

OFFICE OF TEXTILES AND APPAREL (OTEXA)

Market Reports Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods

Turkey

The following information is provided only as a guide and should be confirmed with the proper authorities before embarking on any export activities.

Import Tariffs

Turkey and the EU have a customs union, covering industrial products and Turkey has adopted the EU's common external tariff (CET) for imports from third countries. Nonagricultural imports from the member countries of the EU and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) enter Turkey duty free.

Import duties are calculated on an ad valorem basis, i.e., expressed as a percentage of the c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) value of the imported goods.

Turkey: Tariffs (percent ad valorem) on Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods

	HS Chapter/Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
Yarn		
-silk	5003-5006	0 - 5
-wool	5105-5110	2 - 5
-cotton	5204-5207	4 - 5
-other vegetable fiber	5306-5308	0 - 5
-man-made fiber	5401-5406/5501-5511	3.8 - 5
Woven Fabric		
-silk	5007	3 - 7.5
-wool	5111-5113	5.3 - 8 ³
-cotton	5208-5212	8 ³
-other vegetable fiber	5309-5311	4 - 8
-man-made fiber	5407-5408/5512-5516	8 ³
Knit Fabric	60	6.5 - 8
Non Woven Fabric	5603	4.3
Industrial Fabric	59	4 - 8
Apparel	61-62	6.3 - 12 ³
Home Furnishings including: bed, bath, kitchen linens, etc.	63	0 - 12
Carpet	57	3 - 8 ¹
Footwear	64	3 - 17 ²
Travel Goods	4202	3 - 9.7 ⁴

¹ Max 2.8 EUR/m²

² Imports originating in the U.S. are subject to an additional tax of 50% (not being lower than \$5/pair) is applied on leather footwear and an additional tax is 30% (not being lower than \$3/pair) on non-leather footwear. For footwear accessories (classified under 6406), the additional tax rate is 10%

³ Imports originating in the U.S. are subject to an additional tax of 20% on designated woven fabrics and 30% on designated apparel and apparel accessories.

⁴ Imports originating in the U.S. and classified under HS 42.02 are subject to an additional tax of 30%.

Turkey applies the European Customs Union common external tariff (CET) to industrial goods. For more detailed tariff information, see the [EU TARIC database](#) on the [EU TARIC homepage](#).

Effective April 21, 2020 through September 30, 2020, Turkey will apply additional taxes of 35-50 percent on imports from the United States of most footwear, 35 percent on most apparel and travel goods, 20-25 percent on many yarns and fabrics, and 25 percent on most carpets and home textiles. See detailed tax rates listed in Decision 2429 (in Turkish) published in the [Official Gazette](#).

To return to the Foreign Tariff Information webpage, click [here](#).

Registration—Exporter registration is required for imports of textiles and textile products, apparel, and footwear. The Exporter Registry Form must be filled out and authenticated by a competent authority, such as a local Chamber of Commerce, that is authorized to approve the genuineness of signatures and seals appearing on documents. The Exporter Registry Form must then be taken or sent to the nearest Turkish Consulate to be approved. The completed and approved form must then be sent to the importer in Turkey to complete the registration process. For further details, see

the [U.S. Commercial Service report](#).

Restricted port entry--Certain goods may only be imported through specialized customs offices. For example, textile products must pass through customs directorates at Aksaray, Ankara, AHL Kargo, Europe Free Zone, Denizli, G.Antep, G.Antep Airport, Gemlik, Giresun, Halkali, Iskenderun, Izmir, Kayseri, Mersin, or Trakya.

For further information on local customs requirements and documentation, see:

- [Republic of Turkey Ministry of Customs and Trade](#)

Standards

Through the Risk-Based Trade Control System – TAREKS, the Ministry of Economy carries out safety and quality checks on imported goods, including footwear, personal protective equipment, toys, construction products, medical devices, some industrial inputs, raw materials, etc. Import control system under the Regime on Technical Regulations and Standardization for Foreign Trade in Turkey has been undergoing harmonization with European Union (EU) technical legislation, i.e., enabling relevant EU legislation to be implemented in Turkey. See the [Ministry of Economy webpage on Product Safety and Technical Regulation](#).

Some relevant communiqués are listed below.

- Communication of Product Safety and Inspection No. (2015/18) [The Communication of Product Safety and Inspection No. 2015/18 (Official Gazette, 31/12/2014 and no. 29222), to regulate import controls of shoes regarding their phthalate content.]
- Communication of Product Safety and Inspection No. (2015/10) [In accordance with the Communiqué of Product Safety and Inspection No. 2015/10 (Official Gazette, 31/12/2014 and no. 29222), import controls of toys are implemented as of 12/12/2005, coherent with the EU legislation.]
- Communication of Product Safety and Inspection No. (2015/11) [With the Communication Product Safety and Inspection of No. 2015/11 (Official Gazette, 31/12/2014 and no. 29222), the safety controls for imports of the Personal Protective Equipment are implemented coherent with the EU legislation.]
- Communication of Product Safety and Inspection No. (2015/16) [Communiqué on Product Safety and Inspection No. 2015/16, which regulates import controls of Medical Devices such as in vitro, active implantable medical devices etc. (Official Gazette, 31/12/2014 and no 29222.)]
- Communication of Product Safety and Inspection No. (2012/25) ["Communication on Export and Import Inspections of Cotton (Product Safety and Inspection: 2012/25). (Official Gazette, 08/06/2012 and no. 28317)" -lays down principles and procedures relating to export, import and internal market controls of cotton.]

CE Marking

To sell certain products in the 28 EU member states, as well as in Norway, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Turkey and Iceland, U.S. exporters are required to apply [CE marking](#) whenever their product is covered by specific product legislation. See the [European Union \(EU\) country report](#) for more information on CE marking.

Hazardous Substances

Effective December 23, 2017, Turkey plans to implement regulations for the management of hazardous substances, similar to the EU's REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals). The [Regulation - KKDIK](#) (Kimyasalların Kaydı, Değerlendirilmesi, İzni Ve Kısıtlanması Hakkında Yönetmelik) was published under Number 30105 in the Resmi Gazete, the Official Gazette of the Republic of Turkey.

Restricted hazardous substances in textile, apparel, footwear and travel goods include azo dyes, flame retardants and phthalates. In addition, footwear is subject to restrictions on Chromium VI, Organotin, and Doctyltin (DOT). See the Official Gazette No. 27893-[Communiqué on Market Surveillance and Inspection Relating to Hazardous Chemical Content of Certain Consumer Products](#), which is based on the Official Gazette No. 27880-[Regulation of Restrictions About Production, Placing on the Market and Usage of Some Dangerous Substances, Preparations and Goods, Annex 1](#).

A list of all prohibited or restricted products for Turkey can be viewed on the [Republic of Turkey Ministry of Customs and Trade](#) website.

Local standards organization and other resources:

- [Turk Standartları Enstitüsü - TSE](#) - Turkish Standards Institute

Labeling

Textile and apparel products--[Regulation on Textile Fiber Names and Related Labelling and Marking of the Fiber Composition of Textile Products](#), adopted in accordance with European Union Regulation 1007/2011, requires that textile and apparel products be labeled to indicate fiber composition. Only the fiber names listed in Annex 1 of the Regulation can be used. Care labeling of textile products is voluntary. Labels should be in Turkish.

Footwear--The [Regulation on the Labelling of Materials Used in the Main Components of Footwear for Sale to the Consumer](#), adopted in accordance with European Union Directive 94/11/EC, stipulates that at least one article of footwear in each pair be labeled to provide information on the materials that form the upper, the lining and the sock, and the outer sole. Industrial, protective footwear is regulated under Turkey's Personal Protective Equipment Regulation.

See the [European Union \(EU\) country report](#) for more information on the EU labeling requirements.

In general, product labels should be in Turkish and include a phrase indicating “the name of the country” in which the product was produced or the phrases “import”, “imported product” or “foreign” for the labels of imported products .

For additional information on exporting textiles, apparel, footwear and travel goods, click [here](#).



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