

whatever the nomenclature of these fees was.

This definition doesn’t include the fees that are collected against a specific service such as demurrage or storage or transportation or shipping off or offloading.

4. Non – customs restrictions:

The measures and procedures that may be taken by the state party to control importing from the other party which shall include in particular, import licenses quantitative, monetary and administrative restrictions imposed on imported items.

Article Two

All articles of this agreement shall apply according to similarity treatment principle.

Chapter Two: Trade Exchange

Article Three

1. Taking into consideration what have been mentioned in paragraph No. (2) of this article, all Agricultural, animal, natural and industrial products of national origin exchanged directly between the two countries shall be exempted of all customs fees, charges and other taxes with similar effect, completely and immediately.
2. Exemptions provided for in this agreement do not apply to the goods and products mentioned in the annex which is considered integral part of this agreement in addition to products not allowed to be imported due to religious, health, security or environmental reasons stated in the executive program of the trade exchange facilitation and development agreement between the Arab states to establish a greater Arab free trade zone.
3. It is not allowed to impose new customs fees or any other fees and taxes with similar effect on goods and products of national origin exchanged between the two contracting parties after the signing date of this agreement.

Article Four.

1. Arab rules of origin shall be approved for the application purposes of the executive program provisions of the trade exchange facilitation and development agreement between the Arab countries to determine the of goods and products of national origin.
2. The two contracting parties have no right to impose any non-customs restrictions on goods of national origin exchanged between them.

这些费用的名称是什么，都无所谓。

此定义不包括针对特定服务的费用，例如滞期费、仓储费、运输费、装运费或卸货费。

4. 非海关限制：

国家方可采取的措施和程序，以控制从另一方进口，特别是对进口商品实施的进口许可证、数量、货币和行政限制。

第二项

本协议定的所有条款应根据相似待遇原则适用。

第二章：贸易交换

第三条

1. 考虑到本条第二段所述内容，两国之间直接交换的所有农业、动物、天然和工业产品，均应完全且立即免税，包括所有关税、费用及其他具有类似效果的税费。
2. 本协议规定的免税条款不适用于附件中所述货物和产品，该附件被视为本协议的组成部分，此外还包括因宗教、健康、安全或环境原因，根据阿拉伯国家之间为建立更大阿拉伯自由贸易区而签署的贸易交换便利化和发展协定执行计划中禁止进口的产品。
3. 本协议签署日期之后，不得对两国之间交换的国别原产货物和产品征收新的关税或任何其他具有类似效果的费和税。

第四条。

1. 阿拉伯原产地规则应适用于阿拉伯国家之间为确定国别原产货物和产品的贸易交换便利化和发展协定执行计划条款的应用目的。
2. 两个缔约方无权对彼此交换的国别原产货物施加任何非关税限制。

Article Five

The two contracting parties shall have the right to apply the protection measures provided for in the agreement establishing the international trade organization (ITO).

and The protection Agreement that resulted from Uruguay talk round per the rules stated in these two agreements.

This shall be applicable only to the product, which any of the parties decides that it has been imported inside his territories with excessive quantities either absolutely or comparatively compared to local production which In a way may make local industry sustain serious damage or may cause such damage, which produce directly similar or competitive products to imported ones from the other party, per the rules and laws operative in both countries.

Article Six

If any one of the two parties found a case of sustainability or dump in his imports from the other party, he may take necessary action to address these cases per the rules of the agreements of sustainability, compensatory fees and dump – combat measures attached to the agreement of establishing the ITO under the rules and laws applicable in both countries.

Article Seven

The agricultural, animal and foodstuff goods exported from one party to another shall be conforming to the agricultural and health stipulations applicable in the importing country, and that each party should comply to notify his counterpart with the special law and regulations related to it and applicable in its country.

Article Eight

The contracting parties shall observe that goods and products of national origin exported from any of them to the other party should conform to the specifications and standards in operation in the country of the other party.

In case a local specification is not conforming, international applicable specifications and standards shall be adopted, provided that the contracting parties shall exchange the laws and regulations applied by each, and notify the other with any amendment they may sustain.

Article Nine

The contracting parties shall collaborate to coordinate the customs regulations and procedures interalia and exchange the information and data related thereto

Article Ten

第五条

两个缔约方应有权适用协定建立的国际贸易组织（ITO）所规定的保护措施。

以及乌拉圭回合谈判所达成的保护协定，该协定依据这两项协议中规定的规则。

本规定仅适用于任何一方决定已在其领土内以绝对或相对过多的数量进口的产品，这种进口方式可能使当地产业遭受严重损害或造成此类损害，即直接生产与从另一方进口的类似或竞争性产品相类似或竞争性产品的产业。

第六条

如果任何一方发现其从另一方进口的产品存在可持续性或倾销问题，他可以依据可持续性协定、补偿费协定和反倾销措施协定（该协定依据在两国适用的规则和法律建立的世界贸易组织）中的规则采取必要行动来处理这些问题。

第七条

一方出口至另一方的农产品、动物产品和食品应当符合进口国适用的农业和健康规定，并且每一方都应当遵守通知其对方与其相关的特殊法律法规及其国家适用的规定。

第七条

缔约方应当注意到，任何一方出口至另一方的国别原产货物和产品应当符合另一方法国正在实施的规格和标准。

如果当地规格不符合要求，则应采用国际适用的规格和标准，前提是缔约方应当交换各自适用的法律法规，并通知对方可能发生的任何修订。

第九条

缔约方应当合作协调海关法规和程序等事项，并交换与之相关的信息和数据。

第十条

The two contracting parties shall abide to facilitating the necessary data and information for tracking down the trading exchange either between them or in relation with other countries.

Article Eleven

Any other Arab country may join this Agreement provided that this addition is approved by the contracting parties.

Article Twelve

The two parties shall encourage economic and commercial cooperation between them within the framework of the outstanding rules and laws in their countries including the following means:

1. Encouraging the joint industrial activities including market development activities in their countries and the joint activities in a third country.
2. Assisting and cooperating in creating promotion channels and marketing in their countries.
3. Encouraging direct communications and contacts among the commercial industrial and economic agencies.
4. Assisting and facilitating visits for businessmen of both countries.
5. Joint cooperating to protect improve the environment.
6. Encouraging and promoting the activities aiming at facilitating trading interalia including holding trading fairs (exhibitions) and public fairs, conferences, publicity, advertising, consultant services and other services.

Article Thirteen

The contracting parties shall endeavor to facilitate transit trading, re –exporting, and shall undertake to supply all facilities guarantees and concessions offered to third party in this respect.

Article Fourteen

The contracting parties shall encourage the participation of their country establishments and companies to join international fairs) held in the other country, and to hold provisional fairs for the products of each of them in the other country as well as the trading weeks activities.

缔约方双方应遵守促进必要的数据和信息以追踪贸易交换，无论是在彼此之间还是在与其他国家的关系中。

第十一条

任何其他阿拉伯国家均可加入本协定，但须经缔约方批准。

第十二条

双方应在各自国家有效的规则和法律框架内，鼓励彼此之间的经济和商业合作，包括以下方式：

1. 鼓励其国家内的联合工业活动，包括市场开发活动以及在第三国的联合活动。
2. 协助和合作在其国家业和经济机构之间的直接沟通和联系。
4. 协助和便利两国商人互访。
5. 联合合作保护改善环境。
6. 鼓励会（展览）和公共展览会、会议、宣传、广告、咨询服务和其他服务）的活动。

第十三条

缔约方应努力促进过境贸易、再出口，并应承担向第三方提供在此方面提供的设施担保和特许权。

第十四条

缔约方应鼓励其国家机构和公司参加在缔约他国举办的国际博览会，并在缔约他国为其产品举办临时博览会以及贸易周活动。

Each of them shall provide necessary assistance to realize the foregoing per the laws and regulations applicable at their countries.

Article Fifteen

The two parties shall supply the necessary, effective and unbiased protection and apply same in relation to intellectual commercial and industrial property including patents trade marks, industrial design plus protection of literary and artistic works and software’s under the applicable laws and regulations applicable in the contracting countries and within their obligation’s towards ITO.

Chapter Three: Supervision on implementation

Article Sixteen

1.
- For the purpose of the execution of the rules of this article and for tackling the problems that may arise during implementation a permanent joint commercial committee shall be established headed by the two ministers of external trade in both countries, and the membership of the representatives of the competent ministries and entities in both of them.
2.
- The permanent joint commercial committee shall take its decisions and recommendation in respect of matters referred to it under the consent of the two contracting parties.
3.
- The permanent joint commercial committee shall meet at least once a year whereas meetings shall be held alternatively in the capitals of the two countries.

Each party mall call for a meeting for the committee referred to whenever it was necessary.

4.
- The leads (chairman’s) of permanent joint commercial committee shall have the right to setup ad hoe committee to settle disputes related to origin of goods to make sure and verify origin and goods, tackle complains, suggest necessary measures to address same so as they are not repeated.

In this respect, the rules of article (8) of the protocol of origin provisions attached to this Agreement shall be applied and without prejudice to applicable laws and regulations of both countries, provided that each party should inform the other of those measures in due course.

5.
- The disputes arising from applying this agreement into effect shall be submitted to the permanent joint commercial committee setup under article (eighteen) of this agreement to follow up implementation by settling dispute in question or suggesting a mechanism for settling same.

每一方应根据其国家适用的法律法规，提供必要的协助以实现前述内容。

第十五条

双方应提供必要、有效且无偏见的保护，并在适用法律法规适用于缔约国及其对世界贸易组织的义务的范围内，就知识产权（包括专利、商标、工业设计以及文学和艺术作品的保护以及软件的保护）适用相同的保护措施。

第三章：实施监督

第十六条

1.
- 为执行本条规则的目的并解决实施过程中可能出现的问题，应设立一个常设联合商业委员会，由两国对外贸易部长共同领导，该委员会的成员由两国相关部委和机构的代表组成。

2.
- 常设联合商业委员会应作出其决定并根据两缔约方同意，就提交给它的相关事项提出的建议。

3.
- 常设联合商业委员会每年至少召开一次会议鉴于会议将轮流在两国首都举行。

每一方均可随时召集所提及的委员会会议，如有必要。

4.
- 常设联合商业委员会的主席（主席）应具有设立临时委员会的权利以解决货物原产地相关的争议，以确保并核实原产地和货物，处理投诉，提出必要措施以解决相同问题，以免其再次发生。

在本协定附件中影响两国地第8条的规定应适用，应适时通知另一方采取的措施。

5.
- 因实施本协定而引起的争议应提交至本协定第十八条设立的常设联合商业委员会，以解决相关争议或提出解决该问题的机制。