

REGULATION

From the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

REGULATION ON THE PROCEDURES AND PRINCIPLES RELATED TO THE PRODUCTION METHODS, LABELING AND SURVEILLANCE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS**SECTION ONE****Objective Scope, Basis and Definitions****Objective**

ARTICLE 1- (1) The objective of this regulation is to determine, with human health as the basis and within the framework of measures taken to prevent all harmful effects of a public, societal or medical nature that arise from the various methods of consumption of tobacco products; inputs, emissions and reporting requirements including maximum amounts of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide for cigarettes and the labeling in plain and standard form designed the same way, packaging and safety features, including health warnings, on the unit packages and groupings of tobacco products.

Scope

ARTICLE 2 – (1) This article covers the procedures and principles of the manufacturing methods and supply to the market of tobacco products including ingredients, emissions, reporting, labeling, packaging and safety features.

Basis

ARTICLE 3 – (1) This regulation has been prepared based on the Law dated 7/11/1996 and numbered 4207 on The Prevention and Control of Harm Caused by Tobacco Products, Law 4703 dated 29/6/2001 on the Preparation and Application of Technical Legislation Concerning Products, Law 4733 dated 3/1/2002 on the Regulation of the Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Alcohol Market and Law 5261 dated 25/11/2004 on Ratification of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

Definitions

ARTICLE 4 – (1) The definitions of terms used in this Regulation are as follows;

- a) Tobacco for oral use: Tobacco products outside of those meant to be smoked or chewed, produced in part or in whole from tobacco in either powder or particle form or any compound of these, marketed in a single use bag or a perforated bag meant for oral use,
- b) Flavor additive: Any additive that adds scent and/or flavor,
- c) Maximum emission level: The maximum amount of a substance measured in milligrams including zero to measure the emissions in a tobacco product,
- ç) Addictive: The pharmacological potential of a substance to lead to addiction, which is the state of an individual losing their ability to control their behavior typically due to the substance supplying a reward or relieving the symptoms of deprivation,
- d) Ministry: The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,
- e) Unit package: The smallest packaging, other than the additional transparent packaging, made of any material used in supplying tobacco products to the market,
- f) Combined warning: the health warning that consists of information on how to quit, warning text and relevant

photographs, graphics and pictures,

g) Outer packaging: The group packaging holding the unit package of the tobacco products supplied to the market, outside of its transparent packaging or more than one unit package of the same products,

ğ) Additional transparent packaging: The transparent packaging that is present on all unit packaging and product group packaging of tobacco products presented for retail sales, and which does not obscure the readability of the labeling information,

h) Emissions: The substance that are emitted when the tobacco product is consumed or used in the intended way,

i) Ingredients: All substances or components in the end tobacco product including tobacco, additives, paper, filter, capsule, ink and adhesives,

i) Group Packaging: Apart from the transparent packaging, packaging made of any material in which more than one tobacco product of the same brand and type is placed for retail selling,

j) Internal packaging: The package placed inside the unit package with the tobacco in it,

k) Smoking tobacco products: Cigarettes, cigars, cigarillo, crushed tobacco for rolling, tobacco products for hookah and pipes,

l) Characteristic flavor: The scent or flavor noticed before or during the use of tobacco products that can be distinguished from the tobacco's own flavor originating from an additive such as but not limited to fruit, spices, herbs, alcohol, sugar, menthol or vanilla,

m) Additive: Substances other than tobacco added to any element of the tobacco product including the tobacco, the unit package and the group package,

n) Box: The tobacco product boxes in which more than one group package is placed,

o) Commission: The European Commission,

ö) Hookah tobacco product: A tobacco product that is consumed through a process of burning and exclusively smoked with a hookah,

p) Nicotine: Nicotine alkaloids,

r) Pipe tobacco products: A tobacco product that is consumed through a process of burning and exclusively smoked with a pipe,

s) Supply to the market: The first activity to ensure the presence of products on the market for supply or use,

ş) Bag package: A rectangular or pouch shaped package that is closed by folding, locking, adhering, etc,

t) Cigar: A tobacco product that is produced by rolling inner wrapping tobacco then outer wrapping tobacco over filling tobacco with a mass of minimum 3 maximum 25 grams including the mouthpiece if any that is smoked by lighting it,

u) Health warning: All warnings in this Regulation including text warnings, combined health warnings, general warnings and information messages concerning the harmful effects and unwanted results on human health of using tobacco products,

ü) Crushed rolling tobacco: A tobacco product that is consumed by smoking tobacco rolled inside paper or a tube and then lit with fire,

v) Cigarette: A tobacco product that is produced with crushed tobacco rolled inside paper with or without a filter and smoked by lighting it,

y) Cigarillo: A tobacco product that is produced by rolling inner wrapping tobacco then outer wrapping tobacco over filling tobacco with a mass of less than 3 grams that is smoked by lighting it,

z) Toxicity: The degree to which a substance causes harmful effects, including effects that occur over time, in the human organism caused by general repeated or constant consumption,

aa) Consumer: The real person acting according to purposes outside of commerce, work, craft or profession,

bb) Tobacco product: All products produced completely or partially with tobacco as the raw material, consumed by inhaling smoke, sniffing into the nose, sucking or chewing,

cc) Producer: The real individual or legal entity that presents itself as the producer by producing the tobacco product or placing their commercial name, brand or distinguishing mark on the tobacco product; if the producer is outside of Turkey the importer authorized by the producer; and also the real individual or legal entity that is in the supply chain and whose activities impact features concerning the safety of the product,

çç) Tar: The raw smoke condensate that does not contain water and nicotine.

SECTION TWO

Ingredients and Emissions

Maximum tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide levels

ARTICLE 5 – (1) The maximum emissions levels for each cigarette that is supplied to the market should be 10 milligrams tar, 1 milligram nicotine and 10 milligrams carbon monoxide.

(2) The Ministry may determine different emission and maximum emission levels than those specified in clause one for cigarettes and emission and maximum emission levels for tobacco products other than cigarettes.

(3) The maximum emission level standards approved by parties to the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control or the World Health Organization itself are used for determining the emissions other than those specified in clause one above for cigarettes and emissions on tobacco products other than cigarettes.

Measurement Methods

ARTICLE 6 – (1) The tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide emissions of cigarettes are measured according to standards TS ISO 4387 for tar, TS ISO 10315 for nicotine and TS 11665 ISO 8454 for carbon monoxide. The accuracy of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide measurements is verified according to the TS ISO 8243 standard.

(2) The measurements mentioned in the first clause are verified by independent and accredited laboratories authorized and monitored by the Ministry.

(3) The Ministry determines a list of approved laboratories including the criteria used for approval and the methods applied and whenever a change is made updates this list by broadcasting it on the Ministry website.

(4) The Ministry may determine measuring methods that are different from the methods specified in clause one for cigarettes and may also determine measuring of emissions methods for all tobacco products outside of cigarettes.

(5) The Ministry accepts the measuring methods approved by parties to the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control or the World Health Organization itself.

(6) All physical, chemical and filter analysis fees including fees for the measurement and verifications specified in clause one and required by the Ministry are to be paid by the producer.

Reports on disclosing the ingredients and emissions

ARTICLE 7 – (1) The producers shall submit the below specified information to the Ministry for each type of product before obtaining a permit to supply it to the market and on an annual basis. Annual notifications are submitted to the Ministry by the end of January in the following year.

- a) The list of decreasing amounts according to the weights of all ingredients used in the production of and included in tobacco products in a format to be determined by the Ministry.
 - b) The emissions levels specified in article 5.
 - c) Other emissions if any and information on their levels.
- (2) When producers wish to make changes in the ingredients and emissions of tobacco products supplied to the market they shall obtain the required permit from the Ministry.
- (3) The list of ingredients required in the scope of clause one shall also include a declaration of the purpose for including each ingredient. The procedures and principles for preparing the annual ingredients list shall be determined by the Ministry.
- (4) In addition to the ingredients list in clause one, the producers shall submit toxicology data concerning the burned or unburned state of the ingredient with special regard to the effects of these on consumer health and other data including the addictiveness of such substances.
- (5) In the attachment of this ingredients list stipulated in clause one the producers shall submit a technical document to the Ministry including a general explanation and characteristics of the additives used. The procedures and principles for preparing the technical document shall be determined by the Ministry.
- (6) The producers shall also specify the emission measurement methods these use in the notifications they make the Ministry in the scope of this article. The Ministry may require the producer to conduct a study on how the ingredients impact consumer health taking into consideration such factors as addictiveness, toxicity and other effects.
- (7) The information that is submitted in accordance with this Article and Article 8 is presented to the public's information on the Ministry's website to inform the consumer. Protection of trade secrets is observed in the broadcasting of this information. When producers are submitting this information to the Ministry they shall specify what information they consider to be a trade secret.
- (8) The format in which the information that is submitted in accordance with this Article and Article 8 is broadcasted on the website is determined and updated when necessary by the Ministry.
- (9) Raw material stock movement, production amounts, amounts of products transferred from production to product warehouses and from there to other storage facilities established in the country, imports, exports, returns and tax label movements are notified to the Ministry in approved reports.
- (10) The Ministry receives all data and information required in this article and article 8 through an electronic system and/or in print and stores all items declared as trade secret according to the confidentiality procedure.
- (11) The Ministry may impose a fee in proportion with the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control provisions for receiving, storing, reviewing, analyzing and broadcasting the information submitted in accordance with this article.

List of priority additives and advanced reporting obligations

ARTICLE 8 – (1) In addition to the requirements in article 7 the Ministry will ask for an advanced list of priority additive substances added to tobacco that have the properties specified in subclauses (a) and (b) of this article. This list includes the following additive substances:

- a) Additives that show they have one of the properties specified in subclauses (a), (b), (c) and (ç) of clause two; and have first indications, studies or regulations in other countries.
- b) Additives that are among the most commonly used additives in terms of weight or number according to the ingredient notifications per clauses one and four of article 7.
- c) Additives that are on the priority additives list published by the Ministry taking into account the list specified by the

Commission.

(2) Producers that an additive that is on the priority additives list specified in subclause one in the production of their products are required to conduct a comprehensive study on the following subjects concerning these additives:

a) Whether or not they contribute to the toxicity or addictive property of the type of product and whether or not they have the capability to increase the toxicity or addictive property of the product to a distinct and measurable degree.

b) Whether or not they cause a characteristic taste.

c) Whether or not they make inhalation or nicotine reception easier.

ç) Whether or not they cause the formation of substances that have carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic properties; the amounts of such substances and in which of the concerned products they have distinct carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic properties or whether or not they have the capability to increase such properties to a distinct and measurable degree.

(3) These studies shall take into consideration the intended purpose of tobacco products and studies the results of the burning process for the type of product that contains such additive or studies the emissions without the burning process. These studies shall also examine the interaction of this additive with the other ingredients in the product. Producers that use the same additives in tobacco product production can do a collaborative study if they use these additives in the composition of product types in the same category.

(4) The producers shall prepare a report on the results of these studies. The report shall compile an executive summary along with the existing scientific literature on the additive that is the subject of the report and prepare it in a comprehensive way to include the company's own data on the effects of the additive.

(5) Producers shall submit this report to the Ministry within eighteen months at the latest as of the date that the concerned additive is included in the priority additives list per clause one. The Ministry may also ask the producers for supplemental information on the additive. This supplemental information shall be part of the report.

(6) The Ministry may ask for these reports to be subjected to a precedent study by a scientific committee especially in terms of comprehensiveness, methodology and results. The information that is received shall be taken into consideration in the decisions to be made by the Ministry per Article 9. The Ministry may impose proportionate fees on the producers for these precedent studies.

(7) If a report has been prepared by another producer on the concerned additive the other producers shall be exempt from the obligations in this article.

Regulation of ingredients

ARTICLE 9 – (1) Cigarettes and crushed rolling tobacco with characterizing flavor cannot be supplied to the market.

(2) Tobacco products with the following additives cannot be supplied to the market:

a) Vitamins and other additives that give the impression that a tobacco product is beneficial to health or has a lower health risk.

b) Caffeine or taurin or other additives and stimulants related to energy and vitality.

c) Additives with coloring properties for emissions.

ç) Additives that make inhalation or nicotine delivery easier for smoking tobacco.

d) Additives with carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic properties in unburned form.

(3) Any cigarette and crushed rolling tobacco product containing a flavor additive with any technical properties that provides a change in the smell flavor or smoke density with components like filters, paper, packet, capsule, etc. cannot be supplied to the market. Filters paper and capsules do not contain tobacco or nicotine.

(4) The provisions and conditions specified in the Recording, Evaluation, Permit and Restriction of Chemicals published in the repeated Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23/6/2015 also apply to tobacco products as deemed suitable by the Ministry.

(5) The supply of tobacco products that contain additives in amounts that make the toxic or addictive or carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic properties distinguishable or increase it to a measurable degree during the consumption of tobacco products based on scientific evidence is prohibited by the Ministry.

(6) The Ministry may impose proportionate fees on the producers to determine or evaluate whether or not a tobacco product has characterizing taste, prohibited additives have been used and if a tobacco product contains additives that make the addictive effect or carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic properties distinguishable or increase it to a measurable degree.

(7) No additive other than preservative and moisturizer may be used in crushed rolling tobacco.

SECTION THREE **Labeling and Packaging**

The application of brands in tobacco products

ARTICLE 10 – (1) On the outer packaging of tobacco products produced in Turkey or imported writing shall be;

a) Only on the front of the package centered vertically and horizontally in the space under or next to the combined health warning space,

b) In the same direction as the combined health warning,

c) Not to exceed five percent of the surface area it is on,

ç) In Cool Gray 2 C Mat finishing color,

d) The first letter of the word in upper case the others in lower case letters,

e) In uniform type size,

f) In Helvetica font,

g) No character other than letters, numbers and “&” shall be used,

ğ) No embossment and foil shall be used.

(2) In the format where the brand is applied side by side with the health warning, it is applied in the same direction as the combined health warning, when necessary it may be applied vertical to the combined health warning.

(3) The brand shall be written in a single line in 14 type size at the most on cigarette unit packets, 28 type size at most on groupings, 30 type size at the most on all other tobacco product unit packets and 60 type size at most on groupings in a single line.

(4) On the cigarettes the brand shall be written with the first letter in uppercase the rest in lowercase, in black, in Helvetica font, type size 8 at the most, without using any other character besides letters, numbers and “&”, on tip paper parallel to the smoking tip.

(5) On smoking tobacco other than cigarettes the brand name shall be on the internal wrapping if any and on the rings of cigars and cigarillos if any.

(6) The distinguishing mark on the outer wrapping of tobacco products produced in Turkey or imported; shall be on the back face of the package on bag packages and on the bottom face of all other packages, the color shall be Pantone Cool Gray 2 C Mat finishing, with the first letter in uppercase the rest in lowercase, in uniform type

size, Helvetica font, without using any other sign or character besides letters, numbers and “&”, without using embossment and foil, 2 type sizes smaller than the brand.

(7) The brand and/or distinguishing mark on the inner wrapping of hookah tobacco products, cigars and cigarillos shall be written on the wrapping that is not transparent, in Helvetica font, 14 tipsier and Pantone Cool Gray 2 C Mat finishing color; and in black on the transparent wrapping only in one place.

(8) The brand and/or distinguishing mark on tobacco product boxes shall only be on the front face, centered vertical or horizontal to the face, parallel to the top edge and not exceeding five percent of the space, in black and in Helvetica font.

(9) The brand and distinguishing mark are also included on the box and transparent grouping labels.

(10) The brand and distinguishing marks shall not be written anywhere else than what is specified in this article.

(11) The brand and distinguishing mark shall not include features that;

a) Give a false impression about a tobacco products properties, health effects, risks or emissions to promote the tobacco product and encourage consumption, give incomplete information, mislead or deceive the consumer,

b) Make tobacco products tempting or attractive,

c) Include or refer to information about nicotine, tar or carbon monoxide emissions,

c) Claim or imply that one tobacco product is less harmful than another, that it aims to reduce the harmful components of smoke, gives energy has curative, rejuvenating, natural r organic properties, has other positive health or lifestyle benefits,

d) Refer to taste, scent, any flavor additive or other additive substances or absence thereof,

e) Refer to a food or cosmetic product,

f) Claim that a certain tobacco product has advanced biodegradability or other environmental advantages,

g) Provide economic advantages such as discounts, free distribution, two for one price or other offers including coupons.

The color, shape and content of the package and the properties of the product

ARTICLE 11 – (1) The outer surface color and tone of tobacco product unit and grouping packages shall be Pantone 448 C Mat finishing, the internal surface color and tone for unit and grouping packages made of cardboard shall be Pantone 448 C Mat finished or white. The box must be craft brown color.

(2) The color and tone of the inner frame in the cigarette unit package and the inner panel of the cigar and cigarillo package must be Pantone 448 C Mat finished.

(3) The inner and outer surface of tobacco product unit and grouping packages must be plain and smooth, no embossment and pattern to window to reveal the product itself.

(4) The cigarette, cigar and cigarillo unit package must be rectangular prism or similar shape, hookah, pipe and rolling tobacco unit packages must re rectangular prism or similar shape, cylinder or bag form.

(5) The cigarette unit package is made of cardboard or soft material and shall have a hard cover top that cannot be closed or resealed after initial opening of package. The cover on the hard pack with the top cover can only be attached from the back of the unit package.

(6) The aluminum foil or metallic paper used in the cigarette unit packages must be silver, there should be no tone difference in the color; aluminum foil with paper on the back must be white on the paper part. Textured aluminum foils cannot in anyway indicate a picture, pattern or symbol.

- (7) The cigarette unit package cannot have features to change the size of any visible space, expand a surface or create new surfaces using the inner panel.
- (8) There shall be no text, writing, expression, shape, line, symbol, picture, figure, pattern and sign other than those required by this Regulation on the box, box tape, box label, outer packaging, inner packaging, transparent grouping label, opening strip and aluminum foil of tobacco products including the logo, symbol or other signs of cigar and cigarillo brands.
- (9) The tip paper used on cigarettes must be plain white with a mat finish and/or with a cork pattern. Cigarette papers must be white with a mat finish.
- (10) Unit packages of cigarettes contain 20 cigarettes.
- (11) Cigars and cigarillos shall not be supplied to the market in filtered form. If cigars and cigarillos are supplied to the market in bunches the rolling tobacco used in them is also accepted as the outer rolling tobacco.
- (12) Transparent inner wrapping can be used in aromatic hookah tobacco products and in cigars and cigarillos. All the other inner wrapping shall be Pantone 448 C with Mat finishing. The inner wrapping on aroma free hookah tobacco products must be white or craft brown paper material.
- (13) The unit and grouping packages of tobacco products cannot be made of material that makes a sound or emits a scent.
- (14) Ink that is heat activated, appears over time or has a florescent appearance cannot be used on unit and grouping packages of tobacco products.
- (15) Unit and grouping packages of tobacco products cannot include external sheaths, boxes and stickers.

Regulations on health warnings

ARTICLE 12 – (1) There are health warnings on the unit and grouping packages of tobacco products produced and imported in Turkey.

(2) Health warnings cover the entire space reserved for them on unit and grouping packages. No comments or references whatsoever may be made concerning these warnings on the unit and grouping packages.

(3) The health warnings on unit and grouping packages of tobacco products supplied to the market; shall be printed in a way that is not removable and not erasable; shall not be partially or completely obscured by the tax label, stamp, seal, price symbols, safety features, wrapping paper and such warnings shall be completely visible. Health warnings can be adhered to the unit and grouping packages of tobacco products other than cigarettes and pipe tobacco and rolling tobacco in bags as long as such warnings are not removable. Health warnings can be divided on the condition of maintaining graphic integrity and visibility of writing, pictures and information on quitting when opened on hard packs that open from the top. The health warnings cannot be divided when the packet is opened on other types of products.

(4) Health warnings shall not in any way hide or even partially block the tax labels, seals, stamps, price symbols, monitoring and tracking symbols or safety features on the unit packages.

(5) The size of health warnings are calculated according to the relevant space when the package is closed.

(6) Health warnings are framed in a black border 1 millimeter wide in the space that is reserved for them on the package.

(7) Sample designs on the application of health warnings to packages are broadcasted on the Ministry's website.

General warnings and information messages on smoking tobacco products

ARTICLE 13 – (1) There are general warnings and information messages on the unit and grouping packages of tobacco products.

(2) The general warnings and information messages mentioned in clause 1 of this article are broadcasted on the Ministry's website.

(3) The general warnings and information messages mentioned in clause 1 of this article are applied as follows:

a) They cover 50% of the surface they are on.

b) They must be on a white background in black bold Helvetica font. The font size must cover the largest portion possible of the space reserved for the text. The first letter is in upper case and the rest are written in lower case.

c) They are placed in the middle of the space reserved for them.

ç) On unit and grouping packages in rectangular prism form they are parallel to the long side edge of the unit or grouping packages; the general warning is on one side of the long side edge and the information message is on the other.

(4) The general warning on cigarette unit packages is on the bottom portion of one of the sides and the information message is on the other side. In groupings it is applied starting on the left side of the long side surface.

(5) The general warning and information message for hookah, rolling and pipe tobacco products supplied to the market in bags is on a surface that is completely visible.

(6) The general warning and information message on rolling and pipe tobacco products sold in flat folding packets is visible when the unit package is completely open and is printed on both sides. The general warning and information message on packages like this is placed on the top edge.

(7) The general warning and information message on hookah, rolling and pipe tobacco products that have upright packages is printed on the base section. On these types of packages the general warning is printed on the top of the fold line on the base of the package and the information message is printed on the surface under the fold line. The surface space for the base section is calculated according to the measurements obtained when the base of the package is flattened.

(8) The general warning and information message on cigar and cigarillo products are applied as follows:

a) The general warning is on one side and the information message is on the other of the long side surfaces of packages in rectangular prism form without hinge lids.

b) On hinge-lid horizontal box shaped packages where the side surfaces, which are 16 millimeters or more, are split in half when the package is opened the general warning and information message is visible as a whole on the large part of the split surfaces. The general warning and the information message is visible in the top surface that is visible when the packet is open. On hinge-lid packages where the side surface is smaller than 16 millimeters the general warning and the information message appears over the entire top surface covering equal space, visible when the packet is open. The general warning is above the information message.

c) The general warning and information message on cigar and cigarillo products in rectangular, flat and folding packages are printed on the two surfaces that appear when the package is completely open. The general warning and information message appear on the top edge in these types of packages.

(9) The surfaces that general warning and information message will be on other than specified in this article and their placement are to be determined by the Ministry.

General rules concerning the combined health warnings on smoking tobacco products

ARTICLE 14 – (1) There are combined health warnings on the unit and grouping packages of smoking tobacco products. The combined health warnings;

a) Are announced on the Ministry website with the input of the Ministry of Health and provided in electronic format by the Ministry.

- b) The “ALO 171 Quit Smoking Counsel Hotline” contains information about how to quit smoking.
 - c) Covers 85% of the widest front and back surfaces of the unit and grouping packages.
 - c) The same combined health warning is on both sides unit and grouping packages.
 - d) It is applied starting on the top edge of unit and grouping packages and positioned in the same direction as all other information that appears on the side it is placed.
- (2) Companies shall plan and implement their production and import programs to ensure that each of the combined warnings appear in equal numbers in an annual period and on every type of product.

The regulation and form of combined health warnings on smoking tobacco products

ARTICLE 15 – (1) If the height to width ratio of combined health warnings is more than 70% an overlapping format is used.

(2) If the height to width ratio of combined health warnings is more than 20% but less than 65% the side by side format is applied.

(3) If the height to width ratio of combined health warnings is more than 65% but less than 70% or equal to these ratios one of the two formats, either overlapping or side by side, is applied on the condition that the warning is completely visible and not distorted.

(4) When an overlapping format is used the photograph is on top, the warning text in the middle and the information on quitting is at the bottom. The photograph shall cover 50% of the combined health warning space on the inside of the black border, the warning text shall cover 38% and the information on quitting shall cover 12%.

(5) When a side by side format is used the photograph is on the top left half of the combined health warning, the warning text is on the top right and the information about quitting is on the bottom right. The photograph shall cover 50% of the combined health warning space on the inside of the black border, the warning text shall cover 40% and the information on quitting shall cover 10%.

(6) If the height to width ratio of combined health warnings is less than or equal to 20% due to the unit package or outer wrapping a wider side by side format is used. The photograph shall cover 35% of the combined health warning space on the inside of the black border, the warning text shall cover 50% and the information on quitting shall cover 15%.

The design of combined health warnings on smoking tobacco products

ARTICLE 16 – (1) The combined health warning shall be printed in four color format/Blue-Red-Yellow-Black (CMYK). Black prints shall be C0, M0, Y0 and K100 and vibrant yellow prints shall be C0, M10, Y100 and K0. The resolution on the surface where combined health warnings are printed cannot be less than 300 dpi.

(2) The warning text is printed in white on black background and information about quitting is printed in black on vibrant yellow background.

(3) When the side by side, overlapping backwards or side by side extra wide formats are used there is a 1 millimeter thick black border between the quitting information and the photograph.

(4) The photograph used in the combined health warnings must be applied;

a) Without using effects, without adjusting color and without changing or expanding the background,

b) Not too close or too far from the focal point of the view,

c) Not extended or abbreviated in a proportional way.

(5) The warning text and information on quitting are applied as follows:

- a) The warning text and quitting information are against the left and vertical.
 - b) The warning text and quitting information are printed in bold thick Neue Frutiger Condensed font.
 - c) The warning text and quitting information are printed in uniform type size.
 - ç) The type size of the warning text and quitting information shall be such that the visibility of the text is at the highest level and the warning text shall be type size 6 at the least and quitting information shall be 5 at the least.
 - d) The gaps between the lines of the warning text shall be 2 type sizes larger than the type size of the warning text, the gaps between the lines of the quitting information shall be between 1 and 2 type sizes larger than the type size of the quitting information.
 - e) The first letter of the warning text shall be upper case the rest is lower case.
- (6) When necessary the type size and gaps between lines of the warning text and quitting information can be smaller than what is specified in above subclauses (ç) and (d) as long as the combined health warning is completely visible on smoking tobacco products.

Rules concerning the combined health warning on smoking tobacco products with hard packs that open from the top.

ARTICLE 17 – (1) The cover surface space on hard packs that open from the top must be smaller than the surface space specified for photographs in article 15 clause four and if the photograph is divided when the cap is opened the combined health warning is applied as follows:

- a) The warning text is on top, quitting information in the middle and the photograph at the bottom.
- b) The photograph shall cover at least 50% of the combined health warning space on the inside of the black border, the warning text shall cover at least 30% and the information on quitting shall cover at least 10% not to exceed 12%.

(2) If the cover surface space of a hard pack that opens from the top is larger than the surface space set aside for the photograph in article 15 clause four and the warning text or quitting information is divided when the lid is opened the combined health warning shall be applied as follows:

- a) The photograph is on top, the warning text is in the middle and the quitting information is at the bottom.
- b) The photograph shall cover at least 50% of the combined health warning space on the inside of the black border, the warning text shall cover at least 30% and the information on quitting shall cover at least 10% not to exceed 12%.

(3) The photograph, warning text and quitting information that comprise the combined health warning shall be applied so that when each packet is opened it is not divided within itself.

Other requirements in the unit and grouping packages

ARTICLE 18 – (1) The production coding and similar markings are included visibly without using a cold seal on the bottom surface of the unit packet and on one of the short edge surfaces of the grouping packets.

(2) The production date information in maximum month and year “Ü.T.:” form is visible on the bottom surface of the unit packet and on one of the short edge surfaces of the grouping packets.

(3) The statement “Produced/imported with the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry” and information on the producer of the product is visible on one of the side surfaces of the unit packet and on one of the short edge surfaces of the grouping packets.

(4) The amount information is written in distinctive type in the right bottom corner of the back surface on unit packets in a single line. The amount is written as “20 cigarettes” on cigarette packets, “.....cigar/cigarillo” on cigar and cigarillo packets and “.....g” on all other tobacco products.

(5) The barcode is visible on one of the side surfaces of the unit packets and on one of the long sides of the grouping packets.

(6) On smoking tobacco products other than cigarettes the TS standard sign and number, type feature information and use by date for hookah tobacco products are included on the side surface of rectangular prism or similarly shaped unit packets and grouping packets and on the back surface of bagged unit packets.

(7) The warning that “Punishment for selling to minors under 18 is jail” is applied on the top surface of cigarette unit packets made of hard cardboard material, on one of the side surfaces of soft packets, a short side surface on grouping packets, for smoking tobacco products other than cigarettes visibly on the back surface of unit and grouping packets centered vertically or horizontally to the space under or next to the combined health warning depending on how the combined health warning has been applied, in uniform type size and in white.

(8) The statements in clauses one, two, three, five and six of this article are included on the back surface of bags. The statements specified in one, two, three, five and six of this article are written on the surfaces they are supposed to be in Helvetica font and Pantone Cool Gray 2 C Mat finishing color.

(9) Only the e-mail address of the production place and producer company contact information is included on the inner surface of cigarette unit packets in type size 8 at the most, in black and in Helvetica font.

(10) Stickers are placed on transparent groupings. The brand and distinctive marking, production place and date, amount, coding information and barcode are on the label. The color of the label is white and the phrases included on it are written in black Helvetica font.

(11) Labels in 148 millimeter by 210 millimeter maximum size are adhered to boxes. The color of the label is white and the phrases included on it are written in black Helvetica font. The brand and distinctive marking, production place and date, amount, coding information and barcode are on the label. These phrases may be written on the box on the condition that the size is the same and the same font and color are used.

(12) In the event of anything not addressed in this Regulation and any hesitations on the surfaces on which other requirements of unit and grouping packets are to be applied shall be resolved by the Ministry.

Security Feature

ARTICLE 19 – (1) The tobacco products that are supplied to the market will have the banderoles that are defined in the framework of general communiqués issued about the banderoles product tracking system on tobacco and alcoholic products.

(2) Banderoles are adhered to the unit packets at the tobacco products production facilities so that they will tear when opened.

SECTION FOUR Miscellaneous and Final Provisions

Obligation to Notify

ARTICLE 20 – (1) Producers shall submit all information in the scope of this Regulation to the Ministry when asked in complete and accurate form within fifteen days. No incomplete, incorrect and misleading information and documents are to be submitted.

Tobacco for oral use

ARTICLE 21 – (1) No tobacco for oral use shall be supplied to the market.

Market monitoring and inspection

ARTICLE 22 – (1) The Market monitoring and inspection of tobacco products is done or ordered to be done by the Ministry in accordance with the provisions of Law 4703 on the Preparation and Application of Technical Legislation

Concerning Products and other relevant legislation.

Provisions to be applied to violations

ARTICLE 23 – (1) If it is determined that violations have been committed against the provisions of this Regulation the administrative actions set forth in Law 4207 on the Prevention and Control of Harmful Effects of Tobacco Products, Law 4703 on the Preparation and Application of Technical Legislation Concerning Products and Law 4733 on the Regulation of the Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Alcohol Markets; procedures to take legal action shall be undertaken.

Compliance with European Union legislation

ARTICLE 24 – (1) This Regulation has been prepared in the framework of compliance with provisions of European Union Member country laws on the production, presentation and sale of tobacco and relate products and the European Parliament and Council Directive number 2014/40/AB dated 3/4/2014 concerning secondary regulation and familiarizing administrative provisions that removed the Directive 2001/37/AT from enforcement.

Abrogated regulation

ARTICLE 25 – (1) Regulation on the Procedures and Principles Related to the Production Methods, Their Labeling and Inspection to Prevent the Harm Caused by Tobacco Products published in the Official Gazette no. 25692 dated 6/1/2005 has been abrogated.

Application to update supply to market qualification documents

PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 1 – (1) Producers shall submit their applications to update their supply to market qualification documents to comply with this regulation by 5/7/2019 at the latest. Supply to market certifications for which an application to update has not been submitted by this date shall be considered cancelled as of 6/7/2019.

Transition Provisions

PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 2 – (1) Excluding cigarettes that have ended production on 31/12/2018 and used menthol and derivatives in their production, supply to market qualification documents can be issued and updated for tobacco products in compliance with the Regulation on the Procedures and Principles Related to the Production Methods, Their Labeling and Inspection to Prevent the Harm Caused by Tobacco Products published in the Official Gazette no. 25692 dated 6/1/2005 and these products may continue to be produced and imported and supplied to the market until 5/7/2019. These tobacco products may not be on the market after 5/1/2020.

(2) Cigarettes no longer being produced on 31/12/2018 and which have used menthol and/or derivatives in their production cannot be supplied to the market after 5/7/2019 and cannot be present in the market after 5/1/2020.

(3) Clause two of article 13 in the Regulation on the Procedures and Principles Concerning the Production and Trade of Tobacco Products published in Official Gazette 27749 dated 4/11/2010 shall not be applied until 5/7/2019 to applications submitted to change distinguishing phrase in order to comply with this Regulation.

Enforcement

ARTICLE 26 – (1) This Regulation goes into force as of the date that it is published.

Execution

ARTICLE 27 – (1) The provisions of this Regulation are executed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.