

EFFECT OF FOREIGN TRADE THE CUSTOMS REGULATIONS DEFLECTOR

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ABSTRACT

The direction of the Republic of Turkey since the founding years has been turned into a continuous state of the western world, and continues to do so. As geopolitical location, particularly when, realizes continuous agreements and organizations in economic and financial terms of the European Union countries. The starting point of the process starting with European countries, the Ankara Agreement signed in 1963. This process gained a new dimension to the Customs Union wassigned in 1996. Turkey's signing of this agreement, together with its own customs system work to harmonize the tariff structures of the European Union has been initiated. Customs Union is not in the scope of traditional agricultural products. Processed agricultural products and industrial products covered by the agreement. all taxes and measure shaving equivalent effect applied to industrial products from the European Union, which Turkey is repealed. This quantity restrictions are eliminate dupon. In the customs of products which are imported from third countries are valid common customs tariff. Thanks to agree to Turkey's customs union within the European Union legislation is intended to divert too ther country's foreign trade association.

Keywords: Customs, Customs Law, Import Regime, Export Regime

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study; Turkey's economic integration is to examine the types of joining the Customs Union after the Turkish customs legislation result in changes in his troops into Turkey from countries outside of the trade union right deviation occurred. After the Customs Union against Turkey to third countries outside the EU's common customs tariff as a result of the application of EU member Turkey's foreign trade is expected to correct deviations countries.

1.TURKISH CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Turkish Customs Legislation; except for the 4458 Customs Act and Customs Regulations, the implementation of more such laws and regulations, some provisions that place the procedures and principles of the Council of Ministers Decision, the Customs Procedures with Circular and save articles published by the Undersecretariat of Customs, be considered in the context of having complementary. Turkish Customs Regulations, was made in the context of today's applications are compatible with the EU customs legislation and on this basis, the World Trade Organization (WTO) and World Customs Organization (WCO), as has been revised so that it can fulfill its obligations arising from the agreement achieved in the coordination of international organizations say will not be wrong. The scope of the Turkish Customs Legislation With this structure, following the laws, regulations, statutes, communications can be handled with in the framework of laws and articles (Acar, 2000);

- 4458 Customs Law
- Customs Regulations
- Law No. 5607 on the Smuggling and Tracking
- Customs Tariff
- Disposal Regulation
- Regulations
- Law and the Regulation on Principles and Procedures for Implementation of Certain Provisions of the Council of Ministers Decision
- Papers
- Circulars

- Explaining name of the Customs Tariff
- Saving Articles

Turkish Customs Legislation As noted, the assessment consists of a combination of all sub-titles. At this stage of the study will be assessed primarily on the basis of determining the location of the Customs Regulations 4458 legislation.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study many books, magazines, articles on topics relevant scanned and made research on the internet. After the selection of the study subjects were encouraged to do literature. Economic integration and has benefited from a variety of economic integration within the Economic Development Foundation in the relevant sections of the Customs Union and the Under secretariat of ForeignTrade publications.

4. RESULTS

Table 1: Basic Indicators of ForeignTrade

	FOREIGN TRADE - YEAR (\$ Million)						EXPORT / IMPORT
	EXPORT	Value%	IMPORT	Value%	BALANCE	HACİM	%
1990	12.959	11,5	22.302	41,2	-9.343	35.261	58,1
1991	13.593	4,9	21.047	-5,6	-7.454	34.640	64,6
1992	14.715	8,2	22.871	8,7	-8.156	37.586	64,3
1993	15.345	4,3	29.428	28,7	-14.083	44.773	52,1
1994	18.106	18,0	23.270	-20,9	-5.164	41.376	77,8
1995	21.637	19,5	35.709	53,5	-14.072	57.346	60,6
1996	23.224	7,3	43.627	22,2	-20.402	66.851	53,2
1997	26.261	13,1	48.559	11,3	-22.298	74.820	54,1
1998	26.974	2,7	45.921	-5,4	-18.947	72.895	58,7
1999	26.587	-1,4	40.671	-11,4	-14.084	67.258	65,4
2000	27.775	4,5	54.503	34,0	-26.728	82.278	51,0
2001	31.334	12,8	41.399	-24,0	-10.065	72.733	75,7
2002	36.059	15,1	51.554	24,5	-15.495	87.613	69,9
2003	47.253	31,0	69.340	34,5	-22.087	116.593	68,1
2004	63.167	33,7	97.540	40,7	-34.373	160.707	64,8
2005	73.476	16,3	116.774	19,7	-43.298	190.251	62,9
2006	85.535	16,4	139.576	19,5	-54.041	225.111	61,3
2007	107.272	25,4	170.063	21,8	-62.791	277.334	63,1
2008	132.027	23,1	201.964	18,8	-69.936	333.991	65,4
2009	102.143	-22,6	140.928	-30,2	-38.786	243.071	72,5
2010	113.883	11,5	185.544	31,7	-71.661	299.428	61,4
2011	134.918	18,5	240.842	29,8	-105.924	375.759	56,0
2012	152.461	13,0	236.545	-17,8	-84.084	389.006	64,4
2013	151.802	-4,3	251.661	6,3	-99.859	403.463	60,3
2014	157.610	3,8	242.177	-3,7	-84.567	399.787	65,0

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<http://tuikapp.tuik.gov.tr/disticaretapp/disticaret.zul?param1=0¶m2=0&sitcrev=0&isicrev=0&sayac=5801>

The data in Table 1, in the next period, the amended customs legislation in compliance with the framework of the Customs Union to demonstrate that trade-enhancing effects of the Customs Union, but it shows that it has a larger share than exports in this domain. The most important reason for this situation, Turkey's unilateral Since 1971 (with some exceptions) while having the duty-free admission to the EU market for industrial products, the same rights in the EU has gained in 1996. In addition, according to EU competitiveness of Turkey's economy in the first year it is low and export-oriented manufacturing sector is unprepared to some extent.

RESULT

Although some important problems of Turkey's new law in 1999 and subsequent acquisitions is almost fully ensured continued compliance. One of the most important problems in practice in customs because of our entering into a customs union with the European Union, the decisions of other ministries in the decision of the customs of the Order is to be a mismatch. The lack of trust in the staff apart from that, like wise increasing the number of red falling even more than the European Union is busy pruning tools because of the lack of trust to the tax payer and causes a decrease in productivity.

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