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Destination country guide: import requirements

What documents, certificates and checks do countries buying from Türkiye require? A checklist for nine markets.

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Online interactive version: **https://ozgurkonakci.com/en/guide/destination-country-import-requirements/**

SHORT ANSWER

Each country applies its own import rules, and they differ by product group. Food usually needs an official health or phytosanitary certificate, establishment registration, pre-notification and border sampling and testing; industrial and consumer goods need a conformity certificate (such as CE, SABER, ECAS, EAC or CCC). Some countries apply seasonal import bans or restrictions on individual companies. Because rules change often, confirm with the official source and the importer in the destination country before every shipment.

How to use this guide

For goods exported from Türkiye to clear customs at destination, they must meet that country's rules. These rules vary by **country** and **product group**, and they are often updated at short notice.

This page is a **checklist**: for each country it shows what to check, which documents and certificates are required and where to verify the information. Rates, lists and dates reflect the position on the last-checked date. **Before shipping, confirm each item with the linked source and your importer in the destination country.**

The rule on the Turkish side is clear too: in export controls by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, **the importing country's requirements apply**. Where the importing country has no separate requirement, Turkish legislation applies.

Country checklist

Last checked: 19 October 2026. Rules change often; before shipping, confirm each item with the linked source and your importer in the destination country.

European Union

ALL SHIPMENTS

Industrial and processed agricultural goods covered by the Customs Union move duty-free with an A.TR movement certificate. Basic agricultural products and coal and steel are outside the Customs Union and fall under separate preferential regimes.

Source: European Commission Access2Markets — EU–Türkiye Customs Union

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Some Turkish products face increased official controls at the border (Regulation (EU) 2019/1793, February 2026 update): lemons, pomegranates, sweet peppers and tomatoes (pesticide residues), dried oregano (pyrrolizidine alkaloids) and sesame seeds (Salmonella), with identity and physical checks on 20–30% of consignments.

Source: EUR-Lex — Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/194 (amending (EU) 2019/1793)

Dried figs and pistachios are on the "special conditions" list (aflatoxins; for figs also ochratoxin A), with checks on 30% of fig and 50% of pistachio consignments. Products on this list travel with an official certificate and sampling and analysis results. The lists are reviewed twice a year.

Source: EUR-Lex — Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/194 (amending (EU) 2019/1793)

For animal products such as honey: Türkiye must be listed for that product in the EU third-country list (Regulation (EU) 2021/405), the producing establishment must be on the EU-approved list, and each consignment needs an official health certificate. Residue limits and the ban on additions to honey also apply.

Source: CBI (Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs) — EU honey import requirements

On the Turkish side: approved establishment lists for the EU and health certificates for animal product exports are handled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Source: Turkish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry — Animal product exports, approved establishment lists

INDUSTRIAL AND ELECTRICAL GOODS

From 1 January 2026 the CBAM definitive period applies to imports of iron and steel, aluminium, cement, fertilisers, hydrogen and electricity: the EU importer must be an authorised CBAM declarant. Imports below 50 tonnes a year (except electricity and hydrogen) are exempt. Embedded emissions data is requested from the Turkish producer.

Source: Herbert Smith Freehills Kramer — EU CBAM definitive period (20 Jan 2026)

CONSUMER GOODS

Products such as toys, household electrical appliances and personal protective equipment need EU harmonised legislation compliance and CE marking. Check product-specific requirements with the Access2Markets "My Trade Assistant".

Source: European Commission Access2Markets — EU–Türkiye Customs Union

United States

ALL SHIPMENTS

For ocean cargo to the US, the importer files the 10-element Importer Security Filing (ISF, "10+2") no later than 24 hours before the cargo is laden aboard the vessel. Data such as seller, manufacturer, container stuffing location and HTS code are requested from Türkiye.

Source: Hong Kong Trade and Industry Department — US 10+2 (ISF) circular

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Facilities that manufacture, process or store the food must be registered with FDA. FDA does not pre-approve importers or products; shipments may be examined at the port and detained if non-compliant. The importer also has Foreign Supplier Verification Program (FSVP) obligations.

Source: FDA — Importing Food Products into the United States

Prior notice is submitted to FDA for each food shipment, at least 2 hours before arrival by road, 4 hours by rail or air and 8 hours by water.

Source: 21 CFR § 1.279 — Prior notice timing

INDUSTRIAL AND ELECTRICAL GOODS

For industrial goods, product-specific federal agency requirements vary; confirm classification and agency requirements with the US importer or customs broker.

CONSUMER GOODS

For products for children aged 12 or under, the importer issues a Children's Product Certificate (CPC) based on testing by a CPSC-accepted third-party laboratory. From 8 July 2026 certificates for most regulated products are filed electronically with CBP.

Source: CPSC — Children's Product Certificate

United Kingdom

ALL SHIPMENTS

Under the UK–Turkey trade agreement, preferential tariff is claimed with an origin declaration on the invoice or another commercial document (not on the bill of lading). The declaration is valid for 24 months for imports into the UK.

Source: GOV.UK — Summary of the UK–Turkey trade agreement

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

High-risk food and feed and products of animal origin must be pre-notified through IPAFFS before arrival. Plants need phytosanitary certificates and animal products need export health certificates.

Source: GOV.UK — Notifying authorities of high-risk food and feed imports

INDUSTRIAL AND ELECTRICAL GOODS

Across 18 product regulations, including toys, machinery, low voltage, electromagnetic compatibility, PPE, gas appliances and radio equipment, CE marking continues to be recognised in Great Britain indefinitely alongside UKCA.

Source: GOV.UK — Extension of CE mark recognition

CONSUMER GOODS

For consumer goods, CE marking is accepted under the same 18 regulations; for product groups outside that scope, check UK legislation separately.

Source: GOV.UK — Extension of CE mark recognition

Iraq

ALL SHIPMENTS

For products covered by COSQC's pre-import inspection, testing and certification programme, a Certificate of Conformity (CoC) is mandatory for customs clearance. The product list and standards are updated (one recent update took effect on 17 June 2025). Certificates are issued by bodies authorised by COSQC.

Source: TÜV Rheinland — Iraq ICIGI programme product list update (1 Jun 2025)

Commercial invoices and certificates of origin need a legalisation chain; Iraqi customs does not accept digital signatures, so wet signatures are needed. The source dates from 2021, so confirm current practice with the buyer and broker.

Source: US International Trade Administration — Iraq import documentation (2021)

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The Ministry of Agriculture applies seasonal import bans to protect local production. In February 2026, 15 fruits and vegetables including tomatoes, pomegranates, apples, grapes, onions, potatoes and peppers were blocked; bans change with the agricultural calendar. Check the current list before shipping.

Source: FreshPlaza — Iraq blocks imports of 15 fruit and vegetables (9 Feb 2026)

The CoC programme standards also cover food; for example, sugar and olive oil standards appear on the 2025 list.

Source: TÜV Rheinland — Iraq ICIGI programme product list update (1 Jun 2025)

Russia (EAEU)

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

For plant and animal products, Rosselkhoznadzor may restrict specific Turkish exporters. In July 2026, stone fruit shipments from five exporters were temporarily restricted after quarantine pest detections. Check whether your company is affected.

Source: FreshPlaza — Russia restricts stone fruit imports from five Turkish exporters (17 Jul 2026)

For animal products, approved establishment lists for Russia are on the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry export page.

Source: Turkish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry — Animal product exports, approved establishment lists

INDUSTRIAL AND ELECTRICAL GOODS

Products under Eurasian Economic Union technical regulations need a declaration or certificate of conformity. The applicant must be a legal entity registered in the EAEU (the importer or the manufacturer's authorised representative); a foreign manufacturer cannot apply directly. Documents are recorded in the unified register.

Source: IFCG — EAEU declaration and certificate of conformity

CONSUMER GOODS

Higher-risk groups such as toys and children's goods usually need a certificate, lower-risk goods a declaration; identify the applicable technical regulation in advance.

Source: IFCG — EAEU declaration and certificate of conformity

Saudi Arabia

ALL SHIPMENTS

All products go through the SABER platform. Every shipment needs a Shipment Certificate of Conformity (SCoC); shipments without one must be re-exported. Products under a technical regulation also need a Product Certificate of Conformity (PCoC), valid for 12 months.

Source: QIMA — SASO / SABER conformity certificates

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The importer must be registered on SFDA's Ghad platform; clearance is requested through Fasah. Documents: certificate of origin, commercial invoice with batch and expiry dates, bill of lading, official health certificate and, for fresh produce, a phytosanitary certificate. Labels must be in Arabic.

Source: SFDA — Conditions and requirements for food clearance (2025)

Unprocessed meat and poultry need a halal slaughter certificate; meat, poultry, fish and eggs must come from SFDA-approved establishments. SFDA may take samples from a shipment; the importer pays for the analysis.

Source: SFDA — Conditions and requirements for food clearance (2025)

SFDA publishes lists of approved poultry, meat and meat product establishments in Türkiye.

Source: SFDA — Approved establishments in Türkiye, poultry meat

United Arab Emirates

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Food is regulated at federal and emirate level (FIRS in Dubai, ZADI in Abu Dhabi). Product registration and label assessment, an import authorisation for each shipment and an official health certificate are required. Mandatory information must be in Arabic.

Source: ChemLinked — UAE food regulation

Meat and poultry need health, halal and halal slaughter documents. Some foods such as honey, bottled water and dairy are also under ECAS.

Source: SGS — UAE ECAS and EQM certification (2024)

INDUSTRIAL AND ELECTRICAL GOODS

Regulated products need a certificate of conformity under ECAS or EQM before import or sale. ECAS certificates are valid for 1 year and EQM for 3 years. The scope includes electrical products, lighting, personal protective equipment and measuring instruments.

Source: SGS — UAE ECAS and EQM certification (2024)

CONSUMER GOODS

Chemical-group products such as cosmetics, textiles and detergents are also under ECAS; user information or ingredient lists in Arabic and English are required.

Source: SGS — UAE ECAS and EQM certification (2024)

Egypt

ALL SHIPMENTS

Advance cargo information (ACI) is mandatory: the importer registers the shipment on Nafeza and an ACID number is obtained before loading. Documents are uploaded at least 48 hours before arrival. This has been mandatory since October 2021.

Source: US International Trade Administration — Egypt import documentation (21 Nov 2025)

Commercial invoices and certificates of origin need Egyptian consular legalisation in most cases. Customs applies risk-based inspection; consignments outside the "green" lane may be sampled and inspected.

Source: US International Trade Administration — Egypt import documentation (21 Nov 2025)

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Manufacturers or brand owners exporting foods such as dairy, dried and preserved fruit, oils, chocolate, confectionery, bakery products and fruit juice to Egypt must be registered with GOEIC (Decree 43/2016). The list dates from 2016; confirm current scope with GOEIC.

Source: AHK Egypt — Registration of manufacturers (Decree 43/2016)

INDUSTRIAL AND ELECTRICAL GOODS

Household appliances, furniture, lighting and reinforcing iron are also within GOEIC registration.

Source: AHK Egypt — Registration of manufacturers (Decree 43/2016)

CONSUMER GOODS

GOEIC registration also covers cosmetics, textiles, clothing, home textiles, footwear, toys, kitchenware and tableware.

Source: AHK Egypt — Registration of manufacturers (Decree 43/2016)

China

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Overseas manufacturers exporting food to China must be registered with GACC (Decree 248, 1 January 2022). For 18 food categories, registration requires a recommendation from the exporting country's competent authority; for others, manufacturers apply themselves through CIFER. The registration number appears on inner and outer packaging; registration is valid for 5 years.

Source: Fieldfisher — China, registration of overseas food manufacturers (Decree 248)

Plant products such as fresh fruit can enter only under a country- and product-specific phytosanitary protocol. For Turkish cherries, for example, orchards and packhouses are registered, a 16-day cold treatment at ≤1 °C is applied and 2% of fruit (at least 1,200) is sampled.

Source: Turkish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry — Türkiye–China cherry phytosanitary protocol

INDUSTRIAL AND ELECTRICAL GOODS

Products in the compulsory certification (CCC) catalogue (16 categories, 96 products; SAMR, 2023) need CCC certification.

Source: TÜV SÜD — China compulsory certification (CCC) catalogue

CONSUMER GOODS

Consumer goods such as household electrical appliances and some children's products may also be in the CCC catalogue; check whether your product is listed.

Source: TÜV SÜD — China compulsory certification (CCC) catalogue

Types of documents and checks

Countries use different names, but the documents they ask for fall into a few main groups:

- **Official health certificate:** for animal products and many foods, issued by the exporting country's competent authority (in Türkiye, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry). The destination may require its own certificate model.

- **Phytosanitary certificate:** for fresh fruit, vegetables, seeds and plant products, showing they are free of regulated pests.
- **Certificate of conformity:** showing industrial and consumer goods meet the destination's technical regulations (such as CE, SABER, ECAS, EAC, CCC or the Iraq CoC).
- **Proof of origin:** for preferential tariffs or origin rules (A.TR, EUR.1, origin declaration, certificate of origin).
- **Halal certificate:** in Gulf countries, for meat, poultry and products carrying a halal claim.
- **Analysis report:** for some products, results from an accredited laboratory are attached before shipping.

Sampling, testing and border checks

Many countries carry out **physical checks at the border** in addition to document checks. Controls have three stages: documentary checks, identity checks (does the load match the documents) and physical checks (sampling and laboratory analysis).

- **EU:** a set percentage of consignments of some Turkish products is checked. As of February 2026, for example, 20% for lemons, 30% for pomegranates and 50% for pistachios.
- **Saudi Arabia:** SFDA may take samples from a shipment; the importer pays for the analysis.
- **China:** products entering under a protocol are sampled at a set rate; for Turkish cherries, 2% of fruit (at least 1,200).

The cargo may wait at the port until results are out. Add **storage and demurrage** for that time to your quote and plan.

Import restrictions

Complete documents are not always enough. Some countries:

- Apply **seasonal import bans.** Iraq, for example, stops imports of some fruit and vegetables according to the agricultural calendar to protect local production.
- Impose **restrictions on individual companies.** Russia's veterinary and phytosanitary service, Rosselkhoznadzor, for example, may restrict Turkish exporters where pests are detected.
- Require **prior registration.** In China the food manufacturer, and in Egypt the manufacturer or brand owner for certain product groups, must be registered in advance.

Pre-shipment checklist

1. Confirm the product's HS code and its tariff heading in the destination country.
2. Get the documents the destination requires for this product from your importer in writing.
3. Is manufacturer or establishment registration needed (GACC, SFDA, GOEIC, EU approved establishment list)?
4. Is pre-notification or advance cargo information needed (US prior notice and ISF, UK IPAFFS, Egypt ACI)?

5. Is there a conformity certificate or labelling requirement (language, halal logo, registration number)?
6. Is the product on a control or ban list? Recheck the source just before shipping.
7. Add sampling and analysis time to the delivery plan and the cost.

Current US tariff situation for exporters

Current status: US tariffs (last checked: 9 November 2026)

US additional tariffs changed several times in 2025–2026. For goods of Turkish origin, the picture as of 9 November 2026 is as follows:

IEEPA tariffs struck down: on 20 February 2026 the US Supreme Court ruled 6–3 that IEEPA does not give the President the power to impose tariffs. The 15% "reciprocal" tariff reported for Türkiye fell under this regime.

Section 122 stopgap expired: a temporary 10% surcharge on all countries applied from 24 February to 24 July 2026 and has expired.

Section 301, 12.5%: since 24 July 2026 goods of Turkish origin have paid an additional 12.5% **on top of** the MFN duty (Federal Register 2026-15274; HTSUS heading 9903.05.79 for Türkiye). Goods subject to Section 232 duties are exempt from it; according to secondary sources, some food and agricultural inputs, civil aviation and health products are also exempt. A challenge is pending before the US Court of International Trade; oral argument was held on 30 September 2026, and we could not confirm whether a ruling has been issued.

Section 232, by product: applies regardless of origin. Since 6 April 2026 duties on steel, aluminium and copper apply to the **full customs value** of the goods rather than their metal content: 50% for one group of products and 25% for certain derivatives. According to the CRS, rates of 15–25% apply to cars and parts, 25% to trucks, 10% to buses and 10–25% to timber.

De minimis closed: duty-free entry for shipments under USD 800 has been suspended for all countries since 29 August 2025.

Postal shipments: since 24 July 2026 a "postal informal entry" applies to mail shipments up to USD 2,500. The entry is filed by the owner, the consignee or a licensed customs broker they appoint; a bond is required and all duties under the 10-digit HTSUS are paid monthly through Pay.gov. For some shipments the compliance date has been postponed to 20 January 2027.

Rates and exemptions change often. Before shipping, confirm against the latest notices from CBP, USTR and Türkiye's Ministry of Trade.

Test yourself

1. You are shipping dried figs from Türkiye to the EU. What must accompany the consignment? *(Answer: An official certificate and sampling and analysis results; the product is on the EU special conditions list.)*
2. Which SABER document is needed for every shipment to Saudi Arabia? *(Answer: The Shipment Certificate of Conformity, SCoC.)*

3. When is the ACID number obtained for cargo to Egypt? *(Answer: Before loading, through the importer's registration on Nafeza.)*

Frequently asked questions

Which Turkish food products face more frequent EU border checks?

Under the February 2026 update of Regulation (EU) 2019/1793, lemons, pomegranates, sweet peppers and tomatoes (pesticide residues), dried oregano and sesame seeds from Türkiye face increased controls, while dried figs and pistachios are under special conditions requiring an official certificate and analysis results. The lists are reviewed twice a year.

What is SABER for exports to Saudi Arabia?

SABER is Saudi Arabia's product conformity platform. Every shipment needs a Shipment Certificate of Conformity (SCoC); products under a technical regulation also need a Product Certificate of Conformity (PCoC), valid for 12 months.

Do food manufacturers need to register to export to China?

Yes. Under Decree 248, since 1 January 2022 overseas manufacturers exporting food to China must be registered with GACC. For 18 categories, registration requires a recommendation from the exporting country's competent authority; the registration number appears on the packaging.

How up to date is this guide?

Each item was checked against the linked source on the last-checked date. But import rules, check frequencies and ban lists change often. Always check the source and your importer's current instructions before shipping.

SOURCES

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CBP — CSMS #66065494: suspension of de minimis for all countries (28 Aug 2025) — https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDHSCBP/bulletins/3f01456
Federal Register — Indefinite suspension of de minimis for mail shipments and new postal informal entry (2026-12669, 24 Jun 2026) — https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2026/06/24/2026-12669/indefinite-suspension-of-the-de-minimis-exemption-for-mail-shipments-and-new-postal-informal-entry
Federal Register — Delay of compliance date for mail shipments (public inspection document 2026-21600) — https://public-inspection.federalregister.gov/2026-21600.pdf
Further country-specific sources appear next to each item in the interactive guide below

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