

## Trade Mechanisms

### Non-exhaustive list of issues and questions to facilitate preparations for bilateral meetings

**Country : TURKEY**

#### 1. Export

- **Do you have special regulations for the export of agricultural goods? If so, which? Please explain.**

There is no special regulation for the export of agricultural products in the context of current Turkish Export Communique dated 22 December 1995 and No:95/7623 and By-law.

- **Do you pay export – refunds? If so, for which products (CN-codes)? How does it work?**

The export refunds for agricultural products are put into practice under the Decree Regarding State Aid on Exports (No: 94/6401), which was published in the Official Gazette dated 11<sup>st</sup>, January 1995 No: 22168.

Turkey pays export refunds for agricultural products, which are shown below. For the year 2005, the Communiqués 2005/1 and 2005/6 of the Money-Credit and Coordination Council were announced in the Official Gazette dated March 15<sup>th</sup> and December 23<sup>rd</sup>.

The Money-Credit and Coordination Council is comprised of the Ministers of State responsible for Planning, the Treasury, Foreign Trade, the Minister of Finance, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Finance, the Undersecretary for State Planning Organization, the Undersecretary for Foreign Trade, the Undersecretary for Treasury and the Governor of the Central Bank.

The subsidies are provided to exporters in the form of deduction of their debts to the public bodies (taxes, social insurance premium costs, energy costs, telecommunication costs) from their subsidy entitlement.

Products	CN Code	Rate (US\$/ton)	Share of exported quantity eligible to receive the subsidy
Cut flowers (fresh)	0603.10	205 \$/Ton	37%
Vegetables, frozen (excl. Potatoes)	07.10 (excl. 0710.10)	79 \$/Ton	27%
Vegetables (dehydrated)	07.12	370 \$/Ton	20%
Fruits (frozen)	08.11	78 \$/Ton	41%

Preserves, pastes, homogenized fruit preparations	20.01, 20.02, 20.03, 20.04, 20.05, 20.06, 20.08 (excl. 2008.11, 2008.19.11, 2008.19.13, 2008.19.19.00.14,39, 49, 2008.19.91,93,99, 2008.19.95.00.14,39,49)	68 \$/Ton	51%
Honey	0409.00	65 \$/Ton	32%
Preserves, pastes	20.07 (excl. 2007.99.20, 2007.99.98.00.19)	63 \$/Ton	35%
Fruit juices (concentrated)	20.09 (excl. 2009.90)	134 \$/Ton	17%
Olive oil	15.09,1516.20.91.00.14, 1516.20.98.00.11	150 \$/Ton	100%
Prepared or preserved fish	16.04	200 \$/Ton	100%
Meat of poultry (excl. edible offals)	02.07 (excl. 0207.13..91,99, 0207.14.91, 0207.26.91, 99, 0207.27.91, 99, 0207.34, 0207.35.91,99, 0207.36.81,85,89)	186 \$/Ton	14%
Eggs	0407.00	6 \$/1000 pcs	78%
Meat of poultry (excl. edible offals)	1601.00.99, 1602.31, 1602.32	250 \$/Ton	22%
Chocolate and other food preparations containing chocolate	18.06	119 \$/Ton	48%
Biscuits, waffles	1905.31,32, 1905.90.45, 1905.90.60.00.14	119 \$/Ton	18%
Pasta	19.02	66 \$/Ton	32%
Apple	0808.10	40 \$/t	100%

- **Do you have export – licences? If so, please explain. Have securities to be lodged?**

There is no export licence for the agricultural products.

## 2. Import

- **Do you have special import regulations for agricultural goods? If so, which? Please explain.**

The importation of agricultural products is realized under Import Regime Decree (No: 95/7606), which was published in the Official Gazette dated 31<sup>st</sup> December 1995 No:

22510 (bis 2). Turkey does not have special import regulations for agricultural products. In general terms, the agricultural products are subject to the Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) controls by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

- **Do you have import –licences? If so, please explain. Have securities to be lodged?**

Under the Import Regime, no agricultural product is subject to import license. Turkey issues import licenses for the allocation of tariff quotas stemming from preferential trade agreements and autonomous tariff quotas.

Turkey has a preferential trade agreement with the EU in some agricultural products based on Turkey – EU Association Council Decision No.1/98. Besides, Turkey has established Free Trade Agreements with EFTA, Israel, Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Tunisia. With these agreements, Turkey has created preferential trade regimes for various agricultural products originated from these countries on tariff reduction basis within a tariff quota or unlimited basis.

The relevant Decrees to implement the tariff quotas resulting from the abovementioned Free Trade Agreements are indicated below.

- Decree issued in Official Gazette on 9/1/1998, no 23225 (Turkey – EU Association Council Decision No.1/98)
- Decree issued in Official Gazette on 1/8/1997, no 23067 (Israel)
- Decree issued in Official Gazette on 20/2/1998, no 23264 (Romania)
- Decree issued in Official Gazette on 31/12/1998, no 23570 (Bulgaria)
- Decree issued in Official Gazette on 28/10/2000, no 24214 (Macedonia)
- Decree issued in Official Gazette on 3/8/2003, no 25188 (Croatia)
- Decree issued in Official Gazette on 29/6/2005, no 25860 (Tunisia)

Besides, in case of short supply, for some agricultural products Turkey introduces autonomous tariff quotas to facilitate imports through lower rate than the Most Favoured Nations (MFN) rate.

Tariff quotas are administered by applying the following methods:

1. Past Performance Criteria

When total demand for a product exceeds total amount of quota, all the applications are collected before the period for tariff quotas and so the quotas are allocated amongst the firms, taking into consideration their import performances in the past years, and/or consumption or production capacities.

2. First Come First Served Criteria

Generally, the agricultural items for which total demand doesn't exceed total amount of quota, method based on the chronological order of applications (using the 'first come, first served' principle) is used for the allocation of tariff quotas.

To be able to benefit from these tariff quotas, importer companies should get import license issued by Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade, Directorate General of Imports.

There is no security lodged for the import licences issued by Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade.

- **Which tariff and nomenclature system is in existence?**

Turkey uses Combined Nomenclature System.

### **3. Intervention**

- **Does an intervention mechanism exist?**

There is no intervention mechanism related to foreign trade.

### **4. Administration**

**Which administrative structures do you have for implementing points 1, 2, 3?**

Tariff quotas are administered and allocated by Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade.