REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE

MINISTRY OF TRADE

DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR PRODUCT SAFETY AND INSPECTION

GUIDE ON IMPORT INSPECTION OF MOTHER AND BABY PRODUCTS

Handbook on Implementation Principles

2026

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1. Scope and Legal Basis

This Guide sets out the procedures and principles for conducting and finalising physical inspections of products covered by the Communiqué on Import Inspections of Mother and Baby Products, prepared and implemented by the Ministry of Trade pursuant to Article 455 of Presidential Decree No. 1 on the Organisation of the Presidency; Product Safety and Technical Regulations Law No. 7223 dated 5 March 2020; the Technical Regulations Regime Decision put into force by Presidential Decision No. 6038 dated 14 September 2022; and the Regulation on Technical Regulations in Foreign Trade published in the Official Gazette No. 32281 dated 16 August 2023.

Unless otherwise stated, instructions issued as a result of company applications concerning matters not included in inspection guides are not individual in nature and also apply to other companies in the same situation.

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

2. Import Inspection Applications

2.1 Application by the Importing Company

For products included in the "List of Products Subject to Inspection" in Annex 2 to the Communiqué, import inspection applications are made before registration of the customs declaration, within the framework of Article 181(4) of the Customs Regulation.

The procedure in Article 5 of the Communiqué applies. A user authorised to act for the company submits the application by entering data relating to the import consignment through TAREKS, using "Login to E-Signature Applications" under "E-Signature Applications" on the Ministry website. TAREKS assigns the company an application number solely to enable it to track its dealings with the relevant inspection unit.

2.2 Exemptions and Exceptions

The characteristics of applications granted exemption or exception from import inspection are regulated in Article 6 of the Communiqué. Accordingly, products accompanied by an A.TR movement certificate, returned goods, and products specified in Part Five of the Decision on the Implementation of Certain Articles of Customs Law No. 4458 annexed to Council of Ministers Decision No. 2009/15481 dated 9 September 2009 are exempt from physical inspection.

However, where necessary following an assessment under the final paragraph of Article 6, applications accompanied by an A.TR certificate may also be referred for physical inspection. In addition to risk analysis, this assessment takes account of the results of reviews of documents submitted in the company's previous applications, whether it submitted a document not issued by its purported issuer, and whether it made cancellations or duplicate applications.

2.3 Submission of Application Documents

For every application, the documents specified in items one and two of Annex 3 to the Communiqué must be uploaded to the system. For products referred for physical inspection, the documents specified in items three and four of Annex 3 must be uploaded completely to the Foreign Trade Risk-Based Control System (TAREKS) electronically within 20 working days, including the application date. If documents are missing and the company wishes to continue the application, the system grants an additional period. If the required documents are not uploaded within that period, the application is concluded as "Rejection: Missing Documents". An application concluded by the system as "Rejection: Missing Documents" due to missing Annex 3 documents may be reopened for inspection once through the additional-time request button in the system.

Where documents cannot be uploaded to TAREKS due to a technical problem, they are submitted in person to the relevant Group Directorate. Documents may be delivered in person only by persons authorised under a power of attorney; the power of attorney evidencing authority to act for the importer must be submitted. No inspection is carried out without it.

Where a single TAREKS application under the same customs document covers more than one tariff heading, or products under the same tariff heading with different type, origin, brand or model, or products with different manufacturers, common and applicable documents—including the customs document, invoice and declarations of conformity—need only be uploaded once to TAREKS.

3. Inspection Procedures

The inspection procedure begins where an application submitted through TAREKS by an authorised user is referred for physical inspection. The import inspection process may include one or more of the following: verification of TAREKS application information; scope verification; document review; physical inspection; and laboratory testing.

First, TAREKS application information and the scope are verified. Once the products are understood to fall within the relevant legislation, their information and documents are examined. Products may be referred directly for testing as a result of TAREKS risk analysis. If inspection units develop a suspicion that products are risky, the inspection may be assessed at a higher inspection stage.

3.1 Verification of Application Information

The inspection unit checks consistency between information declared in the TAREKS application and documents submitted through TAREKS. If information is incorrectly declared, the inspection unit cancels the application and the importer must submit a new application. However, inadvertent errors in brand and model may be corrected in the system without cancellation after consultation with the inspection unit.

3.2 Scope Verification

For applications referred for physical inspection, it is checked whether the product falls within the relevant technical legislation and within the products intended to be inspected by the Ministry as described by their customs tariff heading. Applications for products found to be out of scope are concluded as “Out of Scope: Inspection Result”. Products declared out of scope by the company are referred for physical inspection on their first importation; subsequent referral is determined by risk analysis.

3.3 Review of Application Documents

Information and documents submitted by the company are reviewed to establish conformity with the technical legislation applicable to the products. Documents should be submitted in Turkish; documents in English are also accepted. Notarised translations may be requested where necessary.

The EU Declaration of Conformity uploaded by the company must contain the items in Annex 1. Where a product is subject to more than one technical regulation requiring an EU Declaration of Conformity, the manufacturer demonstrates compliance with all applicable rules by issuing a single declaration.

Test reports must be current, issued by accredited laboratories, and dated before the transport document. The entity commissioning the test must be the product manufacturer or importer. Reports must include identifying information such as brand and model/serial number, which must match information on the product or packaging. If the link between product and report cannot be established and the company agrees, a sample is taken and tested.

Photographs uploaded under a TAREKS application must belong to the imported product and have been taken in the bonded area. If the uploaded photographs are found not to match the product during physical inspection, the matter is reported to the General Directorate. Deliberate misuse of photographs is taken into account in TAREKS risk assessment.

Where more detailed research is necessary, or submitted information and documents do not belong to the product but there is no intent to mislead, the company is requested to complete the product documents within an additional 45 days. If documents requested by the inspector are not submitted within 45 days from the first request, the application is concluded as “Rejection: Missing Documents”. Such applications must not be concluded by inspector cancellation.

3.4 Physical Inspection

Products may undergo physical inspection in order to link them to uploaded documents and to resolve doubts arising in document review. Their structure and characteristics must be examined to establish whether all required reports have been submitted and to determine tests required for products lacking reports. Details must be recorded in the Physical Inspection/Sampling Record in Annex 2.

Persons accompanying the inspection or sampling in the bonded area must submit a power of attorney demonstrating authority to act for the importer. All communications concerning products subject to physical inspection must proceed through the “Inspection Messages” tab. If company representatives are absent at the scheduled time or products are not ready, the programme is rescheduled without regard to the application date. If products are not present in the inspection area, the application is concluded as “Rejection: Inspection Result”. Product photographs should be taken and archived where possible.

Products for which there is a substantiated serious safety concern may be sent for laboratory testing and action is taken according to the result. If the importer does not accept testing and requests non-conformity in writing, the application is concluded as “Rejection: Inspection Result”. Objections to a testing decision or a written non-conformity decision are reported to the General Directorate.

3.4.1 Marking Verification

The CE marking must conform to the form specified in the CE Marking Regulation published in Official Gazette No. 31493 dated 27 May 2021. Apart from enlargement or reduction observing the prescribed proportions, its design may not be altered. Unless otherwise provided, it must be at least 5 mm high and affixed visibly, legibly and indelibly to the product or data plate, or, where this is impossible or durability cannot be ensured, to packaging and accompanying documents required by the applicable technical regulation.

A CE marking on a securely affixed paper label is acceptable if it is visible, legible and indelible in the required place and printed on the same label with product information such as the product image, characteristics, instructions, manufacturer/importer address, other markings and warnings. The marking must give a clear indication that it was affixed during manufacture. Where CE-marking size is non-compliant but there is no other non-conformity and test reports are satisfactory, the application is concluded once only as “Conditional Acceptance: Warning”, taking account of design, nature, dimensions and label placement.

For products inspected under the Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Materials and Articles in Contact with Food, the marking and statement shown in Annex 4 must be present in the prescribed form. Missing marking during physical inspection requires conclusion as “Rejection: Missing Marking”.

3.4.2 Inspection of Adapters Supplied with Products

Even if the main product is outside the technical legislation, detachable adapters supplied with products may require a test report and/or testing. Where an external adapter is supplied in or with the unit package, its marking information is also checked. Non-compliant adapters may be separated from the main product by handling, provided it is documented that they have been returned to origin, transited directly or through a free zone to a third country, sold for export, or abandoned to customs for disposal by destruction at the owner’s expense. Following handling, the main product must be tested

with compliant adapters; where the test is satisfactory, the application is concluded after all products covered by it have been handled.

Where adapters supplied with products referred by TAREKS for testing are also tested and pass, no EU declaration of conformity or marking information (including CE marking, brand and model) is sought for the adapters. If adapter tests fail while main-product tests pass, if the importer does not accept separate adapter testing, or if adapters cause main products to be non-compliant, the handling principles in section 4.4.2 apply.

3.4.3 Warnings

During physical inspection it must be checked that warnings required by applicable legislation appear on the product or packaging in the prescribed form. Missing or incomplete warnings that must appear on the product may be permitted to be handled in the bonded area (see section 4.4).

3.5 Testing

Products are sent for testing, subject to the company's consent, where no test report is submitted, inspectors have serious concerns, or TAREKS directly refers the products for testing. Inspectors take samples and send them for testing, provided the importer bears courier and testing costs. Samples are sent in rotation to one of the designated laboratories. The inspection is concluded according to the test result, which applies to all line items represented by the sample. The number of samples is kept to a minimum, though additional samples may be taken where necessary.

Required information is recorded in the Annex 2 record, signed by the inspector and the company's authorised representative; the representative's power of attorney is checked and photographs are taken. The retained sample is entered in the sample register and witness samples are kept by the Group Directorate. The period for objecting to results is 15 working days. If an objection is made, witness samples are retested, where possible by a laboratory other than the first laboratory.

For files referred for testing by the system but not testable owing to test capability, product characteristics or quantity, the process continues as a test-report review and the General Directorate must be urgently informed, stating the tariff heading and reason testing was impossible. If testing is not accepted, the application is concluded as "Rejection: Inspection Result" on the company's written declaration.

3.5.1 Equivalent Products

Where many line items are referred for testing, not every model is tested. One product sharing manufacturer, brand, material and type with other products in the same application is selected as a reference model and tested to represent equivalent products. Applications for equivalent models remain open until the reference model's test result is available. If the reference model passes and all equivalent items have appropriate documents, the application is concluded as "Acceptance: Inspection Result". If it fails, the company may object within 15 working days. If a second test, conducted only for the non-compliant matter, passes and documents are appropriate, acceptance may be issued.

If there is no objection or the second test also fails, the reference model is concluded as “Rejection: Test Result”; on request, all equivalent models may then be tested. A company requesting a negative conclusion without testing receives “Rejection: Inspection Result”.

3.6 Cancellation of Applications

Cancellation solely permits correction of a material error discovered during review and resubmission of the application; only an inspector may cancel an application under inspection. Except for brand and model, where one or more application particulars were recorded incorrectly or incompletely, the inspection unit sends an explanatory message and inspection continues to its final stage. If products cannot pass import inspection, the result is “Rejection”; otherwise the result is “Cancellation: Inspector Cancellation” so the company can correct the error. The material error must be recorded in the inspector note. Brand and model errors may be corrected without cancellation after consultation.

Following cancellation due to material errors after inspection is completed, the same consignment is processed according to the inspection type assigned by TAREKS. If products are transferred to another company during inspection, inspection continues under the current application; if compliant, the transferor’s application is concluded as “Cancellation: Inspector Cancellation” after transfer documents are submitted. Suspected transfers are reported to the General Directorate. Other cancellation requests, including those due to return to origin or transit, are not accepted; a written request for rejection may instead lead to rejection.

3.7 Duplicate Applications

Submitting a new application or opening a new line item in TAREKS to import products previously rejected, or to avoid inspection for products under an ongoing application, is a duplicate application and impairs effective risk analysis. Upon determining that cancellation is necessary, the inspection unit immediately informs company officials and performs cancellation after the inspection process. The company must be reminded not to file a new application for the cancelled products until cancellation is confirmed in the system; otherwise sanctions may apply to the company and user. Duplicate applications are concluded directly as “Rejection: Misleading Transaction” and reported to the General Directorate.

3.8 Document Not Issued by Its Purported Issuer

If the authenticity of a document submitted for import inspection is doubtful, it is investigated through the issuer’s website; if this is impossible, the issuer is contacted by email for confirmation. If the response states that the document is false, or not accurate, valid or consistent, it is treated as not issued by its purported issuer. If the requested information is not sent within 20 days, the matter is reported to the General Directorate.

If a document uploaded to TAREKS is found not to have been issued by its purported issuer, renewal is not requested. The inspection is concluded directly as

“Rejection: Document Not Issued by Its Purported Issuer”, reported to the General Directorate, and administrative sanctions are imposed on both company and user under Article 13 of the Communiqué. Evidence obtained from the issuer’s website, the full original or cover page sent by email, or the inability to obtain these, must be stated in the report to the General Directorate. Where suspicion or alteration relates to one line item only, these provisions apply only to that item; other line items are completed under the relevant technical legislation.

3.9 Attempts to Mislead the System

Attempts intended to prevent risk analysis from functioning correctly are considered misleading transactions. Upon detection, the relevant application must also be concluded as “Rejection: Misleading Transaction”.

4. Finalisation of Inspections

4.1 Applications Concluded with Conditional Acceptance

4.1.1 Conditional Acceptance: Minor Deficiency

Unless technical legislation provides otherwise, where importer information required to be on the product or packaging cannot be identified, the application is concluded as “Conditional Acceptance–Minor Deficiency: Inspection Result”, so that correction can be verified through market surveillance and inspection.

4.1.2 Conditional Acceptance: Further Processing

Under Article 5(2)(f) of the Framework Regulation on Market Surveillance and Inspection of Products, published in Official Gazette No. 31537 dated 10 July 2021, products obtained by a manufacturer from another manufacturer, or imported by the manufacturer where it is abroad, in order to carry out further operations such as assembly, packaging, processing or labelling, are not deemed placed on the market unless otherwise provided. Applications may be considered under further processing where they are not deemed placed on the market.

The importing company must be a manufacturer. To establish this, capacity reports, industrial registration certificates and, where available, documents identifying production and final products are requested and reviewed. The importer must submit a capacity report and the undertaking in Annex 5, explaining the proposed operations and stating that compliant final products will be placed on the market. The capacity report must confirm the manufacturer produces the relevant final product.

Semi-finished products subject to further processing must be sent for testing to the extent their characteristics permit, even if TAREKS has not referred them directly, to demonstrate that they are compliant and safe. Requests relating to final products, and to adapters or chargers supplied with products, are not accepted. Where all required documents are obtained and available tests show conformity, importation is allowed and the application is concluded as “Conditional Acceptance: Further Processing” for consideration in market surveillance.

4.1.3 Conditional Acceptance: Warning

If required markings, such as the food-contact marking or CE marking, are not affixed in the stipulated size, the application is concluded once only as “Conditional Acceptance: Warning”, provided no other non-conformity is found and having regard to design, nature, dimensions and label placement. If the matter recurs in subsequent applications, the application is concluded as “Rejection: Missing Marking”.

4.2 Applications Concluded with Rejection

If non-compliance with applicable legislation is identified, the application is concluded as “Rejection: Inspection Result”. The reason must be written in detail as an inspector note and communicated to the user using the message in Annex 6. Customs is notified in writing of the rejection reason and does not permit importation. If the importer does not accept necessary testing and requests non-conformity in writing, the same result applies.

If a company groups information for multiple products in one line item and some may be imported while others must be rejected, a new TAREKS application is made only for compliant products, then the existing application is concluded as “Rejection: Inspection Result”. A new application for non-compliant products is treated under duplicate-application principles. Where inspection avoidance by unlawful methods—such as use of an inappropriate TPS number or unauthorised transit trade—is detected in an ongoing physical-inspection application, it is concluded as “Rejection: Misleading Transaction” and the General Directorate is urgently informed. If products are absent from the bonded area during inspection, for example due to incomplete delivery or late arrival, the line item is concluded as “Rejection: Inspection Result”.

4.3 Conformity Inspection Results

Result	Explanation
Acceptance: Inspection Result	No non-compliance with applicable technical legislation is identified during physical inspection.
Out of Scope: Inspection Result	The product is not within the relevant technical legislation and/or is not among products targeted for inspection by tariff-heading description.
Conditional Acceptance–Minor Deficiency: Inspection Result	Deficiencies found are to be rectified immediately after import formalities and in any event before placement on the market.
Conditional Acceptance–Further	Required documents are obtained

Processing: Inspection Result	for semi-finished products intended to become final products after further processing.
Conditional Acceptance–Warning: Inspection Result	There is a CE-mark size issue or a non-essential marking deficiency, with no other non-compliance.
Rejection: Inspection Result	Non-compliance with applicable legislation is identified.
Rejection: Missing Documents	Requested documents are not submitted within the allowed period.
Rejection: Missing Marking	Required conformity markings are absent from the product.
Rejection: Test Result	Testing produces an unfavourable result.
Rejection: Document Not Issued by Its Purported Issuer	A submitted document is found not to have been issued by its purported issuer.
Rejection: Misleading Transaction	A duplicate transaction or attempt to impair risk analysis is identified.
Cancellation: Inspector Cancellation	No non-compliance exists, but information inadvertently declared by the company must be corrected.

4.4 Handling Requests

Handling requests may be considered except for corrections requiring technical intervention such as striking or notching. For products non-compliant in respect of Turkish instructions, labelling, marking (excluding brand, model and CE marking), or packaging, where deficiencies can be remedied in the bonded area and correction creates no concern for health, safety, environmental protection or correct consumer information, a written request is made to the inspection unit.

If approved, the company is given up to 30 days for handling. It must be performed in an area controlled by the customs directorate. Upon completion, the company submits a written petition stating that deficiencies have been completed. Inspection units examine the products in the bonded area to confirm compliance; the application is not finalised until handling is completed. If corrections are confirmed, the

result is “Acceptance: Inspection Result”. Handling undertaken with customs permission without application to the inspection unit is not accepted.

4.4.1 Requests to Handle CE Marking

For CE-marked products, requests to handle the CE marking may be considered if the conditions listed in Article 5(1), “Obligations of the Manufacturer”, of the CE Marking Regulation are met, no manifest non-compliance is identified, and the company provides a trademark registration certificate and technical file evidencing that it is the manufacturer.

4.4.2 Requests to Handle Adapters

Separation of non-compliant adapters supplied with products is permitted if (i) it is documented that separated adapters have been returned to origin, transited directly or via a free zone to a third country, sold for export, or abandoned to customs for disposal by destruction at the owner’s expense, pursuant to Article 181(4)(ç) of the Customs Regulation; and (ii) the products are tested with compliant adapters and receive a favourable result.

4.5 Objection to Inspection Results

Applications rejected due to late document submission, or applications where the company claims that an item was overlooked by the inspector or requests an out-of-scope finding, may be reopened. Companies may object only once, within one year, through the TAREKS objection button. The period for objection to test results is 15 working days.

For reopened applications, no additional 45-day period is given. The importer must promptly submit missing documents, its objection petition, the technical file if requested and other obligations. No objection may be made to “Rejection: Document Not Issued by Its Purported Issuer” or “Rejection: Misleading Transaction”. For other objections, missing documents, documents showing the location of missing marking, the objection petition, a retest-request petition where applicable, and any additional documents requested by the inspector must be uploaded within at most 15 working days. Failure results in the same rejection again, with no further system objection. If an application is again rejected after a system objection within one year, the General Directorate may once consider a request to reopen it; no 45-day period is provided and the missing document must be submitted within 15 working days.

4.6 Transit Requests for Non-Compliant Products

If a company wishes to transit products in a rejected application, the favourable opinion of the General Directorate is required pursuant to Article 181(4)(ç) of the Customs Regulation. The company applies in writing, identifies the destination country, declares conformity with that country’s legislation, and completes Annex 7 documents in line with the “Transit Permission” heading in the TAREKS “Former Help” tab. Return to origin does not require the General Directorate’s favourable opinion. Particular care must be taken to prevent rejected products, in whole or split consignments, being offered on

the domestic market by the same or different companies. Unauthorised transit avoidance is concluded as “Rejection: Misleading Transaction”.

5. Product-Specific Principles

The following requirements apply in addition to the general inspection principles above. “KKDİK” refers to the Turkish Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; “OGY” refers to the Toy Safety Regulation; “LVD” refers to the Low Voltage Directive regulation; and “Codex” refers to food-contact requirements.

Toilet-seat reducers for children

For imports of toilet-seat reducers designed for toilet training of children, the following tests are required.

Required chemical testing under the KKDİK Regulation: cadmium in artificial leather (coated plastics), plastic, metal and painted materials—limit 0.01% in plastics/metals and 0.1% in paints; phthalates in artificial leather and plastic—limit 0.1% (DEHP, DBP and BBP regardless of skin contact; DINP, DIDP and DNOP only for products children can put in their mouths); lead in coated/varnished/painted natural leather, artificial leather, plastic, glass, coated paper and painted materials—limit 0.05%, with an additional migration test under EN 1671-3 assessed against 0.05 micrograms/cm²; DOK in plastic parts intended to contact skin—limit 0.1%; and PAHs in rubber/plastic components and artificial leather in continuous or repeated direct contact with skin or oral activity under normal or reasonably foreseeable use—limit 0.5 mg/kg. Different colours of the same model must be tested separately where specified.

Soothers (Pacifiers)

Soothers, multi-function soothers such as teething soothers, feeding teats and soothers with feeding functionality are covered by TS EN 1400+A2 and KKDİK. Decorative soother-shaped articles and soothers intended for Pierre Robin syndrome, cleft lip conditions or premature infants that fall under the Medical Devices Regulation are outside the relevant standard. If medical-device status is uncertain, the manufacturer declaration and markings are checked; unresolved applications are referred to the General Directorate. Both the standard and KKDİK requirements for lead, cadmium, phthalates, PAHs and DOK apply. Since clause 10.3 tests lead and cadmium only for migration, total lead and cadmium must also be tested under KKDİK.

Warnings concerning use, cleaning and storage required by technical legislation must be included on packaging or accompanying documents. Instructions must include: “For your child’s safety — WARNING! Before each use, carefully inspect the soother. Pull the soother in all directions. Discard it at the first sign of damage or weakness. Use only soother holders tested to EN 12586. Never attach other ribbons or cords to a soother; your child may be strangled.” Consult the relevant clauses of the standard for all other information, warnings and markings.

Feeding bottles, children's water bottles and training cups

TS EN 14350+A1 covers drinking equipment designed for children aged 0–48 months. Articles for medical applications, ceramic articles and articles intended only for storage are outside scope. Compliance is required with both the standard and KKDİK requirements for lead, cadmium, phthalates, PAHs and DOK. Since clause 8.6 tests lead and cadmium only for migration, total lead and cadmium must additionally be tested under KKDİK.

WARNING!

- Continuous and prolonged sucking of fluids will cause tooth decay.
- Always check food temperature before feeding.
- Throw away at the first signs of damage or weakness.
- Keep components not in use out of the reach of children.
- Never attach to cords, ribbons, laces or loose parts of clothing. The child can be strangled.
- Where applicable: never use feeding teats as a soother; always use this product with adult supervision; glass containers may break; for single use only; do not lengthen cords or loops due to strangulation hazard; use only with breast milk and not for mixing follow-on milk.

Children's feeding plates, spoons, forks and other feeding utensils

TS EN 14372 covers equipment enabling children aged 0–36 months to eat independently or with adult assistance. Drinking equipment and medical products are outside scope. Compliance with the standard and KKDİK requirements for lead, cadmium, phthalates, PAHs and DOK is required. As phthalate tests are already performed under KKDİK, the phthalate tests in TS EN 14372 clause 5.4.2.3 are not required.

WARNING!

- Always use this product with adult supervision.
- Before each use, inspect the product carefully. Throw it away at the first sign of wear or damage.
- This product may break if dropped.
- Always check food temperature before feeding.

Milk-storage bags, nipple shields, breast shells and similar products

For imports of these products, chemical testing is required.

Required chemical testing under the KKDİK Regulation: cadmium in artificial leather (coated plastics), plastic, metal and painted materials—limit 0.01% in plastics/metals and 0.1% in paints; phthalates in artificial leather and plastic—limit 0.1% (DEHP, DBP and BBP regardless of skin contact; DINP, DIDP and DNOP only for products children can put in their mouths); lead in coated/varnished/painted natural leather, artificial leather, plastic, glass, coated paper and painted materials—limit 0.05%,

with an additional migration test under EN 1671-3 assessed against 0.05 micrograms/cm²; DOK in plastic parts intended to contact skin—limit 0.1%; and PAHs in rubber/plastic components and artificial leather in continuous or repeated direct contact with skin or oral activity under normal or reasonably foreseeable use—limit 0.5 mg/kg. Different colours of the same model must be tested separately where specified.

Products covered by the Medical Devices Regulation are outside inspection scope. However, milk-storage containers and nipple shields helping feed children aged 0–48 months are also covered by TS EN 14350+A1. Where such products are tested, total lead and cadmium tests under KKDİK are additionally required because clause 8.6 tests only migration.

Teethers

Teethers with play value, assessed as toys, must be assessed as mouthing products for children under three under the Toy Safety Regulation.

Baby carriers

Products attached to an adult's body to assist carrying children are covered by TS EN 13209-2. Products with a frame enabling carriage above 15 kg are outside scope. Packaging or accompanying documents must state use, maximum carrying weight, minimum age range, standard name and number, cleaning and storage instructions.

WARNING!

- Your balance may be adversely affected by your and the child's movement.
- Take care when bending or leaning forward or sideways.
- This carrier is not suitable for use during sporting activities.

Carry cots and stands

TS EN 1466 covers handled carriers and stands enabling one-handed carrying of infants weighing up to 9 kg while lying down. Products designed for special needs or medical purposes are outside scope.

WARNING!

- Never leave the child unattended.
- Use only on a firm, horizontal, level and dry surface.
- Do not let other children play unattended near the carry cot.
- Do not use if any part is broken, torn or missing.
- Do not leave flexible carrying handles inside the carry cot.
- Never use this product on a stand (where applicable).
- For stands: use only on a firm, horizontal, level and dry surface; do not allow unattended play near the carry cot and stand; do not use if any part of the stand is broken, torn or missing.

Soother holders

TS EN 12586 applies to holders for attaching soothers for children aged 0–36 months. Products with play value assessed as toys must also comply with the Toy Safety Regulation.

WARNING!

- Before each use, carefully inspect the soother holder. Throw it away at the first sign of wear or damage.
- Never lengthen the soother holder.
- Never attach it to cords, ribbons, laces or loose parts of clothing. Your child may be strangled.

Breast pumps

For breast-pump parts contacting skin and components used to store milk, chemical testing is required.

Required chemical testing under the KKDİK Regulation: cadmium in artificial leather (coated plastics), plastic, metal and painted materials—limit 0.01% in plastics/metals and 0.1% in paints; phthalates in artificial leather and plastic—limit 0.1% (DEHP, DBP and BBP regardless of skin contact; DINP, DIDP and DNOP only for products children can put in their mouths); lead in coated/varnished/painted natural leather, artificial leather, plastic, glass, coated paper and painted materials—limit 0.05%, with an additional migration test under EN 1671-3 assessed against 0.05 micrograms/cm²; DOK in plastic parts intended to contact skin—limit 0.1%; and PAHs in rubber/plastic components and artificial leather in continuous or repeated direct contact with skin or oral activity under normal or reasonably foreseeable use—limit 0.5 mg/kg. Different colours of the same model must be tested separately where specified.

Food-contact portions of pumps and their components must bear appropriate Codex markings and be supported by required test reports. Electric pumps additionally require an EU Declaration of Conformity under LVD and must satisfy LVD requirements. Drinking equipment such as bottles supplied with a pump is inspected under TS EN 14350+A1; supplied soothers are inspected under TS EN 1400+A2.

Children’s bicycles

TS EN ISO 8098 applies to bicycles designed for children with a fully assembled or unassembled saddle height between 435 mm and 635 mm. Bicycles with a saddle height below 435 mm fall under the Toy Safety Regulation. Bicycles specially designed for acrobatics are outside scope. Packaging or accompanying documents must include all required instructions and information on use, cleaning and storage.

High chairs

TS EN 14988+A2 covers products designed to raise children aged 0–3 years who cannot sit unaided to dining-table height for feeding. High chairs intended solely for medical purposes are outside scope.

WARNING!

- Never leave the child unattended.
- Always use the restraint system.
- Falling hazard: prevent your child from climbing on the product.
- Do not use the product unless all components are correctly fitted and adjusted.
- Be aware of the risk of open fire and other sources of strong heat near the product.
- Be aware of the risk of tipping when your child can push its feet against a table or other structure.

Baby walkers

TS EN 1273+A1 covers walkers designed to help children stand until they can walk independently. Walkers assessed as toys or made for medical purposes are outside this standard; products declared as toys are inspected under the Toy Safety Regulation.

WARNING!

- Prevent access to stairs, steps and uneven surfaces.
- Never leave the child unattended.
- The child will be able to reach further and move rapidly when in a baby walking frame.
- Keep away from fires and heating/cooking appliances.
- Remove from hot liquids, electrical cords and other potential hazards within reach.
- Prevent collision with glass in doors, windows and furniture.

Pushchairs and prams

TS EN 1888-1+A1 and TS EN 1888-2+A1 cover pushchairs and prams intended to carry one or more children up to 22 kg. Those designed for special needs, wheeled infant carriers and motor-powered pushchairs are outside scope. Toy products are assessed under the Toy Safety Regulation.

WARNING!

- Never leave your child unattended.
- Use the harness as soon as your child can sit unaided.
- This seat unit is not suitable for children under 6 months.
- Always use the restraint system.
- Before use, ensure all locking devices are engaged.
- To avoid injury, ensure the child is kept away when unfolding and folding this product.
- Do not let the child play with this product.

- Before each use, check that the pram body, seat unit or car-seat attachment devices are correctly engaged.
- This product is not suitable for running or skating.

Pushchairs intended for use in vehicles must comply with UNECE Regulation R129; products complying with UNECE R44 may not be placed on the market. The type-approval certificate and E-marking are checked. The E marking comprises the letter E in a circle plus the country mark of the authority granting type approval and must be shown with the approval number (see TS EN 1888-1, Annex G). Type-approval documents must correspond with product markings. English type-approval documents need not be translated; documents in other languages require a sworn, notarised or consular-certified translation. If the product type-approval number exactly matches the submitted document, a difference between production-site information in the document and origin information on the product is not non-compliance; the certificate must nevertheless be verified.

Infant reclined cradles and bouncers

TS EN 12790-1 and TS EN 12790-2 cover fixed or folding reclined cradles and bouncers intended until children try to sit up or stand, respectively. UNECE R129 car seats declared usable as reclined cradles are also covered. Toys supplied with products must comply with the Toy Safety Regulation.

WARNING!

- Never leave the child unattended.
- Never use this product on an elevated surface, such as a table.
- Always use the restraint system.
- Stop using the product when the child starts trying to sit up (TS EN 12790-1) or stand up (TS EN 12790-2).
- Never use the toy bar to carry the product.
- Do not move or lift this product with the baby inside.
- Do not leave flexible carrying handles inside the product.
- If connected to a music player, ensure the music player volume is low.
- This product contains a button battery. A button battery can cause severe internal chemical burns if swallowed. Dispose of used batteries immediately and keep new and used batteries away from children. Seek medical attention immediately if a battery may have been swallowed or placed inside any part of the body.

Chair-mounted seats

TS EN 16120+A2 covers seats that can be mounted on a chair to raise the seating position of children who can sit unaided, up to 15 kg or 36 months. Products intended to secure children without raising their seating position are outside scope.

WARNING!

- Never leave the child unattended.

- Always use the restraint system and chair attachment system.
- Always check security and stability before use.
- Always use harnesses and check they are correctly fitted.
- Always use chair/seat attachment systems and check they are correctly fitted before use.
- Never use this product on a stool or bench.

Children's bath seats and baths

TS EN 17022 covers equipment intended for bathroom use by children able to sit unsupported without leaning. Products designed for children with special needs and those intended only for use with children's baths are outside scope.

WARNING!

- DANGER — Your child can drown if left alone.
- A bathtub must indicate the maximum water level with the prescribed marking.
- This is not a safety device.
- DROWNING HAZARD: children have drowned while using bathing aids; children can drown in a very short time in as little as 2 cm of water; always stay in contact with your child during bathing; never leave your child unattended in the bath, even for a few moments—take the child with you if you leave the room; do not allow other children, even older children, to substitute for an adult.
- Where applicable: position the product to prevent the child reaching hot water; ensure suction cups adhere securely; do not use on non-level bath surfaces; ensure attachment devices are correctly fitted; stop using when the child can sit unsupported or begins to stand; use only when the child can sit unsupported.

Children's cots, cradles and bedside sleepers

TS EN 1130 covers cots used at home and outside the home, with an internal cot-base length not exceeding 900 mm, intended to provide sleeping arrangements until infants can sit alone, pull themselves up or push up on hands and knees. Hospital and medical cots are outside scope. TS EN 716+AC covers ready-to-use cots with an internal cot-base length above 900 mm and below 1400 mm.

WARNING!

- Suffocation hazard — do not place a second mattress on this mattress.
- Do not use the cot when the child can sit alone, pull itself up on hands and knees, or stand.
- Do not use this product before reading the instructions for use.
- DANGER — Do not use the product unless it is attached to an adult bed.
- Do not place additional items in the product; they may cause suffocation.
- Do not place near cords, blind/curtain cords or other products posing strangulation hazards.

- Do not use more than one mattress in the cot.
- Do not use if any part is missing, damaged or broken; contact the manufacturer for replacement parts and instructions, and do not substitute parts.
- Use only the mattress sold with this cot and do not add a second mattress.
- For bedside sleepers, ensure the side rail is no higher than the adult-bed mattress and keep the adult-bed attachment system away from and outside the cot.
- For TS EN 716 cots: beware of fire risk from strong heat sources; do not leave anything in or position the cot near anything that could provide a foothold or pose a suffocation/strangulation hazard.

Swimming aids and swim seats

TS EN 13138-2 applies to Class C swimming-aid devices intended to help users move in water during initial water-awareness, learning to swim, or learning part of a swimming stroke. Class A and B aids, pull buoys, lifebuoys and life jackets are outside scope; water toys are assessed under the Toy Safety Regulation. TS EN 13138-3 covers Class A swimming-aid devices for children up to 15 kg and 36 months, in which the user is placed, which are inherently buoyant, inflatable or a combination. Class B and C aids, lifebuoys and life jackets are outside scope.

WARNING!

- Does not protect against drowning.
- Always fully inflate all air chambers.
- Use only under constant supervision.
- Wear all components.
- For swim seats: WARNING—RISK OF TIPPING. Use only under constant supervision and within direct reach of the swim seat; do not remove any component.

Baby jumpers

TS EN 14036 covers vertically suspended home-use baby jumpers for children who can hold their heads unsupported and weigh up to 12 kg. Products that recline children and products designed for special needs are outside scope.

WARNING!

- NEVER LEAVE CHILDREN UNATTENDED!
- DO NOT USE THE BABY JUMPER AS A SWING!
- ENSURE THE BABY JUMPER IS CENTRALLY POSITIONED IN THE DOOR FRAME.

Children’s diapers

For imports of diapers intended for children, testing is required.

Required chemical testing under the KKDİK Regulation: cadmium in artificial leather (coated plastics), plastic, metal and painted materials—limit 0.01% in

plastics/metals and 0.1% in paints; phthalates in artificial leather and plastic—limit 0.1% (DEHP, DBP and BBP regardless of skin contact; DINP, DIDP and DNOP only for products children can put in their mouths); lead in coated/varnished/painted natural leather, artificial leather, plastic, glass, coated paper and painted materials—limit 0.05%, with an additional migration test under EN 1671-3 assessed against 0.05 micrograms/cm²; DOK in plastic parts intended to contact skin—limit 0.1%; and PAHs in rubber/plastic components and artificial leather in continuous or repeated direct contact with skin or oral activity under normal or reasonably foreseeable use—limit 0.5 mg/kg. Different colours of the same model must be tested separately where specified.

In addition, azo dyes must be tested in textile and artificial-leather materials capable of direct and prolonged contact with human skin or the oral cavity (limit 0.003%; white materials are not tested unless differently coloured printing is present), and nonylphenol and its ethoxylates must be tested in materials comprising at least 80% textile fibres by weight (limit 0.1% or higher). Importation of loose/bulk children's diapers is not considered appropriate.

Sanitary pads, tampons and breast pads

For imports of sanitary pads, tampons and breast pads, testing is required.

Required chemical testing under the KKDİK Regulation: cadmium in artificial leather (coated plastics), plastic, metal and painted materials—limit 0.01% in plastics/metals and 0.1% in paints; phthalates in artificial leather and plastic—limit 0.1% (DEHP, DBP and BBP regardless of skin contact; DINP, DIDP and DNOP only for products children can put in their mouths); lead in coated/varnished/painted natural leather, artificial leather, plastic, glass, coated paper and painted materials—limit 0.05%, with an additional migration test under EN 1671-3 assessed against 0.05 micrograms/cm²; DOK in plastic parts intended to contact skin—limit 0.1%; and PAHs in rubber/plastic components and artificial leather in continuous or repeated direct contact with skin or oral activity under normal or reasonably foreseeable use—limit 0.5 mg/kg. Different colours of the same model must be tested separately where specified.

Azo dye and nonylphenol/ethoxylate requirements applicable to diapers also apply. Bulk sanitary-pad applications may be assessed as further processing if pads arrive in non-air-tight primary packaging under conditions not expected to endanger health; the importer provides a capacity report or evidence that it can perform secondary packaging; an undertaking that products will only be placed on the market after secondary packaging in accordance with technical legislation; and favourable test results for samples. Products falling under the Medical Devices Regulation or the In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices Regulation, both published in Official Gazette No. 31499 (duplicate) dated 2 June 2021, are inspected only under those Regulations.

5.1 Examples of Non-Compliant Mother and Baby Products in the European Union (Safety Gate)

Product group	Safety Gate notification / non-compliance
Children's toilet-seat reducers	A12/0719/18: plastic toilet seat contained 4.47% bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), which may harm health and the reproductive system; not compliant with REACH. A12/1701/15: plastic toilet seat contained up to 9.5% DEHP; use of DEHP, DBP and BBP is prohibited in toys and childcare articles under REACH.
Soothers	SR/01841/25: plastic parts could break easily into small pieces, creating choking risk; not compliant with the General Product Safety Directive and EN 1400.
Feeding bottles, water bottles and training cups	0782/12: teat could break into small parts; decorative motifs could detach and be swallowed; not compliant with EN 14350. A12/01286/24: bottle volume graduations did not meet requirements; incorrect preparation may pose a health risk and safe-use warnings were missing; not compliant with the General Product Safety Directive and EN 14350.
Children's feeding utensils	A12/01813/21: fork could break and small pieces, such as tines, could detach, be swallowed with food and cause choking or injury; not compliant with EN 14372.
Teethers	0081/06: liquid inside rings could contain Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Pseudomonas putida; if the teether is punctured and sterile water swallowed, possible symptoms in infants include

	restlessness, vomiting, diarrhoea and dehydration.
Baby carriers	A12/0562/17: child leg openings were excessively large, creating a risk of slipping and falling; not compliant with EN 13209-2.
Carry cots	SR/00879/25: carrying/holding safety was inadequate and stated age range was incorrect; an infant unable to hold its head upright could suffer airway obstruction and suffocation when carried facing outward.
Soother holders	SR/01272/25: beads lacked required ventilation holes and could loosen; the clothing clip protruded; small children could mouth parts and choke.
High chairs	A12/00080/22: absence of an additional crotch restraint between seat and bar could allow a child to slip, fall, or become trapped between tray and seat, creating injury, suffocation or entrapment risk.
Baby walkers	0727/10: product did not stop when pushed over an edge and had no device to prevent falling down stairs; not compliant with EN 1273.
Swim seats	SR/02070/25: inflatable swim seat could resemble a toy; unattended play creates drowning risk. Inflatable seats with leg holes should only be used with constant adult supervision and contain no play elements or on-water structure.

6. Annexes

Annex 1 — Model EU Declaration of Conformity

EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

1. Product model/type, batch or serial number.
2. Name and address of the manufacturer or authorised representative.
3. The statement: “This declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer.”
4. Object of the declaration (identification enabling traceability; where necessary, a sufficiently clear colour image).
5. The statement that the object described above is in conformity with the relevant legislation, and the name of that legislation.
6. References to relevant harmonised standards used, or other technical regulations in relation to the declaration of conformity.
7. Additional information: Signed for and on behalf of: (place and date of issue) (name, function) (signature).

Annex 2 — Physical Inspection and Sampling Record

IMPORT INSPECTIONS — PHYSICAL INSPECTION/SAMPLING RECORD
Date: …/…/…
Application date/number:
Importer’s name/tax number:
Location of products:
Items identified during physical inspection (manufacturer/importer details, brand-model, marking, presence of warnings, product type, etc.).
Example 1: CE marking, brand-model and manufacturer information are present and compliant; importer information is missing.
Example 2: CE marking is present but its design is non-compliant.
If samples were taken: total samples taken / witness samples taken.

I accept the accuracy of the information above. I accept that the specimens/samples taken or examined under this record represent all relevant products under the above application and that their results are binding. I undertake to bear all costs arising from testing and accept that inspection will be concluded according to the test result. I accept that I may object to the test result only within 15 working days after notification, and undertake not to assert any right to samples if they are not collected by the end of the objection period.
Company authorised representative: full name / signature / date.
Trade Inspector/Assistant Inspector: full name / signature / date.

Annex 3 — Examples of Non-Compliant CE Marking

Use of a typeface other than that prescribed in the Regulation; a distinct gap between the letters C and E; or a serious difference in the size of the letters C and E.

Annex 4 — Example of Food-Contact-Suitable Marking

“Suitable for contact with food”.

Annex 5 — Further-Processing Undertaking

TO THE MINISTRY OF TRADE

Under the Communiqué on Import Inspections of Mother and Baby Products (Product Safety and Inspection: 202…/17), we accept and undertake that we will turn … brand … model products that we seek to import into final products in accordance with the relevant technical legislation within no later than six months; will not transfer them to third parties in any manner during that period; and will not place them on the domestic market before they become final products. If we act otherwise, we undertake to pay to the budget, as revenue, the Turkish-lira equivalent calculated at the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye foreign-exchange selling rate on the date the tax office serves notice, of 60% of the CIF value of the imported product, pursuant to Article 13(1)(d) of the Technical Regulations Regime Decision put into force by Presidential Decision No. 6038 dated 14 September 2022; and to fulfil payment under Law No. 6183 dated 21 July 1953 on the Procedure for Collection of Public Receivables. If the competent authority finds that the imported consignment, made final within the specified period, does not comply with the cited Regulation, we accept the obligations and sanctions in Law No. 7223 dated 5 March 2020.

Importer’s trade name / authorised signature / date / address / tax office name / tax number / customs-declaration date and number / CIF value / photographs of imported product and final product.

Annex 6 — Model Inspector Message for Rejection

Following the examinations carried out, the application has been concluded as “Rejection: …” due to … . You have the right to return products to origin; transit them directly or through a free zone to a third country; sell them for export; or abandon them to the customs administration where they are located for disposal by destruction at the owner’s expense. If you object through the objection button in the system and urgently submit your objection petition to the relevant Group Directorate, your objection may be assessed. The period for objection to test results is 15 working days.

Annex 7 — Procedures and Principles for Transit Transactions

Where inspections carried out under Product Safety and Inspection (ÜGD) Communiqués determine that products do not comply with their technical regulation and/or are unsafe, the importer's transit application to the Ministry for transit to a third country must meet the following conditions:

- Transit may not be made to countries in the European Union Common Market, member states of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, or free zones.
- Opinions may be sought from relevant institutions, organisations and General Directorates regarding transit countries in light of developments in international trade.
- The importer application must include: a properly completed Annex 7C table; a declaration and undertaking that the product complies with the destination-country legislation (Annex 7A); warehouse declaration, bill of lading, invoice copy and other documents; and signature circular and/or power of attorney evidencing authority to sign and/or represent.
- If products are transferred to another company, the transferee's application must include: a properly completed Annex 7D table; documents such as the transfer invoice; declaration and undertaking of destination-country conformity (Annex 7B); warehouse declaration, bill of lading, invoice copy and other documents; and signature circular and/or power of attorney.
- A transferee company must have a TAREKS registration to obtain transit permission.
- Following confirmation that requirements are met, the transit request is positively concluded and customs and the company are notified.
- To prevent re-offering transited products on the Turkish market, the General Directorate of Customs and the General Directorate of Trade Research and Risk Assessment are notified so that products are monitored for at least three months.
- Transit details are entered in TAREKS to prevent subsequent re-importation through the system.

Annex 7A — Transit Undertaking by Importer

TO THE MINISTRY OF TRADE

(General Directorate of Product Safety and Inspection)

Following inspection under Product Safety Inspection Communiqué No. …, application No. … submitted through the Foreign Trade Risk-Based Control System by company … for products with customs tariff heading … and description … has been rejected. Under Article 181(4)(ç) of the Customs Regulation, we wish to transit the rejected products to … (country). We declare and undertake that the said products comply with the legislation of … (destination country). We respectfully submit for necessary action and your consideration.

Importer or representative: name/title / company stamp / authorised signature(s) / date.

Annex 7B — Transit Undertaking by Transferee

TO THE MINISTRY OF TRADE

(General Directorate of Product Safety and Inspection)

Following inspection under Product Safety Inspection Communiqué No. …, application No. … submitted through the Foreign Trade Risk-Based Control System by company … for products with customs tariff heading … and description … has been rejected. The products were transferred and delivered by that company to company … under transfer invoice No. … . Under Article 181(4)(ç) of the Customs Regulation, we wish to transit the rejected products to … (country). We declare and undertake that the said products comply with the legislation of … (destination country). We respectfully submit for necessary action and your consideration.

Transferee company or representative: name/title / company stamp / authorised signature(s) / date.

Annex 7C — Products Subject to Transit Request

Company tax number	TAREKS application	Bill of lading date	Bill of lading number	Tariff heading/product type	Quantity

Importer or representative: name/title / company stamp / authorised signature(s) / date.

Annex 7D — Products Subject to Transit Request (Transferred Products)

Transferor tax number	Transferee tax number	TAREKS application	Bill of lading date	Bill of lading number	Tariff heading/product type	Quantity

Transferee company or representative: name/title / company stamp / authorised signature(s) / date.