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

GUIDE ON IMPORT INSPECTION OF TOYS

Handbook on Implementation Principles

2026

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Prepared by: Import Controls Department

1. Scope and Basis

This Guide has been prepared to determine the procedures and principles for carrying out and concluding the inspection process of products covered by the Import Inspection Communiqué for Toys, prepared and implemented by the Ministry of Trade pursuant to Article 455 of Presidential Decree No. 1 on the Organization of the Presidency, the Product Safety and Technical Regulations Law No. 7223 dated 5/3/2020, the Decision on the Technical Regulations Regime put into effect by Presidential Decision No. 6038 dated 14/9/2022, and the Regulation on Technical Regulations in Foreign Trade published in Official Gazette No. 32281 dated 16/8/2023.

With regard to matters not covered in the inspection guides, instructions given as a result of company applications shall, unless otherwise specified, not be considered case-specific and shall also apply to other companies in the same situation.

The principles and arrangements set out in this Guide cannot 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 Importing Company

Import inspection applications for products covered by the “List of Products Subject to Inspection” in Annex-1 of the Communiqué are made prior to registration of the customs declaration, within the framework of the fourth paragraph of Article 181 of the Customs Regulation.

The application is governed by the provision set out in Article 5 of the Communiqué. Accordingly, the 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 “Access to E-Signature Applications” section located under the “E-Signature Applications” section of the Ministry's website. Upon application, TAREKS issues the company an application number solely so that it may track its transactions with the relevant inspection unit.

2.2 Exemptions and Exceptions

The characteristics of applications granted exemption and exception from import inspection are set out in Article 6 of the Communiqué. Accordingly, products bearing an A.TR certificate, returned-goods content, and products specified in Part Five of the Decision on the Application of Certain Articles of Customs Law No. 4458, annexed to Council of Ministers Decision No. 2009/15481 dated 9/9/2009, are exempt from inspection process.

However, pursuant to the last paragraph of Article 6 of the Communiqué, applications bearing an A.TR certificate may also be directed to inspection process where deemed necessary as a result of the assessment made. In these assessments, in addition to risk analysis, the results of the review of documents submitted in the company's previous applications, whether the company has submitted a document not issued by the relevant party, and whether it has made cancelled or duplicate applications, are also taken into account.

2.3 Submission of Application Documents

For every application made, the documents specified in Articles 1 and 2 of Annex-2 of the Communiqué must be uploaded to the system. For products directed to inspection process, the documents specified in Articles 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Annex-2 of the Communiqué must be uploaded in full, electronically, to the Risk-Based Control System for Foreign Trade (TAREKS), within twenty working days

including the day of application. Where the documents in question are incomplete and the company wishes to continue with the application, the system grants the company additional time. Where the required documents are not uploaded within the additional time granted, the application is concluded by the system as “Rejection: Missing Documents.” Where an application concluded by the system as “Rejection: Missing Documents” due to missing documents specified in Annex-2 of the Communiqué is requested to be reopened for inspection, this may be done once, through the additional-time-request button available in the system.

Where documents that must be uploaded, in the event that applications made by users through TAREKS are subjected to inspection process, cannot be uploaded to the system due to a technical problem, the required documents are submitted in person to the relevant Group Directorate. In the case of an in-person application, the documents relating to the application may be delivered by persons authorized under a power of attorney. In this case, a power of attorney evidencing authorization to carry out the relevant transactions on behalf of the importer must be submitted. Where no power of attorney is submitted, inspection procedures shall not be carried out.

In application files submitted through TAREKS for a single application relating to products covered by the same customs document, where:

- More than one Harmonized System Code (HS Code),
- Products of different kind, origin, brand or model under the same HS Code,
- Products with different manufacturers,

are present, it is sufficient for documents such as the customs document, invoice, and declarations of conformity that are common to and applicable for each application file to be uploaded to TAREKS only once.

3. Inspection Processes

The inspection process begins when an application submitted through TAREKS by the user authorized to act on behalf of the company is referred for inspection. The import inspection process, referred to as the inspection process is carried out by covering some of the following steps, in the order listed below:

- Verification of TAREKS Application Information
- Scope Check
- Document Check
- Physical Inspection
- Laboratory Testing

First, the TAREKS application information is checked, followed by a scope check. Once it is 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 that legislation. As a result of the risk analysis carried out by TAREKS, products may be directed directly to testing. where the inspection units have reason to suspect that the products pose a risk, the products are assessed at the next higher level of inspection.

3.1 Scope Check

In applications directed to inspection process by TAREKS, it is checked whether the product falls within the scope of the relevant technical legislation and whether, by virtue of its corresponding Harmonized System Code, it falls within the scope of products targeted for inspection by the Ministry.

Applications relating to products determined to be out of scope are concluded as “Out of Scope: Inspection Result.”

Products declared as out of scope through TAREKS by the company representative are directed to inspection process on their first import; the import of products determined to be out of scope is concluded as “Out of Scope: Inspection Result.” Whether products previously determined to be out of scope as a result of inspection are directed to inspection process on subsequent imports is determined according to risk analysis.

3.2 Verification of Application Information

The consistency between the information declared in the TAREKS application and the documents submitted through TAREKS is checked by the relevant inspection unit. Where application information has been declared incorrectly, the application is cancelled by the inspection unit and the importing company must reapply through the system. However, where the brand and model have been inadvertently declared incorrectly in the system, the necessary corrections may be made through the system, in consultation with the relevant inspection unit, without cancelling the application.

3.3 Verification of Application Documents

In order to determine the compliance of the products subject to the application with the applicable technical legislation, the information and documents submitted by the company are checked.

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

The EU Declaration of Conformity uploaded by the company must contain the elements specified in Annex 1. Where the product is subject to more than one technical regulation requiring an EU Declaration of Conformity, the manufacturer demonstrates, by drawing up a single EU Declaration of Conformity, that it has fulfilled all applicable requirements of these technical regulations.

Test reports submitted by companies within the scope of the inspection must be current, issued by accredited laboratories, and dated before the date of the transport document. The company that commissioned the testing must be the manufacturer or importer of the product. Test reports must contain information identifying the products, such as brand and model/serial number. In order to establish a causal link between the product and the test report, the information appearing on the products or their packaging must match the information contained in the test report during inspections. Where such causal link cannot be established between the product and the test report, samples must be taken from the products and tested, provided that the company agrees.

Photographs to be uploaded to the system within the scope of a TAREKS application must belong to the imported product and must have been taken within the customs-controlled area. Where it is determined during physical inspection that the product shown in the photographs is not the same as the product subject to the inspection, the matter is reported to the General Directorate. Where it is determined that photographs have been uploaded to the system for the purpose of abusing the inspection procedures, the matter is taken into account in TAREKS's risk assessment.

Where, as a result of the information and documents submitted at the time of application and the examinations carried out on the product, the need for a more detailed investigation arises, or where the documents and information submitted by the importer at the time of application do not belong to the product, and provided that it is determined that the company did not intend to mislead the

inspection units, the company is requested to complete the documents relating to the product within an additional 45-day period. Where the requested documents are not submitted within the 45-day additional period granted, starting from the date on which the relevant inspector first requested a document through TAREKS, the application is finalized as “Rejection: Missing Documents.” In cases of missing documents, the inspector must not finalize the application as “Cancellation.”

3.4 Physical Inspection

Where products are referred by the system for physical inspection, they may be subjected to physical inspection in order to establish a causal link between the products and the documents uploaded to the system and to eliminate any doubts that may arise regarding products referred for documentary inspection.

During physical inspection, it is essential to examine the products in terms of their structure and characteristics, determine whether all required reports have been submitted, and, where a report cannot be submitted for a product, determine which tests should be requested.

Details of the matters identified must be recorded in the Physical Inspection/Sampling Report set out in Annex 2.

In applications referred for physical inspection, persons accompanying the inspection and sampling activities carried out in the customs-controlled area are obliged to submit a power of attorney evidencing their authorization to carry out the relevant transactions on behalf of the importer. Where no power of attorney is submitted, inspection procedures shall not be carried out.

For products to be subjected to physical inspection, all communications with the inspection unit must be conducted through the “Inspection Messages” tab.

Where company representatives are not present or the products are not ready at the scheduled physical inspection time, the inspection schedule is rescheduled regardless of the application date. Where the products are not present at the inspection site, the application is finalized as “Rejection: Inspection Result.”

During physical inspection, photographs of the product should, where possible, be taken and archived for use where necessary.

Products for which there are serious and justified doubts as to their safety may be sent to a laboratory for testing, and action shall be taken based on the test result. Where the importing company does not accept testing and instead requests that the product be determined to be non-compliant by submitting a petition, the application is finalized as “Rejection: Inspection Result.”

Where the importing company objects to the decision to conduct testing or to the decision to determine non-compliance based on a petition, the matter is reported to the Directorate General.

3.4.1 Marking Check

The CE marking must comply with the format specified in the “CE” Marking Regulation published in Official Gazette No. 31493 dated 27/5/2021 and, apart from being reduced or enlarged in accordance with the proportions in the drawing, the design of the marking may not be altered. Unless otherwise specified in the relevant technical regulation, it must be at least 5 mm in size and must be affixed, in a visible, legible and indelible manner, to the product or its data plate or, where this is not possible or its permanence cannot be guaranteed due to the nature of the product, to its packaging and to the accompanying documents required by the relevant technical regulation. Where companies declare that

it is not possible to affix the CE marking due to the nature of the product, inspections are continued taking into account the markings on equivalent products.

A CE marking affixed on a properly attached paper label is also considered acceptable, provided that the CE marking is affixed, in a visible, legible and indelible manner, in the location required by the Regulation applicable to the product, and is printed on the same label together with other information relating to the product (product image, product characteristics, instructions for use, manufacturer/importer address information, other markings, warnings, etc.). Such marking must give a clear indication that the CE marking was affixed during the manufacturing process. In this context, the presence of the CE marking, together with other information relating to the product, on the label in question is accepted as giving sufficient indication that the CE marking was affixed during the manufacturing process.

Where the CE marking has not been affixed in accordance with the size required by the relevant Regulation, the inspection is concluded as "Conditional Acceptance: Warning," taking into account criteria such as the design, nature and dimensions of the product and the placement of its label, provided that no other non-compliance is found as a result of the inspection and the test reports are satisfactory. Examples of compliant and non-compliant CE markings with respect to the graphic design set out in the Regulation are shown in Annex 4.

Products inspected within the scope of the Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Materials and Articles Intended to Come into Contact with Food must bear the mark and statement set out in Annex 3, in accordance with the Regulation. Where it is determined during physical inspection that the required markings are absent, the application in question must be concluded as "Rejection: Missing Marking."

3.4.2 Inspection of Adapters Supplied with the Product

Even where the main product falls outside the scope of the relevant technical legislation, a test report may be requested and/or the adapters may be subjected to testing, where necessary, for detachable (i.e. non-integral) adapters supplied with the products. Accordingly, where an external adapter is supplied with the products or included in their unit packaging, the marking information relating to the adapters is also checked. Adapters found to be non-compliant as a result of the inspection may be separated from the main products through handling, provided that it is documented that they have been returned to the country of origin, transited directly or via a free zone to a third country, sold for export, or abandoned to the customs administration in whose jurisdiction they are located for disposal by destruction, with the costs borne by the owner. Following the handling operation, the application is finalized once the main product has been tested with compliant adapters and the test result is satisfactory, and once the required handling has been carried out for all products covered by the application. Otherwise, the application is finalized as a rejection.

Where adapters supplied with products referred for testing by TAREKS are also tested and the test results are satisfactory, the inspection shall be considered satisfactory in this respect for the adapters without requiring an EU Declaration of Conformity and/or marking information (including CE marking, brand and model) for the adapters. Where the tests for the adapters are unfavorable but the tests for the main products are satisfactory, where the importer does not agree to separate testing of the adapters, or where the main products are also found to be non-compliant because of the adapters, the handling provisions set out in item 4.4.2 shall be taken into account.

3.4.3 Warnings

During physical inspection, it is checked whether the warnings required by the legislation applicable to the product to be imported are present on the product or its packaging in the manner prescribed by the relevant legislation. Where warnings required to appear on the product under the applicable technical legislation are missing or incomplete, the addition of such warnings through handling in the customs-controlled area may be permitted. (See: 4.4)

3.5 Testing Procedures

Where companies are unable to submit a test report, where inspectors have serious doubts regarding the products, or where products are directed directly to testing by TAREKS, the products are sent for testing, provided that the company agrees.

For applications sent for testing, samples are taken from the products by inspectors and sent for testing, provided that shipping and testing costs are borne by the importer. Samples are sent by the relevant inspection unit to one of the designated laboratories, in sequence and on a rotating basis. Inspections are concluded according to the test result. The test result of the sample taken applies to all items represented by that sample. It is essential to keep the number of samples to a minimum. The number of samples to be taken is determined according to the technical legislation applicable to the product, and additional samples may be taken where deemed necessary.

During sampling, the required information is recorded on the Physical Inspection/Sampling Report set out in Annex-2, which is signed both by the relevant inspector and the company's authorized representative. At this stage, the representative's power of attorney is checked, and photographs of the samples are taken by the inspection unit. The sample to remain with the inspection unit is recorded in the sample register.

Counter-samples are kept at the Group Directorate. The period for objecting to test results is 15 working days. Where an objection is raised to the test results, counter-samples are, where possible, sent to a laboratory other than the first laboratory to which the products were sent, for retesting.

For applications directed to testing by the system but which cannot be tested due to testing capacity, product characteristics, or the number of products, the process must continue as a test report review. Such situations, together with the relevant HS code and the reason testing could not be carried out, must be promptly reported to the General Directorate.

Where the importing company does not agree to the product being sent for testing, the application is finalized, based on the company's written declaration, as “Rejection: Inspection Result.”

3.5.1 Equivalent Products

In applications where a large number of items are directed to testing, not all models included in the application are sent for testing. Among products within the same application that share the same **manufacturer, brand, material and product type**, one is selected as the reference model and sent for testing as representative of the equivalent products. For products to be tested within the scope of further processing, one product among those sharing the same **manufacturer, brand, material and color** is selected as the reference model and sent for testing as representative of the equivalent products.

Even where application items relating to models that may be treated as equivalent to an item of an application directed to testing have not themselves been directed to testing by the system, the applications are not finalized until the test of the model in the application item directed to testing has been completed.

Where the reference model passes the test and the relevant documents (test report, EU Declaration of Conformity, etc.) are available for all equivalent items, the application in question is finalized through TAREKS as “Acceptance: Inspection Result.” 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 for which non-compliance was found, and the relevant documents are available for all equivalent items, the application in question is finalized through TAREKS as “Acceptance: Inspection Result.”

Where the reference model fails the test and the company does not object to the test result, or objects but the product also fails the second test, the reference model is finalized as “Rejection: Test Result.” In this case, where requested by the company, all equivalent models may also be sent for testing. Applications for which the importing company requests an unfavorable outcome without testing are finalized, based on the petition to be submitted, as “Rejection: Inspection Result.”

Furthermore, where the tests that can be carried out for the reference model determined within the scope of further processing have satisfactory results, all items treated as equivalent are also assessed as compliant, whether or not they have a test report. Where the reference model determined within the scope of further processing 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 for which non-compliance was found, all equivalent items are also assessed as compliant. Where the company does not object to the test result, or objects but the product also fails the second test, all equivalent models may be sent for testing where requested by the company.

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 information in the application, other than the brand and model information, have been entered into the system incorrectly or incompletely, a message explaining the matter is sent by the relevant Inspection Unit through the “Inspection Messages” tab, and the inspection process for the application continues through to the final stage. Where it is established, as a result of the inspection, that the products cannot pass import inspection, the application is finalized as “Rejection”; in other cases, it is finalized as “Cancellation: Inspector's Cancellation” so as to enable the company to correct its error. This material error must be stated in the application as an inspector's note when the application is finalized.

Where the brand and model have been inadvertently declared incorrectly in the system, the necessary corrections may be made by the company through the system, in consultation with the relevant Inspection Unit, without cancelling the application. Where applications relating to products subjected to inspection by the Inspection Unit are cancelled due to material errors after completion of the inspection process, inspection procedures are carried out for the same consignment according to the type of inspection assigned by TAREKS.

Where, while the inspection is ongoing, a request is made to transfer the products subject to inspection to another company, the inspection procedures relating to the application continue to be carried out under the existing application. Where the products covered by the application are compliant, following submission of documents evidencing the transfer, the transferring company's application is finalized as

“Cancellation: Inspector's Cancellation.” Where any doubt arises regarding the transfer, the matter is reported to the General Directorate.

Other than the matters specified above, cancellation requests made by companies are not accepted. Requests for cancellation of an application on the grounds that the products are being returned to the country of origin or transited to another country are not accepted. However, the application may be finalized as a rejection based on a written petition submitted by the company requesting that the application be finalized as a rejection.

3.7 Duplicate Applications

Submitting a new application or opening a new item through TAREKS in order to import products covered by an application finalized as a rejection, or in order to circumvent inspection for products covered by an application or application item under ongoing inspection, is referred to as a duplicate application. This practice undermines the effective and accurate functioning of risk analysis.

In order to prevent duplicate applications, the following matters must be observed with regard to inspection applications in which a material error has been identified in the application information:

- Once it is determined that the application in question needs to be cancelled, company representatives must be immediately informed by the relevant Inspection Unit, and the cancellation must be carried out following the inspection process.

- In the inspection message in question and, where contact is made with the company representative, during the discussion held with them, it must be emphasized that a new application must not be made for the products subject to cancellation without first confirming through the system that the cancellation has been carried out; otherwise, sanctions may be applied to the company and the user.

In this context, where it is determined that companies have made a duplicate application, the inspections are finalized directly as “Rejection: Misleading Transaction,” and the matter is reported to the General Directorate.

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 the Inspection

4.1 Applications to be Finalized with Conditional Acceptance

4.1.1 Conditional Acceptance: Minor Deficiency

Unless otherwise specified in the technical legislation, where importer information that is required to be provided with the product or to appear on the product or its packaging cannot be identified, the application is finalized as “Conditional Acceptance-Minor Deficiency: Inspection Result” so as to enable it to be determined, through market surveillance and inspection activities, whether such deficiencies have been remedied.

4.1.2 Conditional Acceptance: Further Processing

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

In order for an application to be assessed as further processing, the company carrying out the import must be the manufacturer. Accordingly, in order for further-processing requests made by companies to be deemed acceptable, a capacity report, an industrial registry certificate and, where available, documents describing production and final products must be requested from the companies for the purpose of proving that they are manufacturers. These documents must be examined to verify that the companies are manufacturers. The importing company is requested to submit the capacity report evidencing that it is a manufacturer, together with an undertaking, a sample of which is provided in Annex-6, explaining the

processes to be carried out on the product and stating that final products compliant with the applicable technical legislation will be placed on the market.

In order for an inspection to be finalized as further processing, it must be verified from the capacity report whether the manufacturer produces the relevant final product.

Semi-finished products to be subjected to further processing are sent for testing, even **where they are not directed directly to testing by TAREKS**, to the extent permitted by the structure and characteristics of the product, so as to demonstrate that the product is compliant and safe in accordance with the technical legislation applicable to it. For products that are in the nature of a final product and are only subject to a packaging process, the products covered by the application are subjected to all tests required by the applicable technical legislation, even where they are not directed directly to testing by TAREKS.

Furthermore, requests for further processing relating to adapters and chargers supplied with the product are not deemed acceptable.

4.1.3 Conditional Acceptance: Warning

Where the markings specified in the technical legislation applicable to the product (materials in contact with food, CE marking, etc.) are not affixed in accordance with the size specified in the relevant legislation, the inspection is finalized, on a one-time basis, as "Conditional Acceptance: Warning," taking into account criteria such as the design, nature and dimensions of the product and the placement of its label, provided that no other non-compliance is identified as a result of the inspection. In subsequent applications, where the situation subject to the warning recurs, the application is finalized as "Rejection: Missing Marking."

4.1.4 Conditional Acceptance: Component/Part

Pursuant to Communiqué No. 10 on the Import Inspection of Toys, for components/parts to be imported under HS Codes 9503.00.10.19.19, 9503.00.10.19, 9503.00.10.12.00, 8712.00.70.00.11, 8712.00.70.00.19 and 8712.00.30.00.00, the application is finalized as "Conditional Acceptance – Component/Part: Inspection Result," provided that information and documents are submitted indicating the main product in which the component/part will be used — in other words, establishing a causal link between the main product and the component/part — together with test reports demonstrating that the main product complies with the Toy Safety Regulation, and provided that no other non-compliance is identified in the products.

4.2 Applications to be Concluded with Rejection

Where non-compliance with the relevant legislation is identified as a result of the inspection, the application is concluded as "Rejection: Inspection Result." The reason for non-compliance is recorded in detail as an inspector's note on the application and is also communicated to the user via the message set out in Annex-7. The matter is notified to the customs administration by a letter stating the reason for rejection, and the customs administration shall not permit the importation of the product in question.

Where products need to be tested and the importing company does not accept that the products be tested and requests, by petition, that the application be concluded due to non-compliance, the application is concluded as "Rejection: Inspection Result."

In TAREKS applications, where companies have entered information relating to multiple products (brand, model, quantity, etc.) under a single item, and it is understood that the application item includes both products that will be concluded as a rejection and products whose import may be permitted, a new TAREKS application is made for the products found compliant and, once the new application has been made, the existing application is concluded as "Rejection: Inspection Result." A new TAREKS application may be made

only for the products found compliant. Where it is understood that a new application has been made for non-compliant products, the relevant products are processed in accordance with the principles applicable to duplicate applications.

In applications directed to inspection through TAREKS whose inspection process is ongoing, where it is determined that the inspection has been circumvented through unlawful means such as improper use of a TPS number or unauthorized transit trade, the application is concluded as "Rejection: Misleading Transaction," taking into account the absence of the products subject to the application at customs and the acts aimed at circumventing the inspection, and the matter is reported urgently to the General Directorate.

Where it is determined that the products are not present in the customs area at the time of inspection, for reasons such as an incomplete delivery of the order or the products not yet having reached the customs area, the relevant application item is concluded as "Rejection: Inspection Result," since no determination or examination could be made regarding the products.

4.3 Compliance Inspection Results

No.	Inspection Result	Explanation
1)	Acceptance: 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 determined that products do not fall within the scope of the applicable technical legislation, or, by reference of their HS code, do not fall within the scope of products targeted for inspection by the Ministry, the application is concluded as "Out of Scope: Inspection Result."
3)	Conditional Acceptance-Minor Deficiency: Inspection Result	Applications are concluded as "Conditional Acceptance-Minor Deficiency: Inspection Result" so that deficiencies identified during inspection are remedied immediately after completion of import procedures and, in any event, before being placed on the market.
4)	Conditional Acceptance-Further Processing: Inspection Result	Applications for which the required documents have been obtained for semi-finished products envisaged to be subjected to further processing, for the purpose of converting them into a final product after being placed on the market, are concluded as "Conditional Acceptance-Further Processing: Inspection Result."

No.	Inspection Result	Explanation
5)	Conditional Acceptance-Warning: Inspection Result	Where the conformity markings required to appear on the product are not affixed in accordance with the applicable size, the application is concluded as “Conditional Acceptance-Warning: Inspection Result,” provided no other non-compliance is found.
6)	Conditional Acceptance: Component/Part	For components/parts to be imported under the HS Codes specified in item 4.1.4, the application is concluded as “Conditional Acceptance – Component/Part: Inspection Result,” provided the required documents are submitted and no other non-compliance is identified on the products.
7)	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.”
8)	Rejection: Missing Documents	Where the documents requested during inspection are not submitted within the time granted, the inspection is concluded as “Rejection: Missing Documents.”
9)	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.”
10)	Rejection: Test Result	Applications sent for testing during inspections and whose test result is unfavorable are concluded as “Rejection: Test Result.”
11)	Rejection: Document Not Issued by the Relevant Party	Applications determined, during inspection, to have uploaded a document not issued by the relevant party are concluded as “Rejection: Document Not Issued by the Relevant Party.”
12)	Rejection: Misleading Transaction	Where it is determined that a duplicate transaction has been carried out, or in the case of attempts aimed at preventing the risk analysis from operating correctly, the application is concluded as “Rejection: Misleading Transaction.”

No.	Inspection Result	Explanation
13)	Cancellation: Inspector's Cancellation	Applications with no non-compliance, but requiring correction of information inadvertently declared by the company, are concluded as “Cancellation: Inspector's Cancellation.”

4.4 Handling Requests

Handling requests may be considered only for corrective operations other than those requiring technical intervention such as impact or notching. For products that are non-compliant with the applicable technical legislation in terms of importer information, warnings, or other aspects that can be remedied within the customs-controlled area, correction requests that do not pose any risk in terms of health, safety, environmental protection, or the provision of accurate information to consumers are notified in writing to the relevant inspection unit.

Where such a handling request is considered appropriate, the company is granted a handling period of up to 30 days. Handling operations must be carried out in an area under the control of the customs directorate. Where the handling operation is completed within, or by the end of, the 30-day handling period, the company must submit a written petition to the relevant inspection unit stating that the deficiencies have been remedied. Following submission of the petition, the application must not be concluded until the inspection units have examined, in the customs-controlled area, whether the handling operation has been carried out in accordance with the applicable technical legislation and the handling operations have been completed. Where it is determined that the required corrections have been made, the application is concluded as “Acceptance: Inspection Result.” Handling operations carried out by the customs administration without application to the relevant inspection unit will not be accepted.

4.4.1 Requests for Handling of the CE Marking

For products bearing the CE marking, provided that the conditions listed in the first paragraph of Article 5, titled “Obligations of the Manufacturer,” of the “CE” Marking Regulation are met and no manifest non-compliance is identified in the products, requests by companies for handling of the CE marking may be considered, provided that a trademark registration certificate and a technical file for the products demonstrating that the company is the manufacturer are submitted.

4.4.2 Requests for Handling of Adapters

The handling of adapters from products found to be non-compliant due to the adapters supplied with the products is permitted provided that:

• it is documented, pursuant to subparagraph (ç) of the fourth paragraph of Article 181 of the Customs Regulation, that the non-compliant adapters to be separated from the products subject to the application have been returned to the country of origin, transited directly or via a free zone to a third country, sold under an export declaration, or, provided the costs are borne by the owner, abandoned to the customs administration in whose jurisdiction they are located for disposal by destruction;

• the products are tested with compliant adapters and a favorable test result is obtained.

4.5 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.

For applications reopened for inspection, no additional 45-day period is granted, and the importer is requested to promptly submit the missing documents, objection petition, technical file where requested, and fulfil its other obligations. Companies may not, under any circumstances, object to applications concluded as "Rejection: Document Not Issued by the Relevant Party" or "Rejection: Misleading Transaction." However, for applications concluded as "Rejection: Missing Documents," the missing documents; for applications concluded as "Rejection: Missing Marking," documents such as pictures, designs, diagrams, etc. indicating the location of the missing marking, together with the objection petition and other documents; and for applications concluded as "Rejection: Test Result," a petition requesting retesting, as well as any additional documentation requested by the inspector in all cases, must be uploaded to the system within a maximum of 15 working days. Applications of companies that fail to fulfil their obligations within this period are again concluded with the same rejection, and no further objection through the system is permitted.

Where, despite an objection being made through the system within one year, the application is again concluded as a rejection, a request to reopen the application for inspection to enable the company to remedy the deficiencies may be considered by the General Directorate on a one-time basis. For applications reopened for inspection under this provision, no additional 45-day period is granted, and the importer is requested to submit the missing document within 15 working days.

4.6 Transit Requests for Products Found Non-Compliant

Where companies wish to transit products covered by an application concluded as "Rejection" following inspection, such requests require the favorable opinion of the General Directorate pursuant to subparagraph (ç) of the fourth paragraph of Article 181 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 transited, declare that the product complies with the legislation of the relevant country, and fully complete the documents set out in Annex-8 in accordance with the "Transit Permit" heading under the "Help" tab of TAREKS. Where the products are to be returned to the country of origin, the favorable opinion of the General Directorate is not required.

Utmost diligence must be exercised given the possibility that non-compliant products intended for transit trade may be placed on the domestic market in the name of the relevant company and/or different companies, either in their entirety or by splitting the consignment, thereby becoming subject to inspection, and any applications giving rise to suspicion must be reported urgently to the General Directorate.

Where it is determined that inspection has been avoided through unlawful means such as unauthorized transit trade, the application is concluded as "Rejection: Misleading Transaction," taking into account the absence of the products subject to the application at customs and such avoidance actions.

5. Product-Specific Principles

5.1 Age Classification

Toys may, by virtue of their design and certain characteristics, be intended for use by children under 36 months and, by virtue of other characteristics, by children over 36 months. Therefore, when carrying out age-group classification, the determining factor should be whether the toy can be used as intended by children under 36 months.

5.1.1 Assessment of Toys Intended for Children Under 36 Months

When determining the play value of a toy intended for children under 36 months, the following matters shall be taken into account:

- The psychological characteristics of children under 3 years of age, in particular their need for “cuddling”,
- Children’s interest in objects resembling themselves (dolls, small children, baby animals, etc.),
- Their tendency to imitate adults and adult behaviour,
- Their level of mental development, including insufficient capacity for abstraction, a low level of knowledge and limited patience,
- The fact that their physical abilities (mobility, manual dexterity, etc.) are not yet fully developed and that the toy can be easily controlled by hand by children in this age group.

5.1.2 Matters to be Taken as a Basis in Age-Group Classification

The following matters shall be observed in assessments relating to age-group classification:

- The basis for determining whether a toy is intended for use by children under or over 36 months is the ability of children to use the toy as intended. Where such use begins before 36 months and continues after that age, the toy shall also be assessed as suitable for children under 36 months.
- The fact that a toy contains small parts that could be swallowed or inhaled, or presents a risk of choking, shall not, in itself, be interpreted as meaning that the toy is intended for children over 36 months.
- Statements on the toy such as “Not suitable for children under 36 months” or “Not suitable for children under three years” may not be used as grounds for demonstrating that the toy is intended for children over 36 months. Accordingly, such warnings shall not appear on toys that meet the criteria for being intended for children under 36 months and that also present a risk to this age group.

5.1.3 Toys in Surprise Packaging

For products in surprise packaging, age-group classification is, in every case, made according to the toy contained within the packaging.

5.2 Relationship between the Toy Safety Regulation and the Personal Protective Equipment Regulation

Equipment designed to protect children against one or more risks (for example, bicycle or ski helmets, ski goggles, etc.) is assessed within the scope of the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Regulation. By contrast, imitations of protective equipment (for example, toy versions of firefighter helmets or protective clothing for doctors) fall within the scope of the Toy Safety Regulation.

Where there is doubt as to the product's intended use, the product must be placed on the market with a clear warning stating that it is a toy and not PPE. However, where an imitation of PPE creates a strong impression in consumers that it provides actual protection, the manufacturer may not be relieved of liability even if a warning has been affixed to the product.

When determining whether products intended for children are to be considered PPE or toys, the product's design purpose, intended use and consumer perception shall be taken into account. In this context, products are assessed under the following categories:

a) Products that Imitate PPE and Remain Toys

No protective function is expected from products falling within this category. Such products are designed solely for play purposes and do not provide actual protection.

Example: A firefighter helmet forming part of a firefighter costume designed for children is considered a toy, despite its appearance as protective equipment, and falls within the scope of the Toy Safety Regulation.

b) Personal Protective Equipment Supplied Together with Toys

Where products are placed on the market together with a toy, and each product element has its own purpose that is clearly distinguishable, each element shall be assessed under the legislation applicable to its respective purpose.

In this context:

- Elements with a play function → Toy Safety Regulation
- Elements with a protective function → Personal Protective Equipment Regulation

Example: Where protective goggles are supplied together with a toy chemistry set, the chemistry set is considered a toy, whereas the goggles are considered PPE.

c) Children's Products that Have a Protective Function and Remain PPE Despite Containing Childlike Elements

The sole and primary purpose of products falling within this category is to provide protection. The fact that such products are intended for children or contain childlike motifs or patterns does not alter their status as PPE.

Actual protection against hazards is expected from such products and, therefore, they are assessed within the scope of the Personal Protective Equipment Regulation.

Example: A bicycle helmet designed for children is considered PPE, even if it bears childlike motifs, because it creates an expectation of protection.

5.3 Relationship between the Toy Safety Regulation and Stationery Products

With the exception of products designed for artistic use, colouring and painting products are considered toys pursuant to Directive 2009/48/EC on the safety of toys. Accordingly, writing or drawing

products that are not limited solely to writing but can also be used for play — for example, pens that blow bubbles or pens designed in the shape of animal figures — are considered toys and are subject to all the requirements of the Toy Safety Directive.

Pencils and ballpoint pens designed with one end, which is usually detachable, in the shape of a clown's head or an animal's body or head are also classified as toys. By contrast, pencils and ballpoint pens intended solely for functional writing and having no play value are not considered toys. Similarly, writing implements containing decorative, scented or similar additional features are not considered toys, provided that such additional features do not encourage the child to play.

Stationery products generally serve an educational and functional purpose. The addition of certain features or decorations to such products is not, in itself, sufficient for the product to be classified as a toy, provided that the product has no play value. This approach may also be applied to notebooks, telephone books, sets containing pencils, stickers, writing sets containing paper, envelopes, pencils that are sometimes fully coloured or decorated with regular patterns, stickers used to decorate stationery, rulers, compasses and similar stationery products.

5.4 Guide on Mouthability

Pursuant to Annex XVII, Item 52, of the KKDIK (REACH) Regulation, the use of the following six chemicals, known as phthalates, is restricted in toys and childcare articles:

- DEHP
- DBP
- BBP
- DINP
- DIDP
- DNOP

The following distinction applies to these substances:

- DEHP, DBP and BBP: their use is restricted in all toys and all childcare articles.
- DINP, DIDP and DNOP: their use is restricted only in toys, childcare articles that can be placed in the mouth, or in the mouthable components thereof.

The concept of "mouthable" should not be confused with the concept of "intended to be placed in the mouth" as used in the Toy Safety Regulation. An item or childcare article being mouthable does not require that being placed in the mouth was specifically intended. "Mouthable" means that an item, or parts of it, can actually be brought to the mouth, sucked, and chewed, such that it can be held in the mouth by children. An item is not considered "mouthable" if it can only be licked.

As a starting point for assessment, objects whose every dimension exceeds 5 cm are considered not mouthable by children, whereas where any dimension of a product or its part is smaller than 5 cm, the product may be considered mouthable. However, this criterion alone is not sufficient; the shape of the product, whether it has detachable or protruding parts, and its resistance to compression or deformation must also be assessed together.

Furthermore, parts of products or product components that are not accessible are not considered mouthable. Where a part of a product cannot be reached by children during normal use or reasonably foreseeable misuse, that part is considered inaccessible. In this assessment, the definitions of "accessible"

and “removable component” set out in the EN 71 Safety of Toys standard may be used as decision-making criteria. Parts that are inaccessible under normal and foreseeable conditions of use, such as plastic wires located inside the internal structure of a toy, are not considered mouthable.

Wires made of plasticized material containing DINP, DIDP or DNOP must be safely enclosed within the toy. While hand-held toys are more likely to be mouthed, the possibility that toys that are not hand-held may also be mouthed cannot be entirely excluded. For this reason, toys that are not hand-held but are, by virtue of their shape or structure, mouthable are also included within the scope of this assessment.

Inflatable products must be assessed in their empty state; mouthpieces intended to be placed in the mouth must not contain DINP, DIDP or DNOP.

Specific limit values for chemicals used in toys intended for use by, or mouthable by, children under 36 months are set out below:

No.	Substance	CAS No.	Limit Value
1	TCEP	115-96-8	5 mg/kg (content limit)
2	TCPP	13674-84-5	5 mg/kg (content limit)
3	TDCP	13674-87-8	5 mg/kg (content limit)
4	Bisphenol A	80-05-7	0.04 mg/l (migration limit) – (in accordance with the methods specified in TS EN 71-10 and TS EN 71-11)
5	Formamide	75-12-7	200 mg/kg (in foam toy materials); 20 µg/m³ (emission limit, measured no more than 28 days after the start of the emission test)
6	1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	2634-33-5	5 mg/kg in water-based toy material (content limit) (in accordance with the methods specified in TS EN 71-10 and TS EN 71-11)
7	Reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	55965-84-9	1 mg/kg in water-based toy material (content limit)
8	5-Chloro-2-methylisothiazolin-3(2H)-one	26172-55-4	0.75 mg/kg in water-based toy material (content limit)
9	2-methylisothiazolin-3(2H)-one	2682-20-4	0.25 mg/kg in water-based toy material (content limit)
10	Phenol	108-95-2	5 mg/l (migration limit, polymeric material, in accordance with TS EN 71-10 and TS EN 71-11); 10 mg/kg (content limit, as a preservative, in accordance with TS EN 71-10 and TS EN 71-11)

6. Annexes

Annex – 1. Sample EU Declaration of Conformity

EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

1. Product model/type, batch or serial number

2. Name and address of the manufacturer or its authorized representative

3. A statement that the declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer

4. Object of the declaration (may include a color image of sufficient clarity, where necessary for a description enabling traceability of the product)

5. A statement that the object of the declaration described above is in conformity with the relevant legislation, and the name of that legislation

6. References to the relevant harmonized standards used, or references to the other technical specifications in relation to which conformity is declared

7. Additional information:

Signed for and on behalf of:

(place and date of issue)

(name, function) (signature)

Annex-2. Physical Inspection and Sampling Report

IMPORT INSPECTIONS

PHYSICAL INSPECTION/SAMPLING REPORT

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, product type, etc.)

Example 1: The product bears the 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 accept the accuracy of the information stated above. I accept that the samples taken/examined under this report represent the entirety of the relevant products covered by the above-mentioned application, and that the results shall be binding. I undertake that all costs arising from testing procedures shall be borne by us, and I accept that the inspection shall be concluded according to the test result. I accept that, following notification of the inspection result to us, we may object to the test result only within 15 working days, and undertake that, if we do not collect the sample by the end of the objection period, we shall not assert any claim of right regarding the samples in question.

Company Representative

Name Surname:

Signature:

Date:

Trade Inspector/Assistant Trade Inspector

Name Surname:

Signature:

Date:

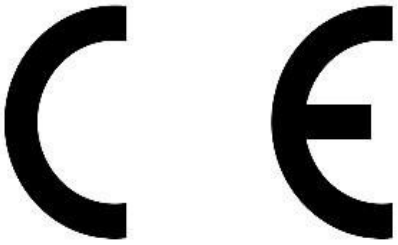
Annex-3. Sample "Suitable for Food Contact" Mark

"Suitable for food contact"

Annex-4. Examples of Non-Compliant CE Marking

Use of a font other than that required by the Regulation

A noticeable gap between the letters C and E



A significant difference in size between the letters C and E

Annex-5. Required Warnings on Products

Product Category	**Required Warning / Note**
Toys not intended for use by children under 36 months	"Not suitable for children under 36 months" / "Not suitable for children under three years of age" (with relevant pictogram) 
Activity toys	"For domestic use only." *** Activity toys attached to a beam are, where applicable, supplied with instructions drawing attention to the need for regular checking and maintenance of the main parts (suspension ropes, fittings, connecting parts, etc.) and stating that failure to carry out such checks may cause the toy to fall or tip over.
Functional toys	"To be used under the direct supervision of an adult." *** These toys are supplied with a warning stating that, unless the precautions to be taken by the user are observed, the user will, under normal conditions, be exposed to the hazards associated with the device or product of which the toy is a scale model or imitation, together with operating instructions. It is also stated that the toy must be kept out of the reach of children below a certain age specified by the manufacturer.
Chemical toys	"(....) Not suitable for children under the age of ... . Must be used under adult supervision." *** Toys that, by their nature, contain hazardous substances or mixtures are supplied with instructions for use containing a warning about the hazardous nature of these substances or mixtures, and briefly stating the precautions to be taken by the user, according to the type of toy, to avoid the associated hazards. Reference is also made to the first aid to be administered in the event of a serious accident arising from use of the toy.
Roller skates, in-line skates, skateboards, scooters, or toy bicycles for children	"Protective equipment must be worn. Not for use in traffic." *** Instructions for use must also include a reminder to use the toy carefully, given that its use requires great skill, so as to prevent collisions or falls that could cause injury to the user or third parties. Certain markings relating to recommended protective equipment (helmet, gloves, knee pads, elbow pads, etc.) are given.
Water toys	"To be used only in water within the child's depth and under adult supervision."
Toys inside food	"Toy inside. Adult supervision recommended."
Imitations of protective masks or helmets	"This toy does not provide protection."

Product Category	Required Warning / Note
Toys designed/intended to be hung over a cradle, cot or pram by means of a cord, string, elastic or rope	“To prevent possible injury from entanglement, remove this toy when the child begins to be able to push up on hands and knees.”
Packaging of scents in olfactory games, cosmetic kits and taste games (scents listed in rows 41–55 of the first table and rows 1–11 of the second table under item 10, Part III, Chemical Properties, Annex-2 of the Toy Safety Regulation)	“Contains scents that may cause allergies.”

Annex-6. Further Processing Undertaking

TO THE MINISTRY OF TRADE

Pursuant to the Import Inspection Communiqué for Toys (Product Safety and Inspection: 202…/10), we hereby accept and undertake that we will finalise the … brand, … model products that we intend to import in compliance with the relevant technical legislation within no later than 12 months; that we will not, under any circumstances, transfer such products to third parties within the specified period; and that we will not offer the products for sale on the domestic market before they are finalised.

We further accept and undertake that, should we act otherwise, pursuant to subparagraph (d) of the first paragraph of Article 13 of the Decision on the Technical Regulations Regime enacted by Presidential Decision No. 6038 dated 14 September 2022, we will pay, to be recorded as revenue in the budget, the Turkish lira equivalent of 60% of the CIF value of the products subject to importation, calculated using the foreign exchange selling rate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye applicable on the date on which the amount is notified to us by the tax office to which we are affiliated, and that we will make such payment in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 6183 on the Procedure for the Collection of Public Receivables dated 21 July 1953.

We also accept and undertake that, if the imported batch of products finalised within the specified period is found by the relevant competent authority not to comply with the provisions of the aforementioned Regulation, we will accept the obligations and sanctions set out in Law No. 7223 dated 5 March 2020.

Importer's Title

Authorized Signature

Date

Address:

Name of the tax office:

Tax registration number:

Customs declaration date and number:

CIF value of the imported product:

Photographs of the imported product and its final form:

Annex-7. Sample Inspector Rejection Message

As a result of the examinations carried out, the application has been concluded as "Rejection: …" on the grounds of … .

The products may be returned to the country of origin, transited directly or via a free zone to a third country, sold under an export registration, or abandoned to the customs administration where the products are located for disposal by destruction, provided that the costs are borne by the owner.

Following submission of an objection via the objection button available in the system and prompt submission of the objection petition to the relevant Group Directorate, your objection to the inspection result may be considered. The period for objecting to test results is 15 working days.

Annex-8. Transit Permit Documents

Where it is determined, as a result of inspections carried out within the scope of the Product Safety and Inspection (ÜGD) Communiqués, that the products do not comply with the applicable technical regulation and/or are not safe, the matters to be included in, and the conditions to be met for, an application to be submitted by the importer to the Ministry for the products to be transited to a third country are as follows:

1) Transit is not permitted to European Union (EU) Member States, European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Member States, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, or free zones.
2) Within the framework of developments in international trade, opinions may be obtained from the relevant institutions, organisations and General Directorates regarding the countries to which the products are to be transited.
3) The application to be submitted to the Ministry by the importing company for the relevant products to be transited must include the following:
   a) The duly completed table set out in Annex-4C;
   b) A declaration and undertaking that the product to be transited complies with the legislation of the country to which it is to be transited (Annex-4A);
   c) A customs warehousing declaration, bill of lading, copy of the invoice and other relevant documents;
   d) A signature circular and/or power of attorney demonstrating that the person submitting the application is authorised to sign and/or represent the company.

4) Where the relevant products are transferred by the importing company to another company, the application to be submitted to the Ministry by the transferee company for the relevant products to be transited must include the following:
   a) The duly completed table set out in Annex-4D;
   b) Documents such as an invoice evidencing the transfer of the products;
   c) A declaration and undertaking that the product to be transited complies with the legislation of the country to which it is to be transited (Annex-4B);
   d) A customs warehousing declaration, bill of lading, copy of the invoice and other relevant documents;
   e) A signature circular and/or power of attorney demonstrating that the person submitting the application is authorised to sign and/or represent the company.

5) In order for the transferee company to obtain a transit permit, it must be registered in the Risk-Based Control System for Foreign Trade (TAREKS).
6) A transit permit application submitted to the Ministry shall be concluded favourably once it has been confirmed that the specified conditions have been met. Accordingly, notification that the transit permit has been granted shall be made to the relevant customs administration and the company.
7) Furthermore, in order to prevent attempts to subsequently place the transited products on the domestic market, the General Directorate of Customs and the General Directorate of Trade Research and Risk Assessment shall be notified so that the products can be monitored for at least three months.
8) In order to prevent the subsequent re-importation of the transited products into Türkiye through the system, information concerning the transit transaction shall be entered into TAREKS.

TO THE MINISTRY OF TRADE

(General Directorate of Product Safety and Inspection)

As a result of the inspection carried out under Product Safety and Inspection Communiqué No. …, application No. … submitted through the Risk-Based Control System for Foreign Trade (TAREKS) by … company in respect of products with HS Code … and described as … has been rejected.

Pursuant to subparagraph (ç) of the fourth paragraph of Article 181 of the Customs Regulation, we wish to transit the products that have been rejected as a result of the inspection to … (country name). We hereby declare and undertake that the products in question comply with the legislation of … (country name), to which they are to be transited.

We respectfully submit the foregoing for your consideration and necessary action.

Name/Title of the Importer or its Representative

Company Stamp

Authorized Signature(s)

Date

TO THE MINISTRY OF TRADE

(General Directorate of Product Safety and Inspection)

As a result of the inspection carried out under Product Safety and Inspection Communiqué No. …, application No. … submitted through the Risk-Based Control System for Foreign Trade (TAREKS) by … company in respect of products with HS Code … and described as … has been rejected. The aforementioned products have been transferred and delivered by the said company to … company pursuant to Transfer Invoice No. … .

Pursuant to subparagraph (ç) of the fourth paragraph of Article 181 of the Customs Regulation, we wish to transit the products that have been rejected as a result of the inspection to … (country name). We hereby declare and undertake that the products in question comply with the legislation of … (country name), to which they are to be transited.

We respectfully submit the foregoing for your consideration and necessary action.

Name/Title of the Importer or its Representative

Company Stamp

Authorized Signature(s)

Date

Products Subject to Transit Request

Company Tax No.	TAREKS Application	Bill of Lading Date	Bill of Lading No.	GTIP/Product Type	Quantity

Name/Title of the Importer or its Representative

Company Stamp

Authorized Signature(s)

Date