

**Agreement
setting up a free trade area
between the Arab Mediterranean countries**

The government of the Kingdom of Morocco, the government of the Kingdom of Jordan, the government of the Republic of Tunisia and the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt

- In fulfillment of the “Agadir Declaration” signed between government of the Kingdom of Morocco, the government of the Kingdom of Jordan, the government of the Republic of Tunisia and the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt in the city of Agadir on 8 May 2001, concerning the establishment of a free trade area comprising Arab Mediterranean countries;
- And on the basis of the bonds of Arab brotherhood which tie these countries, and the strong relationships existing between them;
- And given their desire to develop economic and commercial co-operation between them, and to reinforce it on a basis of equality, in order to expand the base of common interests and shared benefits in various domains, to strengthen economic integration between them, to reinforce the development and progress of their fraternal peoples;
- And with a firm belief in the importance of working to liberalise commercial exchanges between them, on the basis of existing bilateral agreements in this field, and through new forms of action appropriate to the nature of modern economic trends at both international and regional level, and the consequent requirements and challenges;
- And in full accordance with the Charter of the Arab League, recognizing the importance of supporting joint Arab economic co-operation, and with the objective of implementing the Greater Arab Free Trade Area and developing it, partaking of the efforts being expended to establish an Arab common market;
- And given their desire to develop and liberalise commercial exchanges, and to support Arab Mediterranean partnership, and to encourage mutual investment between them, and to make their economic space as a whole more attractive to foreign investment;
- And on the basis of the Association Agreements signed between each of these countries and the European Union, and in order to fulfill the objectives of the “Barcelona Declaration” as regards the establishment of a Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area;
- And in full accordance with the principles and requirements of the agreements of the World Trade Organisation, to which the signatories of this agreement are parties;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1: General Provisions

Article 1: Definitions

1. In accordance with this agreement, a free trade area shall be set up between the Kingdom of Morocco, the Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Tunisia, the Arab Republic of Egypt and other Arab Mediterranean states which may subsequently adhere to it, which shall hereinafter be referred to as “the Area”.

**阿拉伯地中海国家间建立自由贸易区
的协议**

摩洛哥王国政府、约旦王国政府、突尼斯共和国政府及阿拉伯埃及共和国政府

- 为履行摩洛哥王国政府、约旦王国政府、突尼斯共和国政府与阿拉伯埃及共和国政府于2001年5月8日在阿加迪尔市签署的《阿加迪尔宣言》，该宣言涉及建立一个涵盖阿拉伯地中海国家的自由贸易区；— 基于联结这些国家的阿拉伯兄弟情谊纽带及彼此间牢固的关系；— 鉴于各方渴望发展彼此间的经济与商业合作，并在平等基础上予以强化，以扩大各领域共同利益与共享收益的基础，加强彼此间的经济一体化，促进兄弟民族的发展与进步；— 坚信基于该领域现有双边协议，并通过适合国际和地区层面现代经济趋势本质及其带来的要求与挑战的新行动形式，努力实现彼此间商业交流自由化的重要性；— 完全遵循《阿拉伯联盟宪章》，认识到支持阿拉伯联合经济合作的重要性，并以实施和发展大阿拉伯自由贸易区为目标，参与建立阿拉伯共同市场的努力；— 鉴于各方渴望发展和自由化商业交流，支持阿拉伯地中海伙伴关系，鼓励相互投资，并使整体经济空间对外国投资更具吸引力；— 基于这些国家各自与欧盟签署的联合协议，并为实现《巴塞罗那宣言》关于建立欧洲地中海自由贸易区的目标；— 完全遵循世界贸易组织协定中本协定签署方所遵循的原则与要求；

达成如下协议：

第一节：总则

第一条：定义

1. 根据本协议，摩洛哥王国、约旦王国、突尼斯共和国、阿拉伯埃及共和国及其他后续可能加入的阿拉伯地中海国家之间将建立一个自由贸易区，以下简称“该区域”。

- 2. The countries which ratify this agreement, and any other Arab country adhering to it in accordance with paragraph 1., hereinafter referred to as the Member Countries, shall be considered as members of the Area.
- 3. This Agreement to establish a Free Trade Area between Arab Mediterranean countries shall hereinafter be referred to as “the Agreement”.
- 4. The institutions of the Agreement shall be the Committee of Foreign Ministers, the Committee of Foreign Trade Ministers, the Technical Committee emanating from them charged with the implementation of this Agreement, and the Technical Unit charged with the supervision of matters relating to the Agreement.

Article 2: Aims of the Agreement

- 1. The member Countries shall set up the Free Trade Area gradually during a transitional period to be completed at the latest by 1 January 2005, beginning with the entry into force of this Agreement, according to its provisions, and in accordance with the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of 1994, and other agreements relating to the establishment of the World Trade Organisation.
- 2. The establishment of the Free Trade area, for the purpose of developing economic activity, supporting employment, increasing productivity, and improving living standards within the Member Countries.
- 3. The co-ordination of overall and sectoral economic policies in the Member Countries, in particular as regards foreign trade, agriculture, industry, the tax regime, finance, services and customs, to ensure conditions for objective competition between the Member Countries.
- 4. The approximation of legislation between the Member Countries in economic domains, with the aim of creating a favourable climate for economic integration between the Member Countries.

Section 2: Arrangements for liberalizing trade

Article 3: Industrial goods

Industrial goods (commodities and products) traded between the Member Countries shall be subject to a process of dismantlement of customs duties and other duties and taxes of similar effect with regard to importation, as follows:

- a) Immediate and complete mutual exemption, upon entry into force of the Agreement, for lists of goods subject to immediate and rapid dismantling with the EU, these lists being set out in Annex No.1 to this agreement, which includes the following:
 - The list set out in Annex No.3 to the Association Agreement between the Kingdom of Morocco and the EU, which comprises goods subject to gradual dismantling during a transitional period of 3 years, and goods to be totally exempted upon entry as of the entry into force of this agreement.
 - The list set out in Annex No.3 to the Association Agreement between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the EU, which comprises goods subject to

2. 批准本协议的国家及根据第1款加入的任何其他阿拉伯国家，以下称为成员国，应视为该区域的成员。3. 本协定旨在阿拉伯地中海国家间建立自由贸易区，以下称为“本协定”。4. 本协定的机构包括外交部长委员会、外贸部长委员会、由其派生负责执行本协定的技术委员会，以及负责监督与本协定相关事务的技术单位。

第二条：本协定之目标

1. 成员国应根据本协定条款，并遵循1994年关税及贸易总协定及其他与世界贸易组织成立相关的协议规定，自本协定生效之日起，最迟于2005年1月1日前逐步建立自由贸易区。2. 设立自由贸易区的目的在于促进成员国境内的经济活动、支持就业、提升生产力并改善生活水平。3. 协调成员国间整体及部门经济政策，特别是在对外贸易、农业、工业、税收制度、金融、服务业及海关等领域，以确保成员国间形成客观竞争条件。4. 推动成员国在经济领域的立法趋同，旨在为成员国间的经济一体化创造有利环境。

第二节：贸易自由化安排

第三条：工业品

成员国之间交易的工业品（商品及产品）应按照以下方式逐步取消关税及其他具有类似效果的进口税费：

- a) 本协定生效后，对与欧盟间适用立即快速自由化商品清单中的货物实行即时完全互免，该清单列于本协定附件1，包括以下内容：
 - 摩洛哥王国与欧盟联合协议附件3所列清单，包括在3年过渡期内逐步取消的商品，以及本协议生效之日起完全豁免的商品。— 约旦哈希姆王国与欧盟联合协议附件3所列清单，包括在

- gradual dismantling during a transitional period of 4 years, and goods to be totally exempted upon entry as of the entry into force of this agreement.
- The list set out in Annex No.3 to the Association Agreement between the Republic of Tunisia and the EU, which comprises goods subject to gradual dismantling during a transitional period of 5 years, and goods to be totally exempted upon entry as of the entry into force of this agreement.
- The first list in the tables of liberalization of goods included in the Association Agreement between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the EU, which includes goods subject to gradual dismantling during a transitional period of 3 years, as of the entry into force of this agreement.

- b) Continuation of work on the immediate exemptions specified in bilateral agreements.
- c) In relation to other industrial products subject to customs duties and not listed for immediate dismantling, the date of 1 January 2005 is confirmed as the latest date for the end of the transitional period, in accordance with the following:

- Beginning from the date of entry into effect of the Agreement: reduction by 80 percent.
- Beginning from 1 January 2005: complete exemption of 100 percent.

Article 4: Agricultural goods (commodities and products)
and processed agricultural products

Liberalization shall take place for agricultural goods and processed agricultural goods set out in Sections 1 to 24 of the Harmonized System (HS), in accordance with the implementation programme of the agreement for facilitation and development of commercial exchanges between Arab states, which aims to set up a Greater Arab Free Trade Area.

Article 5: Trade in Services

Member Countries undertake to respect the commitments as regards liberalization of trade in services defined in the schedules of the World Trade Organization Agreement on Services, and will seek to expand the scale of trade in services between them, in accordance with the applicable laws and structures existing in each Member Country.

The Foreign trade Ministers' Committee will continuously monitor developments in trade in services between the Member Countries after the entry into effect of the agreement.

Article 6: Rules of Origin

1. Shall be considered as of local origin and source goods (commodities and products) meeting the requirements of the Protocol on Rules of Origin, Annex II to this agreement, in conformity with the Pan Euro-Med Protocol on Rules of Origin, and any future modifications which may be made to it.
2. Goods of local origin and source (commodities and products) exported from one member country to another shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the competent authorities in the exporting country, bearing the visa and certification of

- 4年过渡期内逐步取消的商品，以及本协议生效之日起完全豁免的商品。
- 突尼斯共和国与欧盟联合协议附件3所列清单，包括在5年过渡期内逐步取消的商品，以及本协议生效之日起完全豁免的商品。
- 阿拉伯埃及共和国与欧盟联合协议中商品自由化表格的第一份清单，包括本协议生效之日起3年过渡期内逐步取消的商品。

- b) 继续推进双边协议中规定的立即取消关税工作。
- c) 对于其他需征收关税且未列入立即取消清单的工业产品，根据以下规定，2005年1月1日确定为过渡期结束的最迟日期：

- 自本协议生效之日起：减免80%。
- 自2005年1月1日起：实现100%完全豁免。

第4条：农产品（商品及制品）与加工农产品

根据旨在建立大阿拉伯自由贸易区的阿拉伯国家间商业交流促进与发展协议实施计划，协调制度（HS）第1至24章所列农产品及加工农产品将实现贸易自由化。

第5条：服务贸易

成员国承诺遵守世界贸易组织《服务贸易总协定》减让表中规定的服务贸易自由化承诺，并将依据各成员国现行法律法规及制度框架，努力扩大彼此间服务贸易规模。

外贸部长委员会将持续监督本协议生效后成员国之间服务业贸易的发展。

第六条：原产地规则

1. 符合本协议附件二《原产地规则议定书》要求、且与《泛欧地中海原产地规则议定书》及其未来可能修订内容相符的货物（商品及产品），应视为本地原产货物。
2. 从一个成员国出口至另一成员国的本地原产货物（商品及产品）须随附出口国主管当局签发的原产地证书，并由该国主管当局加签认证，

- the competent authorities in the same country, in accordance with the Protocol on Rules of Origin specific to this Agreement.
3. The Committee of Foreign Trade Ministers shall monitor on a continual basis any modifications which may be required to this Protocol, with a view to the sound application of the Rules of Origin.

Section 3: Accompanying arrangements for liberalization

Article 7: Fixing of customs duties,
and duties and taxes having equivalent effect, and rules for their calculation

1. By customs duties is meant those duties laid down in the Customs Tariff according to the rates applied in Member Countries on 31/12/1997, and other duties and taxes of similar effect on goods traded between the Member Countries at the above date imposed by one of the Member Countries on imported goods, which are not imposed on products of the Member Country itself.
2. No new customs duties, nor any duties or taxes of equivalent effect, may be imposed on goods traded between the Member Countries, after the entry into effect of this Agreement.
3. If any reductions are effected in the customs duties, and other duties and taxes of similar effect, at the time of, or after, the entry into force of this Agreement, such reduced rates of duties or taxes shall replace those specified in para. 1 of this Article.
4. Member Countries shall follow the harmonized schedule (HS) Customs tariff in the classification of products traded between them.
5. Upon signature of this Agreement Member Countries shall exchange documents concerning the setting of Customs duties, and duties and taxes having equivalent effect, as of the date referred to in Para. 1, in accordance with the schedule of tariffs mentioned in Para. 4 of this Article.

Article 8: Non-customs restrictions

The Member Countries engage themselves to remove immediately all non-customs restrictions, including arrangements and procedures which might be adopted by Member countries to control imports. Such restrictions may specifically include quantitative, currency, administrative and technical restrictions which might be imposed on importations. No new non-customs restrictions may be imposed, this being in accordance with the specific rules of the World Trade Organisation, and the agreement for facilitation and development of commercial exchanges between the Arab states, and the arrangements of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area.

Article 9: Customs valuation

For the purposes of customs valuation of imported goods, the Member Countries will apply the provisions of the World Trade Organisation Agreement related to customs valuation.

且该认证须依据《原产地规则议定书》的规定办理。
本协议特定的原产地规则。3. 外贸部长委员会应持续监督本议定书可能需要的任何修改，以确保原产地规则的正确实施。

第3节：自由化的配套安排

第7条：关税及具有同等效力的税费的确定及其计算规则

1. 关税指根据成员国1997年12月31日实施的税率在海关税则中规定的税费，以及上述日期成员国之间贸易货物时，某一成员国对进口货物征收的、不对本国产品征收的其他类似效果的税费。
2. 本协议生效后，不得对成员国之间贸易的货物征收新的关税或任何具有同等效力的税费。
3. 若在本协议生效时或之后对关税及其他类似效果的税费进行削减，则此类削减后的税率应取代本条第一款规定的税率。
4. 成员国在彼此间贸易产品分类时应遵循协调制度（HS）海关税则。
5. 签署本协议时，成员国应根据本条第四款所述的关税表，交换关于第一款所述日期设定的关税及具有同等效力的税费的文件。

第8条：非关税限制

各成员国承诺立即取消所有非关税限制，包括成员国可能为控制进口而采取的安排和程序。此类限制尤其可能包括对进口实施的定量、货币、行政和技术限制。不得实施新的非关税限制，此举应符合世界贸易组织的具体规则、《阿拉伯国家间商业交流促进与发展协定》以及大阿拉伯自由贸易区的相关安排。

第9条：海关估价

为对进口货物进行海关估价，成员国将适用世界贸易组织协定中与海关估价相关的条款。

Article 10: National treatment

Goods traded between the Member Countries having the origin and source of those countries will be accorded the treatment of national goods.

Article 11: Government procurement

The provisions of this Agreement shall be adhered to as regards customs duties and taxes actually imposed in the comparison of offers related to international tenders for the supply of goods in each Member Country, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and in a manner not conflicting with the operative laws and procedures as regards preferential treatment in each Member Country.

Article 12: Value added tax and sales tax

Levels of VAT or sales tax on imported products benefiting from exemption from or reductions of customs duties shall be set taking account of the customs duties and other duties and taxes having equivalent effect in accordance with the proportional value of the exemptions and reductions specified in Articles 3 and 4 of this Agreement.

Article 13: Financial transactions

Settlement of financial transactions in the context of commercial exchanges between the Member Countries shall be made in a freely traded currency, in accordance with the rules and laws in force in each one of them, without infringing any agreements or arrangements which may be in force between the Member Countries.

Article 14: Exhibitions

Each Member Country shall work to participate in exhibitions and international fairs being held in the other Member Countries, and shall allow the organization of temporary or permanent exhibitions in its national territory, and shall offer all necessary facilities for this purpose in accordance with the rules and procedures applicable in each Member Country.

Section 4: Procedures

Article 15: Defensive procedures

Each Member Country shall have the right to initiate defensive procedures as specified in the agreement establishing the World Trade Organization. Such procedures shall only be applied in relation to products which any party shall determine have been imported into its territory from another Member Country in increasing quantities, either in absolute terms, or proportionally in relation to local production, in such a manner as to cause, or to threaten to cause, substantial damage to local industry or agriculture producing similar products, or

第10条：国民待遇

在成员国之间贸易的货物，若原产地和来源国为这些国家，将享受国产货物的待遇。

第11条：政府采购

根据本协议的规定，并以免与各成员国关于优惠待遇的现行法律和程序相冲突的方式，各成员国在国际招标供应货物的报价比较中实际征收的关税及税费应遵守本协议的规定。

第12条：增值税和销售税

对享受关税减免的进口产品征收的增值税或销售税水平，应根据本协议第3条和第4条规定的减免比例价值，结合关税及其他具有同等效力的税费予以设定。

第13条：金融交易

成员国之间商业往来涉及的金融交易结算，应按照各自现行法规使用自由交易货币进行，且不得违反成员国间任何现行协议或安排。

第14条：展览会

各成员国应努力参与其他成员国举办的展览会和国际博览会，并允许在其领土内组织临时性或永久性展览，同时根据各成员国适用规则和程序为此提供一切必要便利。

第4节：程序

第15条：防御性程序

各成员国均有权启动《世界贸易组织》成立协议中规定的防御性程序。此类程序仅适用于任何一方认定从另一成员国进口至其领土的产品数量持续增加（无论是绝对数量还是相对于本地生产的比例），且该进口行为已导致或威胁导致生产同类产品的本地工业或农业遭受实质性损害的情况，或

products directly competing with the products imported from the other Member Country. Such procedures shall be in accordance with the applicable laws and rules in each of the Members Countries of this Agreement.

Article 16: Infant industries

- Each Member Country may take measures of limited duration, during the period of progressive dismantlement of customs duties and duties and taxes of similar effect, as an exception to the provisions of Articles 3 and 4 of this Agreement, in the form of increased customs duties, or the re-introduction of customs duties and duties and taxes of equivalent effect, having effect in relation to infant industries or sectors undergoing restructuring or facing serious difficulties.
- Each Member country shall inform the other parties of any exceptional measure which it intends to take, and of the time-table for the removal of such customs duties and other taxes of equivalent effect imposed in accordance with this Article.
- The Foreign Trade Ministers’ Committee shall study the measures proposed by each concerned Member Country, and such measures shall not be implemented until such time as this Committee has given its agreement.
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Article 17: Support measures and dumping

In the event of any Member Country facing a case of subsidies or dumping as regards its imports from the other parties, it may take appropriate measures to deal with such cases in accordance with the agreements on subsidies and compensatory duties, and on anti-dumping measures annexed to the agreement setting up the World Trade Organisation, in accordance with the applicable laws and rules in each of the countries party to this Agreement.

Article 18: Disequilibrium in the balance of payments

In the event of one of the Member Countries facing dangers, difficulties or disequilibrium in relation to its balance of payments, or the threat of such, it may take appropriate measures in accordance with the provisions of the World Trade Organisation agreement. The Member Country suffering such a situation shall inform the Committee of Foreign Trade Ministers of these measures, and shall specify the timetable for their removal.

Article 19: Goods not subject to the provisions of this Agreement

The provisions of this agreement shall not apply to goods specified in the lists approved by the Economic and Social Council of the Arab League, which are excluded from the facilities granted under the implementation programme of the agreement for the facilitation and development of commercial exchanges between Arab states, for religious, health, security or environmental reasons.

Article 20: Protection of public order

与从其他成员国进口的产品直接竞争的产品。此类程序应符合本协定各成员国适用的法律法规。

第16条：幼稚产业

- 各成员国可在逐步取消关税及类似效果的税费期间，作为本协定第3条和第4条规定的例外，采取有时限的措施，形式包括提高关税，或重新征收对幼稚产业、正在进行结构调整或面临严重困难的行业有效的关税及等效税费。— 各成员国应将其拟采取的任何例外措施及根据本条征收的关税和其他等效税费的取消时间表通知其他缔约方。— 外贸部长委员会应研究各相关成员国提出的措施，且此类措施在该委员会同意之前不得实施。—

第17条：支持措施与倾销

若任何成员国面临来自其他缔约方的进口存在补贴或倾销的情况，可根据本协定各缔约国的适用法律和规则，依照建立世界贸易组织的协定所附的补贴与补偿性关税协议及反倾销措施协议，采取适当措施应对此类情况。

第18条：国际收支失衡

若某一成员国面临国际收支方面的危险、困难或失衡，或此类威胁，可根据世界贸易组织协定的规定采取适当措施。遭遇此类情况的成员国应将这些措施通报外贸部长委员会，并明确取消这些措施的时间表。

第19条：不适用本协议规定的货物

本协定的条款不适用于阿拉伯联盟经济和社会理事会批准的清单中所列货物，这些货物因宗教、健康、安全或环境保护原因被排除在阿拉伯国家间商业交流便利化和发展协定实施计划所授予的便利之外。

第20条：公共秩序保护

All goods traded between the Member Countries shall be subject to security and health legislation, and laws related to the protection of morals and public order, and of national historical, archaeological and artistic heritage, and environmental protection in force in each Member Country.

Article 21: Sanitary and phyto-sanitary procedures

The Member Countries shall put in place sanitary and phytosanitary procedures for the purpose of protecting the health and life of persons and animals, and for the protection of plants, provided that such procedures are not in contravention with the provisions of this Agreement. Goods traded between the Member Countries shall, upon importation, be subject to the Laws of Agricultural and Veterinary Quarantine applicable in each country. Such rules and procedures shall not be used as a non-customs barrier to trade between the parties, in accordance with the agreements on technical barriers to trade and plant health (SPS?) annexed to the World Trade Organisation Agreement, and with other relevant international agreements.

Article 22: Intellectual property

The Member Countries undertake to protect intellectual property rights, including authors’rights, patents, trade marks, industrial logos, geographical product names, and names giving indication as to origin. Similarly protection will be provided for literary and artistic works and computer programs. Such protection will be provided without prejudice to the Member Countries’ commitments in the context of World trade Organisation agreements, and to the laws and applicable procedures in each of the countries party to this Agreement.

The Foreign Trade Ministers’ Committee will have responsibility to monitor all questions relating to intellectual property rights.

Article 23: Standards and norms

Member countries will work to co-ordinate their technical legislation, norms and standards, in accordance with international practices.

In the case of any member country taking steps which would create, or might tend to create, technical barriers to trade, the Member Countries will immediately initiate consultations with a view to finding the appropriate solution.

All Member Country will give priority to working on signature of agreements in the area of mutual recognition of conformity assessment.

所有在成员国之间交易的货物均应遵守各成员国现行的安全与健康法规，以及与道德和公共秩序保护、国家历史、考古和艺术遗产保护及环境保护相关的法律。

第21条：卫生和植物检疫程序

成员国应制定卫生和植物检疫程序，以保护人和动物的健康与生命，并保护植物，前提是此类程序不违反本协定的规定。成员国之间贸易的商品在进口时，应遵守各国适用的农业和兽医检疫法。根据世界贸易组织协定附件中关于技术性贸易壁垒和植物健康（SPS?）的协议以及其他相关国际协议，此类规则和程序不得用作各方之间的非关税贸易壁垒。

第22条：知识产权

成员国承诺保护知识产权，包括作者权利、专利、商标、工业标志、地理产品名称和原产地名称。同样，文学和艺术作品及计算机程序也将受到保护。此类保护不得损害成员国在世界贸易组织协议框架下的承诺，也不得损害本协定各缔约国的法律和适用程序。

外贸部长委员会将负责监督所有与知识产权相关的问题。

第23条：标准与规范

成员国将根据国际惯例，协调其技术法规、规范和标准。

若任何成员国采取可能导致或倾向于导致技术性贸易壁垒的措施，其他成员国应立即启动磋商，以期找到适当的解决方案。

所有成员国将优先致力于签署合格评定互认领域的协议。

Section 5: Institutional requirements

Article 24: Institutions of the Agreement

1. The Foreign Ministers' Committee

- a) A committee of foreign ministers of the Member Countries of the agreement shall be instituted, which shall be concerned with defining the policy measures need to drive forward and expand the Agadir process amongst the Arab Mediterranean countries, and between them and the European Union.
- b) The Foreign Ministers' Committee will meet annually, or as often as necessary, at the initiative of any of the Member Countries, in accordance with the Committee's internal rules of procedure, which it shall establish in accordance with paragraph (d) of this Article.
- c) The presidency of this committee shall be assumed in rotation between the Member Countries, in alphabetical order, and the provisions of the committee's internal rules of procedure.
- d) The Foreign Minister's Committee may set up a committee at the level of senior officials to present its recommendations to the ministerial committee.
- e) The Foreign Minister's Committee shall, upon its establishment, approve its internal rules of procedure, and those of the Senior Officials' Committee.

2. The Committee of Foreign Trade Ministers

- a) A ministerial committee shall be set up at the level of ministers responsible for foreign trade, and shall meet at least annually, or whenever the circumstances require, at the initiative of any one the Member Countries, in accordance with the Committee's internal rules of procedure.
- b) The committee shall be concerned with for supervising the implementation of the Agreement, and with overcoming and difficulties impeding progress, and with defining ways of deepening co-operation and integration between the parties to the Agreement. The committee shall study general questions relating to the Agreement, and any other aspects of joint concern, and shall have power of decision in this respect.
- c) The presidency of this committee shall be assumed in rotation between the Member Countries, in alphabetical order, and the provisions of the committee's internal rules of procedure as specified in paragraph (f) of this Article.
- d) The committee's decisions shall be considered binding for all the Member Countries who may be required to take steps to ensure their implementation.
- e) The Ministerial Committee shall form a technical committee charged with follow-up on the implementation of the agreement, which shall submit its recommendations to the Ministerial Committee. The Ministerial Committee may decide to delegate a part of its responsibilities to the technical committee.
- f) The Ministerial Committee shall adopt its internal rules of procedure, and those of the technical committee.

第5节：机构要求

第24条：本协定的机构

1. 外交部长委员会

- a) 应设立由本协定成员国各国外交部长组成的委员会，负责制定必要政策措施，以推动和扩大阿拉伯地中海国家之间及它们与欧盟之间的阿加迪尔进程。b) 外交部长委员会将根据其内部议事规则（该规则应依照本条第(d)款制定），在任一成员国倡议下每年或视需要召开会议。c) 该委员会主席职位应按成员国字母顺序轮值担任，并遵守委员会内部议事规则的规定。d) 外交部长委员会可设立高级官员级别的委员会，向部长级委员会提交建议。e) 外交部长委员会应在成立时批准其内部议事规则及高级官员委员会的议事规则。

2. 外贸部长委员会

- a) 应设立一个由负责对外贸易的部长组成的部长级委员会，该委员会应根据其内部议事规则，在任一成员国倡议下至少每年召开一次会议，或在必要时随时召开。b) 该委员会负责监督本协定的实施，克服阻碍进展的困难，并确定深化协定缔约方之间合作与一体化的途径。委员会应研究与协定相关的一般性问题及其他共同关注的方面，并拥有相应的决策权。c) 该委员会主席职位应按成员国字母顺序轮值担任，并遵循本条(f)款规定的委员会内部议事规则条款。d) 委员会的决定对所有成员国具有约束力，成员国可能需采取措施确保决定的执行。e) 部长级委员会应设立一个技术委员会，负责跟进协定的实施情况并向部长级委员会提交建议。部长级委员会可决定将其部分职责委托给技术委员会。f) 部长级委员会应通过其内部议事规则及技术委员会的议事规则。

Article 25: Tasks of the Foreign Trade Ministers’ Committee

The Foreign Trade Ministers’ Committee shall in particular undertake the following tasks:

- Overall review and performance assessment as regards the implementation of the Agreement.
- Review and assessment of the results of the Agreement in the light of the experience gained through its implementation, and examination of the means to improve the relations between the Member Countries.
- Assistance in avoiding disputes and their resolution through consultations on the basis of Article 28.
- Examination of proposed modifications to the Agreement, and approval of such modifications, observing the legal requirements of each of the parties.

This committee may form permanent or specialized committees or working groups, and may delegate to them any of its competences. The Ministerial Committee shall establish its internal rules of procedure, and shall take all decisions by unanimous agreement.

Article 26: Tasks of the Technical Committee

The Technical Committee shall undertake such tasks as may be entrusted to it by the Foreign Trade Ministers’ Committee, and in particular the following tasks:

- Follow up on the implementation of the provisions of the agreement.
- Follow up on decisions of the Foreign Trade Ministers’ Committee.
- Offering assistance to resolution of disputes, on the basis of Article 28 of this Agreement.

Article 27: The Technical Unit

A Technical Unit shall be set up through this agreement, to deal with matters pertaining to it. It shall in particular offer advice and technical support on all matters concerning the implementation of the Agreement, in accordance with Annex No. III.

Section 6: General provisions and concluding requirements

Article 28: Resolution of disputes

The Member Countries shall consult and co-operate in the application of this Agreement, in order to achieve a concurrence of views on any matters which might have an impact upon the good implementation of the Agreement, and on any measures taken, or which may be taken

第25条：外贸部长委员会的任务

外贸部长委员会尤其应承担以下任务：

- 全面审查和评估本协定的执行情况。— 根据实施过程中取得的经验，审查和评估本协定的成果，并研究改善成员国之间关系的方法。— 协助避免争端，并根据第28条通过协商解决争端。— 审查对本协定的修改建议，并在遵守各方法律要求的前提下批准此类修改。

该委员会可设立常设或专门委员会或工作组，并可将其任何职权委托给它们。部长级委员会应制定其内部议事规则，并通过一致同意作出所有决定。

第26条：技术委员会的任务

技术委员会应承担外贸部长委员会委托给它的任务，特别是以下任务：

- 跟进本协定条款的执行情况。— 跟进外贸部长委员会的决定。— 根据本协定第28条，协助解决争端。

第27条：技术单位

根据本协定，应设立一个技术单位，负责处理相关事宜。该单位尤其应按照附件三的规定，就本协定实施过程中的所有事项提供建议和技术支持。

第6节：总则及最终要求

第28条：争端解决

成员国应就本协定的适用进行协商与合作，以期对可能影响本协定良好实施的任何事项以及已采取或可能采取的任何措施达成一致意见。

by any of the Member Countries, or any other party, at variance with the provisions of this agreement.

In case of the occurrence of any dispute over the interpretation of this agreement, or should any of the Member Countries of the Agreement consider that one of the other members had failed to respect its obligations in the context of this agreement, or in the event that a Member Country should take steps infringing the privileges established under this agreement, it shall be incumbent upon all the concerned parties to make every effort to arrive by consultation at a solution satisfactory to all parties.

In the event that it shall not be possible for the concerned parties to arrive at a satisfactory solution within 45 days from the date of being informed of a request for consultations, the matter shall be referred to the Foreign Trade Ministers' Committee.

The Foreign Trade Ministers' Committee shall study the matter, and shall take the required decisions in order to resolve disputes relating to interpretation and application of the Agreement.

In the event of the Foreign Trade Ministers' Committee being unable to arrive at a solution satisfactory to the parties concerned as regards the resolution of the dispute, the concerned parties may request this committee to nominate a special arbitration committee to issue a judgment on the matter.

The Foreign Trade Ministers' Committee shall study any request for the constitution of a special arbitration committee, and in the event that such a request is accepted, the arbitration committee shall be formed within a period not to exceed 30 days from the date on which the request is accepted. This duration may be reduced to 15 days in the case of goods having a short expiry period.

The Foreign Trade Ministers' Committee shall decide the rules and working procedures of any such special arbitration committee.

Article 29: Review of the Agreement

The Member Countries to this Agreement shall review the agreement in the light of future developments in international and regional economic relations, in particular in the context of the World Trade Organisation Agreement, and in this context and in the light of relevant recent developments shall also undertake studies of the possibilities to develop, deepen and expand co-operation between them in areas not covered by the Agreement. The Member Countries may present proposals to the Foreign Ministers' Committee in order that the appropriate decisions may be taken.

The results of the process specified in the above Article shall be subject to ratification by the Member Countries of this Agreement, in accordance with the legislation in force in each country.

由任何成员国或任何其他方采取与本协议条款相悖的行动。

如就本协议解释发生任何争议，或本协议任一成员国认为其他成员未履行其在本协定项下义务，或某成员国采取侵害本协议所确立特权的措施，相关各方均有责任尽一切努力通过协商达成令各方满意的解决方案。

若相关各方在收到磋商请求通知后45天内未能达成满意解决方案，则该事项应提交外贸部长委员会处理。

外贸部长委员会应研究该事项，并就解决与本协议解释及适用相关的争议作出必要决定。

若外贸部长委员会无法就争议解决达成相关方满意的方案，相关方可请求该委员会提名特别仲裁委员会对事项作出裁决。

外贸部长委员会应研究关于成立特别仲裁委员会的请求，若该请求被接受，则仲裁委员会应在请求被接受之日起不超过30天的期限内组成。对于保质期较短的商品，该期限可缩短至15天。

外贸部长委员会应决定任何此类特别仲裁委员会的规则和工作程序。

第29条：本协定的审议

本协议成员国应根据国际和区域经济关系的未来发展，特别是世界贸易组织协定的背景，对本协定进行审议。在此背景下，并根据近期相关发展，成员国还应就本协议未涵盖领域内深化、拓展合作的可能性进行研究。成员国可向外交部长委员会提交提案，以便作出适当决定。

上述条款规定程序的执行结果须经本协议成员国根据各国现行法律予以批准。

Article 30: Accession to the Agreement

Any Arab state member of the Arab League and the Greater Arab Free Trade area, linked to the EU through an Association Agreement or a free trade agreement, may request to accede to this Agreement. Such a request must be approved by all the Member Countries through the Foreign Affairs Ministers' Committee. The acceding country must agree to implement all the effective obligations of the agreement in full as of the date of accession. The Foreign Trade Ministers' Committee may through consultation set a timetable for the dismantling of customs duties on products from the acceding country on the basis of like treatment.

Article 31: Withdrawal

This Agreement shall continue in effect for an unlimited period. Any of the Member Countries may withdraw from the Agreement, by informing the Foreign Affairs Ministers' Committee of this. The Agreement shall become ineffective with regard to the country withdrawing, after a period of three months from the date of information. The provisions of this agreement as regards specific commitments having a determined duration of validity shall remain in force until expiry of the period of effect of these commitments.

Article 32: Other arrangements

This Agreement shall not prevent the extension or ratification of other agreements setting up customs unions or free trade areas, or the institution of other arrangements concerning cross-border trade, in accordance with Article 24 and Section 4 of the General Agreement on Customs Tariffs and Trade of 1994, and obligation to which this agreement gives rise.

Article 33

The Protocol on Rules of Origin, and the specific annexes to this Agreement shall be considered as integral parts of the Agreement.

Article 34: Ratification and entry into force

The ratification of this Agreement by each of the Member Countries shall take place in accordance with the specific constitutional arrangements of each country. Copies of the ratified texts of the agreement shall be deposited with the Kingdom of Morocco, which shall be responsible for informing the other parties.

This Agreement shall enter into force with effect from the date upon which the informing country shall inform the other countries of the completion by the last ratifying country of the procedures specified in the above paragraph.

This agreement has been prepared in the Arabic language in four original copies, each having legal effect, signed in Rabat on 4 Muharram 1425 H, corresponding to 25 February 2004.

第30条： 加入协议

任何加入阿拉伯国家联盟和大阿拉伯自由贸易区、并通过联合协议或自由贸易协议与欧盟建立联系的阿拉伯国家，均可申请加入本协定。该申请须经全体成员国通过外交部长委员会批准。加入国必须同意自加入之日起全面履行协议所有现行义务。外贸部长委员会可通过协商，在同等待遇基础上为加入国产品制定关税减免时间表。

第31条： 退出

本协定将持续有效，无固定期限。任何成员国均可通过通知外交部长委员会的方式退出本协定。自通知之日起三个月后，本协定对退出国将不再适用。本协定中关于具有确定有效期的具体承诺的规定，将继续有效直至这些承诺的期限届满。

第32条： 其他安排

本协定不妨碍根据1994年关税及贸易总协定第24条和第4节的规定，扩展或批准建立关税同盟或自由贸易区的其他协定，或制定关于跨境贸易的其他安排，以及本协定所产生的义务。

第33条

《原产地规则议定书》及本协定的具体附件应视为本协定的组成部分。

第34条： 批准与生效

各成员国对本协定的批准应依照各国特定宪法安排进行。经批准的协定文本副本应交存摩洛哥王国，该国负责通知其他缔约方。

本协定应自通知国告知其他国家最后一个批准国已完成上款规定程序之日起生效。

本协议以阿拉伯语拟定，共四份原件，每份均具法律效力，于伊斯兰历1425年穆哈兰姆月4日（即公历2004年2月25日）在拉巴特签署。

For the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Marwan Muasher
Minister of Foreign Affairs

约旦哈希姆王国政府代表 外交部长 马尔万·穆阿谢尔

For the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco
Muhammad bin Eisa
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation

摩洛哥王国政府代表 穆罕默德·本·伊萨 外交
与合作部长

For the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt
Ahmed Maher
Minister of Foreign Affairs

阿拉伯埃及共和国政府代表 艾哈迈德·马希尔
外交部长

For the Government of the Republic of Tunisia
Alhabib bin Eisa
Minister of Foreign Affairs

突尼斯共和国政府代表 阿尔哈比卜·本·伊萨
外交部长