REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE

MINISTRY OF TRADE

DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR PRODUCT SAFETY AND INSPECTION

GUIDE ON IMPORT INSPECTION OF TEXTILE AND LEATHER PRODUCTS

Handbook on Implementation Principles

2026

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1. SCOPE AND LEGAL BASIS

This Manual aims to establish the procedures and principles for conducting and finalizing physical inspections of products falling under the Communiqué on Import Inspection of Textile and Leather Products (Product Safety Inspection (PSI) Communiqué No: 18), prepared and administered by the Ministry of Trade pursuant to Article 455 of the Presidential Decree No. 1 on the Presidential Organization; the Law on Product Safety and Technical Regulations No. 7223 of 5/3/2020; the Decision on the Technical Regulations Regime enacted by Presidential Decision No. 6038 of 14/9/2022; and the Regulation on Technical Regulations in Foreign Trade published in the Official Gazette No. 32281 of 16/8/2023.

Regarding matters not explicitly covered in inspection manuals, instructions issued following company applications shall—unless stated otherwise—apply generally to other companies under identical circumstances rather than being treated as isolated precedents.

The principles and provisions set forth in this Manual cannot be construed or interpreted outside the scope of legislation governing Product Safety and Technical Regulations.

2. IMPORT INSPECTION APPLICATIONS

2.1 Application by the Importer Company

Import inspection applications for products falling under the "List of Products Subject to Inspection" in Annex-1 of the Communiqué shall be lodged prior to the registration of the customs declaration pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 181 of the Customs Regulation.

Applications shall fundamentally comply with the provisions of Article 5 of the Communiqué. Accordingly, the authorized user acting on behalf of the company submits the application by entering the consignment data into TAREKS via the "E-Signature Applications Entry" section located under the "E-Signature Applications" tab on the Ministry's website. Upon application, TAREKS issues a unique application number solely to enable the company to track its proceedings before the relevant inspection unit.

For products whose HS Codes are covered both under PSI Communiqué No. 18 and another PSI Communiqué subject to TAREKS inspection, applications must primarily be lodged under the relevant non-Communiqué No. 18 Product Safety Communiqué.

2.2 Exemptions and Exceptions

Qualifying criteria for applications granted exemption or exception from import inspection are stipulated in Article 6 of the Communiqué. Accordingly, items covered by an A.TR movement certificate, returned goods, and goods specified in Part Five of the Decision on the Implementation of Certain Articles of the Customs Law No. 4458 (enacted by Cabinet Decision No. 2009/15481 dated 9/9/2009) are exempt from physical inspection.

However, pursuant to the final paragraph of Article 6 of the Communiqué, applications accompanied by an A.TR movement certificate may also be routed to physical inspection when deemed necessary upon evaluation. In such evaluations, risk analysis parameters are considered alongside the results of document audits from previous filings, history of submitting forged/unauthorized documents, and past records of cancelled or duplicate applications.

2.3 Submission of Application Documents

For every application filed, the documents specified in Articles 1 and 2 of Annex-2 of the Communiqué must be uploaded to the system. For products routed to physical inspection, all documentation specified in Articles 3 and 4 of Annex-2 of the Communiqué must be uploaded in full to the Risk-Based Control System in Foreign Trade (TAREKS) electronically within twenty (20) business days, including the day of application. Should documents be incomplete and the company wishes to proceed, the system will grant an extension. If the required documents are not uploaded within the granted period, the system automatically finalizes the application as "Rejection: Document Deficiency". Should an importer seek to reopen an application closed due to document deficiency, a one-time reactivation can be requested using the extension request button on the system.

Where technical failures prevent the online upload of documents for applications routed to physical inspection, the necessary documentation shall be submitted by hand to the relevant Group Presidency. In manual submissions, documents may only be delivered by authorized representatives holding a valid power of attorney. A power of attorney demonstrating authorization to act on behalf of the importer must be presented; otherwise, inspection proceedings will not be conducted.

For applications lodged via TAREKS under the same Customs Document, where the application dossier contains:

- Multiple HS Codes,
- Products of different types, origins, brands, or models under the same HS Code,
- Products from different manufacturers,

it is sufficient to upload common, applicable documents (such as customs declarations, invoices, declarations of conformity) to TAREKS only once per application file.

3. INSPECTION PROCESSES

When an application lodged by an authorized user via TAREKS is routed to physical inspection, the inspection process officially commences. The import inspection process encompasses several of the following sequential verification stages:

- Verification of TAREKS Application Information

- Scope Control
- Document Control
- Physical Inspection
- Laboratory Testing

Initially, information declared on TAREKS is verified for consistency against uploaded documents, followed by scope verification. Once products are confirmed to fall within the relevant legislation, technical documents are reviewed. Automated risk analysis via TAREKS may direct products straight to testing. If inspection units harbor doubts regarding product safety, the file may be escalated to a higher inspection tier.

3.1 Control of Application Details

Consistency between declared details in TAREKS and uploaded documentation is verified by the inspection unit. If application details are declared incorrectly, the application must be cancelled by the inspection unit, requiring the importer to resubmit. However, in cases where brand and model details are inadvertently misdeclared, necessary corrections can be performed on the system without cancelling the application upon consultation with the relevant inspection unit.

3.2 Scope Control

For applications routed to physical inspection, the unit verifies whether the product falls within technical legislation and whether its HS Code description matches products targeted for Ministry inspection. Products determined to be outside the scope are finalized as "Out of Scope: Inspection Outcome".

When a product declared as out-of-scope by a company representative is imported for the first time, it is routed to physical inspection; if verified as out-of-scope, it is finalized accordingly. Subsequent imports of products previously verified as out-of-scope will be selected for physical inspection based on automated risk analysis.

If scope verification reveals that products fall under another Product Safety Inspection Communiqué subject to TAREKS, inspection must primarily proceed and be finalized under that respective Communiqué.

3.3 Control of Application Documents

Information and documents submitted by the company are examined to ensure product compliance with technical regulations.

Documents must fundamentally be submitted in Turkish; however, English documentation is also accepted. Notarized translations may be requested if deemed necessary.

Test reports submitted by companies must be current, issued by accredited laboratories, and dated prior to the transport document. The party ordering the test must be either the manufacturer or the importer. Reports must contain clear product identification details (brand,

model/serial number). To establish a clear chain of custody (causal link), details on products or packaging must match the test report exactly. Where a causal link cannot be established, samples will be drawn for testing subject to company consent.

Photos uploaded to TAREKS during application must belong to the imported consignment and be taken inside the customs bonded area. If physical inspection reveals that uploaded photos do not match the actual products, the matter is reported to the Directorate General. Should it be determined that photos were uploaded to abuse inspection procedures, this will be factored into the importer's TAREKS risk assessment score.

If document review or physical examination highlights the need for deeper investigation, or if submitted documents do not belong to the product but there is no intent to mislead, the company will be granted an additional 45-day extension to supply complete documentation. If requested documents are not provided within 45 days from the inspector's initial TAREKS request date, the application will be finalized as "Rejection: Document Deficiency". Inspectors must not cancel applications solely due to document deficiencies.

3.4 Physical Inspection

Products routed to physical inspection undergo physical examination to establish causality between goods and uploaded documents, as well as to resolve uncertainties stemming from document reviews. Physical inspection verifies structural features, confirms presence of all necessary reports, or determines required testing for uncertified components. Details must be recorded in the Physical Inspection/Sampling Report (Annex-1).

Personnel accompanying physical inspections and sampling within customs areas must present a power of attorney proving authorization to act for the importer. Inspections will not proceed without valid proof of authorization.

All communication regarding scheduled physical inspections must take place via the "Inspection Messages" tab. If company representatives fail to attend or goods are not ready at the designated time, the inspection schedule will be reassigned without priority given to the initial application date. If products are absent from the inspection site, the application is finalized as "Rejection: Inspection Outcome".

Inspectors must take photos of products during physical inspection wherever possible and archive them for future reference.

Products raising serious, substantiated safety concerns may be dispatched to accredited laboratories, with further action dictated by test results. If an importer refuses testing and submits a written request for non-conformity, the application is finalized as "Rejection: Inspection Outcome". Appeals against testing decisions or non-conformity rulings are referred to the Directorate General.

3.5 Testing Procedures

Products are sent for testing when companies cannot present valid test reports, when inspectors harbor serious doubts, or when TAREKS directly routes the file to laboratory testing (subject to importer consent).

For applications routed to testing, inspectors draw samples and dispatch them to accredited laboratories, provided courier and testing fees are borne by the importer. Samples are assigned to designated accredited laboratories on a rotating basis by the inspection unit. Inspection outcomes depend entirely on test results. Because applications are processed on a brand basis, samples are drawn by product type rather than individual model. Test results apply to all line items represented by the sample. Sample quantities are kept to a minimum as defined by technical regulations, though additional samples may be drawn if necessary (See Section 5.1).

During sampling, details are documented in the Physical Inspection/Sampling Report (Annex-1), signed by both the inspector and the authorized company representative. Representation authority is verified, photos of drawn samples are taken, and retention samples kept at the inspection unit are registered in the sample logbook.

Control (witness) samples are preserved at the Group Presidency. The appeal period for test results is 15 business days. Upon appeal, control samples are sent for re-testing—preferably to a different accredited testing facility than the initial laboratory.

If an application is routed to testing by TAREKS but cannot be tested due to laboratory limitations, product specifications, or item counts, the process reverts to document review. Such instances must be reported immediately to the Directorate General along with the relevant HS Code and specific testing constraints.

If an importer refuses sample testing, the application is finalized as "Rejection: Inspection Outcome" based on the company's written declaration.

3.5.1 Equivalent Products

In applications where numerous line items are routed to testing, not all items are sent to the laboratory. One reference model sharing the same manufacturer, brand, material, and product type is selected to represent all equivalent products.

Even if equivalent line items within the same application are not automatically flagged for testing by the system, the application remains open until testing on the reference model is completed.

If the reference model passes testing and all equivalent line items possess compliant documentation (test reports, etc.), the application is finalized on TAREKS as "Approval: Inspection Outcome". If the reference model fails, the company may appeal the result via the system within 15 business days. If appealed, and the product passes a second test performed exclusively on the failed parameter—and provided equivalent items possess compliant documentation—the file is finalized as "Approval: Inspection Outcome".

If the reference model fails and the company does not appeal, or if it fails the second test upon appeal, the reference model is finalized as "Rejection: Test Outcome". In this event, equivalent line items may also be sent for testing upon company request. Applications where the importer requests negative finalization without testing will be closed as "Rejection: Inspection Outcome" upon submission of a formal petition.

3.6 Application Cancellation Procedures

Cancellation is an administrative action permitting an application to be resubmitted after correcting clerical errors identified during review. Applications under active inspection may only be cancelled by the inspector.

If application details (other than brand and model) are recorded incorrectly or incompletely, the inspection unit sends an explanatory message via the "Inspection Messages" tab, and inspection proceeds to the final stage. If goods fail import inspection, the application is closed as "Rejection"; otherwise, to allow correction of clerical errors, it is closed as "Cancellation: Inspector Cancellation". The specific clerical error must be detailed in inspector notes upon closure. Inadvertent errors in brand and model details can be corrected on the system by the company without cancellation upon agreement with the inspection unit.

When an application is cancelled post-inspection due to clerical errors, subsequent inspection of the same consignment proceeds according to the new inspection type assigned by TAREKS.

If goods under active inspection are transferred to another company, inspection continues under the existing application. If goods comply, submission of transfer documentation leads to closure as "Cancellation: Inspector Cancellation". Suspected fraudulent transfers must be escalated to the Directorate General.

Cancellation requests outside these specified conditions will be rejected. Requests to cancel applications because goods are being returned to origin or transited to a third country will not be accepted. However, applications can be finalized as rejection upon written petition from the company requesting negative closure.

3.7 Duplicate Applications

Filing a new application or line item on TAREKS to import goods previously rejected, or to evade ongoing inspection of an active file, is classified as a duplicate application. This practice compromises the integrity of automated risk analysis.

To prevent duplicate applications when clerical errors occur, the following measures must be observed:

Upon determining that cancellation is required, company representatives must be informed immediately, and formal cancellation must occur only after completing the inspection workflow.

In official messages and verbal communications, representatives must be reminded that

new applications for cancelled items must not be submitted before system confirmation of cancellation, under penalty of administrative sanctions against the company and user.

Where duplicate applications are detected, inspections must be finalized directly as "Rejection: Misleading Transaction", and the Directorate General must be informed immediately.

3.8 Documents Not Issued by the Relevant Authority

If the authenticity of a submitted document is questioned, verification is sought via the issuing organization's official website or direct email inquiry. If the issuer confirms that documents are forged, invalid, or inconsistent, they are classified as documents not issued by the relevant authority. If no response is received from the issuing body within 20 days, the case is referred to the Directorate General.

When a document is determined not to have been issued by the stated authority, document replacement is not permitted. The application is finalized directly as "Rejection: Document Not Issued by Relevant Authority", and administrative sanctions under Article 13 of the Communiqué are applied to both the company and the user.

Furthermore, official communications to the Directorate General must specify:

- Whether the authentic document exists on the issuing organization's official website,
- Full copies or cover pages of original documents obtained via email correspondence,
- Explicit notification if authentic documents or cover pages could not be retrieved.

If falsification or fraudulent activity is detected in documents submitted for a specific line item, provisions apply strictly to the compromised item(s), while remaining items are processed per standard technical regulations.

3.9 Attempts to Mislead the System

Actions intended to circumvent or distort automated risk analysis are classified as misleading transactions. Upon detection, affected applications are finalized directly as "Rejection: Misleading Transaction".

4. FINALIZATION OF INSPECTION

4.1 Applications Resulting in Rejection

If non-conformity with technical legislation is established, the application is finalized as "Rejection: Inspection Outcome". Detailed reasons must be recorded in inspector notes and communicated via system message (Annex-2). Rejection decisions are formally notified to customs authorities, prohibiting import clearance.

If required testing is refused by the importer via formal petition requesting non-conformity, the application is closed as "Rejection: Inspection Outcome".

Where multiple products (brands, models, quantities) are bundled into a single line item, and inspection reveals that some products comply while others fail, a new TAREKS application is submitted exclusively for compliant items. The original application is then finalized as "Rejection: Inspection Outcome". Resubmitting rejected items under new applications will trigger duplicate application procedures (See Section 3.7).

If goods under active inspection are evaded via illegal means (such as unauthorized transit or fraudulent TPS declaration numbers) and cannot be located at customs, the application is finalized as "Rejection: Misleading Transaction", and the Directorate General is notified immediately.

If goods cannot be located in customs bonded areas during inspection due to incomplete shipments or delayed arrival, the affected line item is finalized as "Rejection: Inspection Outcome" due to the inability to perform mandatory verifications.

4.2 Conformity Inspection Outcomes

Inspection Outcome	Description
Approval: Inspection Outcome	Finalized when physical and document inspections reveal no non-conformity with relevant technical legislation.
Out of Scope: Inspection Outcome	Finalized when products do not fall under relevant technical legislation or target HS Code descriptions.
Rejection: Inspection Outcome	Finalized when non-conformity with relevant technical legislation or safety standards is established.
Rejection: Document Deficiency	Finalized when requested technical documents are not provided within specified deadlines.

Inspection Outcome	Description
Rejection: Test Outcome	Finalized when laboratory test results demonstrate non-compliance with technical limits.
Rejection: Document Not Issued by Relevant Authority	Finalized when submitted documents are verified as forged, unauthorized, or invalid.
Rejection: Misleading Transaction	Finalized when duplicate filings or actions designed to manipulate risk analysis are detected.
Cancellation: Inspector Cancellation	Executed by inspectors to allow correction of inadvertent clerical errors in compliant filings.

4.3 Handling Requests

Handling requests within bonded areas are strictly limited to non-technical corrections (excluding structural modifications like filing or grinding). Corrective actions for labeling, marking (excluding brand and model modifications), or packaging deficiencies that pose no hazard to health, safety, the environment, or consumer information may be requested in writing.

If approved, an extension of up to 30 days is granted for handling under customs supervision. Upon completion within 30 days, the company submits a formal petition confirming rectification. Inspectors re-examine the goods on-site; applications remain open until verified. If compliant, the file is closed as "Approval: Inspection Outcome". Handling operations conducted without prior approval from inspection units are invalid.

4.4 Appeals Against Inspection Outcomes

Importers may appeal rejection outcomes (such as document deadlines or disputed scope decisions) once within one (1) year using the TAREKS appeal button. Appeals against test results must be submitted within 15 business days.

Reopened applications do not receive a 45-day extension; missing documents, petitions, or technical files must be uploaded promptly. Appeals are strictly prohibited for "Rejection:

Document Not Issued by Relevant Authority" and "Rejection: Misleading Transaction". For "Rejection: Document Deficiency", missing items must be uploaded within 15 business days; for "Rejection: Test Outcome", re-testing requests must be lodged within 15 business days. Failure to comply closes the file permanently under the same rejection reason without further online appeal options.

If an online appeal within one year is rejected again, a final one-time appeal may be evaluated directly by the Directorate General. If reopened, missing documents must be submitted within 15 business days without additional extensions.

4.5 Transit Requests for Non-Conforming Products

When companies seek to transit rejected goods to a third country pursuant to sub-paragraph (ç) of paragraph 4 of Article 181 of the Customs Regulation, favorable opinion must be obtained from the Directorate General. Importers must apply in writing, specifying the destination country, declaring compliance with destination country legislation, and completing the documents listed in Annex-3 via TAREKS. Favorable opinion is not required when returning goods directly to the origin country.

Maximum diligence must be exercised to prevent rejected goods from entering domestic commerce—whether in whole or split consignments—under different company names. Suspected cases must be reported immediately to the Directorate General.

If goods are evaded through unauthorized transit, applications are finalized as "Rejection: Misleading Transaction" based on the absence of goods at customs.

5. SPECIFIC PRINCIPLES FOR PRODUCTS

Product Group	Test Component	Parts to be Tested	Limit Value
Textile or Leather Goods (Fabrics, clothing, bags, belts, gloves, slippers, accessories, etc.)	Azo Dyes	Textile and synthetic leather materials in direct and prolonged contact with human skin or oral cavity. *(White materials are exempt unless printed with*	0.003% (30 mg/kg)

Product Group	Test Component	Parts to be Tested	Limit Value
		colored designs.)	
	APEO	Water-washable textile articles.	0.01% (100 mg/kg)
	Nickel	Metallic, coated metallic, or metal-coated materials in direct and prolonged contact with skin. *(Tested across all distinct color variations. Prolonged contact: ≥3 times for 10 min, or ≥1 time for 30 min over 2 weeks.)*	0.5 µg/cm²/week
	DMF (Dimethylfumarate)	Outer surfaces containing leather and textiles.	0.1 mg/kg
	Chromium VI	Genuine leather components in contact with skin.	0.0003% (3 mg/kg)
	DOT (Dioctyltin)	Parts in contact with skin.	0.1%
	PAHs	Rubber,	Adults: 1

Product Group	Test Component	Parts to be Tested	Limit Value
	(Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons)	plastic components, and synthetic leathers in direct, prolonged, or repetitive short-term contact with skin or oral cavity.	mg/kg Children: 0.5 mg/kg
	Lead	Metal, plastic, glass, leather, synthetic leather, and painted materials mouthed by children. *(Tested across all distinct color variations. Release testing per EN 1671-3 required; limit: 0.05 µg/cm².)*	0.05%
	Cadmium	Synthetic leather (coated plastics), plastic, metal, and painted materials. *(Tested across all distinct color variations.)*	Plastics & Metals: 0.01% Paints: 0.1%
Footwear and Components	Azo Dyes	Textile and synthetic leather parts in direct and	0.003% (30 mg/kg)

Product Group	Test Component	Parts to be Tested	Limit Value
		prolonged skin contact.	
	Nickel	Metallic components in direct and prolonged skin contact.	0.5 µg/cm²/week
	Phthalates (DEHP, DBP, BBP, DINP, DIDP, DNOP)	Synthetic leathers and plastic materials in interior parts contacting skin.	0.1%
	DOT	Parts in contact with skin.	0.1%
	DMF	Outer surfaces containing leather and textiles.	0.1 mg/kg
	Chromium VI	Genuine leather components in contact with skin.	0.0003% (3 mg/kg)

** Products not intended for final consumer use or personal wear (industrial textiles, insulation materials, industrial ropes) are evaluated as out-of-scope.*

*** Non-PPE leather gloves routed to inspection must additionally be tested for phthalates and formaldehyde.*

**** Per KKDİK Annex-17, articles mouthable by children include items or detachable parts with any spatial dimension under 5 cm.*

***** Children's clothing must comply with standards TS EN 14682 (Safety of children's clothing - Cords and drawstrings) and TS EN 14878 (Burning behavior of children's nightwear).*

***** *XRF screening for nickel may be utilized upon inspector approval and importer request.*

5.1 Sampling

When drawing samples from textile products specifically for azo dye testing, the following rules apply (for other chemical tests, sample counts must be minimized based on material evaluation):

- For applications categorized by product type, if a single model contains all or most color variations present across the filing, sampling only that multi-colored model is sufficient (e.g., in a filing containing yellow, blue, red, black, and a 4-color pattern sweater, sample only the multi-colored model).
- If models consist of single distinct colors, samples must be drawn from high-risk colors (black, red, orange, yellow, green). If no risk colors exist, select the darkest shade available.
- If a model contains multiple colors consisting entirely of risk colors, test each risk color. If it contains both risk and non-risk colors, test each risk color plus the darkest remaining shade. If no risk colors exist, test the darkest shade.
- If products consist of varying shades of the same color, sample only the darkest shade (e.g., sample only dark pink among pink, light pink, and dark pink sweaters).
- All-white products must never be sampled. Applications containing only white items are approved without testing or test report requirements.
- In multi-colored items containing white segments, white portions are exempt from testing.
- For single-color items of identical composition (e.g., socks), sample one color regardless of weave variations.
- Samples must weigh at least 5 grams. Components weighing under 0.2 grams are exempt from testing.
- Finished consumer goods must be sent to the laboratory intact as complete units. Intermediate goods (yarn, grey cloth, fabric) require representative swatches containing all colors and patterns.
- For dyed fur containing hair, pelts and hair must be tested separately.
- Dyed raw silk, yarn, and waste must be tested. Un-dyed variants do not require testing. Each color of carpet yarn must be tested individually.

For footwear sampling, the following rules apply:

- Select models for azo dye testing following the textile criteria above.

- For phthalate, nickel, chromium VI, and DOT testing, select the model containing the highest variety of constituent materials.
- If an application contains models made from completely different materials, sample each distinct material combination separately.
- Finished footwear units must be submitted to the laboratory in full.

6. ANNEXES

Annex-1: Physical Inspection and Sampling Minutes

IMPORT INSPECTIONS
PHYSICAL INSPECTION / SAMPLING MINUTES

Date: .../.../20...

Application Date / Number: .....

Importer Name / Tax ID: .....

Location of Goods: .....

Findings During Physical Inspection: (Manufacturer/importer details, brand-model, markings, safety warnings, product type, etc.)
Example 1: CE mark, brand-model, and manufacturer details are present and compliant. Importer details missing.
Example 2: CE mark present, but design proportions are non-compliant.

If Samples Were Drawn:
Total Number of Samples Drawn: .....
Sample Bag Barcode Number: .....

I hereby confirm the accuracy of the information above. I accept that the samples drawn/inspected under these minutes fully represent all items under the aforementioned application and that the findings are legally binding. I undertake to cover all testing expenses and agree that inspection closure will be based on test results. I acknowledge that appeals against test results must be lodged within 15 business days following notification, and if samples are not retrieved at the end of the appeal period, no rights shall be claimed regarding said samples.

Company Representative	**Trade Inspector / Assistant Inspector**
Name & Surname:	Name & Surname: .....
Signature:	Signature: .....
Date:	Date: .....

Annex-2: Sample Rejection Message Template

"Following inspection, your application has been finalized as 'Rejection: ...' due to [reasons]. You retain the right to return the goods to origin, transit them directly or via a free zone to a third country, sell them under export commitments, or abandon them to customs for liquidation at the owner's expense. Should you submit a formal appeal petition to the relevant Group Presidency immediately after clicking the appeal button on the system, your objection will be evaluated. The appeal period for test results is 15 business days."

Annex-3: Procedures and Principles Regarding Transit Operations

When products subject to Product Safety Inspection (PSI) Communiqués are found non-compliant with technical regulations or unsafe, the requirements for importer transit applications to third countries are as follows:

1. Transit to European Union (EU) Single Market member states, European Free Trade Association (EFTA) member states, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, and free zones is strictly prohibited.
2. Opinions may be sought from relevant institutions and Directorates General regarding eligible destination countries based on international trade developments.
3. Transit applications submitted by the importer to the Ministry must include:
    - a) Fully completed table per Annex-3C,
    - b) Declaration and commitment confirming compliance with destination country legislation (Annex-3A),
    - c) Customs warehouse declaration, bill of lading, invoice copy, and related shipping documents,
    - d) Signature circulars or power of attorney establishing representation authority.
4. If non-conforming goods are transferred to another company, transit applications submitted by the transferee company must include:
    - a) Fully completed table per Annex-3D,
    - b) Transfer invoices confirming acquisition of goods,
    - c) Declaration confirming compliance with destination country legislation (Annex-3B),
    - d) Customs warehouse declaration, bill of lading, invoice copy, and related shipping documents,
    - e) Signature circulars or power of attorney establishing representation authority.
5. Transferee companies must be registered in TAREKS to obtain transit authorization.
6. Applications fulfilling all requirements will be approved, with formal notifications dispatched to customs authorities and the applicant.
7. To prevent transited non-compliant goods from re-entering domestic commerce, details are tracked for at least 3 months in coordination with the Directorate General of Customs and Directorate General of Trade Research and Risk Assessment.
8. Transit details are logged into TAREKS to prevent subsequent import attempts.

Annex-4

TO THE MINISTRY OF TRADE
(Directorate General of Product Safety and Inspection)

Following inspections conducted under Product Safety Inspection Communiqué No. ..., application No. ... lodged on TAREKS by ... Company for goods under HS Code ... and description ... was finalized as rejected.

Pursuant to sub-paragraph (ç) of paragraph 4 of Article 181 of the Customs Regulation, we request permission to transit these rejected goods to ... [Destination Country]. We hereby declare and commit that the products comply with the technical legislation of ... [Destination Country].

Submitted for your consideration.

Importer or Representative:
Name / Title: .....
Company Stamp & Authorized Signature(s): .....
Date: .....

Annex-5

TRANSIT REQUEST PRODUCT LIST

Importer Tax ID: .....

TAREKS Application No.	Bill of Lading Date	Bill of Lading No.	HS Code / Product Description	Quantity