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Report Highlights:

This report outlines specific requirements for food and agricultural products that will be imported into Turkey. It was prepared by the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service in Turkey for U.S. exporters of food and agricultural products. It should be read in conjunction with the Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards FAIRS Certificate Report. There have not been any major changes in food import regulations in Turkey in the last year. However, the authority of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to regulate health claims related to food and food supplements has been transferred to the Ministry of Health.

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Disclaimer:

Please note that while every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. Final import approval of any product is subject to the importing country's rules and regulations as interpreted by border officials at the time of product entry.

Executive Summary:

The Republic of Turkey has a young population of 82 million people. The median age is 31.4 and 59 percent of the population is between the ages 15 to 54. The urbanization rate has reached 75% with rapid urbanization since 2000. Along with the young population, high urbanization rate, increasing middle-class household income, and broadening base of female participation in the labor force, the culture of spending drives consumption.

U.S. total exports of agricultural products to Turkey were \$1.3 billion in 2019. Leading domestic export categories include cotton, distillers grains, tree nuts (like almonds, walnuts), animal and animal products (like bovine semen, day old chick and hatching eggs), food and animal feed preparations, forestry products, and alcoholic beverages.

Turkey is a candidate country for membership in the European Union. The main target of Turkish food and agriculture policy is to harmonize the related laws and regulations with the European Union *acquis communautaire*. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is the authority that prepares and enforces the majority of food and agricultural policy and regulations and is the contact point for international organizations in food and agricultural issues.

There are two main laws and more than one hundred implementing regulations which regulate food and feed safety, animal health and welfare, plant health, and agricultural biotechnology. In recent years the Turkish government has been informing international bodies, such as the World Trade Organization, more often than in the past about possible or actual regulation changes, but not all regulatory changes impacting trade are notified. Exporters should be aware that there may be some variation among provinces in applying legislation.

Section I: Food Laws:

The main target of Turkish food and agriculture policy is to harmonize the related laws and regulations with the European Union (EU) *acquis communautaire*. In the scope of EU harmonization, the Turkish Government (GOT) issued Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytosanitary, Food, and Feed on June 13, 2010 with the objective of protecting and ensuring public health, food and feed safety, animal health and welfare, as well as plant health and consumer interests, while also taking environmental protection into consideration. It covers all stages of production, processing and distribution of food, materials and articles that come in contact with food and feed, controls of residues of plant protection products, veterinary medicinal products and other residues and contaminants, control of epidemic or contagious animal diseases and harmful organisms in plants and plant products, welfare of farm and experimental animals and pet animals, feeding of animals, animal health and plant protection products, veterinary and plant health services, entry and exit procedures of live animals and products to the country, as well as related official controls and sanctions.

This law also gives authority for the principles and procedures relating to the production, packaging, sale, import, and export of spring water, drinking water, natural mineral water and water for medical

purposes, and the principles and procedures relating to compliance with technical and hygienic rules, ensuring fulfillment of quality standards and monitoring and control of quality standards of potable and utility water to the Ministry of Health (MoH). MoH is also responsible for the principles and procedures relating to the production, import, export, and control of dietary foods for special medical purposes.

For the implementation of Law no. 5996, in June 2011, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs was extensively reorganized by the Decree Law no. 639 under the name of Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock. Then following the presidential elections held on June 24, 2018, the Turkish Government was again re-organized by Presidential Decree on July 10, 2018. The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Livestock was merged with the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, becoming the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MinAF). The decree law also established nine presidential policy councils. One of these councils is Council of Health and Food Policies, which was responsible for developing policies and strategies to increase the production of plant and animal products, food safety, biotechnology, and protection of domestic gene sources related to agriculture and livestock. Members of the council were appointed in October 2018. The Council conducted meetings with stakeholders in food and agricultural areas and prepared reports which gave advice in technical and scientific issues to the president of GOT and relevant government agencies depending on agricultural issues for policy making. On April 7th, 2020, the President of GOT announced that food and agricultural issues will be separated from the task of the Council of Health and Food Policies, and a new Council of Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock Policies will be established. As of June 3, 2020, the new Council has not been established yet.

Currently, MinAF is the competent authority with regard to food and feed safety and veterinary and phytosanitary issues in Turkey. Under MinAF, the General Directorate of Food and Control (GDFC) is the most important ministerial structure for food and feed safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policies, adoption of legislation related to these policies, relevant official controls and inspections at all stages of processing, distribution, and placing on the market, as well as ensuring animal health and welfare. The GDFC is the contact point for international organizations such as Codex Alimentarius Commission, European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

Another important law is Law no. 5977 on Biosafety, which was published in the Official Gazette on March 3, 2010. The objective of this law is to establish and implement a biosafety system in order to prevent the potential risks of “genetically modified organisms” and products thereof obtained through modern biotechnological means within the context of scientific and technological advancements; protect human, animal and plant health; safeguard and ensure the sustainable use of the environment

and biological diversity and to determine the procedures and principles governing the control, regulation and monitoring of these activities. It governs all activities, including, but not limited to, the research, development, processing, placement on the market, monitoring, utilization, importation, exportation, transportation, preservation, packaging, labeling, and storage regarding genetically engineered products and products thereof.

In the scope of this law, the Biosafety Board was established in 2011, but following the move to an Executive Presidency in Turkey in 2018, the approval process and authority for biotechnology approvals has been transferred to MinAF. The Biosafety Board was abolished on July 9, 2018 by Decree Law 703, and MinAF was authorized on August 1, 2018 to conduct its tasks and responsibilities. There are currently 26 corn events and 10 soybean events approved for feed use in Turkey. No events are approved for food use or cultivation. For more information on Turkey's biosafety policies, please refer to the [Agricultural Biotechnology Annual Report-2019](#) for Turkey. Veterinary medicinal products, human medicinal products and cosmetics which acquired a license or received approval from the MoH do not fall under the scope of the Biosafety Law.

Enforcement of Turkish food and agriculture legislation is performed by 81 Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Directorates (PAFD) and 922 District Directorates (DD). The public laboratories of MinAF are involved in the official control system. These laboratories include: 39 Provincial Food Control Laboratories, one National Food Reference Laboratory, one Bursa Food and Feed Control Central Research Institute Laboratory, nine Veterinary Control Institute Laboratories, eight Plant Quarantine Laboratories and Plant Protection Research Institute Laboratories, as well as 107 private food and feed control laboratories which are authorized and audited by MinAF. Auditing of directorates, districts, and laboratories is performed by GDFC officials.

The legal infrastructure of agriculture is mainly based on regulations and/or communiqués and/or circulars rather than on laws. The reason for this is that the Turkish constitutional system does not allow laws to be adopted, amended, or abolished easily. Therefore, governments have traditionally preferred to publish regulations, communiqués, directives or circulars, etc. The majority of the regulations on food and agricultural products are prepared and published by MinAF. However, there are also other applicable regulations published by other Ministries such as the Ministry of Health. More than one hundred implementing regulations of Law no. 5996 have been published and enforced by MinAF since 2011. In recent years the Turkish government has been informing international bodies, such as the WTO, more often than the past about possible or actual regulation changes, but still not consistently. Exporters should be aware that there may be some variation among provinces in applying legislation. This may be due to the lack of guidelines for the enforcement of rules in some cases. Most Turkish food and agriculture-related laws, regulations, communiqués, directives, and circulars are available in Turkish on the website of the GDFC [here](#) and a few are in English [here](#).

Section II: Labeling Requirements:

General Requirements

On January 26, 2017, MinAF abolished the previous Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Labeling and published two separate regulations to replace it which include: The “Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Food Labeling and Provision of Information to Consumers” (available [here](#) in Turkish) and “The Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Nutrition and Health Claims” (available [here](#) in Turkish). As with the prior versions of the regulations, these were prepared in parallel to the EU directives and regulations within the framework of EU harmonization.

A - Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Food Labeling and Information to Consumers

The Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Food Labeling and Information to Consumers establishes the general principles for requirements and responsibilities governing food information, and food labeling. It applies to food business operators at all stages of the food chain and all foods intended for the final consumer, including foods delivered by mass caterers, and foods intended for supply to mass caterers. According to the regulation, food information should not be misleading the consumer:

- as to the characteristics of the food, its nature, identity, properties, composition, quantity, durability, country of origin, method of manufacture or production,
- by attributing to the food effects or properties which it does not possess,
- by stating that the food possesses special characteristics when in fact all similar foods possess such characteristics, by specifically emphasizing the presence or absence of certain ingredients and/or nutrients,
- by implying by means of the appearance, the description or pictorial representations, the presence of a particular food or an ingredient, while in reality a component naturally present or an ingredient normally used in that food has been substituted with a different component or a different ingredient.

Food information shall be accurate, clear and easy to understand for the consumer. Subject to derogations provided for by regulation(s) of foods for nutritional uses, food information should not claim that the product can prevent, treat or cure a human disease, nor refer to such properties.

All the mentioned rules are applied to advertising and the presentation of foods, their shape, appearance or packaging, the packaging materials used, the way in which they are arranged and the setting in which they are displayed.

The importer is responsible for the imported food product’s food information and label. An imported food item may arrive in its original package, but a permanent “sticker” label, in Turkish, must be attached to the package before it is marketed. Each food must be labeled clearly, completely and accurately in the Turkish language before placing on the market. Other languages in addition to Turkish may also appear on the label. Labeling requirements are enforced by PAFD and DD (provincial and district directorates) officials. Turkish authorities do not grant exceptions to their labeling regulations.

The standard U.S. label may not comply with Turkish labeling requirements in the aspects of nutritional labeling, health claims, label size, etc.

Compulsory Information:

The following compulsory information must appear on the packaging or on a label attached to it. The information must be marked in such a way that it is easily visible, clearly legible and indelible. The following information is compulsory on labels of domestically produced and imported foods:

- (1) the name of the food
- (2) the list of ingredients
- (3) certain substances and products (listed in Annex-1 of the Regulation) causing allergies or intolerances
- (4) the quantity of certain ingredients or groups of ingredients
- (5) the net quantity of the food
- (6) the 'use by' date
- (7) any special storage conditions and/or conditions of use
- (8) the name or business name and address of the food business operator
- (9) facility registration number
- (10) country of origin
- (11) instructions for use where it would be difficult to make appropriate use of the food in the absence of such instructions
- (12) with respect to beverages containing more than 1.2% alcohol by volume, the actual alcoholic strength by volume
- (13) a nutrition declaration

Additional Compulsory Information:

In addition to the compulsory information listed above, additional ones for specific types or categories of foods are given below;

- (14) The statement ***“packaged in a protective atmosphere”*** for foods whose durability has been extended by means of packaging gases authorized pursuant to Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Food Additives,

(15) For foods containing sweeteners;

- the statement **“with sweetener(s)”** or **“contain sweetener(s)”** for foods containing a sweetener or sweeteners authorized pursuant to Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Food Additives, this statement shall accompany the name of the food
- the statement **“contains sugar(s) and sweetener(s)”** or **“with sugar(s) and sweetener(s)”** for foods containing both an added sugar or sugars and a sweetener or sweeteners authorized pursuant to Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Food Additives, this statement shall accompany the name of the food
- the statement **“contains aspartame (a source of phenylalanine)”** for foods containing aspartame/aspartame-acesulfame salt authorized pursuant to Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Food Additives, the statement shall appear on the label in cases where aspartame/aspartame-acesulfame salt is designated in the list of ingredients only by reference to the E number. The statement **“contains a source of phenylalanine”** shall appear on the label in cases where aspartame/aspartame-acesulfame salt is designated in the list of ingredients by its specific name
- the statement **“excessive consumption may produce laxative effects”** for foods containing more than 10 percent added polyols authorized pursuant to Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Food Additives

(16) For foods containing glycyrrhizinic acid or its ammonium salt

- Confectionery or beverages containing glycyrrhizinic acid or its ammonium salt due to the addition of the substance(s) as such or the licorice plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, at concentration of 100 mg/kg or 10 mg/l or above, the statement **“contains licorice”** shall be added immediately after the list of ingredients, unless the term ‘licorice’ is already included in the list of ingredients or in the name of the food. In the absence of a list of ingredients, the statement shall accompany the name of the food
- Confectionery containing glycyrrhizinic acid or its ammonium salt due to the addition of the substance(s) as such or the licorice plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra* at concentrations of 4 g/kg or above, the statement **“contains licorice – people suffering from hypertension should avoid excessive consumption”** shall be added immediately after the list of ingredients. In the absence of a list of ingredients, the statement shall accompany the name of the food.
- Beverages containing glycyrrhizinic acid or its ammonium salt due to the addition of the substance(s) as such or the licorice plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra* at concentrations of 50 mg/l or above, or of 300 mg/l or above in the case of beverages containing more than 1,2 % by volume of alcohol , the statement **“contains licorice – people suffering from hypertension should avoid excessive consumption”** shall be added immediately after the list of ingredients. In the absence of a list of ingredients, the statement shall accompany the name of the food.

(17) For beverages with high caffeine content

- The statement **“High caffeine content. Not recommended for children or pregnant or breast-feeding women”** for beverages, with the exception of those based on coffee, tea or coffee or tea extract where the name of the food includes the term ‘coffee’ or ‘tea’, which:
 - o are intended for consumption without modification and contain caffeine, from whatever source, in a proportion in excess of 150 mg/l, or,
 - o are in concentrated or dried form and after reconstitution contain caffeine, from whatever source, in a proportion in excess of 150 mg/l,
- The statement shall be in the same field of vision as the name of the beverage, followed by a reference in brackets and the caffeine content expressed in mg per 100 ml.

There is a new vertical regulation on energy drinks that entered into force in 2017. There should be a warning on the **label of energy drinks** stating “Do not use this product with alcohol or by mixing with alcohol. Consumption of this product is not advised for children, people below 18 years old, elderly people, diabetics, people who have hypertension, pregnant or breastfeeding women, people who have metabolic disorder, kidney problem and those who are susceptible to caffeine. It is not a sport beverage; it should not be consumed before, during and after physical activity. It is advised not to consume more than 500 ml/day.”

Foods other than beverages, where caffeine is added with a physiological purpose, the statement **“Contains caffeine. Not recommended for children or pregnant women”** shall be in the same field of vision as the name of the food, followed by a reference in brackets and the caffeine content expressed in mg per 100 g or mg per 100 ml. In the case of food supplements, the caffeine content shall be expressed per portion as recommended for daily consumption on the label.

(18) For foods or food ingredients with added phytosterols, phytosterol esters, phytostanols or phytostanol esters, the following should be included:

- the statement **“with added plant sterols”** or **“with added plant stanols”** in the same field of vision as the name of the food;
- the amount of added phytosterols, phytosterol esters, phytostanols or phytostanol esters content (expressed in percent or as gram of free plant sterols/plant stanols per 100 g or 100 ml of the food) shall be stated in the list of ingredients;
- a statement that the food is intended exclusively for people who want to lower their blood cholesterol level;
- a statement that patients on cholesterol lowering medication should only consume the product under medical supervision;
- an easily visible statement that the food may not be nutritionally appropriate for pregnant or breastfeeding women and children under the age of 5 years;
- advice that the food is to be used as part of a balanced and varied diet, including regular consumption of fruit and vegetables to help maintain carotenoid levels;
- a statement that the consumption of more than 3 g/day of added plant sterols/plant stanols should be avoided

- a definition of a portion of the food or food ingredient concerned (preferably in g or ml) with the amount of the plant sterol/plant stanol that each portion contains.

(19) the statement "**...contains alcohol**" if ethyl alcohol is used as an ingredient in the manufacture or preparation of a food notwithstanding the amount of the alcohol.

(20) the statement "**contains ... obtained from pigs**" if the product contains any product/ingredient obtained from pigs, notwithstanding the amount of that product/ingredient.

(21) For frozen meat, frozen meat preparations, and frozen unprocessed fishery products; the date of freezing or the date of first freezing in cases where the product has been frozen more than once shall be on the label.

In addition to compulsory labeling, certain foodstuffs such as infant and follow-on formulas, wines, aromatized wines, spirit drinks, food supplements, energy drinks, non-alcoholic beverages, sugar, honey, coffee, meat and meat products, fruit juice, and dairy products each have additional specific labeling requirements in their vertical communiques, all of which are available on MinAF's website of [here](#) in Turkish language.

Because of difficulties in fighting adulterated foods in categories such as baby foods, honey, energy drinks, black tea, food supplements and vegetable oil, MinAF has been working on implementing an additional single code system for these food categories. A system called "Product Verification Monitoring System (PVMS)" was introduced, through which consumers were supposed to be able to verify information about purchased food products by using a 19-digit number. Because the related sectors were not ready to implement the system, implementation was postponed several times and has been indefinitely suspended in January 2020.

B- Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Nutritional and Health Claims

This regulation applies to nutrition and health claims made whether in the labeling, presentation, or advertising of foods to be delivered as such to the final consumer. Nutrition and health claims may be used in the labeling, presentation and advertising of foods placed on the market. The use of nutrition and health claims shall not:

- (a) be false, ambiguous or misleading,
- (b) give rise to doubt about the safety and/or the nutritional adequacy of other foods,
- (c) encourage or condone excess consumption of a food,
- (d) state, suggest or imply that a balanced and varied diet cannot provide appropriate quantities of nutrients in general,
- (e) refer to changes in bodily functions which could give rise to or exploit fear in the consumer, either textually or through pictorial, graphic or symbolic representations

Nutritional Claims

Nutritional labeling is mandatory when there is a nutritional claim and/or health claim made either on the label, or in some sort of presentation or advertisement of a foodstuff. Food supplements are outside of the scope of this requirement. This requirement is valid also for foods for special dietary purposes without prejudice to their vertical legislation. Nutritional labeling includes energy value, fats, carbohydrates, proteins (where required), fiber, and salt/sodium, vitamins and minerals. Reference Daily Intake Values for energy and nutrients are given below. For vitamins and minerals to be displayed on a label, the amount of vitamin/mineral that should be met is 15 percent of the reference intake values in 100 g or 100 ml foodstuff, other than beverages. For beverages, this amount should be 7.5 percent in 100 ml of product in question.

Reference Daily Intake Values for energy and nutrients other than vitamins and minerals:

Energy – Nutrient*	Reference Intake Value*
Energy	8400kj / 2000 kcal
Sugars	90 g
Total Fat	70 g
Saturated fat	20 g
Salt	9 g
Carbohydrates	260 g
Protein	50 g
Fiber	25 g

*These values are set for adults

Reference Daily Intake Values for vitamins and minerals:

Nutrient	Nutrition Reference Intake	Nutrient	Nutrition Reference Intake Value*
Vitamin A (µg)	800	Chloride (mg)	800
Vitamin D (µg)	5	Calcium (mg)	800
Vitamin E (mg)	12	Phosphorus (mg)	700
Vitamin K (µg)	75	Magnesium (mg)	375
Vitamin C (mg)	80	Iron (mg)	14
Thiamin (mg)	1.1	Zinc (mg)	10
Riboflavin (mg)	1.4	Copper (mg)	1

Niacin (mg)	16	Manganese (mg)	2
Vitamin B6 (mg)	1.4	Fluoride (mg)	3.5
Folic Acid (µg)	200	Selenium (µg)	55
Vitamin B12 (µg)	2.5	Chromium (µg)	40
Biotin (µg)	50	Molybdenum (µg)	50
Pantothenic Acid	6	Iodine (µg)	150
Potassium (mg)	2000		

*These values are set for healthy people over four years old.

Nutritional claims and their requirements are given in detail in the regulation. Some examples of nutritional claims *allowed* in the Regulation on Labeling are as follows:

- If the energy value in 100 grams of solid food is not more than 40 kcal, a nutritional claim such as “low calorie/energy” might be on the label;
- If the energy value or nutrient amount is reduced 30 percent with respect to a similar product, the claim “reduced calorie/energy or nutrient” might be on the label;
- If the amount of alpha linolenic acid (ALA) amount is minimum 0.3 gr per 100 gr or 100 kcal food, the claim “source/contains/added Omega 3 fatty acids” might be on the label;
- If the 100 gr or 100 ml foodstuff contains less than 0.5 gr of sugar, the claim “sugar free” might be on the label.

To see the whole group of nutritional claims and their requirements allowed, please see the regulation [here](#) in Turkish language.

Health Claims

On December 5, 2018, GOT published the Law no. 7151 amending some laws and decrees related to various health issues. Article 31 of this amending law abolished rules and conditions related to health claims in the Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Nutritional and Health Claims and authorized the Medicine and Medical Devices Agency (MMDA) of MoH related to evaluation, approval, presentation, advertising and labelling rules, and conditions related to health claims for food and food supplements. Products already marketed with the health claims authorized by MinAF on labels before December 5, 2018 will be continued to be marketed until new rules and conditions are set by MMDA. MoH has not set rules and conditions about health claims as of June 3, 2020. MoH will not approve new health claims for products to be marketed until new rules are set.

According to the current Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Nutritional and Health Claims (the health claims part was abolished by Law 7151), health claims on the label, in a presentation, or in an advertisement of the health claims of the foodstuff, *were allowed* if at least two of the following conditions were met with respect to nutrient profile:

- maximum sodium amount is 100 mg/100kcal
- maximum 10 percent of energy value comes from saturated fatty acids
- maximum 10 percent of energy comes from added sugar
- minimum 55mg/100kcal calcium inherent

Claims *not* allowed were those which refer to:

- negative effects on health unless foodstuffs are consumed
- weight loss amount or rate
- advice of doctors or other medical persons

Some examples of health claims under specified conditions which *were allowed* are as follows:

- “Biotin contributes to normal macronutrient metabolism”
- “Biotin contributes to the maintenance of normal hair”
- “Calcium contributes to normal muscle function”
- “Chitosan contributes to the maintenance of normal blood cholesterol levels”
- “Choline contributes to the maintenance of normal liver function”
- “Glucomannan contributes to the maintenance of normal blood cholesterol levels”
- “Lactase enzyme improves lactose digestion in individuals who have difficulty digesting lactose”
- “Monacolin K from red yeast rice (*Monascus purpureus*) contributes to the maintenance of normal blood cholesterol levels”
- “Walnuts contribute to the improvement of the elasticity of blood vessels”
- “Zinc contributes to normal DNA synthesis”
- “Plant sterols and plant stanol esters have been shown to lower/reduce blood cholesterol. High cholesterol is a risk factor in the development of coronary heart disease”
- “Calcium helps to reduce the loss of bone mineral in post-menopausal women. Low bone mineral density is a risk factor for osteoporotic bone fractures”
- “Supplemental folic acid intake increases maternal folate status. Low maternal folate status is a risk factor in the development of neural tube defects in the developing fetus”
- “Vitamin D is needed for normal growth and development of bone in children”

To see the whole group of health claims and their requirements allowed, please see the regulation [here](#) in Turkish language.

Labeling for Food Additives

Labeling rules for food additives are indicated in Article 8 of the Regulation on Food Additives which was published in the Official Gazette no. 28693, dated June 30, 2013 and amended three times in 2014, 2016, and 2017. In this regulation, in addition to compulsory information, there are specific labeling requirements for food additives which will be sold to consumers, as opposed to those which will be used in processing. This regulation is available [here](#) in Turkish language.

Labeling for food and feed containing, consisting of, or deriving from GMOs

In addition to general labeling rules, specific labeling rules for food and feed containing/consisting of, or deriving from genetically engineered products are set in the Article 18 of the Regulation on Genetically Modified Organisms and its Products published in Official Gazette no. 27671, dated August 13, 2010 and amended once in 2012. Currently, there are no genetically engineered events approved for food use in Turkey. As of April 2018, there are 26 corn events and 10 soybean events approved for feed use. Imported feed into Turkey must be labeled “contains GMO” if it contains approved genetically engineered content over 0.9 percent within a given shipment. These regulations are available [here](#) in Turkish language.

Labeling for Organic Agricultural Products

If a product is produced in Turkey and marketed domestically in line with the requirements of the Turkish organic legislation in force, then the label should have the Turkish organic logo and the word “organic”. Imported organic products are controlled/inspected according to the Turkish organic legislation and re-certified as organic if it complies with the organic legislation. This situation is also indicated on the label. Both domestically produced or imported non-organic agricultural products should not have packages or boxes or labels designed as if the product is organic. For example, labels of non-organic products should not have the words, “bio”, “biyo”, “eco”, “eko”, “org” which implies and misleads the consumer that the product is organic. Ninety-five percent of agricultural ingredients of processed products should be produced in compliance with the organic laws in force for the product to be labeled as organic.

Please see Chapter five of the Regulation on Organic Agriculture Principles and Practices [here](#) in Turkish language. Chapter five of the regulation gives detailed requirements about packaging and labeling of organic agricultural products to be marketed in Turkey.

The Ministry of Trade published the Amending Regulation on Commercial Advertisement and Unfair Commercial Practices in the Official Gazette on December 28, 2018. This regulation prohibits radio and television programs, or channels aimed at children from running advertisements at the beginning, during, or at the end of shows of any foods or beverages that fall under the Ministry of Health's "red category," which includes chocolate, candy, wafers, energy bars, sweet sauces, desserts, cakes, cookies, chips, fruit juices, energy drinks, soda pop, sugars, and popsicles.

Additionally, advertisements in radio and television programs not aimed at children will need to contain written or verbal warnings encouraging a proper and balanced diet as a clearly visible banner. In other mediums of advertisement, the written or verbal warnings should be included in a manner that is suitable to that medium. Additionally, the introduced article prohibits promotions and similar

marketing tools aimed at children with the goal of increasing the sale of those foods. This regulation entered into force on June 30, 2019.

In January 2019, MinAF notified a “Draft Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Food Labeling and Information to Consumers” to the WTO and opened it up for public comment via its website. The public comment period closed in February 2019. The proposed draft regulation requires red, yellow, or green color-coding, which resemble a traffic light, on all packaged foods, based on specified nutrient thresholds for salt, saturated fat, oil, and sugar. Some are concerned that this may lead consumers to avoid certain foods that may contain beneficial nutrients or contribute to consumer confusion. The regulation has not been finalized as of June 3, 2020.

Section III: Packaging and Container Regulations:

The Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Materials and Articles Intended to Come into Contact with Food was originally published by MinAF in the Official Gazette no. 28157 dated December 29, 2011, and it was replaced by a regulation published on April 5, 2018. This regulation applies to materials and articles, including active and smart packaging materials/food contact materials and articles, which in their finished state:

- are intended to be brought into contact with food,
- are already in contact with food,
- can reasonably be expected to be brought into contact with food or to transfer their constituents to food under normal or foreseeable conditions of use and were intended for that purpose.

This regulation does not apply to materials and articles which are antiques, or covering or coating materials, such as the materials covering cheese rinds, prepared meat products or fruits which form part of the food and may be consumed together with this food, and fixed public or private water supply equipment.

This regulation sets the general and specific requirements for materials and articles intended to come into contact with food and specific requirements for active and intelligent food contact materials and articles and labeling of these.

Under the framework regulation, there are specific communiques for materials and articles made of regenerated cellulose film, ceramic articles, and plastic materials and articles which set the specific rules for these materials and articles. There is no special packaging or size required by MinAF’s regulations. These regulations are available [here](#) in Turkish language.

There is a Regulation on Packaging Waste Control, which defines the conditions for re-use and recycling of packages, announced by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization on December 27,

2017. According to the Article 16 of the Regulation, producers should ensure that the heavy metal (lead, cadmium, mercury, chromium) content amount of the packaging material must not exceed 100 ppm. It is accessible [here](#) in Turkish language.

Section IV: Food Additives Regulations:

The food additives section of the Turkish legislation is quite detailed, and was prepared in an effort to conform to EU regulations. But there are shifts from EU regulations, especially for use of additives in traditional products.

The Revised Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Food Additives was published in the Official Gazette on June 30, 2013 and amended on November 24, 2014, July 16, 2016, September 22, 2017, June 12, 2018 and February 27, 2019.

This regulation specifies general conditions for inclusion and use of food additives in the list. It sets the food additive functional groups, names of food additives, defines the food categories, and lists maximum amounts and conditions of additives allowed in defined food categories, as well as exceptions and restrictions. It also lists food items in which food additives are not allowed to be used and lists certain food additives which are not allowed to be used for certain traditional foods, such as fermented sucuk (traditional spicy beef sausage), heat-treated sucuk, poultry döner, döner, köfte, pastırma, pekmez, pide, bazlama and ciğ köfte. For example, E-620-625 (Glutamic acid-glutamates) and E-626-635 (Ribonucleotides), which are flavor enhancers, are prohibited for use in cured meat products such as pastırma, sucuk, heat treated sucuk, poultry döner and köfte. MinAF states that the reason for this prohibition is to protect the traditional nature of these products and prevent unnecessary usage of additives. In addition, nitrates are banned in the following traditional meat products: döner, poultry döner and köfte. MinAF states that the aim of this prohibition is to prevent additives being used unless considered technically necessary. Enzymes are outside of the scope of this regulation. The regulation is available [here](#) in the Turkish Language. For an additive to be added to the list of the regulation, the applicant should contact DGFC. National Food Codex Commission operating under DGFC has the authority to decide the inclusion of additive in question to the list.

Section V: Pesticides and Other Contaminants:

Pesticides are required to be approved by MinAF before being placed on the market. The validity of approval is 10 years. If the approval conditions are continued, the validity can be extended 10 more years.

MinAF abolished its previous regulation and published the revised Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Maximum Residue Levels of Pesticides on November 25, 2016.

This regulation also covers foodstuffs of plant and animal origin to be used as fresh, processed and/or composite food in or on which pesticide residues may be present. It does not apply to the manufacture of products other than food, or sowing or planting, or products used for authorization of active substances in line with relevant legislation. The regulation has five Annexes:

- Annex-1, animal and plant origin foodstuff categories, sub-categories and names of foodstuffs
- Annex-2, Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) of Pesticides which are authorized in Turkey
- Annex-3, MRLs authorized in European Union (EU legislation)
- Annex-4, Pesticides no longer authorized for usage in Turkey
- Annex-5, LOD (Level of Detection) for some pesticides

The regulation is updated occasionally by MinAF and available [here](#) in Turkish. For detailed information about plant protection products including pesticides, please see the [GAIN Report on Plant Protection Products and Maximum Residue Limits of Pesticides Regulations](#) dated January 09, 2020.

The current Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Pharmacologically Active Substances and Their Classification Regarding Maximum Residue Limits in Foodstuffs of Animal Origin was published in the Official Gazette on March 7, 2017 and was amended on February 21, 2019 and July 13, 2019.

Pharmacologically active substances, animal type, target tissue, and other conditions such as name of residue and maximum residue limits are set in the Regulation, available [here](#) in Turkish language.

The Turkish Food Codex Regulation on Contaminants was published in the Official Gazette no. 28157, dated December 29, 2011, and amended once on December 19, 2012. It sets the maximum levels of the certain contaminants (nitrates, mycotoxins, heavy metals, 3-monochloropropane-1,2-diol (3-MCPD), dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs, Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and erucic acid) in foodstuffs. It is available [here](#) in Turkish language.

All three regulations were prepared by MinAF within the scope of Turkey's harmonization to the EU; however, there are some differences compared to the EU legislation in these regulations. The Turkish Food Law maintains provisions for regulators to refer to the Codex Alimentarius or EU Directives if the pesticides, contaminants, or pharmacologically active substances are not contained in the Turkish Food Codex. Enforcement of these regulations is carried out by Provincial Agricultural Directorates of MinAF.

Section VI: Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures

Turkey is gradually implementing approval requirements of facilities in exporting countries. There is no general approval process for these facilities.

For animal sourced food products for human consumption, if the model export certificate requires a facility approval number, then the facility must have an approval number from the related agencies of that country.

For animal byproducts, such as hides and skins, if the facility is already on the EU-approved list, there is no need to conduct approval procedure and the facility is directly accepted as approved by MinAF. If the facility is *not* in the EU-approved list, then approval by MinAF is required. This has been started with hides and skins. MinAF published the approval process and questionnaire for hides and skins in the Turkish and English languages, accessible [here](#). Once the facility is approved and no new problems arise, there is no expiration date for registration/approval of that facility. There is no cost or fee for the exporting facility/country for the approval process. For approved establishments in foreign countries for the export of animal byproducts to Turkey, please click [here](#).

If there is no EU approval number, hides and skins facilities in the United States should contact the relevant U.S. agencies for the approval procedures to be started. Then the U.S. agencies would need to inspect the facility according to Turkey's relevant requirements and guarantee that the facility is in compliance with the relevant Turkish requirements. MinAF may prefer to inspect the facility itself to determine the compliance of the facility with Turkish requirements. In this case, as a first step, MinAF will send a questionnaire to the relevant U.S. agencies for the exporting facility; communication between the two governments is crucial in this process. After receiving the completed questionnaire from the U.S. agencies, MinAF visits the exporting facility to audit it and meet with the relevant U.S. agencies.

For bovine semen, the facility must be on the EU-approved establishment list. Please click [here](#) to see the EU approved establishment list by countries.

For meat, there are approval procedures in place for slaughterhouses in exporting countries. For the approved slaughterhouses in exporting countries, please [click here](#). **For live cattle**, the assembly center, if any, must fulfil the conditions for its approval determined by the competent authority in the United States.

For plant origin food products, upon the importer's request, MinAF may register/approve the facility of the exporting country for the purpose of decreasing the frequency of the physical inspections at import (taking samples of the product at Turkey's border). The first step of the approval procedure is that MinAF will send the questionnaire (Questionnaire for Pre-export checks in order to approve the establishment of the exporting country) to the importer. The importer then delivers the questionnaire to the exporter and the exporter provides all the necessary information related to the competent authority of the exporting country, legislation, facility information, and product information which is requested in the questionnaire. MinAF then reviews the filled-out questionnaire and visits the facility to inspect it and meets with the relevant agency which is responsible for the official controls of that facility. After the visit, MinAF prepares an evaluation report and if the results of the visit comply with the Turkish requirements, then the facility is approved within about two months. Once the facility is approved, the products exported from this facility are subject to a decreased rate of inspection. Analysis frequencies may be decreased to the levels of three to five percent after the approval.

Approval is valid for three years if all conditions remain the same. There is no cost or fee for the exporting facility/country for this approval process.

There is no product registration or approval procedure in place for animal or plant origin products, except food supplements.

Food supplements require product approval to be imported into Turkey. The food business operator (importer, producer, seller, etc.) should fill out an application for each product and submit it to MinAF with the required information given below:

- trade name or brand of product,
- name and address of the company
- ingredient list of product in percentages
- specification document of product
- recommended daily intake dose
- if applicable, HACCP and/or GMP documentation
- if product contains herb(s) as an ingredient, botanical and Latin names of the herb(s), part used
- fee payment document
- other documents where MinAF requests
- letter of commitment that the brand of product is not a brand of medicine
- if product contains herbs, documents related to production methodology of this herb (like organic, GMP, etc.)

Food supplement applications are made to the provincial directorates of MinAF. Evaluations and approvals of the products for consumers (other than products for children ages 2-4) are made by provincial directorates of MinAF. The products for 2-4-year-old children are evaluated and approved by the committee established under the GDFC at the central government level. Once it is approved by the relevant provincial directorate, then it can be sold throughout the country. Applicants must pay an approval fee for each product approval, and the fee amount is updated each year. The approval fee is 9000 TL/product (\$1,327 USD/product at 1USD=6,7825 TL exchange rate) for the year 2020. There is no expiration date for approval unless conditions change.

Control Certificate

For the importation of *animals*, *animal products* of which HS codes are given in Appendix-I-A and *plant materials for production such as seed, seedling, sapling and flower bulbs* of which HS codes are given in Appendix-I-B, a “**Control Certificate**” is required prior to import. This is considered as pre-import permission and it states whether the product is eligible for import or not.

Control Certificates for Animals and Animal Sourced Products

For animals and animal sourced products of which HS Codes are given in the Appendix I-A which is subjected to veterinary controls, a **Control Certificate** is required. The Control Certificate needs to be approved by the GDFC or authorized PAFDs according to the type of products. Once issued, the Control Certificate is valid for four months. However, for the HS codes; 05.04, 15.04, 1516.10, 15.17, 1518.00, 18.06, 19.01, 19.02, 19.04, 19.05, 2103.90.90, 21.04, 2105.00, 21.06, 2202.99, 2208.70, the Control Certificate is valid for 12 (twelve) months. These time periods cannot be extended.

The importer should fill out an application with the following documents needed in order to receive the Control Certificate:

1. Completed Control Certificate Form
2. Proforma invoice or invoice
3. Sample veterinary health certificate (not required for live cattle intended for slaughtering, feeder and breeding and sheep/goats)
4. Country of origin document (not required if the veterinary health certificate includes the origin of the products)
5. Ingredient list
6. For food supplements, food for special dietary purposes and for products and feed where national legislation does not exist, specification document
7. Label/draft label
8. Commercial Activity Certificate or Trade Registry Gazette where importer is registered
9. Other documents, as MinAF requests, according to the nature of the commodity to be imported

After the Control Certificate is approved, it is registered in Turkey's Food Safety Information System for animal-sourced food products.

For animals and animal sourced products of which HS codes are given in the Appendix II which is subjected to veterinary controls, a Control Certificate is ***not*** required.

A Control Certificate is ***not*** required for live animals intended for;

- Racing or exhibitions for a certain period of time .
- Presents to be introduced to civil or military statesmen
- Exhibitions at private or public zoos
- Donations and scientific research for universities and other research institutes

Control Certificates for Plant Products

For seeds, seedlings, saplings and certain plant materials for production such as flower bulbs of which HS codes are given in Appendix I-B, a Control Certificate is required to be approved by MinAF's

central level or authorized PAFDs according to the type of the products prior to import. Once issued, the Control Certificate is valid for six months. This time period cannot be extended.

The Biosafety Law does not allow for the production/cultivation of genetically engineered (GE) crops in Turkey, therefore, the importation of GE seed, seedlings, saplings and certain plant materials for production, such as flower bulbs, are not allowed.

For seeds, seedlings, saplings, and production materials, an individual **preliminary permit application** is required for each Control Certificate. For the preliminary permit of ***seeds of field plant, vegetables, feed plants, grass plants, medicinal and aromatic plants***, the following documents are required:

- a. Petition for Application
- b. Filled Control Certificate Form
- c. Original copy of invoice/pro-forma invoice or its copy certified by importer. Items required to be included in invoice/pro forma invoice:
 1. Invoice/Pro-forma invoice date and number (date cannot be older than six months),
 2. Type and variety of seed to be imported
 3. Quantity, lot/batch number and monetary value of seed to be imported,
 4. Name, authorized signature and seal of importer
 5. Contact details of exporter
- d. Letter of Commitment given by importer stating that seed is non-GMO,
 1. A document given by exporter certifying that seed is not GMO. In cases where the document is a copy, it must be vouched for by the importer. Exporters can also declare non-GMO statement on pro-forma invoice,
 2. If non-GMO is not documented by the exporter, then an analysis report certifying that it is non-GMO shall be required
- e. Seed Certificate
 1. There is no certificate requirement for imports designated for trials, breeding, providing material for the gene bank
 2. For the imports of propagating materials:
 - a. OECD certificate is required for seeds of field and feed plants
 - b. For other plant groups, OECD certificate or ISTA-Orange certificate or seed analysis report taken from national or federal seed laboratory is required.
 3. For commercial purpose imports (trade purpose)
 - a. OECD certificate is required for seeds of field and feed plants. If laboratory analysis results of the seed are not indicated on the OECD certificate, then, an ISTA-Orange certificate is required. For seeds which will be re-packaged and re-certificated in Turkey, ISTA-Orange certificate is not required.
 - b. For grass seed, OECD certificate or ISTA-Orange certificate or seed analysis report taken from national or federal seed laboratory is required. If laboratory analysis results of the seed are not indicated on the OECD certificate, then an ISTA-Orange

- certificate or seed analysis report taken from a national or federal seed laboratory is required. For mixed grass seeds, these certificates or reports will be required for each seed in the mixture.
- c. For tobacco seed, OECD certificate or ISTA certificate or seed analysis report taken from national or federal seed laboratory is required.
 - d. For flint corn seed, sweet corn seed, and vegetable seeds, OECD certificate or ISTA-Orange certificate is required. If laboratory analysis results are not indicated on the OECD certificate, then an ISTA-Orange certificate is required.
 - e. For medicinal and aromatic herbs, OECD certificate or ISTA certificate or seed analysis report taken from a national or federal seed laboratory is required.
4. For imports for export purpose:
- a. OECD certificate is required for seeds of field and feed plants. If analysis results of laboratory for the seed are not indicated on the OECD certificate, then an ISTA-Orange certificate is required. For seeds which will be re-packaged and re-certificated in Turkey, ISTA-Orange certificate is not required.
 - b. For other plant groups OECD certificate or ISTA-Orange certificate or analysis report taken from a national or federal seed laboratory is required.
- f. Preliminary import permit bank receipt demonstrating that the application fee has been paid,
- g. Other documents that MinAF requires.

For additional information on the seed sector in Turkey, please see [FAS GAIN Report on Turkey Planting Seeds Sector Overview](#).

For preliminary permit ***of seedlings, saplings, and production materials*** the following documents are required:

- a. Petition for Application
- b. Filled Control Certificate Form
- c. Original copy of invoice/pro-forma invoice or its copy certified by importer. Items required to be included in invoice/pro-forma invoice:
 1. Invoice/Pro-forma invoice date and number (date cannot be older than six months)
 2. Type and variety of seed to be imported
 3. Quantity, lot/batch number and monetary value of seed to be imported
 4. Name, authorized signature and seal of importer
 5. Contact details of exporter
- d. Letter of Commitment given by importer stating that seed is non-GMO
 - A document given by exporter certifying that seed is not GMO. In case such document is a copy, it must be approved by the importer. Exporter can also declare non-GMO statement on pro-forma invoice
 - Unless provided non-GMO documented by the exporter, an analysis report certifying that it is non-GMO shall be provided by importer

- e. Preliminary import permit bank receipt showing that the application fee has been paid,
- f. Other documents which are required by MinAF.

According to import control regulations, ***food and feed of plant origin and materials and articles intended to come into contact with food*** do ***not*** require Control Certificate approval to be imported. Instead, there is a **pre-notification system** in place for these commodities. The importer should register the required information for each product in the electronic system which is called the Food Safety Information System (FSIS) of GDFC, which is accessible by importers. Required information is product name, product category, country of origin, name of importer, name of exporter or manufacturer, ingredient list, and label of product. This information is evaluated and approved by the authorized Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Directorate (PAFD) if it complies with the legislation in force.

Import Process Complexities and Exceptions

While many U.S. and foreign foods are imported into Turkey without any problem, some companies have encountered difficulty understanding and complying with demands from import officials for certificates that are not normally issued in the United States. Requirements and standards for some imported foods may be stricter or different than both those currently applied in the EU and those applied to Turkish domestically-produced products.

Requirements for sending samples are slightly different from products intended for consumption. For the import of samples, there is no pre-permission or Control Certificate requirement. Technically, there are no documentation requirements if the sample is for an exhibition or scientific research.

For commercial samples, the importer needs to fill out a special form supplied by PAFD and provide a copy of the pro-forma invoice (if it is free of charge, just state that on the invoice). Once the PAFD receives the filled-out form, they prepare a letter to the relevant customs office to notify them to release the sample. Note that there is no health certificate requirement. For the commercial sample amounts please see Section IX.

Section VII: Other Specific Standards

MinAF has followed a dual approach in the preparation of food regulations. There is "horizontal" legislation which covers aspects which are common to all foodstuffs such as additives, contaminants, labeling, hygiene, official controls, etc. The "vertical" legislation applies to specific products such as food supplements, wine, spirit drinks, meat and meat products, infant and follow-on formulas, honey, fruit juices, etc.

Some of the important horizontal regulations are below, and they are accessible [here](#) in Turkish:

Name of the Regulation	Important articles
Official import controls of food and feed products of plant origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Based on Turkish Government Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytosanitary, Food and Feed -Importers should get an electronic username and password for pre-notification -Importers should electronically fill attached-pre-notification form (form is attached to the regulation) for plant origin food; feed and food contact material and attached copies of certificate, ingredient list, and other documents which will be determined by MinAF. -Border inspection post or provincial directorates provide a date of inspection -Frequency of analysis is determined by risk analysis -If there is non-compliance, importers can either use special treatment, declare change in intent of use, send it back, or confiscate the product -If there is a protocol between two countries, an electronic certificate will be accepted -Turkish translated labeling should be done before actual import control is carried out.
Measurements to monitor certain substances and their residue on live animals and animal products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EU harmonization regulation, 96/23/EC -EU harmonization regulation, 97/747/EC -If inspectors detect residues for imported animals or animal products, they will increase the frequency of analysis from the same country of origin
Food Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EU harmonization regulation, 852/2004/EC - Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services,

	<p>Phytosanitary, Food, and Feed</p> <p>-Defines general hygiene criteria for premises including HACCP criteria and good management practices</p>
Plant Quarantine	<p>- Based on Turkish Government Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytosanitary, Food and Feed</p> <p>- Includes the determination of harmful organisms hindering import and the issues that plants, plant products and other substances shall be subject to in terms of plant health in the entry and exit procedures into Turkey and also the official controls</p> <p>- Products brought into free zones from abroad, those imported into Turkey from free zones, and those dispatched to outside the customs area of Turkey from free zones are subject to the provisions of this regulation</p> <p>-Determines the rules for official control, entry-exit gates, import controls, transit controls, list of plants, plant products and other substances banned for entry, list of harmful organisms that are banned to enter Turkey, special conditions that plants, plant products and other substances are subjected, and Phytosanitary Certificates</p>
Official controls of food and feed	<p>- Based on Turkish Government Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytosanitary, Food, and Feed</p> <p>-MinAF has authority to delegate some of their control and inspection authority to accredited private food control offices or some NGOs. Import and export controls are excluded.</p> <p>-Authorizes MinAF to publish the list of approved establishments, approval-suspended premises, approval-cancelled establishments, to increase transparency.</p> <p>-Defined traceability, responsibility, general requirements for imports and exports</p> <p>-Establishes rapid alert system</p>

<p>Pre-notification and veterinary checks of animal and animal products entering the country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EU harmonization regulation, 282/2004/EC -EU harmonization regulation, 136/2004/EC - Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytosanitary, Food, and Feed -Pre-notification of imports of animals and animal products -Veterinarian responsibilities to check and sign forms
<p>Specific rules for animal products official inspections</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EU harmonization regulation, 854/2004/EC - Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytosanitary, Food, and Feed -Approval of premises -General hygiene rules -Raw meat inspections -Role and duties of official veterinarian and their assistant -Live animal inspections and animal welfare
<p>Veterinary checks and pre-notification on animals and products entering the country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU harmonization regulation, 97/78/EC - Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytosanitary, Food, and Feed -Pre-notification and veterinary checks at the border inspection post -Issuance of veterinary entry document electronically or by using other communication tools. -Frequency of veterinary controls
<p>Veterinary checks on live animals entering the country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EU harmonization regulation 97/794/EC -EU harmonization regulation, 91/496//EC - Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytosanitary, Food, and Feed

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -One day before arrival, importers should inform amount, variety and expected date of arrival to veterinary border inspection -Veterinary controls should contain documentary checks, as well as physical checks -First veterinary checks should be done at the border inspection posts - Turkish Government Official Veterinarians visit the exporting country and verify that animals to be exported to Turkey comply with the technical specifications determined by MinAF before export
Veterinary checks on products entering the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EU harmonization regulation 97/78/EC - Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytosanitary, Food, and Feed -One day before arrival, importers should inform amount, variety and expected date of arrival to veterinary border inspection -Veterinary controls should contain documentary checks and physical checks -First veterinary checks should be done at the border inspection posts
Animal and animal products entering the country are to be subjected to veterinary controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EU harmonization regulation 97/78/EC -EU harmonization regulation, 91/496//EC -EU harmonization regulation, 2007/275//EC -Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytosanitary, Food, and Feed -A list which is attached to the regulation classifies which products are considered animals and animal products
Technical and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services,

Rules on Meat Import	<p>Phytosanitary, Food, and Feed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Based on the Regulation of Veterinary checks on products entering the country -Technical Criteria of Imported Meat
Animal Welfare Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytosanitary, Food, and Feed -Defines criteria of animal farms including barns, cages for chickens etc.
Animal welfare during animal transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytosanitary, Food, and Feed -Criteria of animal transportation vehicles including ships and trucks -Responsibilities, training, inspections, and reports
Animal byproducts that are not intended for human consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EU harmonization regulation 1069/2009/EC -Categorization of byproducts -Collection and transportation criteria
Semen, ovum and embryo production center establishments regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Registration, approval, and certification of centers
Special hygiene regulation for animal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EU harmonization regulation, 853/2004//EC -Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytosanitary, Food, and Feed -Defines criteria for animal slaughtering and animal products processing facilities
Feed hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EU harmonization regulation, 183/2005//EC -Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services,

	Phytopsanitary, Food, and Feed -Registration and approval of feed premises
Placing on the market and use of feed	-EU harmonization regulation, 767/2009//EC -Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytopsanitary, Food, and Feed -Principles of labeling and presentation
Methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed	-EU harmonization regulation, 767/2009//EC -Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytopsanitary, Food, and Feed
Turkish food codex on maximum residue limits of pesticides	-Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytopsanitary, Food, and Feed
Turkish food codex on flavorings and certain food ingredients with flavoring properties	-EU harmonization regulation, 1337/2008//EC -EU harmonization regulation, 2065/2003//EC -Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytopsanitary, Food, and Feed
Turkish food codex on food additives	EU harmonization regulation, 1333/2008//EC -Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytopsanitary, Food, and Feed
Turkish food codex on microbiological criteria for foodstuff	-Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytopsanitary, Food, and Feed -EU harmonization regulation, 2073/2005//EC
Turkish food codex on food labeling	-Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytopsanitary, Food, and Feed -EU harmonization regulation, 2000/13/, /79/112/,2002/67,

	/608/2004, /90/496,87/250,1924/2006 EEC
Turkish food codex on contaminants	-Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytosanitary, Food, and Feed -EU harmonization regulation,1881/2006/EC
Turkish food codex on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food	-Based on Turkish Law no. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Phytosanitary, Food, and Feed -EU harmonization regulation,1935/2004/EC
Turkish food codex on composition and labeling of foodstuffs suitable for people intolerant to gluten	-EU harmonization regulation, 41/2009/EC
Turkish food codex on sampling, testing method for dioxin and similar products	-EU harmonization regulation, 1881/2006/EC
Turkish food codex on energy drinks	-Went into effect on 6/30/2017 -Sets limits for caffeine, glucuronolactone, taurine, inositol and energy amount of product -Requires a warning on the label stating: “Do not use this product with alcohol or by mixing with alcohol. Consumption of this product is not advised for children, people below 18 years old, elderly people, diabetics, people who have hypertension, pregnant or breastfeeding women, people who have metabolic disorder, kidney problems and those who are susceptible to caffeine. It is not a sport beverage, it shouldn’t be consumed before, during and after physical activity. It is advised not to consume more than 500 ml/day”
Regulation on food irradiation	-Based on the Decree Law 560 and Turkish Law 2690 of Turkish Atomic Energy Agency

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Principles of food irradiation, re-irradiation -Requirements for license, permit, registration -Labeling of irradiated foods
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Some food products are regulated by MinAF as **vertical legislation**, through individual Communiqués to meet special requirements. The production, processing, storage, transportation and placing on the market, product criteria and specific labeling requirements are set in these Communiqués, available [here](#).

Some **vertical Communiqués** under Turkish Codex Regulation are:

- Communiqué on Aromatized Wines
- Communiqué on Wine
- Communiqué on Beer
- Communiqué on Spirit Drinks (hard alcohol)
- Communiqué on Non-Alcoholic Beverages
- Communiqué on Fruit Juices and Similar products
- Communiqué on Coffee and Coffee Extracts
- Communiqué on Chocolate and Chocolate Products
- Communiqué on Food Supplements
- Communiqué on Fermented Milk
- Communiqué on Infant Formulas
- Communiqué on Follow-on Formulas
- Communiqué on Cereal-based Supplementary Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children
- Communiqué on Foods for Athletes (i.e. energy bars, isotonic/protein/carbohydrate drinks, etc.)
- Communiqué on Black Tea
- Communiqué on Frozen Food
- Communiqué on Gluten-Free Foods
- Communiqué on Ice cream
- Communiqué on Jams marmalades jelly
- Communiqué on Lentils
- Communiqué on Pasta
- Communiqué on Rice
- Communiqué on Salt
- Communiqué on Sugar
- Communiqué on Vegetable Oils
- Communiqué on Olive
- Communiqué on Egg and Egg Products
- Communiqué on Meat and Meat Products

Communiqué on Wheat Flour
Communiqué on Honey
Communiqué on Spices

A complete list of Communiqués is accessible at the website of MinAF [here](#) in Turkish.

Section VIII: Trademarks, Brand Names and Intellectual Property Rights

The Law on Industrial Property No.6769 was adopted on December 22, 2016 by the Turkish Parliament and entered into force by its publication in the Official Gazette No. 29944 dated January 10, 2017. This law consolidated and updated a number of existing decrees about intellectual property rights over the years into a single, enforceable piece of legislation regulating trademarks, patents, designs, utility models, geographical indications and traditional product names in line with EU standards and Turkey's local requirements. It encompasses applications, registrations and post-registration processes regarding trademarks, geographical signs, design, patent, utility model and traditional product names and legal and criminal sanctions concerning the violation of these rights.

Many organizations are now applying for geographical indication (GI) protection of agricultural products in Turkey. Of the 823 applications, 415 products have been protected to date. Currently seven international GIs have been protected including: GRANO PADANO, PROSCIUTTO DI PARMA, PARMIGIANO REGGIANO, GORGONZOLA, SCOTCH WHISKY, CHAMPAGNE and COGNAC in addition to many Turkish products. Pending foreign GI application in the registration process is ZIVANIA/ZIVANIYA. Once GI applications are published in the Turkish Patent and Trademark Office Bulletin there is a three-month objection period. For detailed information please see FAS GAIN report on [Geographical Indications in Turkey](#).

Section IX: Import Procedures

MinAF is the competent authority responsible for import policies, legislation and official controls and inspections of food and agricultural products related to food and product safety.

Imports of food products into Turkey are allowed only if they comply with the regulations related to import controls and Turkish Food Codex. Turkey is harmonizing its food import regulations and the Turkish Food Codex Regulation with those of the EU. If the product in question is not covered by the Turkish Food Codex, officials can refer to international regulations such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Codex Alimentarius, or relevant EU Directives. If Turkey is not harmonized, importation will be conducted on a case-by-case basis.

Custom Gates are designated custom gates by Ministry of Trade for the entrance of food and agricultural products which will be subjected to import controls and inspections by MinAF

There are 47 custom gates designated for the import controls of animals and animal sourced products. MinAF has established 23 Veterinary Border Inspection Posts (VBIP) which are authorized for the import controls of these products at some of these custom gates. Please see names of provinces, VBIPs and custom gates in Appendix III.

There are 48 custom gates designated for the import controls of forestry products with HS Codes 44.01, 44.03, 44.04, 44.06, 44.07, 44.15 and 44.16 which require quarantine controls (except wooden packages covering commodities). Please see the names of provinces and designated custom gates in Appendix IV for these commodities.

There are 42 custom gates designated for the import controls of propagation materials (seed, seedlings, saplings, flower bulbs) which require quarantine controls. Please see the names of provinces and designated custom gates in Appendix V for these commodities

There are 63 custom gates designated for the import controls of products other than propagation materials which require quarantine controls. Please see the names of provinces and designated custom gates in Appendix VI for these commodities.

There are 41 custom gates designated for the import controls of plant originated food and feed stuffs in the aspect of food and feed safety and **materials which are intended for contact with food stuffs** in the aspect of product safety. Please see the names of provinces and designated custom gates in Appendix VII for these commodities.

For animals and animal sourced products which will be subjected to veterinary control, the importer should inform the VBIP or designated custom gate in the absence of VBIP about the arrival of the shipment at least one working day for live animals and in advance for animal products by filling and submitting the Veterinary Entrance Document (VED). VED should be electronically submitted in advance for import and transit procedures. When the commodity arrives at port/VBIP or the designated custom gate, import procedures are started.

For plant and plant products which will be subjected to plant health controls (quarantine controls), the importer should inform the Agricultural Quarantine Directorate (AQD) of MinAF via electronic “Plant Quarantine Registration and Tracking System”;

- 4 hours before the arrival of commodity if it is transported via airway
- 12 hours before the arrival of commodity if it is transported via highway
- 24 hours before the arrival of commodity if it is transported via seaway

For food and feed of plant origin and articles intended to come into contact with food, the importer should notify the PAFD about the shipment details by filling the “Shipment Notification Form” through the Food Safety Information System (FSIS) and upload the Certificate and other required documents like ingredient list, label, invoice etc. related to the product within 3 to 20 days before the arrival of the

commodity. PAFD evaluates these documents to decide if the commodity in question is eligible for import or not in line with the legislation.

MinAF implements an exemption for the import controls of food and feed which is free of charge and not for commercial use if:

- it is for scientific purposes, for exhibition, for sportive or cultural activities
- it is for consular or diplomatic representatives' own use
- it is donated during a time of crisis
- it is for sample purposes only

Amounts of food and feed for sample purposes only to be exempted from import controls are as follows:

- Food and feed additive up to 5 kilograms (kg) or 5 liters (l).
- Food and feed flavor up to 0,5 kg or 0,5 l
- Bulk commodity (raw, processed, semi processed) up to 25 kg
- Prepackaged products for direct consumption up to 25 units
- Packaging materials up to 25 units
- Alcoholic beverages up to 7 bottles if volume of each bottle is 0,7 l; 5 bottles if the volume of each bottle is 1 l; 3 bottles if the volume of each bottle is 1,5 l
- Foods for special dietary purposes up to 5 units or 5 bottles (should not be weighing more than 2 kg or 2 l)
- Food supplements up to 5 units/boxes/bottles (should not be weighing more than 2 kg or 2 l)

Section X. Trade Facilitation

Import procedures of plant, plant products, food and feed of plant origin and articles intended to come into contact with food;

The importer notifies the PAFD about shipment details by filling the "Shipment Notification Form" through the "Food Safety Information System" and then uploads the certificate related to the product that will be imported within a minimum of 3 days and a maximum of 20 days before the arrival of the commodity. When the product arrives at port/VBIP or designated custom, import procedures are started. Depending on product type; the importer should present the approved Control Certificate (if required for that commodity) together with the original invoice, ingredient list, certificate of origin, plant health certificate or free sale certificate or health certificate, as well as other import documentation, such as bill of lading, etc. After the identity and documentary are verified, PAFD inspectors carry out physical checks, including taking samples of food, feed of plant origin and articles intended to come into contact with food according to the analysis frequency requirement, which is set

by PAFD. If a sample is taken, it is sent to MinAF's official laboratory or a private laboratory authorized by GDPC for physical, chemical, and microbiological analysis. If feed or food is a bulk or semi-processed commodity which requires quarantine control, it is additionally inspected by plant quarantine inspectors for consistency with the legislation in place. Official controls for plant, plant products, feed and food in bulk or semi-processed form which require quarantine controls are carried out by the inspectors of AQD. There are currently 12 AQD throughout the country. AQD inspectors carry out quarantine checks including taking samples of the product according to the analysis frequency requirement which is set by AQD. If a sample is taken, it is sent to MinAF's official laboratory designated by DGFC for quarantine control analysis.

The import control process normally takes up to one week depending on the type of product and the analysis. Import of the product is allowed if the results of the checks and analysis are found to be acceptable and consistent with regulations. PAFD or AQD sends a conformity letter to the custom officials to release the product in question. If the inspection results do not comply with Turkish legislation requirements, the importer may request secondary sample tests within seven days. In the case that the secondary test results show that the product does not complying with Turkish import requirements, the shipment is rejected by PAFD or AQD. Then, the shipment may be sent back to the exporting country or a third country by the request of importer/exporter, or subjected to special treatment or destructed in the custom area in the absence of previous options.

Depending on the type of product, original documents must accompany the product at the time of import controls. Electronic phytosanitary certificate is not accepted by MinAF. However, due to the COVID-19 outbreak, MinAF temporarily set up new rules to allow acceptance of electronic copies of certificates for food and feed of plant origin to overcome disruptions in import controls due to delays in providing original copies of certificates. MinAF 'temporarily' accepts certificates e-mailed directly to relevant PAFD by the issuing authority in the exporting country. Please see detailed information about export certificates in the [Gain Report on FAIRS Certificate](#) for 2020.

Import procedures of live animals and animal products

The importer should inform the VBIP or the designated custom gate in the absence of VBIP about the arrival of live animals at least one working day before arrival by filling out and submitting the VED electronically. For animal-sourced products, the importer should inform the Border Inspection Post/designated custom gate in advance. A web-based registration system has been developed by MinAF regarding approval procedures of the `control document` which are carried out by the authorized Provincial Directorates and related General Directorates of MinAF, and import procedures/controls of animal and animal products which are carried out by the Veterinary Border Inspection Post Directorates and the authorized Provincial Directorates.

As of September 1, 2019 all import procedures have been carried out by the web-based registration system in question. Since the system should be used by importing companies/persons who are importing animal and animal products to Turkey, the related person responsible for import should apply to the Veterinary Border Inspection Post Directorates and the authorized Provincial Directorates to utilize this system without any registration fee.

The explanatory video showing how to submit the control document and Veterinary Entrance Document by using the system (<https://hbs.tarbil.gov.tr/>) can be seen at <http://content.tarimtv.gov.tr/asset/86m75x9q/7UPn97mm.html>.

As of January 1, 2020 all transit procedures have been carried out by the same system. All transit applications should be done by using this system with a Passport Number or Turkish Identity Card Number without any `password`. The explanatory video showing how to apply to the system can be seen at <http://usd.nocvp.com/asset/893G8Gr3/7UPn97mm.html>.

When the commodity arrives at the port, the importer must provide the Control Certificate if the product requires and other documents (Veterinary Health Certificate together with the list of animals with ID numbers, test documents, invoices, etc.) to the VBIP or custom gate to get custom clearance. Inspectors of MinAF carry out the veterinary checks (documentary, identity, and physical checks if needed). If the result of these checks is compliant with the relevant legislation in force, then the products are released.

Additionally, for live animals, once documentary and identity checks are carried out at the border, then they are sent to a quarantine place (which might be at the importer's farm) and tests are carried out by taking samples from the animals for the diseases which the health certificate includes. Frequency of samples is determined by GDFC according to the risk assessment or national monitoring plans. If the test results are compliant with the legislation, then the VBIP or PAFD sends a conformity letter to the customs officials to release the product in question. The process normally takes up to one week, depending on the type of analysis needed. Analyses are carried out by official control laboratories and private laboratories which are authorized by GDFC. Average custom clearance cost is about 12,000 TL (1 TL=\$6.80 USD, \$1765 USD/truck if cargo comes by truck carrying around 65 head/truck or \$14USD/head if cargo comes by vessel)

For animals/animal products' certificates, according to the Turkish import regulation, export certificates must be signed by an official veterinarian in exporting countries within two days prior to shipment, but exporters should note that MinAF removed the two days requirement for semen shipments since they are frozen. Since February 2018, semen export certificates from the United States do not have to be endorsed within two days prior to shipment. MinAF now accepts the export certificates to be endorsed within the validity period, which is 30 days, from the United States. For

more information please see [FAS GAIN Report on Turkey Revises Livestock Genetics Import Process Harmonizes Certificate with the EU](#), dated October 7, 2019.

Electronic Veterinary Health Certificates are not accepted by MinAF and the original copy of the Certificate must accompany the commodity at the time of import.

APPENDIX I: HS Codes of commodities which require obtaining a Control Certificate:

A-HS Codes of animal and animal sourced products		
01.01	04.01	16.02
01.02	04.02	1603.00
01.03	04.03	16.04
01.04	04.04	16.05
01.05	04.05	18.06
01.06	04.06	19.01
02.01	0407.00	19.02
02.02	04.08	19.04
02.03	0409.00	19.05
02.04	0410.00	2103.90.90
0205.00	0504.00	21.04
02.06	05.06	2105.00
02.07	05.07	21.06
02.08	0510.00	2202.99
0209.00	05.11	2208.70
02.10	15.01	23.01
03.01	15.02	30.01
03.02	1503.00	30.02
03.03	15.04	3503.00
03.04	1506.00	3822.00
03.05	1516.10	38.26
03.06	15.17	7101.21.00.00.00
03.07	1518.00	-
03.08	1601.00	-

Control Certificate is valid for 4 (four) months for the commodities above. However, for those HS codes: 05.04, 15.04, 1516.10, 15.17, 1518.00, 18.06, 19.01, 19.02, 19.04, 19.05, 2103.90.90, 21.04, 2105.00, 21.06, 2202.99, 2208.70 the control certificate is valid for 12 (twelve) months.

B-HS Codes of seeds, seedlings, saplings and flower bulbs		
0601.10.10.00.00	0602.90.91.00.00	1005.10.90.00.00
0601.10.20.00.00	0602.90.99.00.00	1006.10.10.00.00
0601.10.30.00.00	0701.10.00.00.00	1007.10.10.00.00
0601.10.40.00.00	0703.10.11.00.00	1007.10.90.00.00
0601.10.90.10.00	0703.20.00.00.12	1008.21.00.00.11
0601.10.90.90.00	0712.90.11.00.00	1008.21.00.00.12
0601.20.30.00.11	0713.10.10.00.11	1008.50.00.00.00
0601.20.30.00.12	0713.10.10.00.19	1008.60.00.00.11
0601.20.30.00.13	0713.20.00.00.11	1201.10.00.00.00
0601.20.30.00.14	0713.31.00.00.11	1202.30.00.00.00
0601.20.90.10.11	0713.32.00.00.11	1204.00.10.00.00
0601.20.90.10.19	0713.33.10.00.11	1205.10.10.00.00
0601.20.90.90.00	0713.33.10.00.19	1205.90.00.00.00
0602.10.10.00.00	0713.34.00.00.11	1206.00.10.00.00
0602.10.90.00.00	0713.35.00.00.11	1207.10.00.00.00
0602.20.10.00.00	0713.39.00.00.11	1207.21.00.00.00
0602.20.20.00.00	0713.40.00.00.11	1207.30.00.00.00
0602.20.30.00.00	0713.50.00.00.11	1207.40.10.00.00
0602.20.80.00.19	0713.60.00.00.11	1207.50.10.00.00
0602.30.00.00.00	0713.90.00.00.13	1207.60.00.00.00
0602.40.00.00.00	1001.11.00.00.00	1207.70.00.00.00
0602.90.30.00.00	1001.91.10.00.00	1207.91.10.00.00
0602.90.45.00.11	1001.91.20.00.11	1207.99.20.00.11
0602.90.45.00.12	1002.10.00.00.00	1207.99.20.00.19
0602.90.46.00.00	1003.10.00.00.11	1207.99.91.00.00
0602.90.47.00.00	1003.10.00.00.19	12.09
0602.90.48.00.00	1004.10.00.00.00	1212.99.41.00.00
0602.90.50.00.00	1005.10.13.00.00	1212.99.49.00.00
0602.90.70.00.11	1005.10.15.00.00	-
0602.90.70.00.12	1005.10.18.00.00	-

APPENDIX II: HS Codes of commodities, which are not required to obtain a Control Certificate but are still subject to veterinary controls/inspections

0502.10	23.09	3825.10.00.00.00
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0504.00	2835.25.00.00.00	3913.90
05.05	2835.26.00.00.00	3917.10
0508.00	2922.49	3926.90
05.11	2925.29.00.00	41.01
0602.90.10.00.00	29.30	41.02
1212.99.95	2932.99	41.03
1213.00.00.00.00	2942.00	4205.00.90
1214.90	3006.92.00.00.00	4206.00.00.00.00
15.04	3101.00	43.01
1505.00	3105.10	51.01
1521.90	32.04	51.02
1522.00	33.02	51.03
17.02	35.01	6701.00
20.04	35.02	95.08
20.05	3504.00	9602.00
23.01	35.07	9705.00.00.00.00

APENDIX III: VBIP and Custom Gates designated for the import controls of animal and animal sourced products

No	Province	VBIP or Custom Directorate	Live Animal	Products subjected to veterinary controls	
				For human consumption	Not for Human Consumption
1	Ağrı	Gürbulak VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
2	Ankara	Esenboğa Airport VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
3	Antalya	Antalya VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
4	Antalya	Antalya Airport VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized

5	Ardahan	Çıldır-Aktaş Custom Directorate	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
6	Ardahan	Demir İpekyolu Custom Directorate	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
7	Ardahan	Türkgözü Custom Directorate	-	-	Authorized
8	Artvin	Sarp VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
9	Balıkesir	Bandırma Port VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
10	Bursa	Gemlik Custom Directorate	-	Authorized	Authorized
11	Çanakkale	Çanakkale Custom Directorate	-	Authorized	Authorized
12	Edirne	İpsala- VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
13	Edirne	Kapıkule -VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
14	Edirne	Kapıkule Railways-VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
15	Gaziantep	Karkamış Custom Directorate	-	Authorized	Authorized
16	Hatay	Cilvegözü- VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
17	Hatay	İskenderun Port- VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
18	Hatay	Zeytin Dalı -VBIP	-	Authorized	Authorized
19	Iğdır	Dilucu VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
20	İstanbul	Ambarlı- VBIP	-	Authorized	Authorized
21	İstanbul	Atatürk Airport VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
22	İstanbul	Haydarpaşa Pendik Port VBIP	-	Authorized	Authorized
23	İstanbul	İstanbul Airport VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
24	İstanbul	Pendik VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
25	İstanbul	Sabiha Gökçen Airport VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
26	İzmir	Adnan Menderes VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
27	İzmir	Aliğa VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
28	İzmir	Çeşme VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
29	İzmir	İzmir VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
30	Kars	Kars Custom Directorate	-	Authorized	Authorized
31	Kilis	Çobanbey Custom Directorate	-	Authorized	Authorized
32	Kilis	Öncüpınar Custom Directorate	-	Authorized	Authorized
33	Kocaeli	Derince VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
34	Kocaeli	Dilovası VBIP	-	Authorized	Authorized
35	Kocaeli	Körfez Petrokimya VBIP	-	-	Authorized
36	Mersin	Mersin VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
37	Mersin	Mersin Free Trade Zone VBIP	-	Authorized	Authorized
38	Mersin	Taşucu VBIP	-	Authorized	Authorized
39	Muğla	Milas Airport Custom Directorate	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
40	Sakarya	Sakarya Custom Directorate	-	Authorized	Authorized

41	Samsun	Samsun Port VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
42	Şırnak	Habur VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
43	Tekirdağ	Tekirdağ Port VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
44	Trabzon	Trabzon Port VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
45	Van	Kapıköy Custom Directorate	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
46	Yalova	Yalova Custom Directorate	-	Authorized	Authorized
47	Zonguldak	Zonguldak Port VBIP	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized

APPENDIX IV: Custom Gates designated for forestry products with HS Codes 44.01, 44.03, 44.04, 44.06, 44.07, 44.15 ve 44.16 which require quarantine controls (except wooden packages covering commodities)

No	Province	Custom Directorate
1	Adana	Yumurtalık Free Trade Zone
2	Ağrı	Gürbulak
3	Antalya	Antalya
4	Antalya	Antalya Free Trade Zone
5	Ardahan	Çıldır-Aktaş
6	Ardahan	Demir İpekyolu
7	Artvin	Hopa
8	Artvin	Sarp
9	Bartın	Bartın
10	Bursa	Gemlik ⁽¹⁾
11	Bursa	Mudanya
12	Edirne	İpsala
13	Edirne	Kapıkule Railway
14	Edirne	Kapıkule
15	Giresun	Giresun
16	Hatay	İsdemir
17	Hatay	İskenderun
18	İstanbul	Ambarlı
19	İstanbul	Haydarpaşa
20	İstanbul	İstanbul Posta
21	İstanbul	Pendik
22	İstanbul	Sabiha Gökçen Airport
23	İzmir	Adnan Menderes
24	İzmir	Aliğa

25	İzmir	Çeşme
26	İzmir	Ege Free Trade Zone
27	İzmir	İzmir
28	Kars	Kars
29	Kastamonu	İnebolu
30	Kocaeli	Derince
31	Kocaeli	Dilovası ⁽¹⁾
32	Kocaeli	Gebze ⁽¹⁾
33	Kocaeli	İzmit
34	Mersin	Mersin
35	Mersin	Mersin Free Trade Zone
36	Mersin	Taşucu
37	Ordu	Ordu
38	Ordu	Ünye
39	Rize	Rize
40	Sakarya	Sakarya
41	Samsun	Samsun
42	Tekirdağ	Çorlu Airport
43	Tekirdağ	Tekirdağ
44	Trabzon	Trabzon
45	Van	Kapıköy
46	Yalova	Yalova
47	Zonguldak	Karadeniz Ereğli
48	Zonguldak	Zonguldak

(1) import controls of US origin oak with bark is carried out only at these custom directorates

APPENDIX V: Custom Gates designated for the import controls of propagation materials (seed, seedlings, saplings, flower bulbs) which require quarantine controls,

No	Province	Custom Directorate
1	Adana	Adana
2	Adana	Yumurtalık Free Trade Zone
3	Ankara	Esenboğa Airport
4	Antalya	Antalya
5	Antalya	Antalya Airport
6	Antalya	Antalya Free Trade Zone

7	Ardahan	Çıldır-Aktaş
8	Ardahan	Demir İpekyolu
9	Artvin	Sarp
10	Bursa	Gemlik
11	Bursa	Mudanya
12	Edirne	İpsala
13	Edirne	Kapıkule Railway
14	Edirne	Kapıkule
15	Gaziantep	Karkamış
16	Hatay	Cilvegözü
17	Hatay	İsdemir
18	Hatay	İskenderun
19	Hatay	Zeytin Dalı
20	İstanbul	Ambarlı
21	İstanbul	Atatürk Airport Cargo
22	İstanbul	Haydarpaşa
23	İstanbul	İstanbul Posta
24	İstanbul	İstanbul Airport
25	İstanbul	Pendik
26	İstanbul	Sabiha Gökçen Airport
27	İzmir	Adnan Menderes
28	İzmir	Aliağa
29	İzmir	Çeşme
30	İzmir	Ege Free Trade Zone
31	İzmir	İzmir
<u>32</u>	Kars	Kars ⁽¹⁾
<u>33</u>	Kilis	Çobanbey
34	Kilis	Öncüpınar
35	Mersin	Mersin
36	Mersin	Mersin Free Trade Zone
37	Mersin	Taşucu
38	Sakarya	Sakarya
39	Samsun	Samsun
40	Trabzon	Trabzon
41	Van	Kapıköy
42	Yalova	Yalova

APPENDIX VI: Custom Gates designated for the import controls of products other than propagation materials which require quarantine controls

SIRA NO	Province	Custom Directorate
1	Adana	Adana
2	Adana	Yumurtalık Free Trade Zone
3	Ađrı	Gürbulak
4	Ankara	Esenbođa Airport
5	Antalya	Antalya
6	Antalya	Antalya Airport
7	Antalya	Antalya Free Trade Zone
8	Ardahan	Çıldır-Aktaş
9	Ardahan	Demir İpekyolu
10	Ardahan	Türkgözü
11	Artvin	Hopa
12	Artvin	Sarp
13	Balıkesir	Bandırma
14	Bursa	Gemlik
15	Bursa	Mudanya
16	Çanakkale	Çanakkale
17	Edirne	İpsala
18	Edirne	Kapıkule Railway
19	Edirne	Kapıkule
20	Gaziantep	Karkamış
21	Giresun	Giresun
22	Hakkari	Esendere
23	Hatay	Cilvegözü
24	Hatay	İsdemir
25	Hatay	İskenderun
26	Hatay	Zeytin Dalı
27	İğdır	Dilucu
28	İstanbul	Ambarlı
29	İstanbul	Atatürk Airport Cargo
30	İstanbul	Haydarpaşa
31	İstanbul	İstanbul Posta
32	İstanbul	İstanbul Airport

33	İstanbul	Pendik
34	İstanbul	Sabiha Gökçen Airport
35	İzmir	Adnan Menderes Airport
36	İzmir	Aliağa
37	İzmir	Çeşme
38	İzmir	Dikili
39	İzmir	Ege Free Trade Zone
40	İzmir	İzmir
41	Kars	Kars ⁽¹⁾
42	Kilis	Çobanbey
43	Kilis	Öncüpınar
44	Kocaeli	Derince
45	Kocaeli	Dilovası
46	Kocaeli	Gebze
47	Kocaeli	İzmit
48	Mersin	Mersin
49	Mersin	Mersin free Trade Zone
50	Mersin	Taşucu
51	Ordu	Ordu
52	Rize	Rize
53	Sakarya	Sakarya
54	Samsun	Samsun
55	Şanlıurfa	Akçakale
56	Şırnak	Habur
57	Tekirdağ	Çorlu Airport
58	Tekirdağ	Tekirdağ
59	Trabzon	Trabzon
60	Van	Kapıköy
61	Yalova	Yalova
62 ^(*)	Zonguldak	Karadeniz Ereğli
63	Zonguldak	Zonguldak

APPENDIX VII: Designated Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Directorates for the import controls of plant originated food and feed stuffs in the aspect of food and feed safety and materials which are intended for contact with food stuffs in the aspect of product safety

No	Provincial Agricultural and Forestry Directorate
1	Adana
2	Ađrı
3	Ankara
4	Antalya
5	Ardahan
6	Artvin
7	Balıkesir
8	Bursa
9	Çanakkale
10	Edirne
11	Erzurum
12	Eskişehir
13	Gaziantep
14	Giresun
15	Hakkari
16	Hatay
17	Iđdır
18	İstanbul
19	İzmir
20	Kars
21	Kayseri
22	Kilis
23	Kocaeli
24	Konya
25	Kütahya
26	Malatya
27	Manisa
28	Mardin
29	Mersin
30	Muđla
31	Ordu
32	Rize
33	Sakarya

34	Samsun
35	Şanlıurfa
36	Şırnak
37	Tekirdağ
38	Trabzon
39	Van
40	Yalova
41	Zonguldak

APPENDIX VIII: Government Regulatory Key Agency Contacts and Industry Associations

General Directorate of Food and Control (GDFC)

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MinAF)

Address: Üniversiteler Mah. Dumlupınar Bulvarı, No: 161, 06800, Yeni Bina 4-5-6-7.kat
Çankaya/Ankara, Turkey Phone:+ 90 (312) 287 33 60

Fax:+90 (312) 258 76 93

E-mail: tarimbilgi@tarim.gov.tr

The Main Provincial Agricultural Directorate Authorities:

Istanbul Provincial Agricultural Directorate

Address: Bağdat Caddesi. No.307 Erenkoy, Kadıkoy , Istanbul, Turkey

Phone: + 90 (216) 468 21 00

Fax:+ 90 (216) 355 37 15

Registered E-mail: istanbul@gthb.hs01.kep.tr

Izmir Provincial Agricultural Directorate

Address: Kazim Dirik Mahallesi Sanayi Caddesi No: 34 Bornova, Izmir, Turkey

Phone:+ 90(232) 435 10 02

Fax:+ 90 (232) 462 24 93

Registered E-mail: izmir@gthb.hs01.kep.tr

Mersin Provincial Agricultural Directorate

Address: Gazi Mah. 1303 Sokak No:13/A Yenisehir, Mersin, Turkey

Phone:+ 90 (324) 326 40 13

Fax:+ 90 (324) 326 40 12

Registered E-mail: mersin@gthb.hs01.kep.tr

There are 41 provincial food and feed control laboratories, the four largest being:

National Food Reference Laboratory-Ankara/Turkey

Phone:+90 (312) 327 41 81 ;

Fax:+ 90 (312) 327 41 56
E-mail: ugrl@tarimorman.gov.tr
Registered E-Mail: tarimveormanbakanligi@gthb.hs01.kep.tr

Ankara Provincial Food Control Laboratory Directorate-Ankara/Turkey

Phone:+ 90 (312) 315 00 89;
Fax:+ 90 (312) 315 79 34
E-mail: ankara.gidalab@tarimorman.gov.tr

Istanbul Provincial Food Control Laboratory Directorate-Istanbul/Turkey

Phone:+ 90 (212) 663 39 61 or + 90 (212) 663 39 62
Fax:+ 90 (212) 663 42 96
E-mail: istanbul.gidalab@tarimorman.gov.tr
Registered E-Mail: istanbul.gidalab@gthb.hs01.kep.tr

Izmir Provincial Food Control Laboratory Directorate-Izmir/Turkey

Phone:+ 90 (232) 435 14 81 or + 90 (232) 435 66 37
Fax:+ 90 (232) 462 41 97
E-mail: izmir.gidalab@tarim.gov.tr

Turkish Patent and Trademark Office

Address: Hipodrom Caddesi No:115 (06330) Yenimahalle-Ankara/Turkey
Phone:+ 90 (312) 303 10 00;
Fax:+ 90 (312) 303 11 73
Web: <https://www.turkpatent.gov.tr/TURKPATENT/#>

Private Sector Food Traders Associations Contacts

Turkish Food and Drink Industry Association Federation

Chairman: Semsî Kopuz
General Secretary: İlknur Menlik
Address: Altunizade Mah.Kısıklı Cad. Tekin Ak İş Merkezi No:3 Kat:2 Daire:7 34662 Bağlarbaşı-Üsküdar
Istanbul/Turkey
Phone:+ 90 (216) 651 86 81
Fax:+ 90 (216) 651 86 83
E-Mail: genelsekreterlik@tgdf.org.tr
Web: <http://www.tgdf.org.tr>

All Food Importers Association

Chairman: Mustafa Manav
General Secretary: Melehat Ozkan
Address: Büyükdere Cad.Somer Apt.No:64 Kat:5 D:13 Mecidiyeköy-Istanbul/Turkey
Phone:+ 90 (212) 347 25 60
Fax:+ 90 (212) 347 25 70

E-Mail: tugider@tugider.org.tr
Web: <http://www.tugider.org.tr/>

Association of Food Ingredients and Improvers Manufacturers (GIDABIL)

Chairman: Dr. Mehmet Çetin DURUK
General Secretary: Canan Elibollar
Address: Kısıklı Cad. Tekin Ak İş Merkezi K:2 No:3/7 Altunizade - Üsküdar / İSTANBUL
Phone:+90 532 416 66 57 and :+90 216 651 86 81-82
Fax:+90 216 651 86 83
E-mail: gidabil@gidabil.org.tr
Web: <http://www.gidabil.org.tr/>

Turkish Feed Manufacturers Association

Chairman: Murat Ulku Karakus
General Secretary: Serkan Ozbudak
Address: Oveçler Mah. Cetin Emec Bulvarı Lizbon Caddesi No:38/7 Çankaya-Ankara/Turkey
Phone:+ 90 (312) 472 83 20 (pbx)
Fax:+ 90 (312) 472 83 23
E-mail: info@yem.org.tr
Web: <http://www.yem.org.tr>

Cattle Breeders' Association of Turkey

Chairman: Kamil Ozcan
General Secretary: Ibrahim Karakoyunlu
Address: Eskişehir Yolu üzeri Mustafa Kemal Mah. 2120 Cd. No:5 Gözüm İş Merkezi D:1-2 06520 Çankaya-Ankara/Turkey
Phone:+90 (312) 219 45 64
E-Mail:dsymb@dsymb.org.tr
Web: <http://www.dsymb.org.tr/>

Turkish Red Meat Producers Association

Chairman: Bulent Tunc
General Secretary: Adnan Gultek
Address: Umit Mah. 2527. Sokak No:7 Umitkoy Ankara -Turkey
Phone:+90 (312)219 51 84
E-Mail:info@tuketbir.org.tr
Web: <http://tuketbir.org.tr/>

APPENDIX IX - Other Import Specialist Technical Contacts

U.S. exporters are advised to contact the FAS offices in Ankara or Istanbul for additional information and/or a list of private sector firms which can provide assistance with customs clearance and import regulation issues. In most cases, the importing company or agent should be familiar with (and ultimately responsible for) existing regulations.

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service Offices in Turkey:

American Embassy
110 Ataturk Blvd.
Kavaklidere, Ankara
Tel: + 90 (312) 455 55 55
Fax: +90 (312) 467 00 56
Email: agankara@fas.usda.gov

American Consulate, Istanbul
Kaplicalar Mevki Sokak
Istinye, 334460 Istanbul
Tel: +90 (212) 335-9000
Fax: +90 (212) 335-9077
Email: agistanbul@fas.usda.gov

APPENDIX X: Acronyms used in the report

AQD: Agricultural Quarantine Directorate
DD: District Directorates
EFSA: European Food Safety Authority
EU: European Union
EPPO: European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization
FSIS: Food Safety Information System
GE: Genetically engineered
GDFC: General Directorate of Food and Control
GMOs: Genetically Modified Organisms
GMP: Good Manufacturing Practices
HACCP: Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points
ISO: International Standardization for Standardization
MinAF: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (formerly MinFAL)
MMDA: Medicine and Medical Devices Agency
MoH: Ministry of Health
MRLs: Maximum Residue Limits
OIE: World Organization for Animal Health
PAFD: Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Directorates
PVMS: Product Verification Monitoring System
VBIP: Veterinary Border Inspection Post
VED: Veterinary Entrance Document
WTO: World Trade Organization

Attachments: No Attachments