

ATR, EUR.1 & Certificate of Origin Documentation Handbook

Selecting the accurate trade movement certificate establishes immediate entitlement to customs tariff relief, shielding cross-border supply chains from prohibitive customs audits.

1. Comparative Regulatory Framework of Key Trade Instruments

Certificate	Legal Foundation	Governing Principle	Territorial Jurisdiction	Customs Duty Impact	Validity
A.TR Movement Certificate	Turkey – EU Customs Union	Free Circulation Status (Origin neutral; covers cleared industrial goods)	27 European Union Member States	0% Customs Duty (Total Exemption)	4 Months
EUR.1 Movement Certificate	Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)	Preferential Origin (Must satisfy specific origin manufacturing rules)	EFTA, UK, South Korea, Georgia, Serbia, etc.	Preferential zero or reduced tariff	4 Months
EUR-MED Certificate	Pan-Euro-Mediterranean Cumulation	Preferential origin verified through cross-cumulation matrices	EU, EFTA, Turkey, Western Balkans, Med	Cumulation preference tariff	4 Months
Certificate of Origin (COO)	Universal Customs Law	Non-preferential origin proof (Certifies manufacturing nationality)	Global (GCC, Americas, Africa, Asia)	Enforces quotas, anti-dumping, and MFN rates	Transaction based

2. Essential Export Compliance Guidelines

- A.TR Does Not Prove Origin:** A component imported from a third country (e.g. China) and duty-cleared into Turkey can receive an A.TR for export to Germany, but cannot claim preferential origin under EUR.1.
- Invoice Declarations:** For consignments under €6,000 or for certified "Approved Exporters," a typed invoice declaration replaces physical paper EUR.1 certificates.
- Chamber & Customs Endorsements:** Electronic validation via national trade chambers (MEDOS) must precede final export customs clearance stamping.