

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

成员国之间贸易的原产于这些国家的货物将享受国产货物的待遇。

第11条：政府采购

在根据本协议规定且不违反各成员国关于优惠待遇的现行法律和程序的情况下，各成员国在比较与国际招标供应货物相关的报价时，应遵守本协议关于实际征收的关税和税收的规定。

第12条：增值税和销售税

享受关税减免的进口产品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，考虑关税及其他具有同等效果的税费后设定。

第13条：金融交易

成员国之间商业往来中的金融交易结算应使用自由交易货币，并遵循各成员国现行法规，且不得违反成员国间可能生效的任何协议或安排。

第14条：展览会

各成员国应努力参与在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《建立世界贸易组织协定》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绝对增加或相对于本地生产比例增加，且以导致或威胁导致对生产同类产品的本地工业或农业造成实质性损害的方式进口的产品，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和规则。

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关税及等效税费，这些措施适用于幼稚产业或正在进行结构调整或面临严重困难的行业。— 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，在该委员会同意之前，此类措施不得实施。—

第17条：支持措施与倾销

若任何成员国遭遇来自其他缔约方的进口产品存在补贴或倾销情况，可根据《建立世界贸易组织协定》所附的补贴与补偿性关税协议及反倾销措施协议，依照本协定各缔约国的适用法律和规则，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相关的危险、困难或失衡，或此类威胁时，可依据世界贸易组织协定的规定采取适当措施。遭遇此情况的成员国应将这些措施告知外贸部长委员会，并明确取消这些措施的时间表。

第19条：不适用本协定规定的货物

本协议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指定的货物，这些货物因宗教、健康、安全或环境保护原因被排除在协议实施计划所授予的便利之外，该计划旨在促进和发展阿拉伯国家之间的商业交流。

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，这些法律在各成员国现行有效。

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缔约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。此类保护的实施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，以寻求适当解决方案。

所有成员国应优先推动签署合格评定互认领域的协议。