 60 days);

or

- sampling at customs, preparation of the test sample, dispatch of the sample, or, for certain products, testing after assembly is required,

it is sufficient, for all or part of the tests under the standards forming the basis of the conformity inspection, for reports obtained from a conformity assessment body established in Türkiye or in an EU member state, accredited by TÜRKAK or by a national accreditation body of an EU member state whose equivalence review has been concluded favourably, to be uploaded to TAREKS electronically. Such applications are concluded as “Accepted: Inspection Result” where the uploaded test reports are examined by the inspector and found satisfactory. In addition, where the relevant standard provides that a raw-material report issued by the manufacturer may be accepted, inspections are conducted on the basis of that report.

Where no validity period is indicated on such test reports issued by accredited bodies, the reports concerned are deemed valid for 24 months from their date of issue.

3.5.4 Request for Retesting Owing to Incorrect or Incomplete Declaration

In tests and examinations carried out under the relevant standard, where the accuracy of declarations made by the company must be relied upon and confirmed, and importers subsequently state that their initial declarations were incorrect or incomplete, and request that tests and examinations be repeated by making a new declaration, the tests and examinations concerned are renewed, on a one-time basis only.

3.6 Application Cancellation Procedures

Cancellation is a procedure that allows a material error or errors identified during the review of an existing application to be corrected so that the application may be resubmitted. Applications for which the inspection is ongoing may only be cancelled by the inspector.

Where one or more items of application information other than the brand and model information have been recorded in the system incorrectly or incompletely, the relevant inspection unit sends a message explaining the matter, and the inspection process for the application continues through to its final stage. Where, as a result of the inspection, it is established that the products cannot pass import inspection, the application is concluded as “Rejected”; in other cases, it is concluded as “Cancelled: Inspector Cancellation,” so as to allow the company to correct its error. Such a material error must be noted as an inspector's note when closing the application. Where the brand or model has been inadvertently declared incorrectly in the system, the necessary corrections may be made through the system, following consultation with the relevant inspection unit, without cancelling the application.

Where applications relating to products subjected to inspection by the inspection unit are cancelled, after completion of the inspection process, owing to material errors, inspection procedures for the same consignment must be carried out according to the type of inspection assigned by TAREKS.

Where, while inspection is ongoing, a request arises to transfer the products under inspection to another company, inspection procedures for the application concerned continue on the basis of the existing application; where the products covered by the application are found conforming, upon submission of documents evidencing the transfer, the transferring company's application will be concluded as “Cancelled: Inspector Cancellation.” Where any doubt arises regarding the transfer transaction, the matter must be reported to the Directorate General.

Requests for cancellation made by companies other than in the circumstances set out above will not be accepted. A request to cancel an application on the ground that the products are to be returned to origin or transited to another country will not be accepted. However, the application may be concluded as rejected upon a written petition from the company requesting that the application be concluded as rejected.

3.7 Duplicate Applications

The submission of a new application or the creation of a new application item through TAREKS for products covered by an application whose inspection has been concluded as rejected, in order to enable those products to be imported, or for products covered by an application or application item still under inspection, in order to avoid inspection, is referred to as a duplicate application. Such conduct impairs the effective and accurate functioning of risk analysis.

In order to prevent duplicate applications, the following procedure applies to inspection applications in which a material error is identified in the application information:

- once it has been established that the application concerned must be cancelled, the company representatives must be informed immediately by the relevant inspection unit, and the cancellation must be carried out following the inspection process;
- in the inspection message concerned, and in any discussion held upon contacting the company representative, it must be clearly emphasized that no new application should be made for the products subject to cancellation until the cancellation has been confirmed through the system, and that failure to observe this may result in sanctions against the company and the user.

Accordingly, where it is established that a company has made a duplicate application, the inspections must be concluded directly as “Rejected: Misleading Transaction,” and the matter must be reported to the Directorate General.

3.8 Document Not Issued by the Relevant Party

Where the authenticity of a document submitted within the scope of import inspection is doubted, the authenticity of the document is verified through the website of the issuing organization. Where this is not possible, the issuing organization is contacted by e-mail using the e-mail template specified in Annex-7, and the authenticity of the document is confirmed. Where the response received indicates that the document is forged or is not accurate, valid, or consistent, the document in question is treated as not having been issued by the relevant party. Where the information requested by e-mail from the relevant organization is not provided within 20 days, the matter is reported to the General Directorate.

Where it is understood that a document submitted to TAREKS was not issued by the relevant party, renewal of the document is not requested. The inspection is finalized directly as “Rejection: Document Not Issued by the Relevant Party,” and the matter is reported to the General Directorate. Administrative sanctions are applied to both the company and the user in this regard, pursuant to Article 13 of the Communiqué.

In addition, the following requirements apply:

- Where the original document is available on the website of the relevant organization, this must be stated in the letter to be sent to the General Directorate.
- Where the relevant organization is contacted by e-mail and either the entire original document or its cover page is provided, it must be attached to the letter to be sent to the General Directorate.
- Where the correct document or its cover page cannot be obtained, this must be stated in the letter addressed to the General Directorate.

Where it is understood that any falsification has been made in the information and documents submitted for one of the application items, or that a transaction of questionable authenticity has been carried out, action is taken pursuant to the provisions above only for the item or items in question, and the inspection of the other item or items is completed in accordance with the relevant technical legislation.

3.9 Attempts to Mislead the System

Attempts aimed at preventing the risk analysis from operating correctly are considered misleading transactions, as they are intended to mislead the system. Accordingly, where such attempts are detected, the application in question is concluded as “Rejection: Misleading Transaction.”

4. FINALIZATION OF INSPECTION

4.1. Assessment of Applications

4.1.1 Does Not Constitute a Lot

Whether an application made by the importer company falls within the scope of “Does Not Constitute a Lot” (DNCL), by reference to the maximum DNCL quantities determined by the Ministry under the relevant standard(s), is decided as a result of an assessment carried out by TAREKS.

Where TAREKS directs the products to physical inspection or testing:

- it must first be checked, from the documents, whether the products subject to inspection constitute a lot;
- where a clear determination cannot be made from the documents, a physical examination must be carried out;
- products found, as a result of physical examination, to fall below the lot quantity must have their inspection concluded as “Does Not Constitute a Lot,” without testing and without regard to marking information;
- in order to ensure traceability, some causal connection must be established, in any form, between the information on the products or their packaging and the information and documents subject to the application.

4.1.2 Conditional Acceptance: Further Processing

Pursuant to Article 5(2)(f) of the Framework Regulation on Market Surveillance and Inspection of Products, published in Official Gazette No. 31537 of 10/7/2021, unless otherwise specified in the relevant technical legislation, products obtained by a manufacturer from another manufacturer, or, where the manufacturer is located abroad, imported by the manufacturer, for the purpose of carrying out a further process such as assembly, packaging, processing or labelling, are not considered to have been placed on the market. Pursuant to this provision, applications may, “where not considered to have been placed on the market,” be evaluated within the scope of the further-processing procedure.

For an application to be evaluated as further processing, the company carrying out the import must be a manufacturer. Accordingly, in order for further-processing requests made by companies to be found appropriate, a capacity report, industrial registry certificate and, where available, descriptive documents relating to production and to the final products must be requested from companies to prove that they are manufacturers, and these documents must be examined to substantiate that the companies are manufacturers. The importer company is asked to submit a capacity report showing that it is a manufacturer, together with the undertaking, a sample of which appears in Annex 4, describing the processes to be carried out on the product and stating that final products conforming to the relevant technical legislation will be placed on the market.

For an inspection to be concluded as further processing, it must be verified from the capacity report whether the manufacturer company in fact produces the final product concerned.

However, where the further processing is to be carried out by a manufacturer other than the importer company, the capacity report issued in the name of the manufacturer company and the production agreement concluded between the importer and the manufacturer company must be submitted, and the requirements set out above must be met.

Semi-finished products intended for further processing must, even where not directed by TAREKS to testing directly, be sent for testing in a manner showing, to the extent the product's structure and characteristics allow, in line with the relevant technical legislation, that the product is compliant and safe. For products that are of a final-product nature and are subject only to a packaging process, the application must, even where not directed by TAREKS directly to testing, be subjected fully and completely to all tests required under its technical legislation.

In addition, further-processing requests relating to adaptors and chargers supplied with the product will not be found appropriate.

4.1.3 Conditional Acceptance: Technical Problem

For products covered by a TAREKS application made by a company representative, where the inspector's examination establishes that sampling at customs, preparation of the test sample, dispatch of the sample, or, for certain products, testing after assembly is required, and the accredited test report referred to in Article 3.5.2 cannot be submitted for the product, the company representative uploads to the system the undertaking set out in Annex 3 of the Communiqué. Where the undertaking uploaded is examined by the inspector and found appropriate, the application is concluded as "Conditional Acceptance-Technical Problem: Inspection Result."

Following completion by the importer of the import of the products concerned under the undertaking, TSE subsequently takes a sample from the imported products and carries out the necessary tests and examinations. Where the tests and examinations are satisfactory, the importer company is notified of the result by message. Where the tests and examinations are unsatisfactory, all documents relating to the company's application, together with the unsatisfactory test reports, are sent immediately to the Ministry under cover of a letter.

4.2 Applications to Be Concluded with Rejection

Where a violation of the relevant legislation is identified as a result of the inspection, the application is concluded as "Rejection: Inspection Result." The reason for non-compliance must be recorded in detail as an inspector's note on the application, and must also be communicated to the user via the message set out in Annex 9. The matter is notified to the customs authority by a letter stating the reason for rejection, and the customs authorities will not permit the import of the product concerned.

Where the importer company does not agree to have the products tested and instead requests, by petition, that they be treated as non-compliant, the application is concluded as "Rejection: Inspection Result."

Where, in TAREKS applications, companies have entered information for more than one product (brand, model, quantity, etc.) collectively within a single item, and it is established that the application item includes both products to be concluded as rejected and products whose import may

be permitted, a new TAREKS application is arranged for the conforming products, and the existing application is concluded as “Rejection: Inspection Result.” A new TAREKS application may be made only for the conforming products. It must be documented and submitted to the relevant inspection unit that the products found non-compliant have been returned to origin, transited directly or via a free zone to a third country, sold under an export commitment, or abandoned, at the owner's expense, to the customs authority where located for disposal by destruction. Where it is established that a new application has been made for non-compliant products, the relevant products will be treated in accordance with the principles governing duplicate applications.

For applications directed to physical inspection through TAREKS and still under inspection, where it is established that inspection has been avoided through unlawful means such as the use of an improper TPS number or unauthorized transit trade, the application concerned must, taking into account the fact that the products subject to the application are not present at customs and such avoidance conduct, be concluded as “Rejection: Inspection Result,” and the General Directorate must be informed of the matter promptly.

Where it is established, for reasons such as an incomplete order or the products not yet having reached the customs-controlled area, that the products are not present in the customs-controlled area at the time of inspection, the application item concerned must be concluded as “Rejection: Inspection Result,” as no determination or examination could be carried out on the products.

4.3 Conformity Inspection Results

#	Inspection Result	Explanation
1	Accepted: Inspection Result	Where no non-compliance of the applicable technical legislation is found as a result of inspection process, the application is concluded as “Acceptance: Inspection Result.”
2	Out of Scope: Inspection Result	Where it is established that the products do not fall within the scope of the relevant technical legislation, the application is concluded as “Out of Scope: Inspection Result.”
3	Conditional Acceptance-Minor Deficiency: Inspection Result	To ensure that deficiencies identified during inspection are remedied immediately upon completion of import procedures, and in any event before the product is placed on the market, applications are concluded as “Conditional Acceptance-Minor Deficiency: Inspection Result.”

#	Inspection Result	Explanation
4	Conditional Acceptance-Further Processing: Inspection Result	Applications in which the documents required to convert semi-finished products intended for further processing into final products after being placed on the market have been obtained are concluded as “Conditional Acceptance-Further Processing: Inspection Result.”
5	Conditional Acceptance-Warning: Inspection Result	Where the conformity markings required to appear on the product are not affixed in the relevant size, provided that no other non-compliance is found, the application is concluded as “Conditional Acceptance-Warning: Inspection Result.”
6	Rejection: Inspection Result	Where a violation of the relevant legislation is identified as a result of the inspection, the application is concluded as “Rejection: Inspection Result.”
7	Rejection: Missing Documents	Where the documents requested are not submitted within the period granted during inspection, the inspection is concluded as “Rejection: Missing Documents.”
8	Rejection: Missing Marking	Where the conformity markings required under the relevant legislation are not present on the product, the application is concluded as “Rejection: Missing Marking.”
9	Rejection: Test Result	Applications sent for testing during inspection whose test results are unsatisfactory are concluded as “Rejection: Test Result.”
10	Rejection: Document Not Issued by the Relevant Party	Applications in which it is established during inspection that a document uploaded was not issued by the relevant party are concluded as “Rejection: Document Not Issued by the Relevant Party.”

#	Inspection Result	Explanation
11	Rejection: Misleading Transaction	Where it is established that a duplicate application has been made, the duplicate application concerned is concluded as “Rejection: Misleading Transaction.”
12	Cancelled: Inspector Cancellation	Applications with no non-compliance, but in which information inadvertently declared incorrectly by the company must be corrected, are concluded as “Cancelled: Inspector Cancellation.”
13	Accepted: Does Not Constitute a Lot	Applications involving products below the lot quantity defined by the relevant standard are concluded in this manner.

4.4 Objection to Inspection Results

Applications concluded as a rejection due to the failure to submit documents within the prescribed period, or applications in respect of which the company objects on the grounds that the application was erroneously concluded as a rejection by the inspector, such as where a marking, brand, model, etc. may have been overlooked, or where the company requests that the product be considered out of scope, may be reopened for inspection. In this context, companies may object to the inspection result, only once, through the objection button available in TAREKS, within one year for applications concluded as a rejection. The period for objecting to test results is 15 working days.

No additional 45-day period will be granted for applications reopened for inspection; the importer will be asked to submit any missing documents, the objection petition, a technical file where requested, and any other requirements without delay. Companies may not, under any circumstances, object to applications concluded as “Rejected: Document Not Issued by the Relevant Party” or “Rejected: Misleading Transaction.” However, for applications concluded as “Rejected: Missing Documents,” the missing documents; for applications concluded as “Rejected: Missing Marking,” documents such as images, designs or diagrams indicating the location of the missing marking; and, in all cases, the objection petition, other documents and any additional documentation requested by the inspector — and, for applications concluded as “Rejected: Test Result,” the petition requesting retesting — must be uploaded to the system within no more than 15 working days. Applications of companies that fail to fulfil their obligations within this period will again be concluded with the same rejection, and a further objection through the system will not be permitted.

Where, despite an objection lodged through the system within 1 year, the application is again concluded as rejected, a request by the company to reopen the application for inspection so as to enable it to remedy the deficiencies may, on a one-time basis only, be considered by the Directorate

General. No additional 45-day period will be granted for applications reopened for inspection under this provision; the importer will be asked to submit the missing document within 15 working days.

4.5 Requests for Transit of Products Found Non-Compliant

Where companies wish to have products covered by an application concluded as “Rejected” as a result of inspection transited, such requests require the favourable opinion of the General Directorate pursuant to Article 181(4)(ç) of the Customs Regulation. Companies in this situation must apply in writing to the General Directorate; in their applications, they must state the country to which the product will be sent in transit, declare that the product is compliant to the legislation of the country concerned, and complete in full the documents set out in Annex 10, in accordance with the “Transit Permit” heading under the “Help” tab of TAREKS. Where products are to be returned to origin, the favourable opinion of the General Directorate is not required.

Utmost diligence must be exercised in transactions carried out in relation to the possibility that non-complying products intended for transit trade may, in whole or through the splitting of the consignment, be sought to be placed on the market in our country in the name of the company concerned and/or different companies so as to become subject to inspection, and the General Directorate must be informed promptly of applications giving rise to suspicion.

Where it is established that inspection has been avoided through unlawful means such as unauthorized transit trade, the application concerned will, taking into account the fact that the products subject to the application are not present at the customs-controlled area and such avoidance conduct, be concluded as “Rejected: Inspection Result.”

5. INDIVIDUAL PRINCIPLES REGARDING PRODUCTS

5.1 Products Imported as a Set

- **Assessment Criterion:** For products imported as a set (e.g. a hand-tool set), the parts of the set are assessed individually. If even a single one of the parts making up the set is found non-compliant (unsatisfactory) under the technical legislation, the set as a whole is concluded as “Rejected.”
- **Partial Compliance:** Where the set contains both out-of-scope items and items with a satisfactory result, and no non-compliant item is present, the application is accepted.
- **Testing Method:** All parts within the set are subjected to visual inspection. Laboratory tests, however, are carried out on representative samples (for example, a wrench of a particular size within a wrench set). If the representative sample fails the test, the entire set is treated as non-compliant.

5.2 Pipe Fittings, Flanges and Pipes

- **Lot Separation:** Products with different dimensions and/or pressure ratings (since their tolerances differ) are treated as separate lots, and sampling is carried out accordingly.
- **ANSI/ASTM/DIN Standards:** Stainless-steel pipe fittings declared to have been manufactured to these standards are tested only for chemical properties where their dimensions are not defined in the TS ISO 5251 data sheets. No raw-material report is required for such products; they are concluded on the basis of domestic testing.

- **Marking:** The product, or, where this is not possible, its packaging, must at a minimum bear diameter/size information (metric, inch or DN). For products subject to ANSI/ASTM/DIN standards, it is sufficient to establish the connection between the manufacturer's name or trademark and the product.

- **Sample Dispatch:** Samples to be returned to the company are individually marked (with tape/seal, etc.) and sealed.

5.3 Calcium Carbide

- **Intended Use:** Where it is declared that calcium-carbide products within the scope of standard TS 2222 will be used for a purpose other than acetylene production, this must be substantiated by a capacity report or similar documents.

- **Sample Quantity:** A sample of at least 20 kg is taken, where possible in its original packaging or packaged in an airtight manner.

- **Disposal:** Because the samples constitute a hazardous substance, the application is not concluded until, following completion of testing, it is documented that the sample has been collected by the company.

5.4 Plugs and Sockets

- **Standard Differentiation:** Among household-type plugs and sockets — Turkish-type items are inspected under standards TS IEC 60884-1 and TS 40; non-Turkish-type items under standard TS IEC 60884-1; and items combining different types are inspected under Part 2-5 of standard TS IEC 60884.

5.5 Hand Tools

- **Selection of Standard:** Where a product falls within the scope of more than one standard, the more specific standard, having regard to the nature and risk of the product, is applied.

- **Non-Sparking Products:** Hand tools under headings 8203–8206 may be treated as out of scope where it is established, by chemical analysis or similar means, that they are manufactured from non-ferrous (soft-alloy) material for a specific intended use, and therefore do not meet standard hardness criteria.

- **Marking (TS 3794):** For products subject to standard TS 3794, where requested by the importer, the marking rules of the relevant international standards may be taken into account.

5.6 Wheel Rims

- **Corrosion Test:** The corrosion-test duration for wheel rims is applied as 96 hours.

- **Sampling:** Provided the manufacturer, brand and origin information are the same, wheel rims are grouped only by nominal diameter; a difference in width is not taken into account for sampling purposes.

- **Manufacturing Date:** Where the manufacturing date is indicated by a code, the manufacturer must submit a document explaining that code.

- **Max Load:** Where the “Max Load” information does not appear on the product, this information must be communicated to the laboratory for the impact test.

5.7 Belts (V-Belts)

- Classification: Under standard TS 198, classification and sampling are carried out by type and class, not by dimension. Where possible, sizes between 800 and 2400 mm are preferred for sampling.
- Double-Sided Belts: As these are not defined in standard TS 198, they are treated as out of scope.
- Marking: Where markings are given in coded form, a document explaining matters such as the symbol and year of manufacture must be submitted before the laboratory stage.

5.8 Shock Absorbers

- Definition of a Lot: Shock absorbers of the same class, type, kind and variety are treated as a single lot. However, for the purposes of sampling and testing, a difference in “connection type” is not taken into account; other characteristics (class, type, kind) are determinative.
- Current Test Scope: Under standard TS 3034, visual inspection, corrosion, coating-thickness and dimensional-measurement tests are applied.

5.9 Bearings

- Determination of Scope: To expedite the determination of scope, information and documents relating to the bearing material may be requested from the importer company.
- Sampling: Classes and types are taken into account on a series basis. Differences in dimension, type and kind do not affect sampling.
- Packaging Check: For samples that cannot be dispatched in their original packaging, any discrepancy between the brand/model information on the product and the packaging information is recorded in a formal record.

5.10 Tinplate and Sheet-Metal Products (TS EN 10202, etc.)

- Document Requirements: For inspections under standard TS EN 10202, a packing list, product details and analysis reports (tin purity, etc.) must be submitted for each coil.
- Sampling:
 - Products of different steel grade/number are treated as separate lots.
 - Testing is carried out on sheets cut from the coils (approximately 1 metre each, 2 pieces). Tests are not carried out on the coil itself in a manner that would compromise its integrity.
- Cold-Rolled Sheet and Strip (TS EN 10341): A 2-metre sample is taken, as required by the standard.
- Tool Steel (TS EN ISO 4957): A sample of a size sufficient for testing (at least approximately 7 cm x 7 cm x 3 cm) is taken.

5.11 Assembly Kits for Screws and Nuts — Cross-Head and Combination Wrenches and Similar Products

In import inspections of hand tools, where a product falls within the scope of more than one standard, inspection is carried out under the standard that is more specific and broader in scope, having regard to the nature of the product and the risks it presents.

In inspections carried out under standard TS 3794, where requested by the importer, the compliance inspection relating to the marking item is concluded, even where no specific reference is made for marking, on the basis of tests carried out according to the marking provisions of the international standards referred to by TS 3794.

In addition, in line with the views of the Turkish Standards Institution's Standard Preparation Centre Directorate, hand tools manufactured from non-ferrous material for a specific intended use fall outside the scope of standard TS 3794, and inspection must be carried out accordingly.

For hand tools supplied as a set, visual and physical inspection is carried out, with respect to dimensions, marking, etc., on all parts making up the set. Tests other than visual and physical examination are carried out on specific product groups/series (representing wrenches, sockets, screwdrivers, pliers, etc.), according to characteristics such as class, type and kind, for products of the same manufacturer and the same origin. Where the tests carried out to represent a series are unsatisfactory, the entire series concerned is treated as non-compliant.

5.12 Other Individual Products

- Childcare Products (TS EN 14350): Products are inspected jointly under both standards TS EN 14350-1 and TS EN 14350-2. Where certain parts are not included, the requirements of the applicable standard are examined to the extent possible.
- Fire-Extinguishing Substances (TS EN 615): Where samples cannot be taken in their original packaging, they must be packaged in moisture-resistant, airtight containers.
- Firearms (TS 870): Trigger-pull values are requested from the company before the application is forwarded to the laboratory.
- Socket Wrenches (TS ISO 2725-1): “Dimensions” are not checked for square-drive socket wrenches; the other tests referred to by the standard are applied.
- Pulleys: For pulleys with a diameter greater than 150 mm subject to standard TS 148, the marking “TS 148” is not required to appear on the product.

6. ANNEXES

Annex 1 — Physical Inspection and Sampling Record

IMPORT INSPECTIONS

PHYSICAL INSPECTION AND SAMPLING RECORD

Date: .../.../....

Application Date/Number:

Importer's Name / Tax Number:

Location of the Products:

Elements Identified During Physical Inspection (manufacturer/importer information, brand/model, marking, presence of warnings, type of product, etc.)

Example 1: The product bears CE marking, brand/model and manufacturer information, and these are compliant. Importer information is missing.

Example 2: The product bears the CE marking, but its design is non-compliant.

If a sample was taken;

Total number of samples taken:

Number of counter-samples taken:

I confirm the accuracy of the information stated above. I accept that the samples taken/examined under this record represent all of the relevant products within the scope of the above application, and that the results are binding. I undertake that all costs arising from testing will be borne by us, and I accept that the inspection will be concluded according to the test result. I accept that we may object to the test result only within 15 working days following notification of the inspection result to us, and I undertake that, if we do not collect the sample by the end of the objection period, we will assert no claim of any kind in respect of the samples concerned.

Company Representative

Name and Surname:

Signature:

Date:

Trade Inspector / Assistant Trade Inspector

Name and Surname:

Signature:

Date:

Annex 2 — Conditional Acceptance-Technical Problem Undertaking

TO THE MINISTRY OF TRADE

Pursuant to the Communiqué on Import Standards Conformity Inspection (Product Safety and Inspection: 2026/1), we undertake and confirm that we will not, in any manner whatsoever, transfer to third parties, nor offer for sale on the domestic market, the product bearing HS code and named, which we wish to import, until it has been inspected, within the period specified in the “Technical Problem” report issued by the Turkish Standards Institution (TSE); and that, should the product be found, as a result of the testing and assessment carried out by TSE, not to conform to its standard, we will re-export it within 30 working days from the date on which we are notified of this by TSE, and will bear any and all financial costs that may arise in connection with these procedures. We further undertake and confirm that, should we act to the contrary, we will, pursuant to Article 13(1)(d) of the Decision on the Technical Regulations Regime put into effect by Presidential Decision No. 6038 of 14/9/2022, pay, for recording as budgetary revenue, the Turkish Lira equivalent of 60% of the CIF value of the imported product concerned, calculated at the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey's foreign-exchange selling rate on the date such amount is notified to us by our competent tax office, and that we will make this payment in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 6183 of 21/7/1953 on the Procedure for Collection of Public Receivables.

Of the Importer or its Representative

Name/Title

Authorized Signature(s)

Date

Full name and address of the importer	:
Customs authority concerned	:
Date and number of the customs declaration	:
Name of the tax office with which the importer is registered	:
Importer's tax registration number	:
Chamber and registry number with which the importer is registered	:
CIF value of the imported product	:

Annex 3 — Further-Processing Undertaking

TO THE MINISTRY OF TRADE

Pursuant to the Communiqué on Import Standards Conformity Inspection (Product Safety and Inspection: 2026/1), we undertake and confirm that we will bring the ... brand ... model products we wish to import into their final form, in compliance with the relevant technical legislation, within 6 months at the latest; that we will not, in any manner whatsoever, transfer them to third parties within the period specified; and that we will not offer the products for sale on the domestic market before they have reached their final form. We further undertake and confirm that, should we act to the contrary, we will, pursuant to Article 13(1)(d) of the Decision on the Technical Regulations Regime put into effect by Presidential Decision No. 6038 of 14/9/2022, pay, for recording as budgetary revenue, the Turkish Lira equivalent of 60% of the CIF value of the imported product concerned, calculated at the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey's foreign-exchange selling rate on the date such amount is notified to us by our competent tax office, and that we will make this payment in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 6183 of 21/7/1953 on the Procedure for Collection of Public Receivables; and that, if it is established by the relevant competent body that the imported consignment finalized within the specified period does not conform to the provisions of the Regulation concerned, we accept the obligations and sanctions set out in Law No. 7223 of 5/3/2020.

Name of the Importer

Authorized Signature

Date

Address:

Name of tax office:

Tax registration number:

Date and number of the customs declaration:

CIF value of the imported product:

Photographs of the imported product and its finalized form: